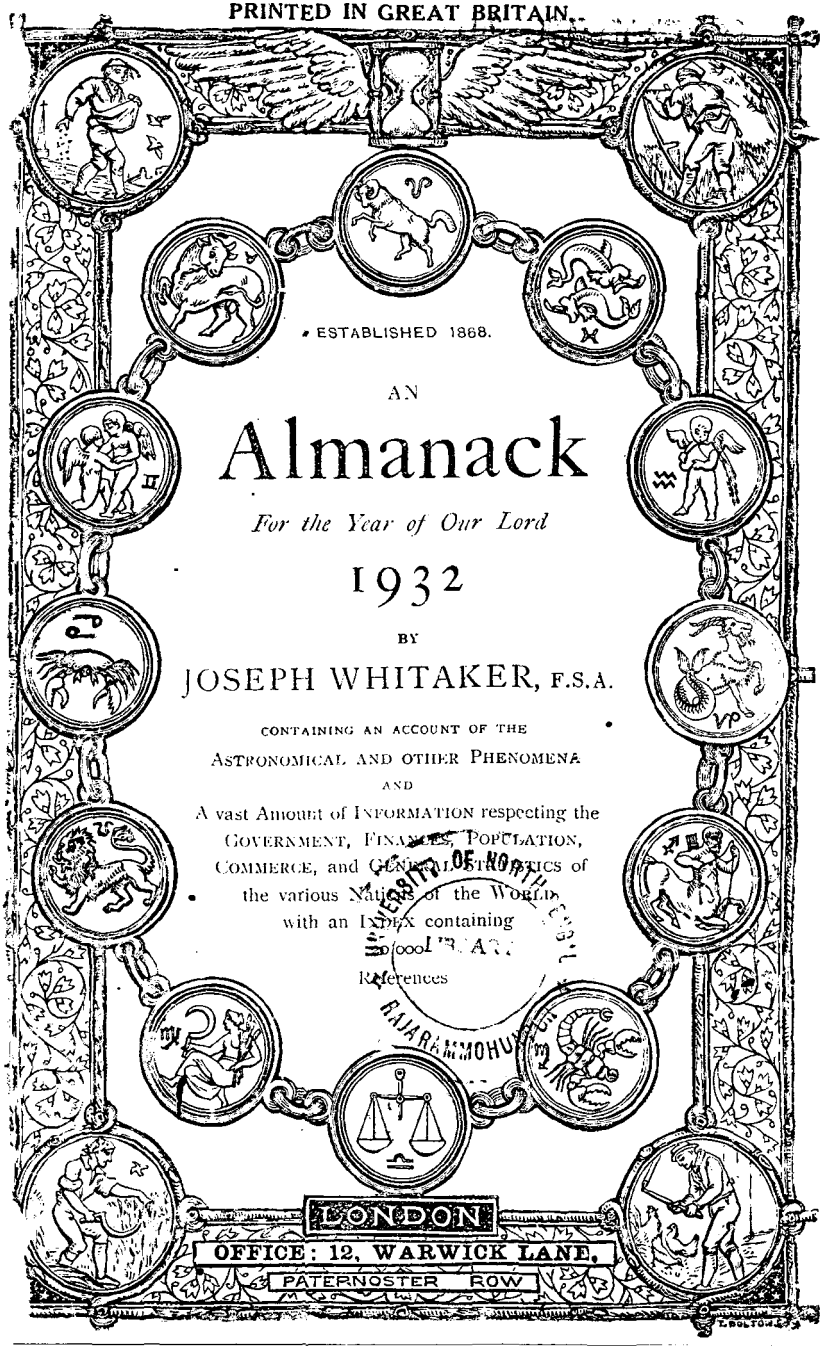
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PREFACE TO THE 64TH ANNUAL VOLUME.
(1932.)

The formation of the National Government and the subsequent General Election have brought about many changes in the sixty-fourth annual issue of "WHITAKER," published early in December in order that it may be available for transmission overseas before the end of the year. The Cabinet as finally reconstructed and the new House of Commons are included, together with articles on the Financial Crisis and Government by Party, with a tabular record of Administrations from Pitt to MacDonald. Statistical Tables are also provided to show the source of the World's Food and other Products, and the quantities and places of origin of Great Britain's Food Imports.

The preliminary results of the Census of England, Wales and Monmouth and of Scotland are duly recorded, with similar figures for the Indian Empire, the Union of South Africa, and for Dominions where the taking of the Census was not postponed on economical grounds. Final figures for last year's Census of the United States are also provided, but the results of the enumeration in Canada are not yet available.

Questions of the Day are again treated in separate articles ranging in alphabetical sequence from "Allotments for Unemployed" to "The Weir Report." These are followed by Annual Summaries of The Year's Weather, Storms, Floods, Science and Invention, Literature, Art, Music, Drama, The Films, and Broadcasting.

In order that the varied contents may be available for instant reference, the Index has again been enlarged and now consists of 140 columns, containing upwards of 20,000 references.

Many suggestions made by correspondents have been adopted, but in some cases action was delayed by pressure due to the political situation, and the consequent change or addition had perforce to be postponed. The Editor-in-Chief is deeply grateful to his collaborators for their valuable assistance during the past year and hopes the result of their co-operation will encourage them to continue the work of preserving and increasing the usefulness of a book which has become so familiar to all who read or speak the language in which it is printed.

Correspondents are earnestly requested to note the *first* day of October as the *last* day for suggestions to reach the Office, at the address given below.

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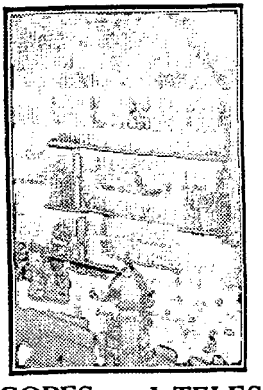
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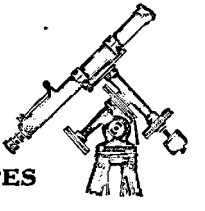
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THE COCKTAIL HABIT

"IT is a point of fact (and facts the hardest possible—are the only things the present generation can be expected to take seriously) that Alcohol and its disabilities are no longer exclusively the province of men. In the days when "drink," to use that vulgar but convenient term, meant heavy wines, brandy, whisky, and the coarser spirits, there was very little temptation for women to indulge in it. But things are very different now. Europe has become "cocktailised," and there is, unfortunately, no form of Alcohol more dangerous and at the same time more adapted to the feminine palate.

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ROYAL SOCIETY MEDALS, 1931.

The King has approved of the following awards by the President and Council of the Royal Society:—

A *Royal Medal* to Sir Richard Glazebrook, K.C.B., F.R.S., for his distinguished work in experimental physics.

A *Royal Medal* to Professor W. H. Lang, F.R.S., for his work on the anatomy and morphology of the fern-like fossils of the Old Red Sandstone.

The following awards have also been made:—

The *Copley Medal* to Sir Arthur Schuster, F.R.S., for his distinguished researches in optics and terrestrial magnetism.

The *Davy Medal* to Professor A. Lapworth, F.R.S., for his researches in organic chemistry, particularly those in connexion with tautomerism and the mechanism of organic reactions.

The *Sylvester Medal* to Professor E. T. Whittaker, F.R.S., for his original contributions to both pure and applied mathematics.

The *Hughes Medal* to Professor W. L. Bragg for his pioneer work on the elucidation of crystal structure by X-ray analysis.

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WORLD PRODUCTIONS.

(Latest returns by Countries officially recording.)

Wheat.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.).	
	Actual 1930.	Estimated 1931.
Soviet Union	prob. 130	say 125
U.S.A.	106	111
Canada	49	37
India	49	43
Argentina	(*a*) 30	(*b*) 30
France	29	32
Australia & N.Z.	(*b*) 27	(*b*) 22
Italy	26	31
Spain	18	18
Germany	17	18
Rumania	16	14
N. Africa inc. Egypt	13	14
Yugoslavia	11	11
Poland	10	9
Hungary	10	8
Bulgaria	7	7
Czechoslovakia	6	5
U.K. & I.F. State	5	5
Japan & Korea	5	5

(*a*) for 1930-31; (*b*) estimated.

The total world's production (1931) of Wheat may be reckoned as 545 million quarters.

Barley.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 400lb.).	
	Actual 1930.	Estimated 1931.
Soviet Union	prob. 40	say 35
U.S.A.	40	26
Canada	16	9
Germany	16	17
India	15	14
Japan and Korea	14	14
Rumania	13	9
Spain	12	11
N. Africa & Morocco	11	10
Poland	8	8
Czechoslovakia	7	6
Denmark	6	6
France	5	6
U.K. & I.F. State	5	5

The total world's production of Barley (1931) may be reckoned as 180 million quarters.

Oats.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 320lb.).	
	Actual 1930.	Estimated 1931.
U.S.A.	136	117
Soviet Union	prob. 120	say 115
Canada	45	36
Germany	39	44
France	30	34
U.K. and I.F.State	20	19
Poland	16	16
Czechoslovakia	9	8
Rumania	8	6
Sweden	8	7
Denmark	7	7
Argentina	5	6
Spain	5	4

The total world's production of Oats (1931) may be reckoned as 435 million quarters.

Rye.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.).	
	Actual 1930.	Estimated 1931.
Soviet Union	prob. 100	say 100
Germany	35	32
Poland	32	24
Czechoslovakia	8	6
U.S.A.	6	5
Japan	4	4
France	3	4
Canada	3	1
Lithuania	3	2
Hungary	3	2
Austria	2	2
Spain	2	3
Belgium	2	3
Sweden	2	1
Rumania	2	2

The total world's production of Rye (1931) may be reckoned as 185 million quarters.

Maize.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.).	
	Actual 1930.	Estimated 1931.
U.S.A.	243	315
Argentina (1929-30)	29	(1930-31) 48
Soviet Union	prob. 20	say 20
Brazil	18	...
Rumania	18	27
Yugoslavia	16	15
Italy	13	...
Un. of S. Africa	10	7
Egypt	9	...
Brit. India	9	...
Neth. E. Indies	9	...
Mexico	7	...
Manchuria	7	...
Hungary	6	7
Bulgaria	4	4

The maize crops of Argentina and Brazil, &c. for 1931-32 cannot yet be estimated.

The total world's production of Maize (1931) will probably be about 500 million quarters.

THE WORLD'S GRAIN CROPS,

in Millions of Quarters, 480lb. of Wheat, Rye and Maize; 400lb. of Barley; 320lb. of Oats.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Wheat	520	525	572	520	569	545
Rye	188	205	196	204	202	185
Together	708	730	768	724	771	730
Maize	485	480	460	473	405	500
Barley	181	185	220	218	209	180
Oats	420	415	495	469	461	435
Together	1,086	1,080	1,175	1,160	1,075	1,115
All five together	1,794	1,810	1,943	1,884	1,846	1,845

WORLD PRODUCTIONS.

*(Latest returns by Countries officially recording.)

Potatoes.

Soviet Union	48,000,000	tons
Germany	47,000,000	,,
Poland	31,000,000	,,
France	13,000,000	,,
U.S.A.	9,000,000	,,
U.K.	4,500,000	,,
I.F. State	2,300,000	,,
The World, about	200,000,000	tons

Rice (rough).

China	no returns.	
Burma	no returns.	
India	49,000,000	tons
Japan and Korea	15,000,000	,,
Indo-China	6,000,000	,,
Neth. E. Indies	5,000,000	,,
Siam	4,000,000	,,
Java and Madura	4,000,000	,,
Philippine Islands	4,000,000	,,
The World, as above, abt.	87,000,000	tons

Sugar from Beet.

Germany	2,500,000	tons
Soviet Union	1,775,000	,,
France	1,150,000	,,
U.S.A.	1,160,000	,,
Czecho-Slovakia	1,130,000	,,
Poland	760,000	,,
The World, about	11,500,000	tons

Sugar from Cane.

India	3,250,000	tons
Cuba	3,075,000	,,
Java	2,975,000	,,
Hawaii	870,000	,,
Formosa	800,000	,,
Philippine Islands	790,000	,,
Porto Rico	700,000	,,
Australia	540,000	,,
The World, about	16,250,000	tons

Tea.

China	say 400,000	tons
India	193,000	,,
Ceylon	114,000	,,
Neth. E. Indies	75,000	,,
Japan	39,000	,,
The World, about	840,000	tons

Coffee.

Brazil	1,230,000	tons
Colombia	170,000	,,
Neth. E. Indies	114,000	,,
Guatemala	44,000	,,
The World, about	1,900,000	tons

Cocoa (raw).

Gold Coast	240,000	tons
Brazil	65,000	,,
Nigeria	53,000	,,
Brit. W. Indies	31,000	,,
Venezuela	21,000	,,
The World, about	550,000	tons

Horses of the World.

Soviet Union	34,000,000
U.S.A.	13,500,000
Argentina	9,800,000
Brazil	5,250,000
Poland	4,050,000
Germany	3,600,000
Canada	3,375,000
France	3,000,000
Gt. Britain & N. Ireland	1,246,000
I.F. State	436,000
Scotland	153,000

Cattle.

Brit. India	120,500,000
Soviet Union	68,000,000
U.S.A.	58,000,000
Argentine & Uruguay	39,000,000
Brazil	34,000,000
Germany	18,000,000
France	15,000,000
Un. of S. Africa	10,500,000
Poland	9,000,000
Gt. Britain & N. Ireland	7,891,000
I.F. State	4,042,000
Scotland	1,208,000

Sheep.

Soviet Union	147,000,000 (including Goats)
Australia	105,000,000
U.S.A.	49,000,000
Un. of S. Africa	45,000,000
Argentina	44,000,000
N. Zealand	29,000,000
Gt. Britain & N. Ireland	24,000,000
Scotland	7,697,000
I.F. State	3,618,000

Goats.

Brit. India	39,000,000
Turkey	11,000,000
Un. of S. Africa	8,000,000
Nigeria	6,500,000
Mexico	5,000,000
Brazil	5,000,000
Greece	4,900,000

Pigs.

U.S.A.	52,600,000
Germany	22,500,000
Soviet Union	21,000,000
Brazil	16,000,000
Philippines	10,000,000
France	6,000,000
Gt. Britain & N. Ireland	2,700,000
I.F. State	1,221,000
Scotland	154,000

Fowls

(on Farms and Allotments).

U.S.A.	409,000,000
Soviet Union	140,000,000
Germany	88,000,000
Canada	56,000,000
Spain	52,000,000
Japan	48,000,000
England, Wales & N. Ireland	60,200,000
I.F. State	22,467,000
Scotland	6,600,000

(Latest returns by Countries officially recording.)

Tobacco.

U.S.A.	680,000 tons
Brit. India	600,000 ,,
Soviet Union	180,000 ,,
Greece	70,000 ,,
The World, about	2,000,000 tons

Soya Beans.

China	3,100,000 tons
Korea	180,000 ,,
The World, about	3,280,000 tons

Cotton (ginned).

U.S.A.	3,000,000 tons
Brit. India	900,000 ,,
China	400,000 ,,
Egypt	370,000 ,,
Soviet Union	270,000 ,,
The World, about	5,600,000 tons

Wool.

Australia	400,000 tons
Soviet Union	180,000 ,,
U.S.A.	160,000 ,,
Argentina	145,000 ,,
Union of S. Africa	130,000 ,,
New Zealand	125,000 ,,
The World, about	1,650,000 tons

Rubber (Export).

Malaya	440,000 tons
Neth. E. Indies	240,000 ,,
Ceylon	80,000 ,,
Brazil	21,000 ,,
The World, about	830,000 tons

Jute.

Brit. India	1,750,000 tons
The World, about	1,770,000 tons

Oil (Petroleum.)

U.S.A.	37,716,000,000 galls
Venezuela	5,796,000,000 ,,
Soviet Union	5,670,000,000 ,,
Persia	1,906,000,000 ,,
Neth. E. Indies	1,686,300,000 ,,
Mexico	1,650,000,000 ,,
The World, about	59,500,000,000 galls say 200,000,000 tons

Estimated number of Automobiles and Motor Cycles registered at end of 1930.

U.S.A.	26,718,000
U.K.	2,293,000
France	1,590,000
Germany	1,340,000
Canada	1,150,000
Australia	670,000
The World, about	38,000,000

Gold.

Union of S. Africa	10,700,000 fine ozs. troy
U.S.A. & Philippines	2,200,000 ,, ,,
Canada	2,100,000 ,, ,,
Mexico	650,000 ,, ,,
Australia & N.Z.	650,000 ,, ,,
S. Rhodesia	548,000 ,, ,,
India	360,000 ,, ,,
The World, about	19,000,000 ozs.

Silver.

Mexico	105,000,000 ozs. troy
U.S.A. & Philippines	49,000,000 ,,
Canada	26,000,000 ,,
Peru	21,000,000 ,,
Australia & N.Z.	9,000,000 ,,
Burma	7,000,000 ,,
The World, about	245,000,000 ozs.

Copper (Ore).

U.S.A.	645,000 tons
Chile	222,000 ,,
Congo	140,000 ,,
Canada	138,000 ,,
Japan	79,000 ,,
Mexico	68,000 ,,
The World, about	1,600,000 tons

Diamonds.

Union of S. Africa	3,150,000 metric carats
Congo	2,200,000 ,, ,,
Gold Coast	660,000 ,, ,,
S.-West Africa	400,000 ,, ,,
The World, about	7,000,000 metric carats

Iron (Pig Iron).

U.S.A.	31,750,000 tons
France (inc. Saar)	12,100,000 ,,
Germany	9,700,000 ,,
Great Britain	6,200,000 ,,
Soviet Union	4,000,000 ,,
Belgium	3,400,000 ,,
Luxemburg	2,470,000 ,,
The World, about	79,000,000 tons

Steel (Ingots and Castings).

U.S.A.	40,000,000 tons gross
Germany	11,500,000 ,,
France	11,300,000 ,,
Great Britain	7,300,000 ,,
Soviet Union	5,500,000 ,,
Belgium	3,400,000 ,,
Luxemburg	2,300,000 ,,
The World, about	94,000,000 tons

Nickel (Ore).

Canada	2,100,000 tons
New Caledonia (French)	200,000 ,,
The World, about	2,300,000 tons
Yielding about	50,000 tons nickel

WORLD PRODUCTIONS.

(Latest returns by Countries officially recording.)

Tin (Ore).

Malaya	64,000 tons
Bolivia	38,000 ,,
Neth. E. Indies	34,000 ,,
Siam	11,000 ,,
Nigeria	8,700 ,,
U.K.	2,472 ,,
The World, about	174,000 tons

Lead (Ore).

U.S.A.	490,000 tons
Mexico	225,000 ,,
Australia	150,000 ,,
Canada	135 000 ,,
Spain	110,000 ,,
Germany	100,000 ,,
Burma	72,000 ,,
U.K.	10,300 ,,
The World, about	1,500,000 tons

Zinc (Ore).

U.S.A.	415,000 tons
Poland	160,000 ,,
Belgium	160,000 ,,
Canada	100,000 ,,
Germany	88,000 ,,
The World, about	1,280,000 tons

Platinum.

Soviet Union	100,000 ozs. Troy
Un. of S. Africa	46,000 ,,
Colombia	40,000 ,,
Canada	34,000 ,,
The World, about	220,000 ozs.

Electricity.

U.S.A.	126,000,000,000 units
Germany	30,600,000,000 ,,
Canada	17,500,000,000 ,,
Great Britain	16,900,000,000 ,,
France	15,000,000,000 ,,
The World, about	278,000,000,000 units

Salt.

U.S.A.	7,000,000 tons
Germany	3,000,000 ,,
Soviet Union	3,000,000 ,,
China	2,400,000 ,,
U.K.	2,000,000 ,,
Brit. India	1,800,000 ,,
France	1,600,000 ,,
The World, about	28,000,000 tons

Potash.

Germany	1,400,000 tons
France	450,000 ,,
U.S.A.	60,000 ,,
Poland	50,000 ,,
The World, about	2,000,000 tons

Phosphate Rock.

U.S.A.	3,600,000 tons
Tunis	3,000,000 ,,
French Morocco	1,650,000 ,,
Algeria	760,000 ,,
The World, about	11,800,000 tons

Manganese Ore.

Soviet Union	1,420,000 tons
Brit. India	990,000 ,,
Gold Coast	460,000 ,,
Brazil	300,000 ,,
Egypt	180,000 ,,
Czechoslovakia	100,000 ,,
The World	3,600,000 tons

China Clay.

U.K.	826,000 tons
U.S.A.	462,000 ,,
Czechoslovakia	450,000 ,,
Germany	390,000 ,,
The World, about	2,200,000 tons

HIGHEST ALTITUDES ON WORLD'S RAILWAYS.

Railway.	Summit.	Height.
		feet.
Peruvian Central, Peru	La Cima	15,865
Antofagasta (Chile) & Bolivia	Montt	15,834
Antofagasta (Chile) and Bolivia	Condor	15,814
Peruvian Central, Peru	Galera Tunnel	15,665
Peruvian Southern, Peru	Crucero Alto	14,668
Pike's Peak, U.S.A.	Pike's Peak	14,147
Antofagasta (Chile) and Bolivia	Kenko	13,061
Antofagasta (Chile) and Bolivia	Ascotan	12,976
Antofagasta and La Paz	Oruro	12,125
Guayaquil and Quito	—	12,000
Jungfrau, Switzerland	Jungfraujoch	11,340
Denver and Rio Grande, U.S.A.	Fremont Pass	11,330
Denver and Rio Grande, U.S.A.	Marshall Pass	10,856
Transandine	Summit Tunnel	10,512
Denver and Rio Grande, U.S.A.	Lizard Head	10,248
Denver and Rio Grande, U.S.A.	Tennessee Pass	10,239
Gornergrat, Switzerland	Gornergrat	10,236
Denver and Rio Grande, U.S.A.	Cumbres	10,015
Denver and Rio Grande, U.S.A.	La Veta Pass	9,242
Kenya and Uganda	Timboroa	9,000
Taltal, Chile	Cachinal	8,840
Interoceanic, Mexico	Nanacamilpa	8,400

Principal Territories.	Land Area.	Cultivated Area, where declared.
	Acres.	Acres.
Gt. Britain & N. Ireland	60,000,000	*See* page
Irish Free State	17,000,000	1,429,000 oats, potatoes, &c., 2¼ mill. hay, 8 mill. pasture.
Isle of Man	141,000	80,000 arable and grass.
Channel Islands	44,800	about 30,000 potatoes, grass, roots, tomatoes and flowers.
Canada	2,270,000,000	61,000,000 fieldcrops, 700,000,000 forests.
Newfoundld. & Labrador	176,000,000	some oats, barley, hay and potatoes.
Australia	1,903,000,000	22,000,000 cropped, of which 15,000,000 wheat (106 mill. sheep).
New Zealand	66,000,000	19,000,000 farmed, of which 592,000 grain (29 mill. sheep).
Indian Empire	996,000,000	180,000,000 food grains, 160,000,000 forests (151 mill. cattle).
Burma	150,000,000	2,000,000 rice, groundnuts, &c.
Cyprus	2,293,000	466,000 wheat, barley, vines, &c., 448,000 forests.
Malta	78,000	33,000 cotton, wheat, barley, &c.
Ceylon	16,000,000	3,176,000 coconut, paddy, rice, rubber and tea.
Malaya	32,000,000	3,100,000 rubber and rice.
North Borneo	20,000,000	187,000 rubber, rice, sago and pepper.
Union of South Africa	300,000,000	7,550,000 maize, wheat, oats, sugar, &c.
Rhodesia, North	184,000,000	67,000 maize, tobacco, &c. (Europeans' cultivation).
Rhodesia, South	96,000,000	420,000 maize, tobacco, &c. (Europeans' cultivation).
Bechuanaland Prot.	176,000,000	feeds 420,000 cattle.
Basutoland	7,500,000	feeds cattle, sheep and goats.
Swaziland	4,300,000	29,000 maize, cotton and tobacco.
Kenya	147,000,000	635,000 maize, sisal, coffee, wheat, tea, &c. (Europeans).
Uganda Prot.	51,500,000	31,000 coffee, rubber, &c., 3,000,000 timber.
Nyasaland Prot.	25,000,000	68,000 tobacco, tea, maize, &c., 5,000,000 timber.
Somaliland Prot.	43,000,000	produces sorghum on coast, cedar forests inland.
Sudan	645,000,000	644,000 dura, groundnuts, sesamum, cotton, dates, also timber.
Nigeria	235,000,000	589,000 palm kernels, groundnuts, cocoa
Gold Coast	59,000,000	930,000 cocoa, besides nuts, kernels, &c.
Sierra Leone	19,800,000	439,000 rice, cassava, groundnuts, maize, &c.
British West Indies	8,000,000	500,000 cocoa, cane sugar, bananas, &c.
British Guiana	57,000,000	136,000 sugar, rice, and coconuts.
British Honduras	5,500,000	4,000,000 mahogany, &c., forests.
Papua	58,000,000	9,000 rubber; also cotton and hemp.
Sarawak	27,000,000	260,000 rubber.
Palestine (Mand. Terr.)	5,750,000	360,000 wheat, barley, vines, tobacco, &c.
South-West Africa ,,	206,000,000	19,500 maize; also potatoes and tobacco.
Tanganyika ,,	235,000,000	1,250,000 maize, sisal, cotton, &c., 3,000,000 forests.
New Guinea ,,	58,000,000	200,000 coconuts, also tobacco, cotton, sisal, coffee and cocoa.

WHEAT IMPORTING COUNTRIES.

Wheat.

Country.	Imports in Millions of Qrs. of 480lb. Calendar (year 1930).
U.K. & I.F. State	25
Italy	10
Belgium	6
Germany	5
China	5
France	5
Netherlands	3
Brazil	3
Japan	3
Switzerland	2

Flour.

Country.	Imports in Millions of Sacks of 280lb. (year 1930).
U.K. & I.F. State	5
China	2
West Indies	2
Egypt	1
Netherlands	1
Austria	1
Brazil	1

WHEAT EXPORTING COUNTRIES.

Wheat.

Country.	Exports in Millions of Qrs. of 480lb. Calendar (year 1930).
Canada	26
U.S.A.	11
Argentina	10
Australia	7

Flour.

Country.	Exports in Millions of Sacks of 280lb. (year 1930).
U.S.A.	9
Canada	5
Australia	4
Hungary	2
U.K.	2 (incl. exports to Ireland)
France	2
Japan	1
Argentina	1

BRITISH EMPIRE CEREALS,
Calendar year 1930.

WHEAT. Milln. Qrs. of 480lb.

Dominion.	Production.	Export. (Flour reckoned in terms of Wheat)	Import. (Flour included)	Apparent Consumption or Requirement
U.K.	5·4	...	28·3	33·7
Canada	49·7	30·4	...	19·3
Australia	25·1	9·6	...	15·5
India	48·7	1	0·8	48·5
N. Zealand	1	...	0·1	1·1
Un. S. Africa	0·8	...	0·4	1·2
Cyprus and Malta	0·3	...	0·4	0·7
Total	131·0	41·0	30·0	120·0

Surplus over requirement, 11,000,000 qrs.

BARLEY. Milln. Qrs. of 400lb.

Dominion.	Production.	Export.	Import.	Apparent Consumption or Requirement
U.K. and I.F.S.	5·4	...	4·1	9·5
Canada	16·2	0·3	...	15·9
Australia	1	0·1	...	0·9
N. Zealand	0·1	...	...	0·1
India	14·5	...	...	14·5
Un. S. Africa	0·15	...	...	0·15
Total	37·35	0·4	4·1	41·05

Deficiency within the Empire, 3,700,000 qrs.

OATS. Milln. Qrs. of 320lb.

Dominion.	Production.	Export.	Import.	Apparent Consumption or Requirement
U.K. and I.F.S.	19·5	...	3	22·5
Canada	44·9	0·3	0·3	44·9
Australia	2	...	...	2
N. Zealand	0·4	...	...	0·4
Un. S. Africa	0·8	...	...	0·8
Total	67·6	0·3	3·3	70·6

Deficiency within the Empire, 3,000,000 qrs.

MAIZE. Milln. Qrs. of 480lb.

Dominion.	Production.	Export.	Import.	Apparent Consumption or Requirement
U.K. and I.F.S.	...	...	9	9
Canada	0·55	...	1·6	2·15
Australia	0·9	...	...	0·9
India	9·5	...	...	9·5
Un. S. Africa	9·6	2·6	...	7
Rhodesia, S. and N.	0·7	0·2	...	0·5
Kenya	0·7	0·2	...	0·5
Total	21·95	3	10·6	29·55

Deficiency within the Empire, 7,600,000 qrs.

COMPARATIVE AREAS DEVOTED TO GRAIN GROWING, 1929-30, IN THOUSANDS OF ACRES.

Dominion.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Maize.
Gt. Britain & N. Ireland	1,390	27	1,230	3,080	...
Irish Free State	29	5	119	670	...
Canada	25,240	1,000	5,890	12,600	150
Australia	15,000	5	350	1,470	310
Brit. India	32,300	...	7,500	...	6,800
Un. of S. Africa	950	110	90	690	6,740
U.S.A.	61,000	3,350	13,000	40,000	101,000
Argentina	16,000	540	800	2,150	9,750
Soviet Union	76,000	65,000	20,000	37,000	8,800
France	12,900	1,960	1,875	8,750	862
Germany	4,000	11,800	3,850	8,900	...
Poland	3,600	14,300	3,200	5,450	220
Italy	11,900	300	580	1,300	3,750
Spain	10,750	1,120	4,500	1,850	1,000
Rumania	6,800	730	5,130	3,000	10,900

COMPARATIVE YIELDS PER ENGLISH ACRE OF AREAS DEVOTED TO GRAIN GROWING, 1929-30.

Dominion.	Wheat. bush. 60 lbs.	Rye. bush. 60 lbs.	Barley. bush. 50 lbs.	Oats. bush. 40 lbs.	Maize. bush. 60 lbs.
Gt. Britain & N. Ireland	35	25	39	46	...
Irish Free State	39	23	44	47	...
Canada	13	12	16	19	31
Australia	8·4	14	18	9	24
Brit. India	10	...	15	...	10
Un. of S. Africa	12	...	21	12	11
U.S.A.	13	11	22	24	24
Argentina	10	7	19	25	24
Soviet Union	10	11	16	19	17
France	25	19	30	36	21
Germany	31	25	36	45	...
Poland	18	18	23	29	16
Italy	22	21	20	29	25
Spain	12	14	20	19	23
Rumania	14	16	23	25	19

BRITISH BEET SUGAR.

The production of Beet for Sugar in England and Wales from small beginnings around the year 1832 has now grown to an area of 348,000 acres farmed by 40,000 growers, producing in 1930 3,060,000 tons of Beet (washed weight) fetching an average price to the grower of 50s. per ton delivered factory. Eighteen factories thus produce 420,000 tons of sugar and employ 9,900 workmen for over 100 days of the year in addition to about 30,000 workers employed in the fields (part time, about 4 months in the year). The dried pulp residue fetched in 1929-30 about £650,000 and the trading profit to the factories, after paying £673,000 in salaries and wages, was £1,738,000. The subsidy paid by the Government in 1929 amounted to £4,233,776 and for 1930 was estimated at £6,139,000.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland consume per annum a total of 1,850,000 tons of Sugar, or 90lb. per head of population.

THREE YEARS' FOOD IMPORTS.

(Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Sources of Origin.)

Wheat— From	1928 (Tons)	1929. (Tons)	1930. (Tons)
Canada	2,050,275	1,359,542	1,309,816
Australia	511,667	639,870	636,074
Brit. India	77,312	7,058	167,119
U.S.A.	1,183,124	1,113,297	1,053,815
Argentina	1,219,955	2,268,924	760,259
Soviet Union	4,086	...	935,863
Other Countries	132,445	199,678	387,395
Total	5,178,874	5,588,370	5,250,343
Wheat Meal and Flour—			
Canada	243,977	186,198	224,611
Australia	49,028	66,622	85,655
U.S.A.	95,684	126,825	158,905
Argentina	41,036	37,939	29,336
France	5,408	28,880	59,205
Other Countries	11,208	38,709	29,213
Total	446,342	485,172	586,926
Barley—			
Canada	102,822	68,913	17,358
Australia	4,391	9,888	3,318
Soviet Union	...	...	294,618
U.S.A.	239,639	217,595	180,890
Rumania	37,017	74,021	111,099
Chile	31,366	23,668	28,238
Other Countries	233,533	205,228	127,884
Total	648,767	599,313	763,405
Oats—			
Irish Free State	52,124	32,562	19,086
Canada	83,950	45,350	10,307
Soviet Union	...	1,156	137,866
U.S.A.	43,887	9,780	2,543
Germany	57,416	124,428	152,771
Argentina	81,635	93,773	111,868
Other Countries	53,340	39,446	48,516
Total	372,353	346,495	482,987
Maize—			
British S. Africa	195,798	207,739	237,955
U.S.A.	76,927	182,130	437
Argentina	1,234,079	1,210,005	1,115,731
Rumania	1,275	8,234	224,069
Other Countries	142,716	137,322	130,032
Total	1,650,795	1,745,430	1,708,234
Rice—			
Brit. India	34,768	37,569	48,596
Spain	25,605	18,237	24,642
U.S.A.	19,187	22,378	13,891
Other Countries	48,472	40,856	27,329
Total	128,031	119,039	114,458
Beef, Chilled—			
Argentina	432,228	408,740	385,784
Uruguay	29,483	39,773	43,334
Other Countries	16,515	16,733	25,516
Total	478,226	465,246	454,635
Beef, Frozen—			
Australia	50,561	46,468	40,297
New Zealand	22,808	6,263	15,275
U.S.A.	2,038	1,802	2,645
Argentina	38,426	45,020	37,466
Uruguay	9,349	7,600	13,795
Other Countries	7,218	11,084	15,597
Total	130,480	118,236	125,076

Beef, Tinned, including Essences— From	1928. (Tons)	1929. (Tons)	1930. (Tons)
Argentina	39,220	34,448	40,292
Other Countries	13,835	12,738	19,126
Total	53,056	47,185	59,418
All Beef—			
Total	666,179	633,257	640,708
Mutton and Lamb, Frozen—			
New Zealand	139,740	137,304	164,671
Australia	27,326	29,674	40,563
Argentina	75,573	77,258	72,621
Uruguay	20,170	18,338	21,133
Other Countries	18,279	18,971	20,326
Total	281,088	281,545	319,315
Bacon—			
Irish Free State	27,755	24,857	16,534
Canada	15,340	9,925	4,956
Denmark	268,790	248,851	305,893
Netherlands	53,068	45,074	42,142
Sweden	22,053	18,993	27,535
U.S.A.	26,893	31,730	23,917
Other Countries	28,746	34,476	38,510
Total	442,644	413,906	459,488
Hams—			
Canada	5,764	4,913	4,250
U.S.A.	37,992	42,083	41,058
Other Countries	3,346	4,443	4,976
Total	47,101	51,439	50,285
Pork—			
I.F.State(fresh)	19,386	14,811	14,465
N. Z. (frozen)	6,083	8,474	6,847
U.S.A. (frozen)	2,904	2,368	5,423
Argentina (frozen)	2,890	3,485	3,705
Other Countries	464	539	1,619
Total	31,727	29,677	32,060
Rabbits—			
I.F.State(fresh)	1,339	1,375	896
Belgium (fresh)	2,775	1,942	1,565
Australia (frozen)	7,336	7,862	10,489
N. Z. (frozen)	580	501	946
Other Countries	604	494	586
Total	12,168	12,197	14,482
Live Poultry—	(Num.)	(Num.)	(Num.)
Irish Free State	1,020,768	1,072,820	971,065
Other Countries	161 146	131,327	121,168
Live Game	323,000	189,025	207,937
Dead Poultry—	(Tons)	(Tons)	(Tons)
Irish Free State	5,318	6,344	5,784
Hungary	2,047	2,221	4,283
Austria	1,571	1,741	2,673
France	3,535	3,257	1,859
Latvia	3,576	2,175	413
U.S.A.	951	487	653
Other Countries	7,514	11,482	12,820
Total	24,512	27,708	28,496

THREE YEARS' FOOD IMPORTS—*continued.*

Butter— *From*	1928. lb.	1929. lb.	1930. lb.
New Zealand	136,895,024	146,024,816	175,850,864
Australia	97,763,120	86,025,376	105,573,824
Irish Free State	62,626,704	63,411,824	53,437,680
Denmark	225,797,040	246,851,024	259,574,800
Argentina	40,993,680	33,92 2,784	46,34 4,800
Sweden	19,663,840	27,809,712	34,341,968
Finland	22,274,896	26,162,416	26,453,120
Soviet Union	37,660,224	32,515,168	18,530,512
Netherlands	14,437,840	14,539,392	9,978,528
France	7,779,520	5,025,728	790,048
Other Countries	18,700,976	34,215,552	30,305,296
Total	684,652,864	716,493,792	764,021,440

It was estimated in 1925 that—

England and Wales produced	68,344,000 lb.	Butter (on farms and allotments).
Scotland	7,055,000	,,
N. Ireland	20,062,000	,,
	95,460,000	,,
Add Foreign Import say	716,500,000	,,
Total Consumption	812,000,000	or about 18 lb. per head of population p.a.

Margarine— *From*	1928. lb.	1929. lb.	1930. lb.
Irish Free State	1,805,552	2,385,712	2,147,824
Netherlands	120,626,128	102,831,792	91,893,648
France	482,160	421,568	235,872
Other Countries	574,560	770,336	485,072
Total	123,488,400	106,409,408	94,762,416

Cheese— *From*	lb.	lb.	lb.
New Zealand	174,088,768	201,733,168	219,620,912
Canada	103,046,720	81,030,544	75,949,664
Australia	8,262,240	5,564,048	5,361,440
Netherlands	25,592,784	21,925,792	20,504,512
Italy	15,854,496	14,786,352	16,200,800
U.S.A.	611,296	800,912	485,632
Other Countries	9,130,240	9,491,440	10,456,432
Total	336,586,544	335,332,256	348,579,392

It was estimated in 1925 that—

England and Wales produced	74,592,000 lb.	Cheese (on farms and allotments).
Scotland	21,952,000	,,
N. Ireland (very small)		
say	96,000,000	,,
Add Foreign Import say	340,000,000	,,
Total consumption	436,000,000	or about 10 lb. per head of population p.a.

We produce only 22 per cent. of our home consumption of cheese.

France produces	94	,,	of hers (home consumption	385,000,000 lb.).		
U.S.A.	,, 88	,,	,,	,,	,,	484,000 000 ,,
Germany	,, 75	,,	,,	,,	,,	441,000,000 ,,

Eggs— *From*	1928. (Number)	1929. (Number)	1930. (Number)
Irish Free State	621,276,120	601,808,640	573,743,760
Australia	32,037,240	45,018,240	67,926,360
Canada	9,998,760	9,493,840	1,803,000
Denmark	639,520,280	668,715,4 0	807,405,960
Netherlands	327,029,640	380,319,600	441,683,520
Poland	307,436,280	286,168,920	433,507,680
Belgium	348,948,120	355,397,280	280,038,720
China	113,361,600	191,890,440	205,746,000
France	199,055,720	104,115,880	79,047,720
Egypt	97,156,560	68,695,640	54,177,480
U.S.A.	11,014,680	2,154,480	23,595,360
Soviet Union	212,021,400	72,979,320	10,181,040
Italy	6,913,920	3,717,920	7,789,440
Other Countries	250,158,480	202,225,080	200,663,640
Total	3,175,978,800	2,995,727,160	3,187,309,680

THREE YEARS' FOOD IMPORTS—*continued.*

Wine— From	1928. (Galls.)	1929. (Galls.)	1930. (Galls.)
Australia	1,739,245	2,093,459	1,898,699
British S. Africa	288,197	455,169	558,111
Other British Countries	169 903	169,058	186,861
Foreign Countries	11,446,911	12,522,425	11,221,248
Total	13,644,256	15,240.111	13,864.919
Spirits—	(Pf. gals.)	(Pf. gals.)	(Pf. gals.)
British Countries	2,567,003	1,835,305	1 956,478
Foreign Countries	1,786,479	1,316,688	975,923
Total	4.353,482	3,151,993	2,932,401

	1928. (Tons.)	1929. (Tons.)	1930. (Tons.)
Milk, Condensed—	133,165	132,163	130,006
Live Cattle—	(Num.)	(Num.)	(Num).
Irish Free State	724,572	749.570	834,962
Canada	405	...	5.193
Other Countries	140	692	406
Live Sheep & Lambs—			
Irish Free State	591,691	584,631	567,192
Live Swine—			
Irish Free State	318,286	311,102	414,587

Tea— From	1928. lb.	1929 lb.	1930. lb.
British India	288,819,699	306.734,835	290,183.244
Ceylon	139,280,645	153,095,061	152,397,341
Other British Countries	1,591,630	2,792,579	2,764,405
Java, &c.	71,221,607	85,404,476	84.599,547
China	6,569,458	9,195,026	8,734,979
Other Foreign Countries	1,373,820	1,945,781	2,658,810
Total	508,856,859	559,167,758	541,038,326

(say 12 lb. per head of population per annum.)

Cocoa, Raw— From	1928. lb.	1929. lb.	1930. lb.
British West Africa	123,319,392	153.341,888	112,893,312
British West Indies	8,697,472	9,108,736	9,482,032
Ceylon	1,143,408	1,622,320	1,624,448
Other British Countries	515,984	855,456	603,232
Ecuador	1,876,784	1,993,040	2,376,560
Venezuela	2,605,344	2,190,160	1,773,072
Other Foreign Countries	3,700,144	3,600,912	4,278,176
Total	141,858,528	172,712,512	133,230,832
Cocoa Preparations (incl. Chocolates)— From			
Switzerland	11,322,416	9,705,136	7,715,120
Netherlands	4,802,336	5,206,432	6,029,856
Other Foreign Countries	6,928,208	7,786,576	8,113,280
British Countries	146,384	84,560	38,304
Total	23,199.344	22,782,704	21,896,560
Coffee— From			
British East Africa	28,023,968	19,887,280	36,461,824
British India	6,030,752	2,634,240	9,924,320
British West Indies	315,504	352,352	564.256
Other British Countries	160,048	8,960	38,640
Central America	28,994,896	31,521,728	37,654.176
Colombia	3,550.512	3.066,448	2,860,032
Brazil	1,078,224	801,360	833,168
Other Foreign Countries	5,348,336	4,366,096	3.787,616
Total	73,502,240	62,638,464	92,124,032
Sugar (unrefined)— From			
Australia	339,247,888	474,792,976	414,892,576
Mauritius	412,298,544	616,068,096	304,801,616
Union of South Africa	160,123,600	216,732,096	236,796,224
British West Indies, &c.	310,047,920	207,007,360	180,315,072
Other British Countries	16,265,648	60,095,392	72,983,792
Cuba	1.577,840,880	1,559,373,312	1,659,329,616
St. Domingo	468,094,144	413,176,064	531,863,584
Peru	224,669,760	278,246,304	266,008,512
Brazil	40,357,744	25,820,816	162,719,200
Germany	1,031,408	74,504,752	129,534,720
Other Foreign Countries	278,509,280	659,528,464	190,700.048
Total	3,828,486,816	4,585,345,632	4,149,944,960

	1928. lb.	1929. lb.	1930. lb.
Tobacco (unmanufactured)—From			
British India	10,338,822	9,180,662	12,998,102
Nyasaland	12,181,826	10,671,895	12,822,420
South Rhodesia	10,280,063	4,023,634	3,629,386
Other British Countries	10,283,774	7,654,736	5,897,523
U.S.A.	171,838,580	205,376,067	197,65 ,872
Other Foreign Countries	2,862,151	3,119,113	3,929,202
	217,785,216	240,026,107	236,934,505
Cigars, &c. (manufactured)—From			
British Countries	82,075	84,548	87,262
Foreign Countries	1,309,999	1,390,625	1,223,026
	1,392,074	1,475,173	1,3 0,283
Total	219,177,290	241,501,280	238,244,793
	Say 5 lb. per head of population per annum.		
Apples—From			
Canada	139,644,064	191,210,656	233,669,072
Australia	151,538,048	39,413,696	151,294,416
New Zealand	38,295,600	28,904,400	42,583,520
Other British countries	439,712	938,112	633,136
U.S.A.	330,924,832	345,986,256	250,292,784
Other Foreign Countries	11,135,600	38,391,472	12,737,760
Total	681,977,856	644,844,592	691,210,688
Pears—From			
Australia	6,520,640	5,348,672	14,521,136
Canada	6,708,688	3,344,096	7,117,264
Union of South Africa	11,296,544	2,688,560	12,047,952
New Zealand	2,040,640	1,636,768	2,173,808
Other British Countries	281,344	378,448	155,680
Belgium	30,817,808	60,762,128	25,837,728
U.S.A.	25,216,464	24,322,032	48,594,000
France	5,279,456	16,288,272	2,160,256
Other Foreign Countries	8,144,304	5,992,112	2,681,280
Total	96,305,888	120,761,088	115,289,104
Oranges—From			
Palestine	123,591,328	88,540,704	148,207,360
Union of South Africa	57,775,088	72,214,352	121,246,272
Other British Countries	5,983,600	5,313,504	2,387,840
Spain	644,028,336	699,204,352	807,032,688
U.S.A.	11,887,456	109,637,024	4,207,616
Other Foreign Countries	25,964,960	62,654,480	60,120,592
Total	869,230,768	1,037,564,416	1,143,202,368
Grapes—From			
Union of South Africa	4,881,968	5,477,360	5,419,568
Channel Islands	1,711,248	1,729,616	3,010,560
Australia	276,976	749,504	453,824
Other British Countries	76,048	19,712	87,696
Spain	66,769,248	66,136,672	46,103,232
Other Foreign Countries	20,273,344	22,627,920	22,798,944
Total	93,988,832	96,740,784	77,873,824
Grape Fruit—From			
British West Indies	3,551,632	4,606,000	2,810,080
Union of South Africa	2,133,936	2,954,672	5,236,336
Other British Countries	492,912	867,216	2,000,656
U.S.A.	41,526,800	47,070 240	43,864,912
Other Foreign Countries	5,276,208	5,298,496	8,395,072
Total	52,981,488	60,796,624	62,307,056
Bananas—From	bunches.	bunches.	bunches.
British West Indies	2,739,908	4,014,602	5,923,877
Other British Countries	196	301	555
Colombia	3,957,411	3,748,178	3,352,002
Honduras (not British)	1,572,062	2,916,070	984,801
Other Foreign Countries	4,696,344	4,257,568	4,728,329
Total	12,965,921	14,936,719	14,989,564

A 1, First class.
A.A., Automobile Association.
A.A.L.P.A., *Associate* of Incorporated Society of Auctioneers.
A.C.A.— of Inst. of Chartered Accountants.
A.C.I.S.— of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.
A.I.A.— of the Institute of Actuaries.
A.I.C.—Do. of Chemistry.
A.I.C.S.—Do. Chartered Shipbrokers.
A.Inst.P.—Do. Physics.
A.I.O.B.—Do. Builders.
A.I.S.A.—Do. Secretaries Assoc.
A.K.C.— of King's College.
A.L.A.— of the Library Assoc.
A.R.A.— of Royal Academy.
A.R.A.M.— of Royal Academy of Music.
A.R.C.M.— of Royal College of Music.
A.R.C.O.—Do. Organists.
A.R.C.S.—Do. Science.
A.R.I.B.A.— of Royal Institute of British Architects.
A.R.R.C.— of Royal Red Cross.
A.R.S.M.— of the Royal School of Mines.
A.R.San.I.— of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
A.R.W.S.— of Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.
A.S.A.A.— of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.
A.M.I.C.E., *Associate Member* Institute of Civil Engrs.
A.M.I.Chem.E.—Do. Chemical Engineers.
A.M.I.E.E.—Do. Electrical Engineers.
A.M.I.Mech.E.—Do. Mechanical.
A.B., Able-bodied seaman.
A.C. (*Ante Christum*) = B.C.
A.D. (*Anno Domini*), In the year of our Lord.
A.D.C., Aide-de-Camp: A.D.C. Gen., ditto, General.
Ad lib. (*ad libitum*), At pleasure.
A.E.C., Army Educational Corps.
A.F.C., Air Force Cross.
A.H. (*Anno Hegirae*), In the year of the Hegira.
A.M. (*Ante meridiem*), Before noon.
A.M. (*Anno mundi*), In the year of the world.
A.M.C., Art Master's Certificate.
A.M.D.G. (*Ad majorem Dei gloriam*), To the greater glory of God.
A.M.S., Army Medical Service or Staff.
A.S. (*Anno Salvatoris* or *Salutis*), In the year of Salvation.
A.U.C. (*Anno urbis conditae*), In the year from the foundation of Rome.
B.A., *Bachelor* of Arts.
B.A.O.— of Obstetrics.
B.Arch.— of Architecture.
B.C.L.— of Civil Law.
B.Ch., (or Ch.B.)— of Surgery.
B.Com.— of Commerce.
B.D.S. (or B.Ch.D.)— of Dental Surgery.
B.D.— of Divinity.
B.Ed.— of Education.
B.Eng.— of Engineering.
B.Litt.— of Literature.
B.Phil.— of Philosophy.
B.Sc.— of Science.
B.Sc.Tech. — of Technical Science.
B.B.C., British Broadcasting Corporation.
B.C., Before Christ.
B.M.A., British Medical Assoc.
B.N.C., Brasenose Coll., Oxford.
B.V.M., Blessed Virgin Mary.
C.A., Chartered Accountant.
C., Conservative.
c. & b., Caught and bowled.
Cantab., Cambridge.
Cap. (Chapter), Number of Act of Parliament.
C.B., Companion of the Bath.
C.B.E., Commander of Order of British Empire.
C.C., Common or County Council.
C.D.A., College Diploma in Agriculture.
C.D.H., Do. in Horticulture.
C.E., Civil Engineer.
cf. (*confer*), Compare.
C.F., Chaplain to the Forces.
C.G.M., Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.
C.G.S., Centimetre-gramme-second.
C.H., *Companion* of Honour.
C.I.E., Order of Indian Empire.
C.M.G., St. Michael and St. George.
C.S.I., Star of India.
Ch. Ch., Christ Church.
C.I., Lady of Imperial Order of the Crown of India.
C.I.D., Criminal Investigation Department.
C.I.F., Cost, Insurance and Freight.
C.-in-C., Commander-in-Chief.
C.L.B., Church Lads' Brigade.
C.M. (*Chirurgiae Magister*), Master of Surgery.
C.M.S., Church Missionary Society.
C.O.D., Cash on delivery.
Con. (contra), Against.
C.O.P.E.C., Conference on Politics, Economics and Christianity.
C.O.S., Charity Organisation Society.
C.S.C., Conspicuous Service Cross.
C.T.C., Cyclist Touring Club.
C.V.O., Commander of Royal Victorian Order.
d. (*denarius*), penny.
D.B.E., Dame of Order of British Empire.
D.C., District of Columbia.
D.C.L., *Doctor* of Civil Law.
D.D.— of Divinity.
Dr.Hy.— of Hygiene.
D.Litt.— of Literature.
D.Sc.— of Science.
D.C.L.I., Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
D.C.M., Distinguished Conduct Medal.
del. (*delineavit*), He (she) drew it.
D.F.C., Distinguished Flying Cross.
D.G. (*Dei gratia*), By the Grace of God.
D.I.C., *Diploma* of the Imperial College.
D.M.R.E.— in Medical Radiology and Electrology.
D.OE.C.— in Economics.
D.O.M.S. — in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
D.P.H.— Public Health.
D.T.M.— in Tropical Medicine.
D.V.S.M.— in Veterinary State Medicine.
D.L., Deputy-Lieutenant.
D.N.B., Dictionary of National Biography.
Do. (ditto), The same.
D.O.R.A., Defence of the Realm Act.
D.S.C., Distinguished Service Cross.
D.S.M., Do. Medal.
D.S.O., Companion of Distinguished Service Order.
D.V. (*Deo volente*), God willing.
dwt., Pennyweight.
E. and O.E., Errors and omissions excepted.
e.g. (*exempli gratia*), "for example."
Ebor, York.
E.C., East Central District.
Emb., Embassy.
et al. (*et alibi*), And elsewhere.
etc. (*et cetera*), And the other things.
et seq. (*et sequentia*), And the following.
F.A.I., *Fellow* of Auctioneers' Institute.
F.A.L.P.A.— of Incorporate Society of Auctioneers, &c.
F.B.A.—of the British Academy.
F.B.O.A.— of British Optical Association.
F.C.A.— of Institute of Chartered Accountants.
F.C.I.B.— of Corporn. of Insurance Brokers.
F.C.I.I.— of the Chartered Insurance Institute.
F.C.I.S.— of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.
F.C.S.— of the Chemical Society.
F.C.W.A.— of Inst. of Cost and Works Accountants.
F.E.I.S.— of Educational Institute of Scotland.
F.G.S.— of the Geological Society.
F.I.A., *Fellow* of the Institute of Actuaries.
F.I.A.A.— Architect Member of Inc. Assoc. of Architects.
F.I.A.S.—Surveyor Member Do.

F.I.C.— of the Institute of Chemistry.
F.I.C.S.—Chartered Shipbrokers.
F.I.H.—Hygiene.
F.Inst.P.—Physics.
F.I.O.B.—Builders.
F.I.S.A.— of Incorporated Secretaries' Association.
F.L.A.— of Library Association.
F.L.A.A.— of London Association of Accountants.
F.L.A.S.— of Land Agents Society.
F.L.S.— of the Linnean Society.
F.R.A.I.— of Royal Anthropological Institute.
F.R.A.M.— of Royal Academy of Music.
F.R.A.S.— of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F.R.C.M.— of the Royal College of Music.
F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.Ed., and F.R.C.P.I.— of the Royal College of Physicians of London, of Edinburgh, and of Ireland respectively.
F.R.C.S.—of Royal College of Surgeons.
F.R.C.S.Ed., ditto of Edinburgh; F.R.C.S.I., of Ireland.
F.R.C.V.S.— of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
F.R.F.P.S.G.— of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
F.R.G.S.— of the Royal Geographical Society.
F.R.H.S.— of the Royal Horticultural Society.
F.R.Hist. Soc., ditto Historical.
F.R.I.B.A.— of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
F.R.M.S., ditto Microscopical.
F.R. Met. Soc.— of Royal Meteorological Society.
F.R.S.— of the Royal Society.
F.R.S.Ed., ditto of Edinburgh.
F.R.S.A.— of the Royal Society of Arts.
F.R.S.L.—Do. Literature.
F.R.San.I.—Do. Sanitary Inst.
F.S.A.— of the Society of Antiquaries.
F.S.A.A.—Do. Accountants and Auditors.
F.S.I.— of Surveyors Institution.
F.S.S., Do. Statistical Society.
F.Z.S.—of the Zoological Society.
fcp., Foolscap.
F.D. (*Fidei Defensor*), Defender of the Faith.
Fec. (*fecit*), He did it.
F.H., Fire Hydrant.
F.M.S., Federated Malay States.
F.O.B., Free on board.
G.B.E., Knight or Dame Grand Cross of British Empire.
G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.
G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander of Indian Empire.
G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander of Star of India.
G.C.V.O., Knight Grand Cross of Royal Victorian Order.
G.H.Q., General Headquarters.
G.M.T., Greenwich Mean Time.
G.O.C., General Officer Commanding.
G.P.O., General Post Office.
G.R. (*Georgius Rex*), King George.
G.R.C.M., Graduate of the Royal College of Music.
G.S.O., General Staff Officer; Gr., Grade (1st, 2nd, 3rd).
H.A.C., Honble. Artillery Company.
H.E., His Excellency.
H.G.D.H., His [Her] Grand Ducal Highness.
H.H., His [Her] Highness.
H.I.H., His [Her] Imperial Highness.
H.I.M., His [Her] Imperial Majesty.
H.J.S. (*Hic jacet sepultus*), Here lies buried. *cf.* H.S.E.
H.L.I., Highland Light Infantry.
H.M., His, or Her, Majesty.
H.M.S., His Majesty's Ship.
h.p., Half pay.
hp., horse power.
H.R.H., His [Her] Royal Highness.
H.S.E. (*Hic sepultus est*), Here lies buried. *cf.* H.J.S.
H.S.H., His [Her] Serene Highness.
I.A., Indian Army.
I.A.R.O., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Ib. (*ibidem*), In the same place.
I.C.S., Indian Civil Service.
Id. (*idem*), The same.
I.D.B., Illicit diamond buyer.
I.e. (*id est*), That is.
I.F.S., Irish Free State.
I.H.S. (*Iesus Hominum Salvator*), Jesus the Saviour of Mankind; originally, these were the Greek Capital letters, IHΣ.
I.L.P., Independent Labour Party.
I.M.S., Indian Medical Service.
Incog. (*incognito*), Unknown.
In loc. (*in loco*), In its place.
I.N.R.I. (*Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum*), Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews.
Inst. (instant), current month.
I.O.O.F., Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
I.S.C., Indian Staff Corps (now Ind. Army).
I.S.O., Imperial Service Order.
I.W., Isle of Wight.
J., Judge.
J.P., Justice of the Peace.
K.B.E., Knight Commander of British Empire.
K.C.B., Do. the Bath.
K.C.I.E., Do. Indian Empire.
K.C.M.G. Do. of St. Michael and St. George.
K.C.S.I., Do. the Star of India.
K.C.V.O., Do. Royal Victorian Order.
K.C., King's Counsel.
K.G., Knight of the Garter.
K.H.C., King's Honorary Chaplain; K.H.P., ditto Physician; K.H.S., ditto Surgeon.
K.O.S.B., King's Own Scottish Borderers.
K.O.Y.L.I., King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.
K.P., Knight of St. Patrick.
K.R.R.C., King's Royal Rifle Corps.
K.S.L.I., King's Shropshire Light Infantry.
K.T., Knight of the Thistle.
Kt., Knight Bachelor.
L., Liberal.
Lab., Labour.
L.A.H., *Licentiate* of Apothecaries Hall, Dublin.
L.C.P., Do. of Coll. of Preceptors.
L.D.S., Do. in Dental Surgery.
L.M., Do. in Midwifery.
L.M.S.S.A., Do. in Medicine and Surgery, Soc. of Apothecaries.
L.R.C.P., Do. of the Roy. Coll. of Physicians.
L.R.C.P.I., ditto Ireland.
L.R.F.P.S.G., Do. of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
L.S.A., Do. of Society of Apothecaries.
L.T.M., Do. of Tropical Medicine.
Lat., Latitude.
lb. (*libra*), Pound weight.
l.b.w., Leg before wicket.
l.c., "Lower case," *i.e.* small letter.
L.C.C., London County Council.
L.C.J., Lord Chief Justice.
Lit., Literally.
L.J., Lord Justice.
LL.B., Bachelor of Laws.
LL.D., Doctor of Laws.
LL.M., Master of ditto.
loc. cit. (*loco citato*), In the place cited.
Long., Longitude.
Lrs., Lancers.
L.S. (*loco sigilli*), Place of the Seal.
L. s. d. (*Librae, solidi, denarii*), Pounds, shillings, pence.
Ltd., Limited Liability.
L.U., Liberal Unionist.
Maj., Major.
M., Monsieur.
M., (in Peerage) Minor.
M.A., *Master* of Arts.
M.Ch.— of Surgery.
M.Ch.D.— of Dental Surgery.
M.Ch.Orth.— of Orthopædic Surgery.
M.Hy.— of Hygiene.
M.S.— of Surgery.
mar., married.
M.B., Bachelor of Medicine; M.D., Doctor of ditto.
M.B.E., *Member* of British Empire Order.
M.E.C.— of Executive Council.
M.Inst.C.E.— of Institute of Civil Engineers.

M.I.E.E., M.I.Mar.E., M.I. Mech.E., ditto Electrical, Marine, and Mechanical Engineers.
M.I.Min.E.— of Institute of Mining Engineers.
M.Inst.M.M.— of Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
M.Inst Met., ditto of Metals.
M.L.A.— of Legislative Assembly.
M.L.C., ditto Council.
M.P.— of Parliament.
M.P.S., *Member* of Pharmaceutical Society
M.R.A.S.— of Royal Asiatic Society.
M.R.C.P.— of Royal College of Physicians.
M.R.C.S.— of Royal College of Surgeons.
M.R.C.V.S.— of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M.R.I.A.— of Royal Irish Academy.
M.R.San.I.— of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
M.S.A.— of Society of Architects.
M.V.O.— of Royal Victorian Order.
M.C., Military Cross.
M.C.C., Marylebone Cricket Club.
M.C.S., *Malayan Civil Service.*
Mdlle., Mademoiselle.
Mem. (*memento*), Remember!
M.F.H., Master of Fox Hounds.
M.G. Corps, Machine Gun Corps.
Mgr., Monsignor.
Mil., Military, Militia.
Min. Plenip., Minister Plenipotentiary.
Mme., Madame.
M.O.H., Medical Officer of Health.
m.p.h., Miles per hour.
MSS., Manuscripts.
Mus. D. [B.], Doctor, [Bachelor], of Music.
M.V., Motor Vessel.
M.W.B., Metropolitan Water Bd.
N., North.
Nat., Nationalist.
Nav., Naval.
N.B. (*Nota bene*), Note well.
N.C.O., Non-commissioned Officer.
n.d., no date.
Nem. con. (*Nemine contradicente*), No one contradicting.
N.I., Northern Ireland.
N.L., National Liberal.
No. (*Numéro*), Number.
Non seq. (*non sequitur*), It does not follow.
N.S., Nova Scotia.
N.S.W., New South Wales.
N.U.R., National Union of Railwaymen.
N.W.P.[T.], North-West Provinces [Territory].
N.Z., New Zealand.
O.B.E., Officer of British Empire Order.
ob., or *obiit*, died.
O.E.D., Oxford English Dictionary.
O.H.M.S., On His Majesty's Service.
O.K., "All correct."
O.M., Order of Merit.
O.P. Opposite Prompt side (of Theatre), Out of Print (of books), Old Prices (Club).
O.S., Old Style.
O.S.B., Order of St. Benedict.
O.T.C., Officers' Training Corps.
O.U.D.S., Oxford University Dramatic Society.
Oxon., Oxford.
Oz., Ounce.
P. (in P.R.S., &c.), *President*—see F.R.S., R.A., &c.
P. & O., Peninsular & Oriental.
P.A.S.I. Professional Associate of the Surveyors' Institution.
P.C., Privy Councillor.
P.C. ——, Police-constable ——.
Ph.D., Doctor of Philosophy.
P.L.A., Port of London Authority.
P.M. (*post meridiem*), After noon.
P.M.G., Postmaster-General.
P.M.O., Principal Medical Officer.
P.P.C. (*Pour prendre congé*), To take leave.
Pro tem. (*pro tempore*), For the time being.
Prox. (*proximo*), Next month.
P.S. (*Post scriptum*), Postscript.
P.S.A., Pleasant Sunday Afternoon.
p.s.a., Graduate of Royal Air Force Staff College.
p.s.c., Graduate of Military (or Naval) Staff College.
P.T.O., Please turn over.
P.W.D., Public Works Dept.
Q.A.L.A.S., Qualified Associate, Land Agents' Society.
Q.C., Queen's Counsel.
q. e. d. (*quod erat demonstrandum*), which was to be proved.
Q.M.G., Quartermaster-General.
Q.S., Quarter Sessions.
Qmr., Quartermaster.
q.v. (*quod vide*), "which see."
Qy. (*quaere*), Query.
R.A., *Royal* Artillery or Royal Academy.
R.A.C., — Automobile Club.
R.A.F., — Air Force.
R.A.M., — Academy of Music.
R.A.M.C., — Army Medical Corps.
R.A.N., — Australian Navy.
R.C.N., — Canadian ditto.
R.A.O.C., — Army Ordnance Corps.
R.A.S.C., — Army Service Corps.
R.A.V.C., — Army Veterinary Corps.
R.B.A., — Society of British Artists.
R.D., — Naval Reserve Decoration, or Rural Dean.
R.E., — Engineers.
R.F.A., Royal Field Artillery.
R.G.A., — Garrison Artillery.
R.H.A., — Horse Artillery, or — Hibernian Academy.
R.I.A., — Irish Academy.
R.I.M., — Indian Marine.
R.M., — Marines.
R.M.A., — Military Academy.
R.M.S., — Mail Steamer.
R.N., — Navy; R.N.R., ditto Reserve; R.N.V.R., ditto Volunteer Reserve.
R.O.I., — Institute of Oil Painters.
R.S.A., — Scottish Academician.
R.U. Rif., — Ulster Rifles.
R.W.S., — Water Colour Society.
R.Y.S., — Yacht Squadron.
R.C., Roman Catholic.
R.I.P. (*Requiescat in pace*), May he rest in peace.
R.M., Resident Magistrate.
Ro. (*recto*), On the right hand page.
R. of O., Reserve of Officers.
R.R.C., Lady of Royal Red Cross.
R.S.V.P. (*Répondez, s'il vous plaît*), Answer, if you please.
R.T.S., Religious Tract Society.
Rt. Hon., Right Honourable.
Sc. (*scilicet*), Namely.
Sic, So written.
S.J. (Society of Jesus), Jesuit.
S.O.S. ("Save Our Souls") Distress Signal.
s.p. (*sine prole*), Without issue.
s.p.l., Without legitimate issue.
S.P.C.A., Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
S.P.C.K., Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.
S.P.G., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
S.P.Q.R. (*Senatus Populusque Romanus*), The Senate and People of Rome.
S.S.C., Solicitor of the Supreme Court, Scotland.
Stet, Let it stand.
T.A., Territorial Army; T.D., ditto Decoration.
Toc H., Talbot House.
T.U.C., Trades Union Council.
Ult. (*ultimo*), in the preceding month.
U.D.C., Urban District Council.
v. (*Versus*), Against.
V.A., Victoria and Albert Order.
V.A.D., Voluntary Aid Detachment.
V.C., Victoria Cross.
V.D., Vol. Officers' Decoration.
Ven., Venerable.
Verb. sap. (*Verbum sapienti satis est*), A word to the wise is enough.
Viz (*videlicet*), Namely.
Vo. (*verso*), Left-hand page.
W.C., West Central.
W.P., Weather permitting.
W.S., Writer to the Signet.
Y.M.C.A., Young Men's Christian Association.
Y.W.C.A., Young Women's do.

Ready Reference Calendar for 200 Years.

For ascertaining Any Day of the Week for any given time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752,† to 1952 inclusive.

COMMON YEARS, 1753 TO 1952.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761 1767 1778 1789 1795 * 1857 1863 1874 1885 1891 1801 1807 1818 1829 1835 1846 1903 1914 1925 1931 1942	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6*	2	4	7	2
1762 1773 1779 1790 1802 1813 1819 1830 1841 1847 1858 1869 1875 1886 1897 1909 1915 1926 1937 1943	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1757 1763 1774 1785 1791 1803 1814 1825 1831 1842 1853 1859 1870 1881 1887 1898 1910 1921 1927 1938 1949	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1754 1765 1771 1782 1793 1799 1805 1811 1822 1833 1839 1850 1861 1867 1878 1889 1895 1901 1907 1918 1929 1935 1946	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1755 1766 1777 1783 1794 1800 1806 1817 1823 1834 1845 1851 1862 1873 1879 1890 .. 1902 1913 1919 1930 1941 1947	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1758 1769 1775 1786 1797 1809 1815 1826 1837 1843 1854 1865 1871 1882 1893 1899 1905 1911 1922 1933 1939 1950	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1753 1759 1770 1781 1787 1798 1810 1821 1827 1838 1849 1855 1866 1877 1883 1894 1900 1906 1917 1923 1934 1945 1951	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
LEAP YEARS, 1756 TO 1952.	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1764 1792 1804 1832 1860 1888 .. 1928	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768 1796 1808 1836 1864 1892 1904 1932	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1772 .. 1812 1840 1868 1896 1908 1936	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1776 .. 1816 1844 1872 .. 1912 1940	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1780 .. 1820 1848 1876 .. 1916 1944	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1756 1784 1824 1852 1880 .. 1920 1948	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1760 1788 1828 1856 1884 .. 1924 1952	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. *For Example:*—To know on what day of the week Aug. 4 fell in the year 1914, in the table of years look for 1914, and in a parallel line, under Aug., is fig. 6, which directs to col. 6, in which it will be seen that Aug. 4 fell on Tuesday.

† 1752 same as 1772 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. From Sept. 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1789 (Sept. 3–13 were omitted).

1	2	3	4	5	6*	7
Monday 1	Tuesday 1	Wednesd. 1	Thursday 1	Friday 1	Saturday 1	*Sunday* 1
Tuesday 2	Wednesd. 2	Thursday 2	Friday 2	Saturday 2	*Sunday* 2	Monday 2
Wednesd. 3	Thursday 3	Friday 3	Saturday 3	*Sunday* 3	Monday 3	Tuesday 3
Thursday 4	Friday 4	Saturday 4	*Sunday* 4	Monday 4	Tuesday• 4	Wednesd. 4
Friday 5	Saturday 5	*Sunday* 5	Monday 5	Tuesday 5	Wednesd. 5	Thursday 5
Saturday 6	*Sunday* 6	Monday 6	Tuesday 6	Wednesd. 6	Thursday 6	Friday 6
Sunday 7	Monday 7	Tuesday 7	Wednesd. 7	Thursday 7	Friday 7	Saturday 7
Monday 8	Tuesday 8	Wednesd. 8	Thursday 8	Friday 8	Saturday 8	*Sunday* 8
Tuesday 9	Wednesd. 9	Thursday 9	Friday 9	Saturday 9	*Sunday* 9	Monday 9
Wednesd. 10	Thursday 10	Friday 10	Saturday 10	*Sunday* 10	Monday 10	Tuesday 10
Thursday 11	Friday 11	Saturday 11	*Sunday* 11	Monday 11	Tuesday 11	Wednesd. 11
Friday 12	Saturday 12	*Sunday* 12	Monday 12	Tuesday 12	Wednesd. 12	Thursday 12
Saturday 13	*Sunday* 13	Monday 13	Tuesday 13	Wednesd. 13	Thursday 13	Friday 13
Sunday 14	Monday 14	Tuesday 14	Wednesd. 14	Thursday 14	Friday 14	Saturday 14
Monday 15	Tuesday 15	Wednesd. 15	Thursday 15	Friday 15	Saturday 15	*Sunday* 15
Tuesday 16	Wednesd. 16	Thursday 16	Friday 16	Saturda• 16	*Sunday* 16	Monday 16
Wednesd. 17	Thursday 17	Friday 17	Saturday 17	*Sunday* 17	Monday 17	Tuesday 17
Thursday 18	Friday 18	Saturday 18	*Sunday* 18	Monday 18	Tuesday 18	Wednesd. 18
Friday 19	Saturday 19	*Sunday* 19	Monday 19	Tuesday 19	Wednesd. 19	Thursday 19
Saturday 20	*Sunday* 20	Monday 20	Tuesday 20	Wednesd. 20	Thursday 20	Friday 20
Sunday 21	Monday 21	Tuesday 21	Wednesd. 21	Thursday 21	Friday 21	Saturday 21
Monday 22	Tuesday 22	Wednesd. 22	Thursday 22	Friday 22	Saturday 22	*Sunday* 22
Tuesday 23	Wednesd. 23	Thursday 23	Friday 23	Saturday 23	*Sunday* 23	Monday 23
Wednesd. 24	Thursday 24	Friday 24	Saturday 24	*Sunday* 24	Monday 24	Tuesday 24
Thursday 25	Friday 25	Saturday 25	*Sunday* 25	Monday 25	Tuesday 25	Wednesd. 25
Friday 26	Saturday 26	*Sunday* 26	Monday 26	Tuesday 26	Wednesd. 26	Thursday 26
Saturday 27	*Sunday* 27	Monday 27	Tuesday 27	Wednesd. 27	Thursday 27	Friday 27
Sunday 28	Monday 28	Tuesday 28	Wednesd. 28	Thursday 28	Friday 28	Saturday 28
Monday 29	Tuesday 29	Wednesd. 29	Thursday 29	Friday 29	Saturday 29	*Sunday* 29
Tuesday 30	Wednesd. 30	Thursday 30	Friday 30	Saturday 30	*Sunday* 30	Monday 30
Wednesd. 31	Thursday 31	Friday 31	Saturday 31	*Sunday* 31	Monday 31	Tuesday 31

NOTES FOR THE YEAR 1932.

BEING BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 22 AND 23 OF KING GEORGE V.

Calendar Elements and Dates for the Year.

Golden Number	XIV	*Whit Sunday*	May 15
Epact	22	*Trinity Sunday*	,, 22
Solar Cycle (Year of)	9	Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	,, 26
Roman Indiction (Year of)	15	*Corpus Christi*	,, 26
Dominical Letters	C, B	Union Day, South Africa	,, 31
Julian Period (Year of)	6645	Birth of King George V. (1865)	June 3
Julian Day, Jan. 1 (begins at noon)	2,426,708	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894)	,, 23
New Year's Day (Friday)	Jan. 1	Dominion Day, Canada	July 1
Septuagesima Sunday	,, 24	Independence Day, U.S.A.	,, 4
Foundation Day, Australia	,, 26	Jewish New Year (5693)	Oct. 1
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 10	Armistice Day (1918)	Nov. 11
Good Friday	March 25	Sundays after Trinity	26
Easter Day	,, 27	*First Sunday in Advent*	Nov. 27
St. George's Day	April 23	*St. Andrew's Day*	,, 30
Ascension Day	May 5	CHRISTMAS DAY (Sunday)	Dec. 25
Accession of King George V. (1910)	,, 6		

The Tropical Year 1932–1933.

Spring Equinox (1932)	Sun enters Sign Aries	March	20*d.* 20*h.*
Summer Solstice	,, ,, ,, Cancer	June	21*d.* 15*h.*
Autumn Equinox	,, ,, ,, Libra	Sept.	23*d.* 6*h.*
Winter Solstice	,, ,, ,, Capricornus	Dec.	22*d.* 1*h.*
Spring Equinox (1933)	,, ,, ,, Aries	March	21*d.* 2*h.*

Phases of the Moon, 1932.

January.				*May.*				*September.*			
Last Quarter	1*d.*	1*h.*	23*m.*	New Moon	5*d.*	18*h.*	12*m.*	First Quarter	7*d.*	12*h.*	49*m.*
New Moon	7	23	29	First Quarter	13	14	2	Full Moon	14	21	6
First Quarter	15	20	55	Full Moon	20	5	9	Last Quarter	23	0	47
Full Moon	23	13	44	Last Quarter	27	4	54	New Moon	30	5	30
Last Quarter	30	9	32	*June.*				*October.*			
February.				New Moon	4*d.*	9*h.*	16*m.*	First Quarter	6*d.*	20*h.*	5*m.*
New Moon	6*d.*	14*h.*	45*m.*	First Quarter	11	21	39	Full Moon	14	13	18
First Quarter	14	18	16	Full Moon	18	12	38	Last Quarter	22	17	14
Full Moon	22	2	7	Last Quarter	25	20	36	New Moon	29	14	56
Last Quarter	28	18	3	*July.*				*November.*			
March.				New Moon	3*d.*	22*h.*	20*m.*	First Quarter	5*d.*	6*h.*	50*m.*
New Moon	7*d.*	7*h.*	44*m.*	First Quarter	11	3	7	Full Moon	13	7	28
First Quarter	15	12	41	Full Moon	17	21	6	Last Quarter	21	7	58
Full Moon	22	12	37	Last Quarter	25	13	42	New Moon	28	0	43
Last Quarter	29	3	44	*August.*				*December.*			
April.				New Moon	2*d.*	9*h.*	42*m.*	First Quarter	4*d.*	21*h.*	45*m.*
New Moon	6*d.*	1*h.*	21*m.*	First Quarter	9	7	40	Full Moon	13	2	21
First Quarter	14	3	16	Full Moon	16	7	42	Last Quarter	20	20	22
Full Moon	20	21	27	Last Quarter	24	7	21	New Moon	27	11	22
Last Quarter	27	15	14	New Moon	31	19	55				

Calendar for the Year 1932.

January.

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	—

February.

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

March.

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	—	

April.

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

May.

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

June.

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

July.

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	—

August.

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	—	

September.

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	—	

October.

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	—

November.

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	—	

December.

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	



Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events



SUN'S LONGITUDE 300° ♒ 21*d.* 6*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		F	**Circumcision.** NEW YEAR'S DAY. *Times* estab. 1788.	8 8	15 59	1	365
2		S	Temple Bar removed, 1878.	8 8	16 0	2	364
3		S	**2nd Sunday after Christmas.** Gen. Monk d. 1670.	8 8	16 1	3	363
4		M	Marshal Joffre, O.M., born, 1852; died, 1931.	8 8	16 2	4	362
5		Tu	Gordon College, Khartoum, founded, 1899.	8 7	16 3	5	361
6		W	**Epiphany.** Twelfth Day. Gustave Doré born, 1832.	8 7	16 5	6	360
7		Th	Old Christmas Day. Calais lost, 1558.	8 7	16 6	7	359
8		F	Sir F. Dyson, Astronomer Royal, born, 1868.	8 6	16 7	8	358
9		S	Nelson buried in St. Paul's, 1806.	8 6	16 8	9	357
10		S	**1st Sunday after Epiphany.**	8 5	16 10	10	356
11		M	HILARY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. Plow Monday.	8 5	16 11	11	355
12		Tu	Edmund Burke born, 1729; died, July 9, 1797.	8 4	16 13	12	354
13		W	Prince Arthur of Connaught born, 1883.	8 3	16 14	13	353
14		Th	Marquess of Lansdowne born, 1845; d. June 3, 1927.	8 3	16 16	14	352
15		F	British Museum opened, 1759.	8 2	16 17	15	351
16		S	Edmund Spencer died, 1599. Coruña, 1809.	8 1	16 19	16	350
17		S	**2nd Sunday after Epiphany.** Earl Beatty b. 1871.	8 0	16 20	17	349
18		M	Captain Scott reached South Pole, 1912.	7 59	16 22	18	348
19		Tu	William Congreve d. 1729. Ciudad Rodrigo, 1812.	7 58	16 23	19	347
20		W	Alexander Nimmo, civil engineer, died, 1832.	7 57	16 25	20	346
21		Th	Nikolai Lenin, Founder of Bolshevism, died, 1924.	7 56	16 27	21	345
22		F	First Labour Government assumed office, 1924.	7 55	16 29	22	344
23		S	William Pitt died, 1806. Charles Kingsley d. 1875.	7 54	16 30	23	343
24		S	**Septuagesima.** Naval engage't, Dogger Bank, 1915.	7 53	16 32	24	342
25		M	**Conversion of St. Paul.** Lord Fisher born, 1841.	7 51	16 34	25	341
26		Tu	AUSTRALIA DAY. Adm. Sir Alex. Cochrane d. 1832.	7 50	16 35	26	340
27		W	Dr. Andrew Bell, educationist, died, 1832.	7 49	16 37	27	339
28		Th	Sir Francis Drake died, 1596. Aliwal, 1846.	7 48	16 39	28	338
29		F	VC instituted, 1856. F.-M. Earl Haig, K.T., d. 1928.	7 46	16 41	29	337
30		S	Charles Bradlaugh died, 1891; born, Sept. 26, 1833.	7 45	16 42	30	336
31		S	**Sexagesima.** Young Pretender died, 1788.	7 43	16 44	31	335

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	*1d.*	*1h.*	23·1*m.*
○ New Moon	7	23	28·7
☽ First Quarter	15	20	55·0
○ Full Moon	23	13	44·1
☾ Last Quarter	30	9	32·2

Perigee *2d.* 10·8*h.* 229,900 miles
Apogee *15d.* 9·1*h.* 251,200 ,,
Perigee *27d.* 9·0*h.* 228,560 ,,

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, January 1, 0° 17′.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH in January, 1931, on 17 days; total fall 1·14 inches; *below* the average by 0·55 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Jan. 1. Dog and establishment licences renewable. King's taxes due. Holiday on Stock Exchange; Bank Holiday in Scotland.

—. Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following Dec. 25 last.

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

9. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

10. Ramadan (Month of Abstinence) begins.

15. Registration Officers to publish New Lists of all Electors on Spring Register.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time: Add to App. Time.	Equation of Time: Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 12	1·19	18 42 57	11·05	23 5·0 S	0·19	18 39 45	17 19 23
2	3 41	1·18	18 47 22	11·04	23 0·2	0·21	18 43 41	17 15 27
3	4 9	1·17	18 51 47	11·03	22 55·0	0·23	18 47 38	17 11 31
4	4 37	1·15	18 56 12	11·01	22 49·3	0·25	18 51 35	17 7 35
5	5 4	1·14	19 0 36	11·00	22 43·2	0·27	18 55 31	17 3 39
6	5 32	1·12	19 4 59	10·98	22 36·6	0·28	18 59 28	16 59 43
7	5 58	1·10	19 9 22	10·96	22 29·6	0·30	19 3 24	16 55 47
8	6 24	1·08	19 13 45	10·94	22 22·1	0·32	19 7 21	16 51 51
9	6 50	1·06	19 18 8	10·92	22 14·2	0·34	19 11 17	16 47 55
10	7 15	1·04	19 22 29	10·89	22 5·8	0·36	19 15 14	16 43 59
11	7 40	1·01	19 26 50	10·87	21 57·0	0·38	19 19 11	16 40 3
12	8 4	0·99	19 31 11	10·85	21 47·8	0·39	19 23 7	16 36 8
13	8 27	0·96	19 35 31	10·82	21 38·2	0·41	19 27 4	16 32 12
14	8 50	0·94	19 39 50	10·79	21 28·1	0·43	19 31 0	16 28 16
15	9 12	0·91	19 44 9	10·76	21 17·6	0·44	19 34 57	16 24 20
16	9 34	0·88	19 48 27	10·74	21 6·7	0·46	19 38 53	16 20 24
17	9 54	0·85	19 52 44	10·71	20 55·5	0·48	19 42 50	16 16 28
18	10 14	0·82	19 57 1	10·68	20 43·8	0·50	19 46 46	16 12 32
19	10 34	0·79	20 1 17	10·65	20 31·7	0·51	19 50 43	16 8 36
20	10 52	0·76	20 5 32	10·62	20 19·3	0·53	19 54 40	16 4 40
21	11 10	0·73	20 9 46	10·58	20 6·4	0·54	19 58 36	16 0 44
22	11 27	0·70	20 14 0	10·55	19 53·2	0·56	20 2 33	15 56 48
23	11 43	0·66	20 18 13	10·52	19 39·6	0·58	20 6 29	15 52 53
24	11 59	0·63	20 22 25	10·49	19 25·7	0·59	20 10 26	15 48 57
25	12 14	0·60	20 26 36	10·45	19 11·3	0·61	20 14 22	15 45 1
26	12 28	0·57	20 30 47	10·42	18 56·7	0·62	20 18 19	15 41 5
27	12 41	0·53	20 34 56	10·39	18 41·7	0·63	20 22 15	15 37 9
28	12 53	0·50	20 39 5	10·36	18 26·3	0·65	20 26 12	15 33 13
29	13 5	0·47	20 43 13	10·32	18 10·6	0·66	20 30 9	15 29 17
30	13 16	0·43	20 47 21	10·29	17 54·6	0·67	20 34 5	15 25 21
31	13 26	0·40	20 51 27	10·26	17 38·3 S	0·69	20 38 2	15 21 25

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

MEMORANDA.

1. .....
2. .....
3. ☽.....
4. .....
5. .....
6. .....
7. .....
8. .....
9. .....
10. ☽.....
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16. .....
17. ☽.....
18. .....
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20. .....
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22. .....
23. .....
24. ☽.....
25. .....
26. .....
27. .....
28. .....
29. .....
30. .....
31. ☽.....

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JANUARY, 1931.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)		RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE
	°	°	°	inches.		Directn.	inch.	hours.
1	37·8	29·5	38·6	29·048	0·2	WSW	...	...
2	40·9	30·7	·4	·349	1·3	SW	...	4·4
3	38·8	34·6	·3	·177	1·3	NNE	·23	...
4	39·0	33·1	·3	·521	1·6	NW	...	...
5	36·1	28·4	·2	29·981	0·3	WSW	...	...
6	37·4	26·1	·1	30·188	0·2	Calm	...	0·3
7	39·1	29·2	38·0	·313	0·7	NE	...	0·6
8	33·2	28·0	37·9	·296	0·2	Calm	...	...
9	38·5	27·7	·9	·128	1·2	NW	·01	0·5
10	37·6	26·9	·9	30·203	0·3	WSW	...	...
11	45·9	36·3	·9	29·988	2·0	SW	·03	0·4
12	44·6	38·7	37·9	·488	2·2	SW	·05	0·1
13	41·9	33·1	38·0	·598	4·3	NNE	·01	0·1
14	35·7	29·5	·0	·898	3·7	NNW	...	4·0
15	47·0	33·0	·1	·851	1·5	WSW	...	...
16	52·0	43·8	·3	·625	9·3	WSW	·03	...
17	51·6	38·2	·5	·496	11·7	WNW	...	2·1
18	43·3	37·0	·6	·763	2·8	NW	...	...
19	51·0	38·6	·7	·729	3·1	WSW	·01	...
20	50·2	37·4	·8	·894	0·8	W	·02	...
21	46·5	30·9	·8	·920	0·6	S	·01	...
22	47·8	41·2	·8	·719	1·5	SSW	·02	...
23	49·0	42·5	·9	·148	9·0	SSW	·28	...
24	47·0	39·2	·9	·246	8·6	WSW	...	4·6
25	44·9	38·3	38·9	·648	5·9	WSW	·07	4·4
26	44·2	37·4	39·3	·930	4·1	WNW	...	1·6
27	42·5	32·1	·5	·946	1·9	SW	·09	2·6
28	45·1	39·5	·6	·505	8·5	WSW	·02	...
29	44·8	37·5	·7	·377	2·5	WSW	·09	0·8
30	39·9	32·5	·7	·608	6·5	NNW	·14	...
31	41·0	25·6	39·7	29·745	3·1	SSE	·03	1·0
Mn	43·0	34·1	38·6	29·720	—	—	1·14	27·5

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	0·4 E	3·5 S	167·1
15	4·4 W	4·6	35·4
25	9·0 W	5·5 S	263·7

[See Note, below.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 1h. 15m. (See p. 56.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	′ ″	″	D H.	W. E.
1	0 17	6 4	11 35	13 21 1	10 39·4S	59 15·6	9·3	14	34○21
2	1 43	6 53	11 48	14 13 51	16 40·4	59 15·6	9·2	14	431○2
3	3 10	7 45	12 6	15 9 50	21 48·2	59 9·6	7·2	14	423○1
4	4 40	8 40	12 29	16 9 12	25 39·9	58 57·6	4·2	14	42○13
5	6 9	9 39	13 3	17 11 12	27 56·0	58 37·5	58·2	14	41○23
6	7 27	10 40	13 52	18 14 3	28 25·2	58 10·5	51·2	14	4○213
7	8 27	11 41	14 58	19 15 24	27 8·6	57 37·5	42·0	1	421○♆
8	9 8	12 39	16 18	20 13 22	24 19·6	57 0·5	33·1	1	34○21
9	9 35	13 33	17 40	21 7 3	20 18·5	56 21·5	23·2	1	31○42
10	9 54	14 22	19 0	21 56 32	15 27·0	55 44·5	15·3	1	32○14
11	10 9	15 6	20 16	22 42 33	10 4·2	55 10·5	2·4	1	○2○34
12	10 20	15 48	21 29	23 26 6	4 25·5S	54 43·4	55·5	1	1○234
13	10 30	16 27	22 40	0 8 18	1 17·2n	54 24·4	49·6	1	○1234
14	10 39	17 6	23 49	0 50 15	6 53·9	54 15·4	47·7	1	21○34
15	10 49	17 46	1 0	1 33 3	12 15·8	54 16·4	47·8	1	○3○14
16	11 0	18 27	2 13	2 17 44	17 12·9	54 28·4	50·9	1	31○42
17	11 15	19 12	3 27	3 5 16	21 33·9	54 50·4	56·10	1	342○1
18	11 34	19 59	4 43	3 56 20	25 4·7	55 21·5	5·11	1	421○3
19	12 0	20 52	5 55	4 51 8	27 29·0	55 59·5	15·12	1	♆4○23
20	12 40	21 47	6 58	5 49 10	28 30·4	56 41·5	27·13	1	4○123
21	13 36	22 46	7 46	6 49 4	27 56·3	57 25·5	39·14	1	421○3
22	14 49	23 44	8 21	7 49 0	25 42·5	58 6·5	50·15	1	432○1
23	16 14	0 40	8 45	8 47 19	21 55·0	58 42·6	0·16	1	431○2
24	17 42	1 34	9 3	9 43 7	16 48·8	59 10·6	7·17	1	342○1
25	19 11	2 25	9 17	10 36 23	10 44·8	59 28·6	12·18	1	21○34
26	20 38	3 14	9 30	11 27 46	4 5·7n	59 36·6	14·19	1	○243♆
27	22 4	4 2	9 42	12 18 17	2 45·6S	59 35·6	14·20	1	○1234
28	23 30	4 51	9 55	13 9 8	9 27·1	59 26·6	12·21	1	21○34
29	...	...	...	14 1 31	15 37·7	59 12·6	8·22	1	32○14
30	0 58	5 41	10 11	14 56 21	20 56·3	58 53·6	3·23	1	31○24
31	2 27	6 35	10 34	15 54 6	25 2·8S	58 32·5	57·24	1	♆3○14

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

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

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

Jan. 2. Earth at least distance from the Sun. Perihelion, 91,346,000 miles.

Jan. 6, 6*h.* Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 7° N.

Jan. 7-8. Eclipse of Jupiter IV. See p. 58.

Jan. 8, 9*h.* Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 4° N.

Jan. 8, 13*h.* Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 5° N.

Jan. 10, 11*h.* Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 2° N.

Jan. 11. Mercury at Greatest elongation. 23° W.

Jan. 11, 9*h.* Mars in conjunction with Saturn. ♂ 0·9° S.

Jan. 15, 5*h.* Uranus in conjunction with ☽. ♅ 2° S.

Jan. 16. Saturn in conjunction.

Jan. 18. Occultation of Alcyone and other stars of the Pleiades Group by the ☽. See p. 59.

Jan. 24, 18*h.* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 2° S.

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

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. DEC. S.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. DEC. S.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. DEC. S.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. DEC. N.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. DEC. S.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	17 18 1	20 10·0	20 44 45	19 52·6	19 14 51	23 19·4	9 37 51	15 4·6	19 42 49	21 26·0
6	17 27 1	20 54·3	21 9 55	18 9·4	19 31 33	22 47·8	9 36 20	15 13·4	19 45 18	21 20·2
11	17 45 41	21 50·0	21 34 30	16 13·7	19 48 10	22 9·7	9 34 32	15 23·3	19 47 49	21 14·2
16	18 10 8	22 37·1	21 58 30	14 7·1	20 4 40	21 25·4	9 32 30	15 34·3	19 50 19	21 8·0
21	18 38 8	23 4·2	22 21 58	11 51·3	20 21 3	20 35·0	9 30 16	15 46·0	19 52 50	21 1·8
26	19 8 22	23 4·8	22 44 56	9 28·0	20 37 17	19 39·0	9 27 52	15 58·4	19 55 19	20 55·4
31	19 40 3	22 35·3	23 7 28	6 58·8	20 53 21	18 37·5	9 25 21	16 11·1	19 57 48	20 48·9

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·95	9·8	6·3	3·7	2·0	0·8	16 18	3·7	6·0	2·0 20·4		6·8
15	8·95	8·1	6·5	3·7	2·0	0·8	16 17	3·1	6·2	2·0 20·7		6·8
25	8·94	7·1	6·8	3·7	2·0	0·8	16 16	2·7	6·5	2·0 21·0		6·8

Jan. 16, Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m.* 9·85*s.* of Mean Time.

D.	♅ URANUS. R.A. H. M.	♅ URANUS. DEC. N. ° ′	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A. H. M.	♆ NEPTUNE. DEC. N. ° ′
10	0 58·3	5 32	10 38·8	9 24
20	0 59·0	5 37	10 38·2	9 28

Jan. 16. Uranus *rises* 10*h.* 48*m.*, *sets* 23*h.* 50*m.* Neptune *rises* 20*h.* 6*m.*, *sets* 9*h.* 48*m.*

Notes on Time Numeration: Tables of the Moon, &c.—According to the practice of recent years, the day as treated in this Almanack is divided into 24 hours, numbered from 0 to 23, the hour following the midnight which begins the day being called 0. This system, formerly known as G.C.T., was adopted for astronomical purposes in 1925 and is now indicated by the initials G.M.T., U.T. (*Universal Time*), or W.Z. (*Weltzeit*), according to choice.

The attempt has been made by astronomers to have this system used in railway time-tables, but the authorities will not agree to this unless the 24-hour system is adopted nationally. A proposal that this should be done was brought before the House of Lords, ineffectually, last year.

On page 3 of each month the position of the Moon, and other details relating thereto, are given for the *midnight which ends the day specified in the first column.* The second column gives the

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Port of Bristol. (King Road.)		Hull. (Immingham.)		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin Bar (Kingstown.) 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	6 31	19 21	4 27	16 43	0 5	12 21	11 22	23 28	5 49	17 43	7 58	20 17	4 44	17 10
2	7 28	20 22	5 31	17 52	1 3	13 26	...	12 32	6 37	18 47	8 51	21 20	5 54	18 23
3	8 35	21 33	6 41	19 9	2 10	14 40	0 44	13 46	7 42	19 48	9 46	22 29	7 4	19 34
4	9 55	22 43	7 51	20 20	3 25	15 57	2 5	14 55	8 51	21 6	11 0	23 43	8 9	20 36
5	11 12	23 47	8 55	21 24	4 35	17 5	3 16	15 51	9 54	22 26	...	12 12	9 5	21 34
6	...	12 17	9 51	22 20	5 38	18 7	4 19	16 41	10 59	23 21	0 49	13 14	9 59	22 25
7	0 46	13 14	10 42	23 12	6 32	18 58	5 11	17 26	11 51	...	1 52	14 11	10 46	23 14
8	1 35	14 6	11 28	23 59	7 23	19 45	6 0	18 10	0 15	12 42	2 45	15 1	11 32	23 59
9	2 22	14 51	...	12 11	8 8	20 28	6 46	18 50	1 1	13 18	3 35	15 44	..	12 15
10	3 2	15 34	0 39	12 50	8 49	21 9	7 30	19 28	1 44	14 1	4 10	16 19	0 42	12 56
11	3 38	16 13	1 19	13 28	9 28	21 46	8 10	20 5	2 28	14 33	4 52	16 58	1 24	13 36
12	4 13	16 53	1 55	14 4	10 4	22 20	8 48	20 40	3 7	15 9	5 31	17 31	2 2	14 15
13	4 49	17 30	2 30	14 39	10 36	22 51	9 25	21 16	3 45	15 42	6 6	18 8	2 40	14 55
14	5 24	18 6	3 7	15 17	11 6	23 22	10 2	21 55	4 20	16 24	6 47	18 56	3 21	15 38
15	5 58	18 44	3 46	16 0	11 40	...	10 44	22 40	4 57	17 4	7 27	19 39	4 5	16 26
16	6 40	19 25	4 35	16 52	0 1	12 18	11 32	23 35	5 33	17 45	8 12	20 31	4 59	17 26
17	7 28	20 18	5 33	17 59	0 44	13 11	...	12 35	6 15	18 34	9 0	21 29	6 4	18 35
18	8 31	21 30	6 45	19 12	1 43	14 21	0 45	13 45	7 25	19 53	10 1	22 40	7 11	19 40
19	9 52	22 43	7 57	20 23	2 57	15 40	2 2	14 50	8 31	21 22	11 9	23 45	8 12	20 40
20	11 8	23 48	9 0	21 21	4 15	16 53	3 10	15 44	9 47	22 26	...	12 16	9 6	21 34
21	...	12 11	9 50	22 14	5 21	17 54	4 6	16 30	10 41	23 28	0 48	13 16	9 55	22 20
22	0 42	13 3	10 36	22 59	6 15	18 45	4 55	17 11	11 31	...	1 43	14 2	10 39	23 4
23	1 24	13 49	11 18	23 40	7 3	19 27	5 40	17 51	0 10	12 12	2 28	14 48	11 20	23 44
24	2 6	14 31	11 56	...	7 45	20 11	6 25	18 31	0 55	12 52	3 11	15 27	...	12 0
25	2 45	15 12	0 20	12 32	8 25	20 54	7 8	19 10	1 35	13 31	3 55	16 15	0 25	12 40
26	3 24	15 56	0 59	13 12	9 9	21 37	7 49	19 50	2 20	14 12	4 43	16 57	1 5	13 20
27	4 4	16 39	1 39	13 52	9 51	22 19	8 30	20 34	3 4	14 54	5 21	17 35	1 45	14 0
28	4 46	17 22	2 22	14 32	10 32	22 59	9 13	21 16	3 46	15 39	6 2	18 15	2 29	14 45
29	5 27	18 4	3 6	15 20	11 10	23 39	9 56	22 5	4 26	16 30	6 45	19 1	3 16	15 35
30	6 9	18 49	3 57	16 14	11 52	...	10 49	23 0	5 10	17 11	7 30	19 57	4 10	16 35
31	6 57	19 45	4 55	17 20	0 25	12 48	11 50	...	5 48	17 56	8 25	21 2	5 19	17 50
Rise—	ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.	
Springs	22 4		28 8		42 4		21 2		10 4		18 0		11 8	
Neaps	18 7		22 10		31 8		16 6		8 5		14 4		9 10	

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets. (Noon = 12h.)

Mercury ☿

D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
3	6 20	10 33	14 45
10	6 21	10 26	14 31
17	6 34	10 33	14 31
24	6 50	10 45	14 41
31	7 3	11 2	15 1

Venus ♀

D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
3	9 47	14 7	18 29
10	9 38	14 14	18 51
17	9 28	14 21	19 14
24	9 15	14 25	19 37
31	9 1	14 30	19 59

Mars ♂

D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
3	8 39	12 34	16 29
10	8 29	12 30	16 30
17	8 18	12 25	16 33
24	8 5	12 20	16 36
31	7 52	12 15	16 40

Jupiter ♃

D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
3	19 25	2 47	10 9
10	18 54	2 17	9 41
17	18 22	1 47	9 12
24	17 49	1 16	8 43
31	17 17	0 45	8 13

Saturn ♄

D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
3	8 50	12 56	17 2
10	8 25	12 32	16 39
17	8 0	12 8	16 16
24	7 35	11 44	15 53
31	7 10	11 20	15 30

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury being at Greatest Western elongation on January 11th is a morning star and will be low down in the south-east at 7 o'clock in the first fortnight of the month.

♀ Venus is an evening star and may be seen soon after sunset not very high in the south-west sky.

♂ Mars in conjunction with the Sun on February 1st is not visible either in the morning or evening sky.

♃ Jupiter is a conspicuous object almost throughout the night. It is moving slowly westward not far from Regulus and rises in the E.N.E. an hour or two after sunset. Magnitude −2·0 to −2·1.

♄ Saturn being in conjunction on the 16th rises and sets nearly with the Sun throughout the month and will not be seen.

time of the rising which happens during that day, and the figures in the two following columns show the time of the southing and of the setting *which next follow that rising*, and these sometimes happen after the midnight which ends the day. In such cases the figures are in heavy type, and it is to be remembered in using this table that these distinctive figures always indicate a time *on the morrow of the day of its line*. A similar system is followed in the Tables of the planets. (See pages 5, 9, 13, &c.) In the ephemerides of the planets on page 3 of each month, italic figures are occasionally used (pages 8, 12, 16, 44) to indicate the change of sign of the declination noted in the heading.



Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.



SUN'S LONGITUDE 330° ♓ 19*d.* 20*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1	▌	M	Germany com. "Unrestricted Naval Warfare," 1917.	7 42	16 46	32	334
2	▌	Tu	**Purification.** Candlemas. Scottish Quarter Day.	7 41	16 47	33	333
3	▌	W	George Crabbe died, 1832. N.Z. Earthquake, 1931.	7 39	16 49	34	332
4	▌	Th	W. H. Ainsworth b. 1805. Kumasi captured, 1874.	7 38	16 51	35	331
5	▌	F	Sir Robert Peel b. 1788. Thomas Carlyle died, 1881.	7 36	16 53	36	330
6	▌	S	Joseph Munden, actor, died, 1832.	7 34	16 55	37	329
7	▌	S	**Quinquagesima.** Shrove Sunday.	7 33	16 57	38	328
8	▌	M	Half Quarter Day. John Ruskin born, 1819.	7 31	16 58	39	327
9	▌	Tu	Shrove Tuesday. Lord Carson born. 1854.	7 29	17 0	40	326
10	▌	W	**Ash Wednesday.** Sobraon, 1846.	7 27	17 2	41	325
11	▌	Th	London University chart., 1826. Vatican a State, 1929.	7 26	17 4	42	324
12	▌	F	Abraham Lincoln b. 1809. Republic in China, 1912.	7 24	17 6	43	323
13	▌	S	Glencoe massacre, 1692. Lord R. Churchill b. 1849.	7 22	17 8	44	322
14	▌	S	**Quadragesima. 1st Sunday in Lent.** St. Valentine.	7 20	17 9	45	321
15	▌	M	*Maine* destroyed at Havana, 1898. Kimberley, 1900.	7 18	17 11	46	320
16	▌	Tu	Lindley Murray, grammarian, died, 1826.	7 16	17 13	47	319
17	▌	W	Meeanee; conquest of Scind, 1843. Ancre, 1917.	7 14	17 15	48	318
18	▌	Th	Cameroons captured from the Germans, 1916.	7 12	17 17	49	317
19	▌	F	Richard Cumberland, dramatist and poet, b. 1832.	7 10	17 19	50	316
20	▌	S	Louise, Princess Royal, b. 1867; d. Jan. 4, 1931.	7 8	17 20	51	315
21	▌	S	**2nd Sunday in Lent.** Jericho captured, 1918.	7 6	17 22	52	314
22	▌	M	George Washington b.1732. Ld. Baden Powell b. 1857.	7 4	17 24	53	313
23	▌	Tu	Samuel Pepys, diarist, b. 1632; d. May 26, 1703.	7 2	17 26	54	312
24	▌	W	**St. Matthias.** Gen. Maude captured Kut, 1917.	7 0	17 28	55	311
25	▌	Th	Sir C. Wren d. 1723. Poland incorp. with Russia, 1832.	6 58	17 29	56	310
26	▌	F	Bank susp. payment, 1797. Loss of *Birkenhead*, 1852.	6 56	17 31	57	309
27	▌	S	Dame Ellen Terry born, 1848. Paardeberg, 1900.	6 54	17 33	58	308
28	▌	S	**3rd Sunday in Lent.** Ladysmith, 1900.	6 52	17 35	59	307
29	▌	M	Tanketat, 1884. Italians defeated at Adowa, 1896.	6 50	17 37	60	306

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ New Moon.....	6*d.*	14*h.*	45·1*m.*
☽ First Quarter...	14	18	15·7
○ Full Moon ...	22	2	7·4
☾ Last Quarter...	28	18	3·0

Apogee 12*d.* 5·7*h.* 251,600 miles.
Perigee 24*d.* 1·5*h.* 225,100 ,,
Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, February 1, 358° 39′.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN FEB., 1931, on 20 days; total fall 1·41 inches; *below* the average by 0·16 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Feb. 1. Pheasant and Partridge shooting ends, — 7 to 10. Buchan's "1st Cold Period."
— 10. Lent begins (ends midnight March 26).

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

IRONMASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1932.

	Jan.	April.	July	Oct.
Walsall .....Tu.	5	5	5	4
Wolverhampton ...W.	6	6	6	5
Birmingham .....Th.	7	7	7	6
Stourbridge .....F.	8	8	8	7
Dudley .....S.	9	9	9	8

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time. Add to App. Time	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	13 35	0·37	20 55 33	10·22	17 21·7S	0·70	20 41 58	15 17 29
2	13 43	0·33	20 59 38	10·19	17 4·7	0·71	20 45 55	15 13 33
3	13 51	0·30	21 3 42	10·16	16 47·4	0·73	20 49 51	15 9 38
4	13 58	0·27	21 7 46	10·12	16 29·9	0·74	20 53 48	15 5 42
5	14 4	0·23	21 11 48	10·09	16 12·0	0·75	20 57 44	15 1 46
6	14 9	0·20	21 15 50	10·06	15 53·9	0·76	21 1 41	14 57 50
7	14 13	0·17	21 19 51	10·02	15 35·5	0·77	21 5 38	14 53 54
8	14 17	0·13	21 23 51	9·99	15 16·9	0·78	21 9 34	14 49 58
9	14 19	0·10	21 27 50	9·95	14 58·0	0·79	21 13 31	14 46 2
10	14 21	0·06	21 31 49	9·92	14 38·8	0·80	21 17 27	14 42 6
11	14 22	0·03	21 35 46	9·89	14 19·4	0·81	21 21 24	14 38 10
12	14 23	0.00	21 39 43	9·85	13 59·7	0·82	21 25 20	14 34 14
13	14 22	0·03	21 43 39	9·82	13 39·8	0·83	21 29 17	14 30 18
14	14 21	0·07	21 47 35	9·79	13 19·7	0·84	21 33 13	14 26 23
15	14 19	0·10	21 51 29	9·76	12 59·4	0·85	21 37 10	14 22 27
16	14 17	0·13	21 55 23	9·73	12 38·9	0·86	21 41 7	14 18 31
17	14 13	0·16	21 59 16	9·70	12 18·2	0·87	21 45 3	14 14 35
18	14 9	0·19	22 3 9	9·67	11 57·2	0·88	21 49 0	14 10 39
19	14 4	0·22	22 7 0	9·64	11 36·1	0·88	21 52 56	14 6 43
20	13 58	0·25	22 10 51	9·61	11 14·8	0·89	21 56 53	14 2 47
21	13 52	0·28	22 14 41	9·58	10 53·4	0·90	22 0 49	13 58 51
22	13 45	0·30	22 18 31	9·55	10 31·7	0·90	22 4 46	13 54 55
23	13 38	0·33	22 22 20	9·53	10 9·9	0·91	22 8 42	13 50 59
24	13 29	0·35	22 26 7	9·50	9 48·0	0·92	22 12 39	13 47 3
25	13 21	0·38	22 29 56	9·48	9 25·9	0·92	22 16 36	13 43 8
26	13 11	0·40	22 33 43	9·45	9 3·7	0·93	22 20 32	13 39 12
27	13 1	0·43	22 37 30	9·43	8 41·3	0·94	22 24 29	13 35 16
28	12 51	0·45	22 41 16	9·41	8 18·8	0·94	22 28 25	13 31 20
29	12 40	0·47	22 45 2	9·39	7 56·1S	0·95	22 32 22	13 27 24

MEMORANDA.

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28. ☽.
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*METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1931.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)	Directn.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	46·5	40·2	39·6	29·522	2·6	N	·16	...
2	42·3	28·9	·5	·822	0·8	W	·06	0·1
3	41·7	36·2	·5	29·935	3·3	NNE	·01	...
4	38·1	31·4	·5	30·096	1·5	NNE	·01	0·7
5	34·7	26·5	·6	30·099	0·3	Calm	...	...
6	38·2	32·7	·6	29·767	1·0	SE	·04	...
7	39·8	29·8	·5	·783	0·2	Calm	·07	...
8	46·0	28·1	·3	·754	3·8	SSW	·02	0·1
9	52·4	44·2	39·1	·767	3·1	SSW	·01	...
10	51·7	36·5	38·9	·662	11·1	WSW	·12	2.2
11	48·0	35·1	·8	·628	13·1	SW	·21	1·9
12	44·7	35·0	38·8	·361	11·0	W	·01	3·2
13	41·9	34·1	39·0	·310	4·8	NW	·01	0·9
14	42·7	32·2	·3	·756	4·0	NNW	...	5·4
15	48·1	32·9	·4	·579	1·3	W	·12	0·7
16	41·7	36·2	·5	·011	3·3	NW	·04	0·8
17	39·7	31·9	·6	·206	1·2	NE	·01	1·8
18	39·9	33·0	·5	·617	6·3	NNE	·06	...
19	46·4	30·1	·5	·790	1·8	NE	...	3·5
20	46·9	30·3	·5	·675	4·1	SSW	·01	...
21	47·9	33·0	·6	·619	3·7	W	...	3·8
22	48·4	28·0	·7	·928	2·1	WSW	...	5·9
23	48·4	34·6	39·9	29·970	2·9	WSW	·01	0·3
24	49·0	31·0	40·0	30·157	1·7	WSW	...	1·1
25	55·2	43·1	·1	29·968	2·9	WSW	...	...
26	53·0	37·4	·2	·738	5·7	WSW	...	...
27	47·2	34·0	·3	·692	2·0	SW	·30	...
28	47·9	31·8	40·3	29·098	5·5	NW	·13	0·6
Mn.	45·3	33·5	39·5	29·690	—	—	1·41	33·0

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
		°	°
5	13·6 W	6·3S	118·9
15	17·3	6·8	347·2
25	20·4 W	7·2S	215·6

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

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

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

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

February 1. Day breaks at 5*h.* 45*m.* Civil twilight ends at 17*h.* 35*m.* Night begins at 18*h.* 44*m.* The length of the Day is 9*h.* 4*m.*

Feb. 1. Mars in conjunction.

Feb. 5, 2*h.* Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 4° N.

Feb. 5, 7*h.* Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 3° N.

Feb. 6, 11*h.* Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 2° N.

Feb. 7. Jupiter in Opposition. Distance from Earth 403,700,000 miles.

Feb. 9, 21*h.* Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 1° S.

Feb. 11, 15*h.* Uranus in conjunction with ☽. ♅ 3° S.

Feb. 20, 22*h.* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 3° S.

Feb. 26. Mercury in superior conjunction.

Feb. 26. Neptune in Opposition. Distance from Earth 2,710,670,000 miles.

Feb. 27, 7*h.* Venus in conjunction with Uranus. ♀ 0·8° N.

In this month the Mornings increase 52*m.*; the Afternoons 51*m.*

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

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec. S.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec. S. & N.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec. S.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec. N.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec. S.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	20 12 43	21 33·2	23 29 39	4 25·2	21 9 16	17 30·9	9 22 45	16 23·9	20 0 14	20 42·4
10	20 46 1	19 57·2	23 51 33	1 48·8	21 24 59	16 19·7	9 20 7	16 36·7	20 2 38	20 35·9
15	21 19 46	17 46·4	0 13 13	*0 48·9*	21 40 32	15 4·2	9 17 31	16 49·0	20 4 59	20 29·4
20	21 53 53	15 0·4	0 34 46	*3 26·2*	21 55 54	13 45·0	9 14 59	17 0·8	20 7 16	20 23·0
25	22 28 20	11 39·5	0 56 14	*6 1·7*	22 11 6	12 22·3	9 12 34	17 11·8	20 9 28	20 16·6

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·93	6·6	7·1	3·7	2·0	0·8	16 15	2·5	6·8	2·0	21·1	6·8
15	8·91	6·3	7·5	3·7	2·0	0·8	16 13	2·4	7·2	2·0	21·1	6·9
25	8·89	6·4	7·9	3·7	2·0	0·8	16 11	2·4	7·6	2·0	20·9	6·9

Feb. 15, Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m.* 6·568*s.* of Mean Time.

D.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	Dec. N.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	Dec. N.
	H. M.	° ′	H. M.	° ′
10	1 1·2	5 52	10 36·3	9 39
20	1 2·7	6 1	10 35·3	9 46

Feb. 15. Uranus *rises* 8*h.* 51*m.*, *sets* 21*h.* 57*m.* Neptune *rises* 18*h.* 4*m.*, *sets* 7*h.* 49*m.*

Double High-Water.—Among the Tidal-Constants on pages 52 and 53 it will be seen that for Southampton and some other places near the Isle of Wight two times of High Water are indicated, differing by two or three hours. This is the result of observation, but an explanation sometimes advanced that it is the effect of the combination of two tides, one of which passes round the Island, the *other* arriving normally, is believed to be erroneous. In shallow water the main tidal oscillation generates a secondary oscillation of small range and half the period of the main oscillation, and normally in an estuary this tends to accelerate high water and to retard low water. In the neighbourhood of the Isle of Wight the normal relationship of primary and secondary oscillation is disturbed and the four maxima of the secondary tide become prominent at Southampton, and the four minima at Portland, so that at the former place there are double high waters and at the latter there are double low waters.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Port of Bristol. (King Road.)		Hull. (Immingham.)		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin Bar (Kingstown). 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	8 4	20 56	6 8	18 44	1 27	14 3	0 13	13 8	6 52	19 10	9 26	22 16	6 35	19 10
2	9 32	22 22	7 29	20 11	2 51	15 33	1 44	14 30	8 14	20 53	10 47	23 38	7 49	20 24
3	11 1	23 35	8 44	21 24	4 19	16 58	3 10	15 38	9 42	22 19	...	12 7	8 53	21 24
4	...	12 14	9 45	22 21	5 33	18 6	4 15	16 31	10 50	23 22	0 58	13 15	9 49	22 18
5	0 38	13 14	10 35	23 8	6 32	18 58	5 10	17 17	11 43	...	1 59	14 7	10 36	23 5
6	1 32	14 3	11 19	23 48	7 19	19 40	5 55	17 58	0 11	12 28	2 44	14 53	11 20	23 46
7	2 13	14 43	11 58	...	7 59	20 18	6 36	18 35	0 55	13 5	3 24	15 34	...	12 00
8	2 50	15 20	0 24	12 32	8 34	20 52	7 15	19 10	1 24	13 39	3 59	16 3	0 25	12 36
9	3 20	15 52	0 57	13 3	9 7	21 24	7 49	19 44	2 1	14 15	4 32	16 39	1 0	13 11
10	3 50	16 23	1 25	13 33	9 39	21 50	8 20	20 15	2 35	14 47	5 2	17 10	1 34	13 45
11	4 21	16 54	1 54	14 4	10 7	22 16	8 50	20 46	3 8	15 20	5 35	17 39	2 5	14 19
12	4 51	17 23	2 25	14 34	10 29	22 40	9 20	21 20	3 37	15 49	6 3	18 9	2 35	14 52
13	5 23	17 52	2 55	15 10	10 51	23 6	9 50	21 56	4 9	16 16	6 35	18 50	3 9	15 30
14	5 53	18 24	3 34	15 52	11 19	23 38	10 27	22 40	4 34	16 47	7 17	19 35	3 48	16 20
15	6 36	19 11	4 20	16 49	11 59	...	11 15	23 40	5 7	17 30	8 6	20 31	4 44	17 32
16	7 34	20 16	5 29	18 10	0 29	13 5	...	12 25	5 56	18 41	9 5	21 39	6 10	18 58
17	8 57	21 46	7 0	19 43	1 45	14 39	1 6	13 50	7 19	20 39	10 19	23 5	7 34	20 10
18	10 33	23 15	8 25	20 59	3 25	16 20	2 36	15 7	8 54	22 14	11 39	...	8 40	21 10
19	11 48	...	9 26	21 55	4 51	17 32	3 45	16 4	10 11	23 11	0 22	12 46	9 32	21 59
20	0 17	12 44	10 15	22 39	5 58	18 29	4 39	16 50	11 9	...	1 20	13 40	10 19	22 42
21	1 5	13 33	10 59	23 22	6 46	19 14	5 25	17 34	0 0	11 53	2 7	14 24	11 0	23 24
22	1 47	14 13	11 36	...	7 30	19 57	6 9	18 15	0 41	12 34	2 49	15 3	11 40	...
23	2 25	14 53	0 1	12 14	8 13	20 36	6 49	18 55	1 20	13 13	3 27	15 46	0 4	12 20
24	*3 4	*15 36	0 38	12 52	8 52	21 19	7 30	19 35	1 58	14 1	4 13	16 31	0 42	13 00
25	*3 46	*16 17	1 18	13 32	9 32	21 57	8 10	20 16	2 41	14 43	4 52	17 10	1 24	13 40
26	*4 27	16 58	1 57	14 12	10 12	22 32	8 50	21 0	3 23	15 22	5 29	17 47	2 5	14 23
27	5 5	17 38	2 42	14 59	10 47	23 9	9 30	21 45	4 2	16 0	6 11	18 32	2 50	15 10
28	5 48	18 20	3 29	15 50	11 27	23 52	10 16	22 40	4 37	16 41	7 1	19 26	3 42	16 10
29	6 36	19 13	4 25	16 55	...	12 16	11 14	23 50	5 18	17 35	7 56	20 34	4 50	17 26

* 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 may cause a higher rise of the river, and the low-lying riverside districts to be flooded.

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
7	7 11	11 20	15 30	8 47	14 33	20 21
14	7 13	11 40	16 7	8 31	14 36	20 42
21	7 11	12 0	16 50	8 15	14 38	21 3
28	7 5	12 21	17 38	7 59	14 41	21 24

D.	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
7	7 37	12 10	16 44	16 44	0 14	7 44
14	7 21	12 4	16 48	16 11	23 43	7 15
21	7 5	11 58	16 52	15 38	23 12	6 45
28	6 48	11 52	16 56	15 6	22 41	6 16

D.	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
7	6 45	10 56	15 6
14	6 20	10 31	14 43
21	5 55	10 7	14 20
28	5 29	9 43	13 56

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury rises before the Sun in the first part of the month, but will not be seen.

♀ Venus continues to be an evening star setting later night by night, and grows brighter. It will be a prominent object in the south-west sky in the early evening. Magnitude −3·5 to −3·6.

♂ Mars rises almost with the Sun throughout the month and sets before, so that it will not be visible.

♃ Jupiter being in Opposition on the 7th, is above the horizon throughout the night. It will be due east at altitude 20° at about 6 o'clock in the evening in the middle of the month. Magnitude −2·1.

♄ Saturn rises rather more than an hour before the Sun in the S.E. by E. It is scarcely likely to be visible. Magnitude +0·8.

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Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 0° ♈ 20d. 20h.	The Sun Rises.	The Sun Sets.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1	▌	Tu	St. David's Day. Mamelukes massacred, 1811.	6 48	17 38	61	305
2	▌	W	John Wesley, founder of Methodism, died, 1791.	6 45	17 40	62	304
3	▌	Th	Robert Adam, architect, died, 1792.	6 43	17 42	63	303
4	▌	F	William Willett, "Daylight Saving," died, 1915.	6 41	17 44	64	302
5	▌	S	Sir A. H. Layard, excavator of Ninevah, born, 1817.	6 39	17 45	65	301
6	▌	S	**4th Sunday in Lent.** Mothering Sunday.	6 37	17 47	66	300
7	▌	M	Elihu Burrit, "the learned blacksmith," died, 1879.	6 34	17 49	67	299
8	▌	Tu	Dr. John Fothergill, Quaker, b. 1712. Aboukir, 1801.	6 32	17 51	68	298
9	▌	W	Royal Institution founded, 1799.	6 30	17 52	69	297
10	▌	Th	Battle of Neuve Chapelle commenced, 1915.	6 28	17 54	70	296
11	▌	F	Gen. Sir J. Outram d. 1863. Baghdad captured, 1917.	6 26	17 56	71	295
12	▌	S	£1 notes first issued, 1797. Russian revolution, 1917.	6 23	17 57	72	294
13	▌	S	**5th Sunday in Lent.** F.-M. Lord Plumer b. 1857.	6 21	17 59	73	293
14	▌	M	Ivry, 1590. Karl Marx, socialist writer, died, 1883.	6 19	18 1	74	292
15	▌	Tu	Dame Madge Kendal, D.B.E., born, 1849.	6 16	18 3	75	291
16	▌	W	Egypt became an independent kingdom, 1922.	6 14	18 4	76	290
17	▌	Th	St. Patrick's Day. Duke of Cambridge died, 1904.	6 12	18 6	77	289
18	▌	F	Right Hon. Neville Chamberlain born, 1869.	6 10	18 8	78	288
19	▌	S	Earl of Balfour, K.G., d. 1930; b. July 25, 1848.	6 7	18 9	79	287
20	▌	S	**Palm Sunday.** Maréchal Foch, O.M., died, 1929.	6 5	18 11	80	286
21	▌	M	Alexandria, 1801. Archbishop Ussher died, 1656.	6 3	18 13	81	285
22	▌	Tu	Colonial Stamp Act, 1765. Nat'l Gallery formed, 1824.	6 1	18 14	82	284
23	▌	W	Hilary Law Sittings end. Novara, 1849.	5 58	18 16	83	283
24	▌	Th	Maundy Thursday. Queen Elizabeth died, 1603.	5 56	18 18	84	282
25	▌	F	**Good Friday. Annunciation.** Lady Day. Qr. Day.	5 54	18 19	85	281
26	▌	S	Rt. Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes d. 1902. Baghdadieh, 1918.	5 51	18 21	86	280
27	▌	S	**Easter Day.** J. R. Clynes b. 1869. Arnold Bennett d.	5 49	18 23	87	279
28	▌	M	**Easter Monday.** Bank Holiday. [1931.	5 47	18 24	88	278
29	▌	Tu	**Easter Tuesday.** Capt. Coram, "Foundling," d. 1751.	5 45	18 26	89	277
30	▌	W	Massacre of Sicilian Vespers, 1282.	5 42	18 28	90	276
31	▌	Th	F. J. Hadyn b. 1832. Duke of Gloucester b. 1900.	5 40	18 29	91	275

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ New Moon	7d.	7h.	44·3m.
☽ First Quarter	15	12	41·0
○ Full Moon	22	12	37·4
☾ Last Quarter	29	3	43·5

Apogee 10d. 21·9h. 252,200 miles.
Perigee 23d. 9·2h. 222,550 ,,
Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, March 1, 357° 6′.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN MAR., 1931, on 6 days; total fall, 0·32 inch; *below* the average by 1·41 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.

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

31. Financial Year 1932-33 ends for Treasury purposes.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day	Equation of Time. Add to App. Time.	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	12 28	0·49	22 48 47	9·37	7 33·4 S	0·95	22 36 18	13 23 28
2	12 16	0·51	22 52 31	9·35	7 16·5	0·95	22 40 15	13 19 32
3	12 4	0·53	22 56 15	9·33	6 47·5	0·96	22 44 11	13 15 36
4	11 51	0·55	22 59 59	9·31	6 24·5	0·96	22 48 8	13 11 40
5	11 37	0·57	23 3 42	9·29	6 1·3	0·97	22 52 5	13 7 44
6	11 24	0·58	23 7 25	9·27	5 38·1	0·97	22 56 1	13 3 48
7	11 9	0·60	23 11 7	9·26	5 14·8	0·97	22 59 58	12 59 53
8	10 55	0·62	23 14 49	9·24	4 51·4	0·98	23 3 54	12 55 57
9	10 40	0·63	23 18 31	9·22	4 27·9	0·98	23 7 51	12 52 1
10	10 25	0·65	23 22 12	9·21	4 4·4	0·98	23 11 47	12 48 5
11	10 9	0·66	23 25 53	9·20	3 40·9	0·98	23 15 44	12 44 9
12	9 53	0·67	23 29 33	9·18	3 17·3	0·98	23 19 40	12 40 13
13	9 36	0·69	23 33 13	9·17	2 53·7	0·98	23 23 37	12 36 17
14	9 20	0·70	23 36 53	9·16	2 30·0	0·99	23 27 34	12 32 21
15	9 3	0·71	23 40 33	9·15	2 6·3	0·99	23 31 30	12 28 25
16	8 46	0·72	23 44 12	9·14	1 42·6	0·99	23 35 27	12 24 29
17	8 28	0·73	23 47 52	9·13	1 18·9	0·99	23 39 23	12 20 33
18	8 11	0·74	23 51 31	9·12	0 55·2	0·99	23 43 20	12 16 38
19	7 53	0·75	23 55 9	9·11	0 31·5	0·99	23 47 16	12 12 42
20	7 35	0·75	23 58 48	9·11	0 7·8 S	0·99	23 51 13	12 8 46
21	7 17	0·76	0 2 27	9·10	0 15·9 N	0·99	23 55 9	12 4 50
22	6 59	0·76	0 6 5	9·10	0 39·6	0·99	23 59 6	12 0 54
23	6 41	0·76	0 9 43	9·09	1 3·2	0·99	0 3 3	11 56 58
24	6 22	0·77	0 13 21	9·09	1 26·8	0·98	0 6 59	11 53 2
25	6 4	0·77	0 16 59	9·09	1 50·4	0·98	0 10 55	11 49 6
26	5 46	0·77	0 20 38	9·09	2 14·0	0·98	0 14 52	11 45 10
27	5 27	0·77	0 24 16	9·09	2 37·5	0·98	0 18 49	11 41 14
28	5 9	0·76	0 27 54	9·09	3 0·9	0·98	0 22 45	11 37 18
29	4 51	0·76	0 31 32	9·09	3 24·3	0·98	0 26 42	11 33 23
30	4 32	0·76	0 35 11	9·10	3 47·7	0·98	0 30 38	11 29 27
31	4 14	0·75	0 38 49	9·10	4 10·9	0·98	0 34 35	11 25 31

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MARCH, 1931.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn.1841-1905	BAROM. Mean	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)	Directn.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	40·2	29·7	40·4	29·465	12·0	NW	·09	3·3
2	36·9	26·4	·4	·720	1·0	W	...	0·2
3	43·6	23·9	·5	·662	0·6	SE	·02	0·5
4	42·6	36·0	·7	·774	6·0	E	...	1·6
5	43·6	34·0	40·9	·801	3·8	E	...	2·7
6	36·0	30·0	41·0	·599	11·3	E	...	0·2
7	35·9	28·0	·0	·439	8·8	ENE	...	4·5
8	37·4	25·6	·1	·629	9·3	ENE	...	3·9
9	30·8	21·8	41·0	·505	2·4	NE	·05	1·5
10	34·1	21·0	40·9	·471	2·0	NW	...	0·9
11	40·1	28·9	41·0	·620	3·2	NW	...	0·3
12	43·8	27·3	·1	·647	0·9	NW	...	4·5
13	49·9	25·3	·3	·495	1·7	SW	...	8·1
14	54·9	35·1	·5	·520	1·3	WSW	...	7·0
15	55·7	29·0	·7	·727	1·5	SE	...	7·4
16	47·1	35·0	41·9	·720	6·3	E	...	2·2
17	48·7	34·7	42·0	·737	3·1	E	...	7·1
18	59·7	29·8	42·0	·673	1·0	E	·01	8·3
19	65·7	43·1	41·9	·672	1·4	SE	...	5·6
20	68·9	43·6	·9	·568	1·8	SE	...	6·4
21	57·9	43·6	41·9	·651	1·3	SW	...	1·0
22	59·9	43·5	42·0	·745	1·0	SSW	·14	4·4
23	57·2	41·8	·2	29·837	0·9	NE	·01	0·8
24	45·9	39·8	·4	30·136	3·2	NNE	...	...
25	50·8	37·0	42·7	·291	2·5	ENE	...	5·7
26	55·9	35·4	43·0	·281	1·3	E	...	7·4
27	61·7	33·6	·3	·105	0·1	Calm	...	4·4
28	58·1	36·6	43·7	·050	4·1	E	...	...
29	47·1	36·0	44·1	·180	2.8	ESE	...	...
30	51·1	38·1	·5	·064	4·5	ESE	...	0·1
31	49·9	35·3	44·9	30·030	6·3	ESE	...	9·4
Mn	48·7	36·4	41·9	29·770	—	—	·32	109·4

MEMORANDA.

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HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Long.
	°	°	°
5	22·7 W	7·3 N	97·0
15	24·6	7·1	325·2
25	25·9 W	6·8 N	193·4

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 23h. 0m (See p. 36.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	W. E.
1	4 15	7 25	10 35	18 42 27	28 14·3S	57 9	15 34	24 9	1○234
2	5 7	8 23	11 45	19 40 31	26 14·4	56 34	15 25	25 9	♅○234
3	5 42	9 18	13 3	20 35 4	22 54·9	56 3	15 16	26 9	21○34
4	6 6	10 9	14 23	21 25 49	18 34·0	55 35	15 9	27 9	3○24 ♅
5	6 22	10 56	15 43	22 13 10	13 29·6	55 10	15 2	28 9	3○142
6	6 35	11 39	16 56	22 57 51	7 58·1	54 47	14 56	29 9	324 1○
7	6 45	12 20	18 9	23 40 48	2 13·4S	54 29	14 51	0 16	42○1●
8	6 55	13 0	19 20	0 22 57	3 32·3N	54 14	14 47	1 16	41○23
9	7 4	13 39	20 30	1 5 15	9 7·9	54 5	14 44	2 16	4○213
10	7 14	14 19	21 41	1 48 36	14 22·9	54 2	14 43	3 16	421○3
11	7 25	15 0	22 54	2 33 50	19 6·6	54 6	14 45	4 16	43○12
12	7 40	15 45	0 7	3 21 41	23 7·4	54 19	14 48	5 16	34○2●
13	8 0	16 32	1 21	4 12 34	26 12·6	54 42	14 54	6 16	324 1○
14	8 28	17 23	2 30	5 6 30	28 8·9	55 14	15 3	7 16	2○1●●
15	9 7	18 17	3 28	6 2 56	28 43·7	55 55	15 14	8 16	1○234
16	10 2	19 12	4 13	7 0 46	27 48·1	56 45	15 28	9 16	○2134
17	11 14	20 9	4 46	7 58 39	25 18·7	57 40	15 43	10 16	21○34
18	12 37	21 4	5 9	8 55 30	21 19·5	58 38	15 58	11 16	3○14●
19	14 5	21 57	5 27	9 50 45	16 1·3	59 33	16 14	12 16	31○24
20	15 35	22 49	5 41	10 44 32	9 41·1	60 21	16 27	13 16	321○4
21	17 5	23 40	5 54	11 37 31	2 40·7N	60 55	16 36	14 16	23○14
22	18 36	0 31	6 7	12 30 39	4 34·4S	61 12	16 41	15 16	♅1○23
23	20 9	1 23	6 21	13 25 3	11 36·1	61 10	16 40	16 16	4○213
24	21 43	2 18	6 39	14 21 41	17 55·2	60 49	16 34	17 16	421○3
25	23 18	3 16	7 3	15 21 3	23 4·2	60 14	16 25	18 16	432○1
26	.....	.....	.....	16 22 50	26 40·5	59 29	16 12	19 16	431○2
27	0 49	4 16	7 37	17 25 46	28 30·1	58 39	15 59	20 16	432○♅
28	2 7	5 18	8 28	18 27 55	28 30·4	57 48	15 45	21 16	423○1
29	3 5	6 18	9 34	19 27 21	26 50·5	57 0	15 32	22 16	41○23
30	3 45	7 15	10•51	20 22 54	23 47·1	56 17	15 20	23 16	4○123
31	4 11	8 7	12 11	21 14 19	19 39·5S	55 39	15 10	24 16	21○43

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

March 1. Day breaks at 4*h.* 55*m.* Civil twilight ends 18*h.* 24*m.* Night begins 19*h.* 30*m.* Length of the Day is 10*h.* 50*m.*

Mar. 3, 14*h.* Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 4° N.

Mar. 6, 15*h.* Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 0·6° N.

Mar. 7. Annular Eclipse of the Sun. Invisible at Greenwich. See p. 58.

Mar. 8, 5*h.* Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 0·9° S.

Mar. 11, 6*h.* Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 2° S.

Mar. 14–15. Eclipse of Jupiter IV. See p. 58.

Mar. 19, 4*h.* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 3° S.

Mar. 20, 20*h.* The Sun enters the Sign Aries (Equinox). Beginning of the Tropical Year.

Mar. 22. Partial Eclipse of the Moon. Invisible at Greenwich. See p. 58.

Mar. 23. Mercury at Greatest Elongation. 19° E.

Mar. 27, *morn.* Occultation of τ Scorpii. Mag. 2·8. See p. 59.

Mar. 31, 0*h.* Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 4° N.

The Zodiacal Light may be seen after sunset in the early days and at the end of this month.

In this month the Mornings increase 68*m.*; the Afternoons 53*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.*: Gemini, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Argo, Lynx, Cancer, Hydra, Leo, Crater.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec. S.&N.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec. N.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec. S.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec. N.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec. S.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	23 3 4	7 45·6	1 17 42	8 34·0	22 26 8	10 56·6	9 10 18	17 21·9	20 11 36	20 10·5
6	23 37 47	3 24·2	1 39 14	11 1·7	22 41 0	9 28·4	9 8 14	17 31·0	20 13 39	20 4·5
11	0 11 32	*1 11·3*	2 0 53	13 23·3	23 55 44	7 58·1	9 6 24	17 38·8	20 15 36	19 58·7
16	0 42 18	*5 30·0*	2 22 40	15 37·5	23 10 20	6 26·1	9 4 50	17 45·4	20 17 26	19 53·2
21	1 7 5	*9 19·1*	2 44 35	17 42·8	23 24 50	4 52·9	9 3 32	17 50·6	20 19 10	19 48·0
26	1 22 51	*11 48·7*	3 6 38	19 38·0	23 39 13	3 18·8	9 2 33	17 54·5	20 20 46	19 43·2
31	1 27 53	*12 45·8*	3 28 47	21 21·9	23 53 31	1 44·3	9 1 52	17 57·0	20 22 14	19 38·8

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	′ ″	″	″	″	″
5	8·87	6 8	8·4	3·7	2·0	0·8	16 9	2·6	8·0	2·0	20·6	7·0
15	8·85	7·9	9·0	3·7	1·9	0·8	16 6	3·0	8·6	2·0	20.2	7·1
25	8·82	10·4	9·7	3·8	1·9	0·8	16 3	4·0	9·3	2·0	19·7	7·2

Mar. 16, Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m.* 4·40*s.* of Mean Time.

D.	♅ URANUS. R.A. H. M.	Dec. N. ° ′	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A. H. M.	Dec. N. ° ′
10	1 6·1	6 23	10 33·3	9 58
20	1 8·1	6 35	10 32·3	10 3

Mar. 16. Uranus *rises* 6*h.* 56*m.*, *sets* 20*h.* 7*m.* Neptune *rises* 16*h.* 1*m.*, *sets* 5*h.* 50*m.*

Bissextile.—When Julius Cæsar reformed the Roman Calendar in the year 46 B.C., 365¼ days was adopted as the mean length of the year, that being the value then current in Egypt. Three out of four years were given 365 days, and the fourth, 366 days, the sixth day before the Kalends of March being repeated. The intercalary day came to be called *ante diem bis sextum Kalendas Martias*, or more briefly *bissextum*, whence our word bissextile for leap-year.

Before the introduction of this calendar the Roman year consisted of 355 days, with a month of 23 days intercalated after February 23 when necessary. This intercalation had, however, beer sometimes omitted, and it was found necessary to make the year 46 B.C. consist of 445 day This year is called the Year of Confusion.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

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

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Souths	Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6	6 55	12 42	18 30	7 43	14 43	21 45
13	6 42	13 1	19 22	7 28	14 46	22 6
20	6 26	13 12	19 59	7 13	14 49	22 26
27	6 0	13 6	20 12	6 59	14 52	22 47

D.	Mars ♂ Rises	Souths	Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6	6 30	11 45	17 1	14 34	22 10	5 47
13	6 12	11 38	17 5	14 3	21 40	5 18
20	5 54	11 31	17 8	13 33	21 11	4 49
27	5 35	11 23	17 12	13 3	20 42	4 21

D.	Saturn ♄ Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6	5 4	9 18	13 32
13	4 38	8 53	13 9
20	4 12	8 28	12 44
27	3 46	8 3	12 20

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury at Greatest Elongation (E) on March 23 is an evening star. It may be seen ten days before that date, for a few minutes shortly before 7 o'clock, but it sets later, and the interval for observation will be longer on the following evenings, when it may be seen low down, a few degrees north of west.

♀ Venus at sunset will be placed in the west-south-west at altitude between 30 and 40 degrees. It will be near the Pleiades at the end of the month. Magnitude −3·6 to −3·8.

♂ Mars continues to rise and set nearly with the Sun, and will not be visible either in the morning or evening.

♃ Jupiter is high in the south-east sky in the twilight and above the horizon until dawn. It is now midway between the Twins and Regulus. Magnitude −2·0.

♄ Saturn rises at dawn, and will be 5 degrees above the horizon in the south-east at 5 o'clock at the end of the month, but is not likely to be conspicuous. Magnitude +0·9.

The Date of Easter.—Easter Day was on March 27, as it is this year, in 1921 and 1910. The next occasion when it will be so, according to our present method of assigning the date, will be in the year 2005.

The Financial Year.—The first day of the financial year for the purpose of public accounts is now April 1, as it has been since the year 1855. The dates for earlier periods have been 1700–1751, September 30; 1752 to 1799 (inclusive), October 11; 1800 to 1854 (inclusive) January 6. The year for assessment of Income-tax has begun on April 6 since the tax was first imposed in 1798.



Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 30° ♉ 20*d.* 8*h.*



DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1	▌	F	All Fools' Day. Poor Law Guardians abolished, 1930.	5 38	18 31	92	274
2	▌	S	Copenhagen, 1801. Richard Cobden died, 1865.	5 35	18 33	93	273
3	▌	S	**1st Sunday after Easter.** Low Sunday, Quasimodo.	5 33	18 34	94	272
4	▌	M	London main drainage completed, 1865. [1917.	5 31	18 36	95	271
5	▌	Tu	EASTER LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. U.S.A. declared war,	5 29	18 38	96	270
6	▌	W	John Stow, chronicler of London, died, 1605. [1739.	5 27	18 39	97	269
7	▌	Th	Old Lady Day. R. Turpin, highwayman, hanged,	5 24	18 41	98	268
8	▌	F	King of the Belgians born, 1875. Atbara, 1898.	5 22	18 43	99	267
9	▌	S	Rt. Hon. T. Shaw b. 1872. Arras, 1917. Vimy, 1917.	5 20	18 44	100	266
10	▌	S	**2nd Sunday after Easter.** Toulouse, 1814.	5 18	18 46	101	265
11	▌	M	Treaty of Utrecht, 1713; Gibraltar ceded to England.	5 15	18 48	102	264
12	▌	Tu	Lord Rodney's Naval Victory, 1782.	5 13	18 49	103	263
13	▌	W	Lord Frederick North born, 1732. Magdala, 1868.	5 11	18 51	104	262
14	▌	Th	Rangoon taken, 1852. Princess Beatrice born, 1857.	5 9	18 53	105	261
15	▌	F	Lord Baltimore, founder of Maryland, died, 1632.	5 7	18 54	106	260
16	▌	S	Culloden, 1746. Madame Tussaud died, 1850.	5 5	18 56	107	259
17	▌	S	**3rd Sunday after Easter.** *Summer Time begins.**	5 2	18 58	108	258
18	▌	M	Natural History Museum opened, 1881.	5 0	18 59	109	257
19	▌	Tu	Primrose Day (1881). Darwin died, 1882.	4 58	19 1	110	256
20	▌	W	James Cotter Morison, author, born, 1832.	4 56	19 3	111	255
21	▌	Th	First drinking fountain erected in London, 1859.	4 54	19 4	112	254
22	▌	F	Garter founded, 1344. Earthquake in Essex, 1884.	4 52	19 6	113	253
23	▌	S	ST. GEORGE'S DAY. Zeebrugge, 1918.	4 50	19 8	114	252
24	▌	S	**4th Sunday after Easter.** Dublin rebellion, 1916.	4 48	19 9	115	251
25	▌	M	**St. Mark.** ANZAC DAY (1915). Princess Mary b. 1897.	4 46	19 11	116	250
26	▌	Tu	Rev. E. Irving expelled from Scottish Church, 1832.	4 44	19 13	117	249
27	▌	W	James Bruce, African traveller, died, 1794.	4 42	19 14	118	248
28	▌	Th	Mutiny of the *Bounty*, 1789.	4 40	19 16	119	247
29	▌	F	Sir Richard Birney, magistrate, died, 1832.	4 38	19 18	120	246
30	▌	S	Fontenoy, 1745. Lord Avebury born, 1834.	4 36	19 19	121	245

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ New Moon	6*d.* 1*h.*	21·1*m.*
☽ First Quarter	14	3	15·5
○ Full Moon	20	21	27·1
☾ Last Quarter	27	15	14·0

Apogee 7*d.* 5·5*h.* 252,580 miles.
Perigee 20*d.* 20·2*h.* 221,730 ,,
Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, April 1, 355° 27′.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN APR., 1931, on 21 days; total fall, 3·87 inches; *above* the average by 2·40 inches.

* No change is made in these pages. Greenwich Time (G.M.T., see p. 4) is used throughout.

MONTHLY NOTES.

April 2. Refreshment House Licences to be renewed.—Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following March 25 last.
7. Fire Insurances must be paid.
11 to 14. Buchan's "2nd Cold Period."
14. Parish Councils to hold their annual meeting on or within seven days of this date.
17. Summer Time begins 2 A.M. (G.M.T.).
21. Jewish Passover begins.

THE SUN (MEAN NOON).

Day.	Equation of Time. Add to App. Time.	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 56	0·75	0 42 28	9·11	4 34·1 N	0·96	0 38 31	11 21 35
2	3 38	0·74	0 46 6	9·11	4 57·2	0·96	0 42 28	11 17 39
3	3 20	0·74	0 49 46	9·12	5 20·3	0·96	0 46 25	11 13 43
4	3 3	0·73	0 53 24	9·13	5 43·2	0·95	0 50 21	11 9 47
5	2 45	0·72	0 57 3	9·13	6 6·0	0·95	0 54 18	11 5 51
6	2 28	0·72	1 0 42	9·14	6 28·7	0·94	0 58 14	11 1 55
7	2 11	0·71	1 4 22	9·15	6 51·4	0·94	1 2 11	10 57 59
8	1 54	0·70	1 8 2	9·16	7 13·8	0·94	1 6 7	10 54 3
9	1 38	0·69	1 11 41	9·17	7 36·2	0·93	1 10 4	10 50 8
10	1 21	0·68	1 15 22	9·18	7 58·5	0·93	1 14 0	10 46 12
11	1 5	0·67	1 19 2	9·19	8 20·6	0·92	1 17 57	10 42 16
12	0 49	0·65	1 22 43	9·20	8 42·5	0·91	1 21 54	10 38 20
13	0 34	0·64	1 26 24	9·21	9 4·4	0·91	1 25 50	10 34 24
14	0 18	0·63	1 30 5	9·23	9 26·0	0·90	1 29 47	10 30 28
15	*Subt.*	0·62	1 33 47	9·24	9 47·5	0·89	1 33 43	10 26 32
16	0 11	0·60	1 37 29	9·26	10 8·9	0·89	1 37 40	10 22 36
17	0 25	0·59	1 41 11	9·27	10 30·1	0·88	1 41 36	10 18 40
18	0 39	0·57	1 44 54	9·29	10 51·1	0·87	1 45 33	10 14 44
19	0 53	0·55	1 48 37	9·30	11 11·9	0·86	1 49 29	10 10 48
20	1 6	0·54	1 52 20	9·32	11 32·5	0·86	1 53 26	10 6 53
21	1 18	0·52	1 56 4	9·34	11 53·0	0·85	1 57 23	10 2 57
22	1 31	0·50	1 59 48	9·36	12 13·2	0·84	2 1 19	9 59 1
23	1 42	0·48	2 3 33	9·38	12 33·3	0·83	2 5 16	9 55 5
24	1 54	0·46	2 7 19	9·40	12 53·1	0·82	2 9 12	9 51 9
25	2 4	0·44	2 11 4	9·42	13 12·8	0·81	2 13 9	9 47 13
26	2 15	0·42	2 14 51	9·44	13 32·2	0·80	2 17 5	9 43 17
27	2 25	0·40	2 18 37	9·46	13 51·4	0·80	2 21 2	9 39 21
28	2 34	0·38	2 22 25	9·48	14 10·4	0·79	2 24 58	9 35 25
29	2 43	0·35	2 26 12	9·50	14 29·1	0·78	2 28 55	9 31 29
30	2 51	0·32	2 30 1	9·53	14 47·6 N	0·77	2 32 52	9 27 33

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, APRIL, 1931.

Day.	TEMPERATURE Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM Mean.	WIND (Pressure lbs. to foot.)		RAIN FALL	SUNSHINE
	°	°	°	inches.		Directn.	inch.	hours.
1	48·8	30·9	45·3	29·781	6·3	SE	·01	6·6
2	53·4	39·1	45·7	·381	0·7	ESE	·62	...
3	46·8	39·6	46·0	·492	1·4	NNW	·50	...
4	55·0	36·8	·2	·792	1·9	NW	·01	9·9
5	50·6	41·2	·3	·621	2·2	SW	·08	...
6	53·7	41·9	·3	·623	0·3	E	·23	0·1
7	53·2	41·0	·3	·659	0·3	E	...	...
8	64·1	39·8	·1	·776	2·2	S	...	3·5
9	63·9	41·9	46·0	29·915	0·9	SW	·01	0·1
10	63·0	40·8	45·9	30·111	0·7	NE	...	7·5
11	66·3	37·1	·7	30·021	0·6	SSW	...	10·2
12	69·4	39·1	45·9	29·844	2·1	SW	·01	9·4
13	56·0	40·1	46·1	30·073	2·2	NNW	...	9·2
14	55·1	41·1	·4	30·078	1·7	NW	...	...
15	53·7	45·0	46·8	29·931	2·0	WSW	·13	...
16	53·2	43·9	47·2	·959	2·2	NNW	·03	0·6
17	52·9	37·7	47·6	·446	8·3	NW	·16	7·8
18	50·1	33·0	48·0	·417	8·0	N	·29	3·8
19	43·4	37·3	·2	·564	4·2	NNE	·35	...
20	47·3	40·2	·5	·619	5·0	NNE	·12	0·4
21	50·9	39·2	·7	·746	1·8	NNE	...	1·9
22	58·3	36·0	·7	·667	2·6	W	·02	5·8
23	57·0	40·3	·6	·592	3·2	SSW	·01	6·7
24	62·1	43·3	·6	29·381	6·8	S	·24	3·6
25	53·6	44·0	·6	28·997	8·4	S	·53	1·9
26	54·9	44·1	·6	29·188	4·0	SW	·36	1·2
27	55·9	44·2	·7	·553	6·1	NW	·07	2·1
28	56·6	42·0	48·8	·787	3·5	NW	·09	0·2
29	59·0	40·8	49·0	·869	1·3	NNW	...	2·2
30	64·7	39·2	49·1	29·841	1·5	SSW	...	7·9
Mn	55·8	40·0	47·3	29·691	—	—	3·87	102·6

MEMORANDA.

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HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	26·4 W	6·2 S	48·3
15	26·1	5·5	276·2
25	25·1 W	4·6 S	144·2

1 9 FEB 1940 91 A Q

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 22h. 30m. (See p. 36.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	W. E.
1	4 30	8 54	13 30	22 2 3	14 46·2S	55 8	1 25	16	23○14
2	4 44	9 38	14 45	22 46 54	9 22·8	54 43	14 55	26 16	31○24
3	4 55	10 19	15 58	23 29 50	3 43·2S	54 24	14 49	27 16	♅ 3○14
4	5 5	10 59	17 8	0 11 52	2 1·1N	54 10	14 45	28 16	23○4●
5	5 14	11 38	18 18	0 53 55	7 39·0	54 1	14 43	29 16	1○234
6	5 22	12 17	19 29	1 36 54	13 0·1	53 57	14 42	0 23	○1234
7	5 34	12 58	20 41	2 21 37	17 53·1	53 58	14 42	1 23	21○43
8	5 48	13 42	21 55	3 8 44	22 6·1	54 6	14 44	2 23	24○1 ♅
9	6 5	14 28	23 9	3 58 41	25 26·4	54 20	14 48	3 23	43○2
10	6 29	15 17	0 18	4 51 26	27 41·1	54 42	14 54	4 23	43○1 ♅
11	7 4	16 10	1 20	5 46 30	28 38·8	55 11	15 2	5 23	423 1○
12	7 53	17 4	2 9	6 42 52	28 11·0	55 49	15 12	6 23	♅ 4○23
13	8 57	17 58	2 45	7 39 21	26 14·7	56 34	15 25	7 23	4○123
14	10 13	18 52	3 12	8 34 55	22 52·2	57 26	15 39	8 23	421○3
15	11 36	19 44	3 31	9 29 2	18 11·8	58 23	15 54	9 23	42○31
16	13 4	20 35	3 46	10 21 47	12 25·6	59 19	16 10	10 23	31○2●
17	14 31	21 25	3 59	11 13 47	5 50·1N	60 11	16 24	11 23	3○214
18	15 59	22 15	4 12	12 5 59	1 14·5S	60 53	16 35	12 23	231○4
19	17 30	23 6	4 25	12 59 33	8 23·5	61 20	16 43	13 23	○4●● ♅
20	19 4	0 0	4 41	13 55 37	15 8·1	61 27	16 44	14 23	○234●
21	20 42	0 58	5 2	14 54 59	20 57·2	61 13	16 41	15 23	21○34
22	22 18	1 59	5 32	15 57 40	25 20·9	60 42	16 32	16 23	2○314
23	23 46	3 3	6 17	17 2 32	27 56·7	59 56	16 20	17 23	31○24
24	.....	.....	.....	18 7 21	28 35·5	59 1	16 5	18 23	3○421
25	0 56	4 6	7 19	19 9 43	27 23·3	58 4	15 49	19 23	324 1○
26	1 44	5 6	8 35	20 7 54	24 37·8	57 8	15 34	20 23	○4○31
27	2 15	6 2	9 57	21 1 21	20 41·4	56 18	15 20	21 23	○4○23
28	2 37	6 52	11 18	21 50 27	15 55·4	55 35	15 9	22 23	421○3
29	2 52	7 37	12 34	22 36 7	10 37·5	54 59	14 59	23 23	42○13
30	3 4	8 19	13 48	23 19 25	5 1·9S	54 32	14 52	24 23	431○2

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

April 1. Day breaks at 3*h*.38*m*. Civil twilight ends 19*h*. 18*m*. Night begins 20*h*. 32*m*. The length of the Day is 12*h*. 53*m*.

Apr. 4, 21*h*. Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 2° S.

Apr. 6, 15*h*. Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 0·7° N.

Apr. 9. Jupiter at a stationary Point.

Apr. 9. Uranus in conjunction.

Apr. 10. Mercury at Inferior conjunction.

Apr. 10, 6*h*. Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 2° S.

Apr. 15, 12*h*. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 3° S.

Apr. 19. Venus at Greatest Elongation. 46° E.

Apr. 21, 8*h*. Mercury in conjunction with Mars. ☿ 0·3° N.

Apr. 27, 9*h*. Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 4° N.

In this month the Mornings increase 62*m*.; the Afternoons 48*m*.

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

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. Dec. N.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. Dec. N.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. Dec. S. & N.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. Dec. N.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. Dec. S.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	1 22 50	12 4·6	3 50 59	22 53·6	0 7 46	0 9·8	9 1 30	17 58·1	20 23 34	19 34·7
10	1 11 31	10 3·4	4 13 8	24 12·2	0 21 58	*1 24·4*	9 1 27	17 57·9	20 24 46	19 31·2
15	0 59 54	7 29·2	4 35 4	25 17·0	0 36 8	*2 57·8*	9 1 44	17 56·3	20 25 49	19 28·1
20	0 53 5	5 17·3	4 56 38	26 7·5	0 50 16	*4 30·0*	9 2 18	17 53·4	20 26 42	19 25·6
25	0 53 20	4 1·7	5 17 36	26 43·9	1 4 25	*6 0·7*	9 3 11	17 49·1	20 27 26	19 23·6
30	1 0 31	3 50·2	5 37 44	27 6·3	1 18 34	*7 29·7*	9 4 21	17 43·7	20 28 0	19 22·1

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·79	14·0	10·7	3·8	1·8	0·9	16 0	5·3	10·2	2·0	19·1	7·3
15	8·77	15·2	11·8	3·8	1·8	0·9	15 58	5·8	11·3	2·0	18·5	7·4
25	8·75	13·5	13·2	3·8	1·7	0·9	15 55	5·1	12·6	2·0	17·9	7·5

April 15, Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m*.4·77*s*. of Mean Time.

D.	♅ URANUS R.A. H. M.	♅ URANUS Dec. N. ° ′	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A. H. M.	♆ NEPTUNE. Dec. N. ° ′
10	1 12·5	7 2	10 30·6	10 13
20	1 14·6	7 15	10 30·0	10 17

April 15. Uranus *rises* 5*h*. 1*m*., *sets* 18*h*. 19*m*. Neptune *rises* 14*h*. 0*m*., *sets* 3*h*. 50*m*.

The Planet Venus.—Venus is now very prominent in the evening sky, and at the end of April does not set until 10 minutes before midnight. This is periodic, and occurs every eighth year, *i.e.* in alternate leap-years. The planet describes her orbit round the Sun in 224·7 days, and 13 of these periods are very nearly the equivalent of 8 solar years. It is also the case that the synodic period of Venus, which is the interval between successive conjunctions with the Sun, superior or inferior, or the interval in which the faster moving interior planet gains a lap on the Earth, is 584 days, and five of these are equal to 8 solar years. Consequently, at intervals of that number of years, greatest eastern elongation occurs at the same time of year, and at spring elongations Venus is at a part of her orbit which is then seen high above the Equator, and these

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

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

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
3	5 32	12 39	19 46	6 47	14 56	23 6
10	5 3	11 57	18 50	6 37	14 59	23 23
17	4 39	11 15	17 50	6 29	15 2	23 37
24	4 17	10 44	17 8	6 23	15 4	23 46

D.	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
3	5 17	11 16	17 16	12 35	20 14	3 53
10	4 59	11 8	17 18	12 7	19 46	3 25
17	4 39	11 0	17 22	11 40	19 19	2 58
24	4 21	10 52	17 25	11 14	18 53	2 31

D.	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
3	3 20	7 37	11 55
10	2 54	7 11	11 29
17	2 27	6 45	11 4
24	2 0	6 19	10 36

The planet will be still rise shortly after 1 o'clock, the hour being thus early for reasons that are akin to those given above.

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury in the early days of the month will be above the horizon for an hour after sunset. It will be a morning star after the 10th, but in neither case is it likely to be seen.

♀ Venus will not set until 10 minutes before midnight at the end of the month. It moves through the constellation Taurus and adds to the brilliance of the western evening sky. Magnitude −3·8 to −4·1.

♂ Mars is still not visible, for it rises only a few minutes before the Sun and sets much earlier.

♃ Jupiter is due south in the early evening. It reverses its direction of motion and moves slowly in the constellation Cancer towards Leo after the 9th. Magnitude −1·9 to −1·7.

♄ Saturn in Capricornus rises less than 2 hours after midnight at the end of the month, and may be seen at a low altitude in the east-south-east in the early dawn. Magnitude +0·9.

are the reasons for the circumstances mentioned. The high altitude in early evening may be explained otherwise by saying that at this time of year in this latitude the ecliptic is inclined to the horizon at a large angle at sunset; Venus, like all the planets, is somewhat near the ecliptic, and her distance from the Sun, which is on the horizon, measured on the ecliptic is also large, since she is at or near maximum elongation. Circumstances are somewhat similar, though not so extreme, in the third year after these leap-years.

The planet will be at greatest western elongation on September 8 of this year, when it

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 60° ♊ 21*d.* 7*h.*	The Sun Rises.	The Sun Sets.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		S	**Rogation Sunday. St. Philip and St. James.**	4 34	19 21	122	244
2		M	[H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., born, 1850 (1st).]	4 32	19 22	123	243
3		Tu	Waltham Abbey consecrated, 1060. Great Strike,	4 31	19 24	124	242
4		W	*Daily Mail* first issued, 1896. [1926.	4 29	19 26	125	241
5		Th	**Ascension Day.** Holy Thursday.	4 27	19 27	126	240
6		F	King's Accession (1910). Epping Forest open., 1882.	4 25	19 29	127	239
7		S	Robert Browning b. 1812. James Nasmyth d. 1890.	4 23	19 31	128	238
8		S	**Sunday after Ascension.**	4 22	19 32	129	237
9		M	Half Quarter Day. Sir James Barrie, O.M., born, 1860.	4 20	19 34	130	236
10		Tu	Lodi, 1796. Indian Mutiny begun at Meerut, 1857.	4 18	19 35	131	235
11		W	Failure of Overend, Gurney & Co., 1866. [1926.	4 17	19 37	132	234
12		Th	Florence Nightingale b. 1820. Great Strike collapsed,	4 15	19 38	133	233
13		F	Easter Law Sittings End. Sir A. Sullivan b. 1842.	4 14	19 40	134	232
14		S	Albert Medal first presented, 1866.	4 12	19 41	135	231
15		S	**Whit Sunday. Pentecost.** J. Whitaker, F.S.A., d.	4 11	19 43	136	230
16		M	**Whit Monday.** Bank Holiday. Albuera, 1811. [1895.	4 9	19 45	137	229
17		Tu	**Whit Tuesday.** Relief of Mafeking, 1900.	4 8	19 46	138	228
18		W	Elias Ashmole (Ashmolean library) died, 1692.	4 6	19 47	139	227
19		Th	Gladstone d. 1898. Last air raid on London, 1918.	4 5	19 49	140	226
20		F	Sir Edward Goschen, "Scrap of Paper," died, 1924.	4 4	19 50	141	225
21		S	"Summer Time" adopted, 1916.	4 2	19 51	142	224
22		S	**Trinity Sunday.** Earl of Ypres died, 1925.	4 1	19 53	143	223
23		M	Ramillies, 1706. Sir W. Grant, Master of Rolls, d.	4 0	19 54	144	222
24		Tu	Trinity Law Sittings begin. Empire Day. [1832.	3 59	19 56	145	221
25		W	Bank Holiday Act passed, 1871.	3 58	19 57	146	220
26		Th	Queen's Birthday (1867). *Corpus Christi.*	3 56	19 58	147	219
27		F	Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1679. Aisne, 1918.	3 55	19 59	148	218
28		S	Battles of Souchez and La Bassée, 1915.	3 54	20 1	149	217
29		S	**1st Sunday after Trinity.** Oak Apple Day (1660).	3 53	20 2	150	216
30		M	Decoration Day, U.S.A. Sir James Mackintosh d. 1832.	3 52	20 3	151	215
31		Tu	Union Day, S. Africa (1910). Battle of Jutland, 1916.	3 52 ex	20 4	152	214

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ New Moon	5*d.*	18*h.*	11·5*m.*
☽ First Quarter	13	14	2·2
○ Full Moon	20	5	8·6
☾ Last Quarter	27	4	54·5

Apogee 4*d.* 7·8*h.* 252,580 miles.
Perigee 19*d.* 6·0*h.* 222,800 ,,
Apogee 31*d.* 17·3*h.* 252,160 ,,

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, May 1, 353° 53′.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN MAY, 1931, on 16 days; total fall, 2·87 inches; *above* the average by 1·14 inch.

The time used in these pages is that of the Greenwich meridian. To convert this into Summer Time, 1 hour must be added.

MONTHLY NOTES.

May 1. Holiday at London Stock Exchange.
5. 22 George V. ends. 6. 23 George V. begins.
7. Muhammadan New Year 1351.
9 to 14. Buchan's "3rd Cold Period."
15. Scottish Term Day.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time. Subt. from Ap. Time	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	2 58	0·31	2 33 50	9·55	15 5·9n	0·76	2 36 48	9 23 38
2	3 5	0·28	2 37 39	9·57	15 23·9	0·75	2 40 45	9 19 42
3	3 12	0·26	2 41 29	9·60	15 41·7	0·74	2 44 41	9 15 46
4	3 18	0·24	2 45 20	9·62	15 59·2	0·72	2 48 38	9 11 50
5	3 23	0·21	2 49 11	9·64	16 16·4	0·71	2 52 34	9 7 54
6	3 28	0·19	2 53 3	9·67	16 33·4	0·70	2 56 31	9 3 58
7	3 33	0·17	2 56 55	9·69	16 50·1	0·69	3 0 27	9 0 2
8	3 36	0·14	3 0 48	9·71	17 6·5	0·68	3 4 24	8 56 6
9	3 39	0·12	3 4 42	9·74	17 22·6	0·67	3 8 21	8 52 10
10	3 42	0·10	3 8 35	9·76	17 38·5	0·65	3 12 17	8 48 14
11	3 44	0·07	3 12 29	9·78	17 54·0	0·64	3 16 14	8 44 18
12	3 46	0·05	3 16 25	9·81	18 9·2	0·63	3 20 10	8 40 23
13	3 47	0·03	3 20 20	9·83	18 24·2	0·62	3 24 7	8 36 27
14	3 47	0·00	3 24 16	9·85	18 38·8	0·60	3 28 3	8 32 31
15	3 47	0·02	3 28 13	9·87	18 53·1	0·59	3 32 0	8 28 35
16	3 46	0·04	3 32 10	9·90	19 7·1	0·58	3 35 56	8 24 39
17	3 45	0·06	3 36 8	9·92	19 20·7	0·56	3 39 53	8 20 43
18	3 43	0·09	3 40 7	9·94	19 34·1	0·55	3 43 50	8 16 47
19	3 40	0·11	3 44 5	9·97	19 47·1	0·53	3 47 46	8 12 51
20	3 38	0·13	3 48 5	9·99	19 59·7	0·52	3 51 43	8 8 55
21	3 34	0·15	3 52 5	10·01	20 12·1	0·51	3 55 39	8 4 59
22	3 30	0·18	3 56 5	10·03	20 24·1	0·49	3 59 36	8 1 3
23	3 26	0·20	4 0 7	10·06	20 35·7	0·48	4 3 32	7 57 8
24	3 21	0·22	4 4 8	10·08	20 47·0	0·46	4 7 29	7 53 12
25	3 15	0·24	4 8 10	10·10	20 57·9	0·45	4 11 26	7 49 16
26	3 9	0·26	4 12 13	10·12	21 8·5	0·43	4 15 22	7 45 20
27	3 3	0·29	4 16 16	10·14	21 18·7	0·42	4 19 19	7 41 24
28	2 56	0·31	4 20 20	10·16	21 28·5	0·40	4 23 15	7 37 28
29	2 48	0·32	4 24 24	10·18	21 38·0	0·39	4 27 12	7 33 32
30	2 40	0·34	4 28 28	10·20	21 47·1	0·37	4 31 8	7 29 36
31	2 31	0·36	4 32 33	10·22	21 55·8n	0·36	4 35 5	7 25 40

MEMORANDA.

1. ☽.
2.
3.
4.
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8. ☽.
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15. ☽.
16.
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22. ☽.
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26.
27.
28.
29. ☽.
30.
31.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MAY, 1931.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)	Directn.	RAIN. FALL.	SUN. SHINE
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	64·2	37·7	49·1	29·675	1·1	SW	...	2·8
2	62·1	43·0	·5	·496	0·7	NE	...	3·2
3	46·6	41·9	49·8	·297	4·0	N	·99	...
4	61·3	41·5	50·0	·415	3·2	W	·01	4·3
5	61·6	39·1	·3	·756	3·8	SSW	·02	9·6
6	68·1	43·1	·5	·757	3·5	SE	...	10·4
7	65·3	44·0	50·7	·815	2·2	WSW	...	8·6
8	64·9	47·2	51·0	29·854	2·4	SW	·08	3·2
9	65·8	43·9	·2	30·051	1·9	N	...	8·2
10	66·3	41·2	·5	29·980	1·3	SW	...	2·5
11	68·0	50·2	51·8	·896	1·7	SW	...	4·2
12	67·3	48·6	52·1	·970	1·8	SW	...	5·8
13	70·2	48·2	·4	·794	2·7	SW	...	8·8
14	65·1	48·3	·6	·766	6·5	SW	...	7·8
15	57·9	47·0	52·8	·588	3·0	SSW	·15	0·4
16	59·6	47·0	53·0	·428	2·2	SW	·33	0·1
17	57·9	47·3	·1	·292	1·7	W	·09	...
18	56·2	46·4	·3	·441	1·2	WSW	·02	0·4
19	53·1	44·2	·5	·664	2·7	NE	...	...
20	55·2	43·0	53·8	·820	2·2	NNE	...	1·2
21	55·9	40·6	54·2	·752	1·7	ENE	·06	4·4
22	66·6	44·1	·6	·677	0·7	SW	·44	5·7
23	68·3	45·4	54·9	·684	0·8	SE	·27	0·3
24	63·5	48·0	55·3	·712	5·6	SW	·02	3·9
25	71·5	47·1	·9	·990	1·5	SSW	...	13·7
26	71·3	50·6	55·8	·956	2·4	E	·07	12·6
27	73·2	51·4	56·0	·760	4·9	NE	...	11·0
28	69·4	46·9	·2	·546	2·3	SE	·19	6·0
29	65·9	42·6	·4	·593	2·0	ESE	·10	7·3
30	70·0	48·7	56·7	·606	0·9	SSW	·03	5·4
31	69·5	47·0	57·2	29·580	2·0	SW	...	10·1
Mn	63·9	45·3	53·1	29·697	—	—	2·87	161·9

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	23·4 W	3·6 S	12·0
15	21·0	2·5	239·8
25	17·9 W	1·4 S	107·5

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Midnight: Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 21h.45m. (See p. 36.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	3 14	8 59	14 58	0 1 29	0 40·0N	54 13	14 46	25 23	43○12
2	3 23	9 38	16 9	0 43 20	6 18·0	54 2	14 43	26 23	3241○
3	3 32	10 17	17 19	1 25 58	11 42·1	53 57	14 42	27 23	23○41
4	3 43	10 57	18 30	2 10 13	16 41·6	53 58	14 42	28 23	1○234
5	3 56	11 40	19 44	2 56 49	21 4·6	54 4	14 44	0 6	♃ ♃○34
6	4 12	12 25	20 57	3 46 15	24 38·1	54 16	14 47	1 6	2○134
7	4 34	13 14	22 9	4 38 31	27 8·7	54 32	14 52	2 6	13○24
8	5 6	14 6	23 14	5 33 7	28 24·3	54 54	14 58	3 6	3○124
9	5 49	14 59	0 7	6 29 2	28 16·5	55 22	15 5	4 6	321○4
10	6 48	15 53	0 46	7 24 59	26 42·1	55 55	15 14	5 6	23○14
11	8 0	16 46	1 14	8 19 52	23 44·2	56 35	15 25	6 6	1○432
12	9 20	17 38	1 35	9 13 3	19 30·8	57 19	15 37	7 6	4○213
13	10 43	18 28	1 51	10 4 36	14 13·6	58 7	15 50	8 6	42○3●
14	12 7	19 16	2 4	10 55 2	8 6·2	58 57	16 4	9 6	413○2
15	13 32	20 4	2 17	11 45 21	1 25·0N	59 45	16 17	10 6	43○12
16	14 58	20 52	2 29	12 36 44	5 31·0S	60 26	16 28	11 6	432○
17	16 28	21 44	2 43	13 30 28	12 18·2	60 56	16 36	12 6	423○1
18	18 2	22 39	3 2	14 27 40	18 28·6	61 9	16 40	13 6	41○32
19	19 40	23 38	3 27	15 28 55	23 31·2	61 5	16 38	14 6	4○123
20	21 13	0 42	4 3	16 33 43	26 56·6	60 42	16 32	15 6	○2○3●
21	22 34	1 47	5 0	17 40 9	28 25·3	60 3	16 22	16 6	1○4 ♃○
22	23 34	2 51	6 12	18 45 26	27 54·0	59 12	16 8	17 6	3○124
23	...	...	...	19 47 3	25 36·0	58 16	15 53	18 6	312○4
24	0 14	3 50	7 35	20 43 43	21 54·7	57 20	15 37	19 6	32○14
25	0 40	4 44	8 59	21 35 24	17 15·4	56 27	15 23	20 6	1○324
26	0 57	5 32	10 19	22 22 54	11 59·4	55 40	15 10	21 6	○2134
27	1 10	6 16	11 35	23 7 23	6 23·7	55 2	15 0	22 6	21○43
28	1 21	6 57	12 48	23 50 2	0 40·9S	54 33	14 52	23 6	♃2○3♃
29	1 31	7 37	13 58	0 32 2	4 58·8N	54 14	14 47	24 6	43○12
30	1 40	8 16	15 7	1 14 26	10 26·0	54 4	14 44	25 6	432○
31	1 51	8 56	16 19	1·58 14	15 30·9N	54 2	14 43	26 6	43○1

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

May 1. Day breaks at 2*h*. 3*m*. Civil twilight ends at 20*h*. 13*m*. Night begins 21*h*. 54*m*. The length of the Day is 14*h*. 47*m*.

May 3, 14*h*. Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 5° S.

May 4, 2*h*. Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 4° S.

May 4, *morn*. Jupiter without Satellites. Invisible at Greenwich. (See *infra*.)

May 8. Mercury at Greatest Elongation. 26° W.

May 9, 17*h*. Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 1° S.

May 12, 22*h*. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 3° S.

May 15. Saturn at a stationary point.

May 18, 20*h*. Mercury in conjunction with Mars. ☿ 2·5° S.

May 22. Venus at Greatest Brilliancy.

May 24, 17*h*. Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 4° N.

A meteor shower, believed to have relation to Halley's comet, diverging from a point in Aquarius, sometimes appears in the mornings from May 2–6.

In this month the Mornings increase 42*m*.; the Afternoons 43*m*.

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

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. Dec. N.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. Dec. N.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. Dec. N.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. Dec. N.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. Dec. S.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	1 13 36	4 36·6	5 56 47	27 15·3	1 32 45	8 56·4	9 5 48	17 37·0	20 28 24	19 21·2
10	1 31 35	6 10·8	6 14 26	27 11·9	1 46 59	10 20·6	9 7 31	17 29·1	20 28 38	19 21·0
15	1 53 48	8 22·6	6 30 18	26 57·3	2 1 15	11 42·0	9 9 29	17 20·1	20 28 42	19 21·3
20	2 19 59	11 3·0	6 43 58	26 32·9	2 15 34	13 0·2	9 11 41	17 10·0	20 28 36	19 22·2
25	2 50 17	14 2·9	6 54 59	26 0·4	2 29 58	14 15·0	9 14 6	16 58·8	20 28 21	19 23·7
30	3 25 5	17 11·3	7 2 53	25 21·3	2 44 25	15. 26·1	9 16 44	16 46·6	20 27 55	19 25·8

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ⊙	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ⊙	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·72	11·2	15·0	3·8	1·7	0·9	15 53	4·3	14·3	2·0	17.4	7·6
15	8·70	9·3	17·2	3·8	1·6	0·9	15 51	3·5	16·5	2·0	16·9	7·8
25	8·69	7·9	20·1	3·9	1·6	0·9	15 49	3·0	19·2	2·1	16·4	7·9

May 15, Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m*. 6·97*s*. of Mean Time.

D.	♅ URANUS. R.A. H. M.	Dec. N. ° ′	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A. H. M.	Dec. N. ° ′
10	1 18·7	7 40	10 29·3	10 20
20	1 20·6	7 51	10 29·3	10 20

May 16. Uranus *rises* 3*h*. 2*m*., *sets* 16*h*. 26*m*. Neptune *rises* 11*h*. 56*m*., *sets* 1*h*. 48*m*.

Jupiter without Satellites.—It is shown in these pages (see pp. 32, 36 and 58) that each of Jupiter's larger Satellites is eclipsed, occulted by, or is in transit across the planet's disc at regular intervals. These events are sometimes contemporaneous, and Jupiter is therefore seen occasionally as though it had only three, two or even one Satellite, and on rare occasions all four may be hidden in this way simultaneously and Jupiter is said to be without Satellites. The length of the intervals between such occurrences follows no law. In the 200 years 1800 to 2000 there have been, or will be, 36, and it chances that three of them happen in the space of the two years current. Jupiter's four large Satellites were simultaneously invisible, exterior to the planet, for 2¼ hours in the evening of 1931, Feb. 14. This will happen from 3*h*. 24*m*. to 4*h*. 20*m*. in the morning of May 4, and again from 2*h*. 12*m*. to 2*h*. 52*m*. in the morning of November 21 of

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

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

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets. (*Noon = 12h.*)

D.	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	4 3	10 26	16 49	6 19	15 5	23 51
8	3 49	10 19	16 50	6 17	15 3	23 50
15	3 36	10 22	17 9	6 14	14 58	23 42
22	3 25	10 32	17 40	6 10	14 49	23 27
29	3 19	10 50	18 24	6 2	14 34	23 5

D.	Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	4 2	10 45	17 28	10 49	18 27	2 4
8	3 44	10 37	17 31	10 25	18 1	1 38
15	3 26	10 29	17 33	10 1	17 37	1 12
22	3 8	10 22	17 36	9 38	17 12	0 46
29	2 51	10 14	17 38	9 16	16 48	0 21

D.	Saturn ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	1 33	5 52	10 11
8	1 6	5 25	9 44
15	0 39	4 58	9 17
22	0 12	4 30	8 49
29	23 40	3 58	8 16

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is a morning star, but rises too near to the time of sunrise to be seen.

♀ Venus is still above the horizon until nearly midnight, and will be due west at altitude 30° about 8 o'clock. It moves into the constellation Gemini and will be in the neighbourhood of the Twins at the end of the month. Magnitude $-4{\cdot}2$ (Greatest Brilliancy).

♂ Mars begins to be a morning star since it rises an hour before the Sun at the end of the month; in the E.N.E.

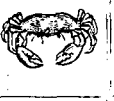
♃ Jupiter is high in the south-west at sunset, and will be seen when the sky grows dark. It sets nearly in the west-north-west in the hour or two after midnight. Magnitude $-1{\cdot}7$ to $-1{\cdot}5$.

♄ Saturn is now more prominent as a morning star since it rises before midnight at the end of the month. Magnitude $+0{\cdot}8$ to $+0{\cdot}6$.

this year. At the time Jupiter is without Satellites on May 4 the planet will be below the horizon at Greenwich, but the phenomenon may be observed from America and places not so far west. On the second occasion the planet will be about 13° above the horizon at Greenwich at *2h. 12m.* when Satellite IV will be eclipsed, and at that time II will be in transit, and III and I undergoing occultation, reappearing at *2h. 52m.* and *3h. 46m.* respectively. Satellite II will complete its transit at *3h. 33m.*



Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 90° ♋ 21*d.* 15*h.*



DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		W	Lord Howe's Vict., 1794. *Shannon* v. *Chesapeake*, 1813.	3 51	20 5	153	213
2		Th	Thomas Hardy b. 1840. Sir Ed. Elgar, Bt., O.M., b. 1857.	3 50	20 6	154	212
3		F	KING'S BIRTHDAY (1865). Edmund Calamy, D.D., d.	3 49	20 7	155	211
4		S	Magenta, 1859. F.-M. Vis. Wolseley b. 1833. [1732.	3 49	20 8	156	210
5		S	**2nd Sun. after Trin.** Earl Kitchener drowned, 1916.	3 48	20 9	157	209
6		M	Jeremy Bentham d. 1832. Dean Inge born, 1860.	3 47	20 10	158	208
7		Tu	Reform Bill became an Act, 1832.	3 47	20 11	159	207
8		W	Compulsory enlistment in Great Britain, 1916.	3 46	20 12	160	206
9		Th	Adm. Sir Doveton Sturdee born, 1859; d. 7 May, 1925.	3 46	20 13	161	205
10		F	First Inter-University Boat Race, 1829.	3 46	20 13	162	204
11		S	**St. Barnabas.** Roger Bacon died, 1292.	3 45	20 14	163	203
12		S	**3rd Sunday after Trinity.** Villers Cotterets, 1918.	3 45	20 15	164	202
13		M	London restored by King Alfred, 886.	3 45	20 15	165	201
14		Tu	Naseby, 1645. Marengo, 1800.	3 44	20 16	166	200
15		W	Magna Charta sealed, 1215. Wat Tyler killed, 1381.	3 44	20 16	167	199
16		Th	Dettingen, 1743. Quatre Bras, 1815. Hooge, 1915.	3 44	20 17	168	198
17		F	Bunker Hill, 1775. R. H. Barham (Ingoldsby) d. 1845.	3 44	20 17	169	197
18		S	Waterloo, 1815. Lt. Warneford, V.C., died, 1915.	3 44	20 18	170	196
19		S	**4th Sunday after Trinity.** *Alabama* sunk, 1864.	3 44	20 18	171	195
20		M	Black Hole, Calcutta, 1756. Queen Victoria's acc. 1837.	3 44	20 18	172	194
21		Tu	German Fleet scuttled at Scapa Flow, 1919. Longest	3 45	20 18	173	193
22		W	CORONATION DAY (1911). [Day.	3 45	20 19	174	192
23		Th	PRINCE OF WALES'S BIRTHDAY (1894). Plassey, 1757.	3 45	20 19	175	191
24		F	**St. John, Baptist.** Midsummer Day. Quarter Day.	3 45	20 19	176	190
25		S	Field-Marshal Sir George White, V.C., died, 1912.	3 46	20 19	177	189
26		S	**5th Sunday after Trinity.**	3 46	20 19	178	188
27		M	Rev. William Dodd, D.D., hanged for forgery, 1777.	3 47	20 19	179	187
28		Tu	Cawnpore Massacre, 1857. Germans signed peace, '19.	3 47	20 19	180	186
29		W	**St. Peter and St. Paul.** Seven Bishops acquitted, 1688.	3 48	20 18	181	185
30		Th	Naval Mutiny at the Nore, 1797.	3 48	20 18	182	184

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ New Moon	4*d.*	9*h.*	16·0*m.*
☽ First Quarter	11	21	39·5
○ Full Moon	18	12	38·1
☾ Last Quarter	25	20	35·9

Perigee 16*d.* 10·2*h.* 225,260 miles.
Apogee 28*d.* 9·0*h.* 251,550 „
Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, June 1, 352° 14′.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN JUNE, 1931, on 10 days; total fall, 1·22 inch; *below* the average by 0·80 inch.

See note on page 18.

MONTHLY NOTES.

June 1. Derby Day.
3. Oaks Day.
4. Eton celebration day.
10. Jewish Feast of Weeks.
24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sheriffs of London to be elected by the Liverymen.
29 (to July 4). Buchan's "4th Cold Period."
—. Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following June 24.

Day	Equation of Time. Subt. from Ap. Time	Hrly. Var.	The Sun (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	2 23	0·38	4 36 39	10·24	22 4·1 N	0·34	4 39 1	7 21 44
2	2 13	0·40	4 40 45	10·25	22 12·0	0·33	4 42 58	7 17 48
3	2 4	0·41	4 44 51	10·27	22 19·6	0·31	4 46 55	7 13 52
4	1 53	0·43	4 48 58	10·28	22 26·8	0·29	4 50 51	7 9 57
5	1 43	0·44	4 53 5	10·30	22 33·6	0·27	4 54 48	7 6 1
6	1 32	0·45	4 57 12	10·31	22 39·9	0·26	4 58 44	7 2 5
7	1 21	0·47	5 1 19	10·32	22 45·9	0·24	5 2 41	6 58 9
8	1 10	0·48	5 5 27	10·33	22 51·5	0·22	5 6 37	6 54 13
9	0 58	0·49	5 9 35	10·34	22 56·7	0·21	5 10 34	6 50 17
10	0 47	0·50	5 13 44	10·35	23 1·5	0·19	5 14 30	6 46 21
11	0 35	0·50	5 17 52	10·36	23 5·8	0·17	5 18 27	6 42 25
12	0 22	0·51	5 22 1	10·37	23 9·8	0·16	5 22 24	6 38 29
13	0 10	0·52	5 26 10	10·37	23 13·4	0·14	5 26 20	6 34 33
14	*Add*	0·52	5 30 19	10·38	23 16·5	0·12	5 30 17	6 30 37
15	0 15	0·53	5 34 28	10·38	23 19·2	0·11	5 34 13	6 26 42
16	0 28	0·53	5 38 38	10·39	23 21·6	0·09	5 38 10	6 22 46
17	0 41	0·53	5 42 47	10·39	23 23·5	0·07	5 42 6	6 18 50
18	0 53	0·54	5 46 56	10·39	23 25·0	0·05	5 46 3	6 14 54
19	1 6	0·54	5 51 6	10·39	23 26·1	0·04	5 49 59	6 10 58
20	1 19	0·54	5 55 15	10·39	23 26·8	0·02	5 53 56	6 7 2
21	1 32	0·54	5 59 25	10·40	23 27·0	...	5 57 53	6 3 6
22	1 45	0·54	6 3 34	10·39	23 26·9	0·02	6 1 49	5 59 10
23	1 58	0·54	6 7 44	10·39	23 26·3	0·03	6 5 46	5 55 14
24	2 11	0·53	6 11 53	10·39	23 25·3	0·05	6 9 42	5 51 18
25	2 24	0·53	6 16 2	10·39	23 23·9	0·07	6 13 39	5 47 22
26	2 36	0·53	6 20 12	10·38	23 22·2	0·08	6 17 35	5 43 26
27	2 49	0·52	6 24 21	10·38	23 20·0	0·10	6 21 32	5 39 31
28	3 1	0·51	6 28 30	10·37	23 17·3	0·12	6 25 28	5 35 35
29	3 13	0·51	6 32 39	10·36	23 14·3	0·13	6 29 25	5 31 39
30	3 25	0·50	6 36 47	10·35	22 10·9 N	0·15	6 33 22	6 27 43

MEMORANDA.

1.
2.
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12. ☽.
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19. ☾.
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26. ☽.
27.
28.
29. ☾.
30.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JUNE, 1931.

Day.	Temperature. Max.	Min.	Mn 1841-1905	Barom. Mean.	Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)	Directn.	Rainfall.	Sunshine.
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	68·9	48·1	57·4	29·617	1·1	SW	·02	5·4
2	73·1	51·6	57·8	·895	1·4	SW	...	3·1
3	71·7	55·1	58·1	·936	1·0	W	...	4·2
4	71·7	52·6	·3	·887	3·0	E	...	8·8
5	62·9	50·4	·4	·763	6·6	E	·33	4·4
6	71·6	54·7	·3	·628	2·6	SW	·15	8·6
7	64·8	51·6	·2	·534	1·7	SW	·02	1·9
8	72·2	54·1	·1	·649	2·4	SW	...	7·2
9	70·3	52·3	·0	·662	2·8	SW	·25	1·7
10	65·2	57·8	·1	·723	3·1	SW	·01	...
11	71·8	58·2	·2	·824	2·0	SW	...	0·2
12	77·6	58·9	·4	·888	1·5	SW	...	7·9
13	74·7	51·0	·5	·913	0·6	SW	...	9·8
14	79·9	55·9	·7	·466	6·9	E	...	6·9
15	72·4	52·5	·8	·891	5·3	SW	...	11·8
16	69·9	50·0	58·9	·820	3·1	SSW	...	5·1
17	69·6	50·6	59·0	·664	2·6	SW	·02	3·4
18	67·9	46·6	·2	·742	5·7	SW	·05	7·1
19	68·3	48·7	·5	·563	2·4	SSW	·28	3·2
20	66·4	48·3	59·7	29·977	2·0	NNW	...	1·9
21	75·7	47·5	60·3	30·039	1·6	WSW	...	7·5
22	77·3	54·8	·2	29·921	1·5	WSW	...	6·7
23	75·1	60·3	60·9	·852	1·0	NNW	...	1·4
24	63·8	46·6	61·2	29·947	2·0	NNE	·09	...
25	61·2	44·2	·4	30·199	1·7	NNE	...	1·1
26	74·8	41·4	·5	·237	0·4	SW	...	13·6
27	79·5	46·1	·6	·183	1·6	SW	...	15·0
28	79·7	53·2	·6	·077	1·2	WSW	...	13·0
29	73·3	56·9	·8	·074	1·5	NNW	...	12·3
30	71·2	48·7	61·5	30·038	0·3	NE	...	5·6
Mn.	71·4	51·5	59·4	29·854	—	—	1·22	178·8

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	13·8 W	0·0	321·9
15	9·7	1·2 N	189·5
25	5·3 W	2·3 N	57·2

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 21h. 0m. (See p. 36.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	2 4	9 38	17 31	2 44 16	20 2·6N	54 8	14 45	27 6	41○2○
2	2 18	10 22	18 45	3 33 7	23 48·5	54 20	14 48	28 6	4○123
3	2 39	11 10	19 58	4 25 0	26 34·7	54 36	14 53	29 6	421○3
4	3 7	12 1	21 6	5 19 31	28 8·1	54 57	14 58	0 15	42○13
5	3 47	12 55	22 3	6 15 39	28 18·6	55 22	15 5	1 15	○34○2
6	4 43	13 49	22 46	7 12 1	27 1·7	55 49	15 13	2 15	⅄31○4
7	5 51	14 43	23 18	8 7 19	24 20·0	56 20	15 21	3 15	32○14
8	7 10	15 35	23 40	9 0 42	20 22·3	56 53	15 30	4 15	1○24○
9	8 31	16 25	23 58	9 52 2	15 21·1	57 29	15 40	5 15	○1234
10	9 53	17 12	0 11	10 41 45	9 30·9	58 6	15 50	6 15	21○34
11	11 16	17 59	0 24	11 30 45	3 7·1N	58 44	16 0	7 15	2○134
12	12 39	18 46	0 35	12 20 12	3 33·3S	59 20	16 10	8 15	31○24
13	14 4	19 34	0 48	13 11 22	10 11·3	59 51	16 19	9 15	⅄3○24
14	15 33	20 26	1 3	14 5 34	16 24·2	60 15	16 25	10 15	324○1
15	17 6	21 21	1 25	15 3 46	21 45·1	60 28	16 28	11 15	413○○
16	18 40	22 22	1 55	16 6 8	25 45·5	60 27	16 28	12 15	4○123
17	20 8	23 26	2 41	17 11 37	28 0·4	60 11	16 24	13 15	412○3
18	21 18	0 31	3 49	18 17 47	28 16·2	59 41	16 16	14 15	42○13
19	22 7	1 34	5 8	19 21 46	26 36·8	59 0	16 4	15 15	413○2
20	22 39	2 31	6 33	20 21 28	23 20·8	58 11	15 51	16 15	43○12
21	23 0	3 23	7 58	21 16 6	18 53·8	57 19	15 37	17 15	342○○
22	23 16	4 10	9 17	22 6 5	13 41·0	56 29	15 23	18 15	○3140
23	23 28	4 53	10 32	22 52 24	8 3·0	55 44	15 11	19 15	○1342
24	23 38	5 34	11 44	23 36 16	2 15·3S	55 6	15 1	20 15	12○34
25	23 48	6 13	12 55	0 18 52	3 30·1N	54 38	14 53	21 15	2○134
26	23 58	6 53	14 5	1 1 23	9 3·5	54 19	14 48	22 15	⅄1○24
27	...	...	...	1 44 52	14 15·7	54 11	14 46	23 15	3○124
28	0 9	7 34	15 17	2 30 15	18 56·8	54 12	14 46	24 15	○32○4
29	0 23	8 18	16 31	3 18 18	22 55·4	54 22	14 49	25 15	321○4
30	0 42	9 4	17 45	4 9 26	25 58·3N	54 39	14 53	26 15	○1432

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

June 1. Civil twilight ends at 21*h.* 8*m.* There is no closed night in this month in the latitude of London. The length of the Day from Sunrise to Sunset on *June* 1 is 16*h.* 14*m.* Its length is nearly 16*h.* 34*m.* from the 19th to the 24th.

June 2, 4*h.* Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 5° S.

June 3, 11*h.* Mercury in conjunction with ☽ ☿ 6° S.

June 6, 22*h.* Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 3° S.

June 7. Venus at a stationary point.

June 9, 10*h.* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 2° S.

June 13. Mercury in Superior conjunction.

June 21, 1*h.* Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 3° N.

June 21, 15*h.* Sun enters the sign Cancer (Solstice).

June 29. Venus in Inferior conjunction.

In this month the Mornings increase about 7*m.* up to the 17th, and then decrease 4*m.* The Afternoons increase about 14*m.* up to the 25th, and then decrease slightly.

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

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. DEC. N.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. DEC. N.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. DEC. N.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. DEC. N.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. DEC. S.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
4	4 4 48	20 12·7	7 7 10	24 37·0	2 58 57	16 33·2	9 19 33	16 33·4	20 27 20	19 28·4
9	4 49 11	22 45·7	7 7 22	23 48·6	3 13 33	17 36·1	9 22 32	16 19·2	20 26 36	19 31·5
14	5 36 38	24 26·5	7 3 13	22 56·7	3 28 12	18 34·6	9 25 41	16 4·1	20 25 43	19 35·1
19	6 24 12	24 59·5	6 54 51	22 1·7	3 42 56	19 28·4	9 28 59	15 48·2	20 24 42	19 39·1
24	7 9 2	24 25·8	6 43 11	21 4·6	3 57 42	20 17·5	9 32 25	15 31·5	20 23 34	19 43·5
29	7 49 29	22 58·2	6 29 50	20 7·7	4 12 31	21 1·6	9 35 58	15 14·0	20 22 20	19 48·2

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ⊙	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ⊙	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·67	6·9	24·0	3·9	1·5	0·9	15 47	2·6	23·0	2·1	16·0	8·0
15	8·66	6·7	27·7	3·9	1·5	1·0	15 46	2·5	26·5	2·1	15·6	8·1
25	8·66	7·1	30·2	4·0	1·5	1·0	15 46	2·7	28·8	2·1	15·3	8·2

June 15, Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m.*8·6*s.* of Mean Time.

D.	♅ URANUS. R.A. H. M	DEC. N. ° ′	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A. H. M.	DEC. N. ° ′
10	1 24·0	8 11	10 30·0	10 17
20	1 25·2	8 18	10 30·5	10 13

June 15. Uranus *rises* 1*h.* 6*m.*, *sets* 14*h.* 36*m.* Neptune *rises* 10*h.* 0*m.*, *sets* 23*h.* 50*m.*

Photo-Electric Photometry.—Electrical properties that are developed in certain substances under the influence of light have led to methods of measuring luminosity and its variation and have been adapted for several practical uses. The element selenium may be said to be a non-conductor of electricity when in the dark but becomes a conductor along which a current will pass when light falls on it, the strength of the current varying with the intensity of the light. It has also been found that some metallic substances, seven of which are known, potassium being one, shed electrons under the influence of light, and hence become electrically charged, leading to the production of current, the rate of charge being proportional to the light intensity. Devices embodying these principles known as selenium and photo-electric cells are in use for astronomical photometry. Placed in the focus of a telescope objective the light of a star falling on the receiver of a cell of either kind causes a current to flow or a charge to accumulate that can be

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

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

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets. (Noon = 12*h*.)

D.	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
5	3 20	11 18	19 19	5 49	14 12	22 35
12	3 34	11 55	20 18	5 28	13 43	21 56
19	4 4	12 34	21 4	5 59	13 5	21 9
26	4 46	13 8	21 30	4 24	12 20	20 16

D.	Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
5	2 35	10 7	17 40	8 54	16 25	23 55
12	2 19	10 0	17 42	8 33	16 1	23 30
19	2 4	9 53	17 43	8 12	15 38	23 5
26	1 50	9 46	17 43	7 52	15 16	22 40

D.	Saturn ♄		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
5	23 12	3 30	7 48
12	22 44	3 1	7 19
19	22 15	2 32	6 49
26	21 47	2 3	6 19

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is a morning star at the beginning of the month but will not be seen. It will be an evening star after the 13th, but its visibility is again barely possible.

♀ Venus remains a brilliant object to be seen north of west after sunset in the early days of the month, but becomes fainter rapidly, and sets in the early twilight, in the latter part.

♂ Mars rises 2 hours, more or less, after midnight in the brightening sky in the N.E. by E.

♃ Jupiter now not very far to the west of Regulus is to be seen almost due west in the early evening; but the time for its visibility is short for it sets before midnight. Magnitude −1·5 to −1·4.

♄ Saturn is in the south-east, approximately, at midnight, at altitude 10 to 15 degrees. Magnitude +0·6 to +0·8.

registered, and the impinging light measured with remarkable accuracy. With the photo-electric cell differences of density of deposit on a photographic negative, which is an essential of many astrophysical researches, can be determined with similar precision. Photo-electric cells have other uses besides those of astronomy. They are essentials in the processes of television or picture telegraphy; of talking cinema pictures and in the construction of burglar alarms that depend on the interruption of the impinging ray. A proposal to use the light of Arcturus to start machinery at the Chicago World Fair in 1933 is evidently based on the action of a photo-electric or selenium cell. The current or other effect caused by the starlight may be in the first place feeble, but it may be amplified sufficiently to actuate a relay that would bring stronger currents into action.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 120° Ω 23d. 2h.	THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		F	DOMINION DAY, Canada (1867). Somme, 1916.	3 49	20 18	183	183
2		S	Adm. Cradock born, 1862; d. (Coronel) Nov. 1, 1914.	3 50	20 18	184	182
3		S	**6th Sunday after Trinity.** Gettysburg, 1863.	3 50	20 17	185	181
4		M	INDEPENDENCE DAY, U.S.A. (1776). Ulundi, 1879.	3 51	20 17	186	180
5		Tu	Luke Hansard, printer to H. of Commons, b. 1752.	3 52	20 16	187	179
6		W	King's Marriage (1893). Maximilian, Emp. of Mexico,	3 53	20 16	188	178
7		Th	Old Midsummer Day. Treaty of Tilsit, 1807. [b. 1832.	3 54	20 15	189	177
8		F	Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain b. 1836; d. July 2, 1914.	3 54	20 15	190	176
9		S	Baron Rothschild took his seat in the Lords, 1885.	3 55	20 14	191	175
10		S	**7th Sunday after Trinity.** Lord Fisher d. 1920.	3 56	20 13	192	174
11		M	Oudenarde, 1708. Alexandria bombarded, 1882.	3 58	20 12	193	173
12		Tu	Peace Treaty ratified by Germany, 1919.	3 59	20 12	194	172
13		W	Berlin Treaty, 1878. Rt. Hon. Lord Passfield b. 1859.	4 0	20 11	195	171
14		Th	Bastille stormed, 1789. Peace celebrations, Paris, 1919.	4 1	20 10	196	170
15		F	St. Swithun's Day. Second Battle of the Marne, 1918.	4 2	20 9	197	169
16		S	Nicholas II., ex-Czar of Russia, assassinated, 1918.	4 3	20 8	198	168
17		S	**8th Sunday after Trinity.** Sir John Carr d. 1832.	4 4	20 7	199	167
18		M	Marshal Foch's great counter-attack launched, 1918.	4 6	20 6	200	166
19		Tu	Peace Day celebrations in Britain, 1919.	4 7	20 5	201	165
20		W	Sir Richard Wallace Bt. (Collection) died, 1890.	4 8	20 3	202	164
21		Th	First meeting of the Cobden Club, 1866.	4 9	20 2	203	163
22		F	Salamanca, 1812. Allies forced the Marne, 1918.	4 11	20 1	204	162
23		S	Guznee, 1839. Austrian Ultimatum to Serbia, 1914.	4 12	20 0	205	161
24		S	**9th Sunday after Trinity.** Gibraltar captured, 1704.	4 13	19 58	206	160
25		M	**St. James.** Blériot flew the Channel, 1909.	4 15	19 57	207	159
26		Tu	George Bernard Shaw born, 1856.	4 16	19 56	208	158
27		W	Talavera, 1809. Capt. Fryatt shot, 1916.	4 18	19 54	209	157
28		Th	Thellusson Act passed, 1800. *Alabama* sailed, 1862.	4 19	19 53	210	156
29		F	Spanish Armada defeated and dispersed, 1588. [1771.	4 21	19 51	211	155
30		S	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS END. Thomas Gray, poet, d.	4 22	19 50	212	154
31		S	**10th Sunday after Trinity.** 3rd battle of Ypres, 1917.	4 23	19 48	213	153

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ New Moon	3d.	22h.	19·7m.
☽ First Quarter	11	3	6·8
○ Full Moon	17	21	6·4
☾ Last Quarter	25	13	41·5

Perigee 13d. 22·8h. 228,360 miles.
Apogee 26d. 2·9h. 251,160 „

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, July 1, 350° 39′.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN JULY, 1931, on 14 days; total fall 2·47 inches; *above* the average by 0·23 inch.

See note on page 18.

MONTHLY NOTES.

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

—. Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following June 24 last.

5. Dividends due.

9. Fire Insurances to be paid.

12 to 15. Buchan's "1st Warm Period."

31. Gun and Game Licences expire.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time. Add to App. Time.	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 37	0·49	6 40 55	10·34	23 7·0 N	0·17	6 37 18	5 23 47
2	3 49	0·48	6 45 3	10·33	23 2·8	0·19	6 41 15	5 19 51
3	4 0	0·46	6 49 11	10·32	22 58·1	0·20	6 45 11	5 15 55
4	4 11	0·45	6 53 19	10·31	22 53·1	0·22	6 49 8	5 11 59
5	4 22	0·44	6 57 26	10·29	22 47·6	0·24	6 53 4	5 8 3
6	4 32	0·42	7 1 33	10·28	22 41·8	0·25	6 57 1	5 4 7
7	4 42	0·41	7 5 40	10·26	22 35·5	0·27	7 0 58	5 0 11
8	4 52	0·39	7 9 46	10·25	22 28·9	0·28	7 4 54	4 56 16
9	5 1	0·37	7 13 51	10·23	22 21·9	0·30	7 8 51	4 52 20
10	5 10	0·35	7 17 57	10·21	22 14·5	0·32	7 12 47	4 48 24
11	5 19	0·34	7 22 2	10·19	22 6·7	0·33	7 16 44	4 44 28
12	5 26	0·32	7 26 6	10·17	21 58·5	0·35	7 20 40	4 40 32
13	5 33	0·30	7 30 10	10·15	21 50·0	0·36	7 24 37	4 36 36
14	5 40	0·27	7 34 13	10·13	21 41·1	0·38	7 28 33	4 32 40
15	5 46	0·25	7 38 16	10·11	21 31·8	0·39	7 32 30	4 28 44
16	5 52	0·23	7 42 19	10·09	21 22·1	0·41	7 36 27	4 24 48
17	5 57	0·21	7 46 20	10·07	21 12·1	0·42	7 40 23	4 20 52
18	6 2	0·19	7 50 22	10·05	21 1·8	0·44	7 44 20	4 16 56
19	6 6	0·17	7 54 23	10·02	20 51·0	0·45	7 48 16	4 13 1
20	6 10	0·14	7 58 23	10·00	20 40·0	0·47	7 52 13	4 9 5
21	6 13	0·12	8 2 23	9·98	20 28·5	0·48	7 56 9	4 5 9
22	6 16	0·10	8 6 22	9·95	20 16·8	0·50	8 0 6	4 1 13
23	6 18	0·07	8 10 20	9·93	20 4·7	0·51	8 4 2	3 57 17
24	6 19	0·05	8 14 18	9·91	19 52·2	0·53	8 7 59	3 53 21
25	6 20	0·03	8 18 16	9·88	19 39·4	0·54	8 11 56	3 49 25
26	6 21	...	8 22 13	9·86	19 26·3	0·55	8 15 52	3 45 29
27	6 20	0·02	8 26 9	9·84	19 12·9	0·57	8 19 49	3 41 33
28	6 20	0·05	8 30 5	9·81	18 59·2	0·58	8 23 45	3 37 37
29	6 18	0·07	8 34 0	9·79	18 45·1	0·59	8 27 42	3 33 41
30	6 16	0·10	8 37 55	9·76	18 30·7	0·61	8 31 38	3 29 45
31	6 14	0·12	8 41 49	9·74	18 16·1	0·62	8 35 35	3 25 50

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JULY, 1931.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)	Directn.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	74·9	47·2	61·5	29·860	0·6	SW	...	7·2
2	69·4	56·5	·6	·676	2·1	SW	·01	1·7
3	79·4	51·1	61·8	·575	1·5	SW	...	14·8
4	74·8	53·3	62·1	·598	2·9	SW	...	1·4
5	78·2	57·6	·3	·652	2·4	SSW	...	3·5
6	74·1	51·6	·4	·606	1·4	SW	·02	10·6
7	76·9	49·1	·4	·550	1·6	SW	...	7·9
8	71·4	53·3	·4	·580	3·5	W	...	4·5
9	77·1	50·2	·4	·649	3·2	WSW	...	8·6
10	74·8	56·1	·5	·746	2·6	SW	...	5·8
11	78·9	55·9	·7	·851	1·1	SW	...	6·5
12	81·2	56·0	62·9	·590	3·4	SW	...	5·8
13	72·9	55·7	63·1	·577	3·7	SW	·04	6·0
14	67·4	55·1	·3	·408	1·5	SSW	·35	2·2
15	63·6	53·5	·4	·363	3·1	NW	·35	...
16	73·9	56·2	·4	·777	2·4	W	...	6·2
17	71·1	55·2	·4	·735	4·4	SW	·16	0·7
18	65·1	55·2	·3	·646	3·7	WSW	·01	0·6
19	68·1	53·3	·2	·524	3·2	WSW	·34	2·9
20	64·0	51·5	·2	·750	2·1	NW	·03	1·2
21	66·8	47·7	·2	·960	0·9	WNW	...	4·5
22	75·7	54·9	·1	·917	2·1	SW	...	7·4
23	79·6	53·9	63·0	·801	1·7	SSW	...	11·0
24	79·9	52·3	62·9	·608	2·5	SW	...	10·4
25	70·9	57·0	·7	·269	3·0	SW	·30	1·0
26	65·8	57·5	·5	·375	2·2	SW	·39	0·4
27	71·8	53·0	·4	·516	3·7	WSW	·36	6·2
28	69·2	52·1	·3	·774	3·5	W'S	...	3·4
29	67·3	50·2	·3	·834	2·0	SW	·03	3·3
30	70·9	55·6	·3	·643	1·5	SW	·08	1·3
31	68·8	52·9	62·3	29·700	0·3	SW	...	1·3
Mn	72·4	53·6	62·7	29·649	—	—	2·47	148·3

MEMORANDA.

1.
2.
3. ☾.
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10. ☾.
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17. ☾.
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24. ☾.
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30.
31. ☾.

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. — Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long
	°	°	°
5	0·7 W	3·4 N	284·8
15	3·8 E	4·5	152·5
25	8·1 E	5·3 N	02·2

THE MOON.

[See Note, p. 4.]

At Greenwich Midnight.

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

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

July 1. Civil twilight ends 21*h.* 23*m.* In this month there is no closed night in the latitude of London until after the 21st, when the Sun will be 18° below the horizon at midnight. The length of the Day on July 1 is 16*h.* 29*m.*

July 1, 4*h.* Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 5° S.

July 3, 8*h.* Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 9° S.

July 4. Earth at greatest distance from the Sun. Aphelion. Distance 94,455,000 miles.

July 7, 1*h.* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 2° S.

July 18, 8*h.* Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 3° N.

July 20. Mercury at Greatest Elongation. 27° E.

July 21. Venus at a Stationary point.

July 23, 3*h.* Mercury *in conjunction* with Jupiter. ☿ 2·4° S.

July 24. Saturn in Opposition. Distance from the Earth 832,160,000 miles.

July 30, 1*h.* Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 5° S.

July 30, 9*h.* Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 11° S.

Meteors of the Perseid stream begin to appear in July.

In this month the Mornings decrease 34*m.*, and the Afternoons 30*m.*

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. DEC. N.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. DEC. N.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. DEC. N.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. DEC. N.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. DEC. S.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
4	8 25 0	20 52·9	6 1 50	19 15·1	4 27 22	21 40·6	9 39 38	14 55·7	20 21 0	19 53·2
9	8 55 35	18 44·6	6 6 4	18 31·7	4 42 14	22 14·5	9 43 23	14 36·7	♄ 20 19 35	19 58·4
14	9 21 20	15 45·8	5 58 48	18 1·2	4 57 6	22 43·1	9 47 14	14 17·0	20 18 7	20 3·7
19	9 42 11	13 7·6	5 55 37	17 44·6	5 11 56	23 6·4	9 51 8	13 56·7	20 16 37	20 9·1
24	9 57 48	10 41·6	5 56 31	17 40·5	5 26 44	23 24·6	9 55 7	13 35·9	20 15 5	20 14·5
29	10 7 29	8 40·4	6 1 11	17 45·9	5 41 28	23 37·5	9 59 8	13 14·6	20 13 32	20 19·8

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	♀	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	♀	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·66	8·0	29·7	4·0	1·4	1·0	15 45	3·1	28·4	2·1	15·0	8·3
15	8·66	9·4	26·8	4·1	1·4	1·0	15 46	3·6	25·6	2·2	14·8	8·3
25	8·67	11·2	23·1	4·1	1·4	1·0	15 46	4·2	22·0	2·2	14·6	8·3

July 15. Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m.* 7·77*s.* of Mean Time.

♅ URANUS. ♆ NEPTUNE.

D.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	♅ URANUS. DEC. N.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	♆ NEPTUNE. DEC. N.
	H. M.	° ′	H. M.	° ′
10	1 27·0	8 28	10 32·2	10 2
20	1 27·6	8 30	10 33·3	9 56

July 15. Uranus *rises* 23*h.* 6*m.*, *sets* 12*h.* 38*m.* Neptune *rises* 8*h.* 6*m.*, *sets* 21*h.* 54*m.*

Thermometry.—Temperature and its changes are commonly measured by a thermometer of which the expansion of mercury is the basic principle, but there are electrical thermometers whose action depends on a certain electrical property of metals that is developed under the influence of heat.

The thermo-couple, or thermopile, depends on the fact that a thermo-electric force is produced when a circuit, in which a galvanometer may be included, is formed of two metals, necessarily with two junctions, and one of the junctions of the two metals is at a higher temperature than the other. If, for example, in a circuit of copper wire with a length of iron inserted, one of the junctions is made hotter than the other, the galvanometer will show a current passing in the direction from copper to iron at the hotter junction, the statement being subject to some qualification. A sensitive instrument of this kind is used in astronomy, and with a vacuum thermo-couple made of bismuth and bismuth-tin placed in the focus of the 100-inch

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

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

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets. (Noon = 12*h*.)

	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀		
D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
3	5 30	13 33	21 36	3 46	11 34	19 21
10	6 8	13 48	21 27	3 10	10 52	18 33
17	6 35	13 54	21 11	2 38	10 16	17 54
24	6 50	13 50	20 47	2 11	9 49	17 26
31	6 50	13 34	20 17	1 50	9 29	17 8

	Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃		
D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
3	1 36	9 39	17 43	7 32	14 53	22 15
10	1 24	9 32	17 41	7 12	14 31	21 50
17	1 13	9 26	17 39	6 52	14 9	21 25
24	1 3	9 19	17 35	6 33	13 47	21 1
31	0 54	9 12	17 30	6 14	13 25	20 36

	Saturn ♄		
D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
3	21 18	1 34	5 49
10	20 49	1 4	5 19
17	20 21	0 35	4 49
24	19 52	0 5	4 18
31	19 23	23 35	3 48

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury will be at Greatest Elongation (E) on July 20, and is an evening star throughout the month, but sets not much more than an hour after the Sun at most, and is hardly likely to be seen.

♀ Venus having been in Inferior conjunction on June 29, is not to be seen early in the month, but may be visible before sunrise in the latter half S.E. by E. Magnitude on July 31, −4·2.

♂ Mars, moving eastward, passes about 5 degrees north of Aldebaran on July 6. It will be in the E.N.E. in the morning sky. Magnitude +2·0.

♃ Jupiter will be above the horizon for a short time after sunset and may be seen north of west. Magnitude −1·3.

♄ Saturn being in Opposition on the 24th is above the horizon throughout the short night. Magnitude +0·3.

telescope at Mount Wilson, the heating effect of a star as faint as the thirteenth magnitude can be measured. There is also an Electrical Resistance Thermometer which is effective because the resistance of a pure metal, platinum, for example, to the passage of an electric current increases considerably when its temperature is raised. The surface temperature of celestial bodies is estimated from the position in their spectrum of the lines of greatest intensity or energy. Just as the colour of a heated iron changes with increase of heat, so the distribution of energy, which is analogous to colour, shown by the intensity of the lines in stellar spectra, varies with the temperature.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 150° ♍ 23d. 9h.	THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		M	Lammas. Bank Holiday. Minden, 1759. Nile, 1798.	4 25	19 46	214	152
2		Tu	Blenheim, 1704. Mail coaches introduced, 1784.	4 26	19 45	215	151
3		W	Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., born, 1867.	4 28	19 43	216	150
4		Th	Duchess of York b. 1900. Declaration of War, 1914.	4 29	19 41	217	149
5		F	First British-American cable worked, 1858.	4 31	19 40	218	148
6		S	Suvla Bay, 1915. Alfred Lord Tennyson born, 1809.	4 33	19 38	219	147
7		S	**11th Sunday after Trinity.** Old St. James's Day.	4 34	19 36	220	146
8		M	George Canning, statesman, d. 1827. Amiens, 1918.	4 36	19 34	221	145
9		Tu	British Expeditionary Force landed at Boulogne, '14.	4 37	19 33	222	144
10		W	Otterburn, 1388. Greenwich Observatory founded, 1675.	4 39	19 31	223	143
11		Th	Half Quarter Day. Cardinal Newman died, 1890.	4 40	19 29	224	142
12		F	Matthew Hopkins, "Witchfinder," buried, 1647.	4 42	19 27	225	141
13		S	Sir George Grove, musician, born, 1820.	4 43	19 25	226	140
14		S	**12th Sunday after Trinity.** Old Lammas. [1882.	4 45	19 23	227	139
15		M	Sir Walter Scott b. 1771. Cetewayo brought to England	4 47	19 21	228	138
16		Tu	"Peterloo," Manchester, 1819. German Bight, 1917.	4 48	19 19	229	137
17		W	Registration, Births, Deaths, &c., Act passed, 1836.	4 50	19 17	230	136
18		Th	Earl Russell born, 1792. Gravelotte, 1870.	4 51	19 15	231	135
19		F	Timothy Bright, M.D., inventor of Shorthand, d. 1615.	4 53	19 13	232	134
20		S	Mosquito Day, 1897.	4 55	19 11	233	133
21		S	**13th Sunday after Trinity** Bapaume, 1918.	4 57	19 9	234	132
22		M	Bosworth, 1485. H. G. Bohn, bookseller, d. 1884.	4 58	19 7	235	131
23		Tu	Mons, 1914. National Government formed, 1931.	4 59	19 5	236	130
24		W	**St. Bartholomew.** Massacre, 1572.	5 1	19 3	237	129
25		Th	Michael Faraday d. 1867.	5 2	19 0	238	128
26		F	Crecy, 1346. Adam Clerke, Wesleyan, died, 1832.	5 4	18 58	239	127
27		S	Gen. Botha died, 1919. Peace Pact signed, 1928.	5 6	18 56	240	126
28		S	**14th Sunday after Trinity.** Heligoland Bight, 1914.	5 7	18 54	241	125
29		M	Gen. Sir Charles Napier (Scinde) died, 1853.	5 9	18 52	242	124
30		Tu	Somme, 1918.	5 10	18 50	243	123
31		W	Samoa captured, 1914. Official end of the War, 1921.	5 12	18 47	244	122

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ New Moon	2d.	9h.	41·8m.
☽ First Quarter ...	9	7	40·4
○ Full Moon	16	7	41·6
☾ Last Quarter	24	7	21·3
○ New Moon	31	19	54·6

Perigee 8d. 7·7h. 229,620 miles.
Apogee 22d. 21·7h. 251,300 ,,
Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, August 1, 349° 0′.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN AUGUST, 1931, on 20 days; total fall 6·25 inches; *above* the average by 4·06 inches.

See note on p. 18.

MONTHLY NOTES.

August 1. Lammas—Scottish Term Day.
– Bank and General Holiday.
5. Oyster season opens.
6 to 11. Buchan's "5th Cold Period."
7. Grotto Day.
12. Grouse shooting begins.
12 to 15. Buchan's "2nd Warm Period"

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

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

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, AUGUST, 1931.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND, (Pressure lbs. to foot.)	Directn	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.
	°	°	°	inches.			inch	hours.
1	75·0	50·2	62·2	29·706	1·7	NE	...	6·7
2	69·2	57·2	·1	·758	3·3	NNE	·06	0·7
3	76·6	60·0	·1	·903	5·5	NNE	·10	4·5
4	79·2	60·3	·1	·928	1·7	NE	·09	2·5
5	78·6	62·0	·1	·772	1·0	ENE	2·20	2·2
6	68·7	58·7	·2	·689	0·3	NNW	·01	0·2
7	74·3	55·7	·2	·655	1·8	WSW	...	4·4
8	68·9	50·1	·3	·302	6·8	SW	·55	5·9
9	63·8	47·8	·3	·751	3·0	NNW	·02	8·9
10	59·8	45·9	·3	29·824	2·7	SW	·19	0·1
11	68·6	48·1	·4	30·120	1·5	NW	...	6·7
12	73·9	55·0	·5	29·951	1·6	W	·11	7·2
13	67·6	56·8	·5	·734	0·8	E	·11	0·9
14	60·3	53·8	·5	·371	3·1	E	1·16	...
15	72·1	53·6	·4	·345	3·7	SW	·01	10·8
16	69·2	55·0	·3	·362	6·0	SW	·72	5·9
17	70·8	54·7	62·1	·592	6·8	WSW	·01	6·8
18	74·7	51·2	61·9	·676	1·0	SW	...	9·5
19	72·6	55·6	·7	·318	5·0	SSW	·63	1·6
20	67·3	53·8	·5	·216	8·5	SW	·16	4·6
21	65·1	54·9	·3	·522	3·7	W	·02	0·3
22	63·8	49·3	61·1	·622	0·5	W	...	0·6
23	62·6	41·7	60·9	·644	0·2	ENE	...	5·4
24	56·9	44·3	·8	·469	3·6	ENE	·06	...
25	62·8	46·4	·7	29·802	4·9	N	...	6·2
26	67·8	43·5	·7	30·198	0·2	Calm	...	8·8
27	64·6	42·0	·6	·192	3·0	E	...	10·1
28	65·9	50·7	·4	30·058	3·2	E	...	2·7
29	69·0	53·0	·3	29·902	6·7	ENE	...	11·2
30	70·1	55·7	60·1	·823	3·0	ENE	·03	1·1
31	64·9	55·7	59·9	29·826	1·4	NNE	·01	...
Mn	68·5	52·3	61·6	29·711	—	—	6·25	136·5

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	12·6 E	6·1 N	234·7
15	16·2	6·7	102·5
25	19·4 E	7·1 N	230·3

MEMORANDA.

[See Note, p. 4.]

THE MOON.

At Greenwich Midnight.

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

Jupiter's Satellites. Because the planet is near the Sun, and therefore above the horizon almost wholly in daylight hours, the Satellites are not likely to be visible from the end of July until the beginning of October. See note, p. 36.

Jupiter is in conjunction on August 26.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

August 1. Day breaks at 1*h.* 30*m.* Civil twilight ends at 20*h.* 42*m.* Night begins, 22*h.* 41*m.* The length of the day is 15*h.* 21*m.*

Aug. 3, 18*h.* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 0°9′ S.

Aug. 3, 21*h.* Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 6° S.

Aug. 5. Venus at Greatest Brilliancy.

Aug. 14, 12*h.* Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 4° N.

Aug. 17. Mercury at Inferior conjunction.

Aug. 24, *morn.* Occultation by the ☽ of several stars of the Pleiades group. See p. 59.

Aug. 26. Jupiter in conjunction.

Aug. 27, 21*h.* Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 4° S.

Aug. 28, 3*h.* Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 8° S.

Aug. 31. Total Eclipse of the Sun. Invisible at Greenwich. See p. 58.

Aug. 31, 13*h.* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 0°3″ S.

Meteors of the Perseid stream are expected this month, the nights of most abundance being from the 10th to the 12th. Since the Moon is full on the night of the 15th its light may be a hindrance to their visibility.

In this month the Mornings decrease 46*m.*, and the Afternoons 59*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.* Hercules, Ophinchus, Serpens, Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Sagittarius.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

	☿ MERCURY.		♀ VENUS.		♂ MARS.		♃ JUPITER.		♄ SATURN.	
	R.A.	DEC. N.	R.A.	DEC. N.	R.A.	DEC. N.	R.A.	DEC. N.	R.A.	DEC. S.
D.	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
3	10 10 17	7 19·6	6 9 6	17 57·3	5 56 7	23 45·2	10 3 13	12 52·7	20 12 1	20 25·0
8	10 5 22	6 56·3	6 19 47	18 11·2	6 10 40	23 47·9	10 7 19	12 30·5	20 10 32	20 30·0
13	9 53 23	7 42·2	6 32 48	18 24·3	6 25 6	23 45·7	10 11 27	12 7·8	20 9 7	20 34·7
18	9 38 6	9 28·7	6 47 46	18 33·8	6 39 23	23 38·8	10 15 35	11 44·9	20 7 46	20 39·2
23	9 26 22	11 37·9	7 4 21	18 37·3	6 53 30	23 27·2	10 19 44	11 21·7	20 6 30	20 43·3
28	9 24 47	13 20.0	7 22 18	18 32·8	7 7 26	23 11·3	10 23 52	10 58·3	20 5 21	20 47·1

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.					ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.					
	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃ ♄	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
D.	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·68	13·5	19·4	4·2	1·0	15 48	5·1	28·5	2·2	14·5	8·3
15	8·69	14·5	16·7	4·3	1·0	15 49	5·5	16·0	2·3	14·4	8·3
25	8·71	12·4	14·6	4·4	1·0	15 51	4·7	14·0	2·3	14·4	8·2

Aug. 14. Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m.* 5·2*9s.* of Mean Time.

D.	♅ URANUS. R.A. H. M.	DEC. N. ° ′	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A. H. M.	DEC. N. ° ′
10	1 27·3	8 29	10 35·9	9 40
20	1 26·8	8 26	10 37·3	9 32

Aug. 14. Uranus *rises* 21*h.* 8*m.*, *sets* 10*h.* 40*m.* Neptune *rises* 6*h.* 14*m.*, *sets* 19*h.* 57*m.*

An Earthquake in England.—In the early morning of June 7, 1931, an earthquake of some severity was experienced in England. No serious damage was done but the occurrence, made evident by shaking beds and swinging pictures, was sufficient to cause alarm to some, though by the great majority of the population it passed unnoticed. The shocks were felt in all parts of England from Bournemouth to Alnwick, from Cardiff to Hull where the effects seem to have been most severe, and, it is said, as far west as Waterford. The fall of a chimney stack was reported from the neighbourhood of Hull as an effect of the earthquake. Besides these visible effects the earthquake was recorded by the seismographs at Kew, Oxford, West Bromwich, Liverpool,

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

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

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
7	6 26	13 4	19 41	1 34	9 15	16 56
14	5 37	12 19	19 2	1 22	9 5	16 48
21	4 35	11 32	18 30	1 15	8 59	16 44
28	3 47	10 59	18 12	1 12	8 56	16 49

D.	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
7	0 46	9 5	17 24	5 55	13 3	20 11
14	0 39	8 57	17 16	5 36	12 41	19 47
21	0 33	8 50	17 7	5 17	12 20	19 22
28	0 27	8 42	16 56	4 58	11 58	18 57

D.	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
7	18 54	23 6	3 17
14	18 25	22 36	2 47
21	17 56	22 7	2 17
28	17 28	21 38	1 47

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury, being at Greatest Elongation, West, on Sept. 3, may be visible in the morning in the last few days of the month after 4 o'clock, a few degrees above the horizon, E. by N.

♀ Venus rises unusually early, and is at greatest brilliancy on August 5, so that the planet makes a fine display as a morning star this month. It moves eastward through the constellation Gemini. Magnitude −4·2 to −4·1.

♂ *Mars moves into the constellation Gemini. It* will be in the neighbourhood of, but 5 degrees nigher than, Venus throughout the month. It is much less conspicuous than that planet, being about as bright as Castor.

♃ Jupiter, being in conjunction on the 26th, rises and sets nearly with the Sun during this month.

♄ Saturn is now to be considered an evening star. It will be seen between S.E. and S. at altitude about 10 degrees when the sky becomes dark.

Stonyhurst, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Durham, and by many on the Continent. From these records it was deduced that the epicentre, or place of origin on the earth's surface (*see* p. 76) was in the North Sea, 50 or 60 miles east of Hull, and that the earthquake happened 25 minutes and some seconds after midnight of June 6.

Notable earthquakes that have occurred in England in comparatively recent years are those in the neighbourhood of Colchester on April 22, 1884, and in Western England on December 17, 1896, and August 15, 1926, the epicentre in both cases being found to be a few miles from Hereford. This district has been the scene of earthquakes on other dates.

Day of M.	Light and Dark	W	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 180° ♎ 23d. 6h.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1	▌	Th	St. Giles's Day. F.-M. Lord Methuen born, 1845.	5 14	18 45	245	121
2	▌	F	Fire of London began, 1666. Sedan, 1870.	5 15	18 43	246	120
3	▌	S	Dunbar, 1650. Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.	5 17	18 41	247	119
4	▌	S	**15th Sun. after Trinity.** *France a Republic, 1870.*	5 18	18 39	248	118
5	▌	M	Malta capitulated to British, 1800.	5 20	18 36	249	117
6	▌	Tu	John Dalton, chemist, born, 1766. Marne, 1914.	5 22	18 34	250	116
7	▌	W	Copenhagen, 1807. Borodino, 1812.	5 23	18 32	251	115
8	▌	Th	Sebastopol, 1855.	5 25	18 29	252	114
9	▌	F	Flodden, 1513. Kassassin, 1882.	5 26	18 27	253	113
10	▌	S	Pinkie, 1547. Hurricane at Belize, 1931.	5 28	18 25	254	112
11	▌	S	**16th Sunday after Trinity.** Malplaquet, 1709.	5 30	18 23	255	111
12	▌	M	Priscilla Wakefield, author and philanthropist, d. 1832.	5 31	18 20	256	110
13	▌	Tu	Capture of Quebec; death of Gen. Wolfe, 1759.	5 33	18 18	257	109
14	▌	W	S.S. *Carmania* sank S.S. *Cap. Trafalgar*, 1914.	5 34	18 16	258	108
15	▌	Th	"Tanks" first used in war (Somme), 1916.	5 36	18 14	259	107
16	▌	F	Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar Law b. 1858; d. Oct. 30, 1923.	5 38	18 11	260	106
17	▌	S	Mont Cenis tunnel opened, 1871.	5 39	18 9	261	105
18	▌	S	**17th Sunday after Trinity.** Samaria, 1918.	5 41	18 7	262	104
19	▌	M	Poictiers, 1356. Megiddo (Armageddon), 1918.	5 42	18 4	263	103
20	▌	Tu	Delhi Day (1857). Bank rate raised on Sunday, 1931.	5 44	18 2	264	102
21	▌	W	**St. Matthew.** Sir Walter Scott died, 1832.	5 45	18 0	265	101
22	▌	Th	Zutphen, 1586.	5 47	17 57	266	100
23	▌	F	Assaye, 1803. Lord Morley died, 1923.	5 49	17 55	267	99
24	▌	S	Paracelsus, astrologer, died, 1541. Eliza Cook d. 1889.	5 50	17 53	268	98
25	▌	S	**18th Sunday after Trinity.** Lucknow Day (1857).	5 52	17 50	269	97
26	▌	M	Adm. Lord Collingwood born, 1750.	5 54	17 48	270	96
27	▌	Tu	Railway Strike began, ended Oct. 5, 1919.	5 55	17 46	271	95
28	▌	W	F.-M. Earl of Ypres b. 1852; d. May 22, 1895.	5 57	17 44	272	94
29	▌	Th	**St. Michael and All Angels.** Quarter Day. [1930.	5 58	17 41	273	93
30	▌	F	F.-M. Earl Roberts b. 1852. Earl of Birkenhead d.	6 0	17 39	274	92

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	7d.	12h.	48·9m.
○ Full Moon	14	21	6·1
☾ Last Quarter	23	0	46·9
● New Moon	30	5	29·8

Perigee 3d. 18·8h. 227,060 miles.
Apogee 19d. 15·9h. 251,850 ,,
Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, Sept. 1, 347°22′.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN SEPT. 1931, on 13 days; total fall 1·53 inches; *below* the average by 0·26 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

September 1. Lists of Jurors to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays. Salmon close-time begins. Partridge shooting begins.

14. Harvest Moon.

28. Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.

29. Lord Mayor of London elected.

—. Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following Sept. 29.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day	Equation of Time. Subtr. from Ap. Time	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	0 3	0·78	10 41 42	9·07	8 16·1 N	0·91	10 41 45	1 20 0
2	0 21	0·79	10 45 20	9·06	7 54·3	0·91	10 45 41	1 16 5
3	0 41	0·81	10 48 57	9·05	7 32·3	0·92	10 49 38	1 12 9
4	1 0	0·82	10 52 34	9·04	7 10·2	0·92	10 53 34	1 8 13
5	1 20	0·83	10 56 11	9·03	6 48·0	0·93	10 57 31	1 4 17
6	1 40	0·84	10 59 48	9·02	6 25·6	0·93	11 1 27	1 0 21
7	2 0	0·85	11 3 24	9·01	6 3·2	0·94	11 5 24	0 56 25
8	2 21	0·85	11 7 0	9·00	5 40·7	0·94	11 9 21	0 52 29
9	2 41	0·86	11 10 36	8·99	5 18·0	0·94	11 13 17	0 48 33
10	3 2	0·87	11 14 12	8·99	4 55·3	0·95	11 17 14	0 44 37
11	3 23	0·88	11 17 47	8·98	4 32·5	0·95	11 21 10	0 40 41
12	3 44	0·88	11 21 23	8·98	4 9·7	0·95	11 25 7	0 36 45
13	4 5	0·88	11 24 58	8·97	3 46·7	0·96	11 29 3	0 32 50
14	4 26	0·89	11 28 34	8·97	3 23·7	0·96	11 33 0	0 28 54
15	4 48	0·89	11 32 9	8·97	3 0·6	0·96	11 36 56	0 24 58
16	5 9	0·89	11 35 44	8·97	2 37·5	0·96	11 40 53	0 21 2
17	5 30	0·89	11 39 19	8·97	2 14·3	0·97	11 44 50	0 17 6
18	5 52	0·89	11 42 54	8·97	1 51·1	0·97	11 48 46	0 13 10
19	6 13	0·89	11 46 30	8·97	1 27·8	0·97	11 52 43	0 9 14
20	6 34	0·88	11 50 5	8·97	1 4·5	0·97	11 56 39	0 5 18
21	6 55	0·88	11 53 40	8·98	0 41·2	0·97	12 0 36	0 1 22 23 57 26
22	7 16	0·88	11 57 16	8·98	0 17·8 N	0·97	12 4 32	23 53 30
23	7 37	0·87	12 0 51	8·99	0 5·6 S	0·97	12 8 29	23 49 35
24	7 58	0·86	12 4 27	8·99	0 29·0	0·98	12 12 25	23 45 39
25	8 19	0·86	12 8 3	9·00	0 52·4	0·98	12 16 22	23 41 43
26	8 39	0·85	12 11 39	9·01	1 15·8	0·98	12 20 19	23 37 47
27	9 0	0·84	12 15 16	9·02	1 39·2	0·97	12 24 15	23 33 51
28	9 20	0·83	12 18 52	9·03	2 2·6	0·97	12 28 12	23 29 55
29	9 39	0·82	12 22 29	9·04	2 26·0	0·97	12 32 8	23 25 59
30	9 59	0·81	12 26 6	9·05	2 49·3 S	0·97	12 36 5	23 22 3

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1931.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot).	Directn.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.
	°	°		inches.			inch.	hours.
1	69·6	54·7	60·0	29·765	1·1	SW	...	0·7
2	63·6	53·1	59·7	·435	4·0	SW	·30	1·3
3	69·3	51·9	·6	·328	3·2	SSW	·25	7·5
4	62·0	50·8	·5	·196	2·7	SSW	·15	0·2
5	54·4	50·7	·4	·495	3·4	NNW	·03	...
6	60·9	43·0	·2	·915	1·7	NW	...	8·7
7	59·0	38·0	59·0	·954	1·3	NNW	...	5·0
8	59·3	35·1	58·8	·940	0·1	Calm	...	3·9
9	64·9	39·2	·6	·890	0·7	N	...	8·0
10	60·8	44·0	·4	·949	0·8	ENE	...	3·1
11	58·8	42·0	·1	·983	0·6	N	...	3·5
12	57·4	44·3	58·0	29·820	2·1	SSW	·43	...
13	60·0	41·0	57·8	30·143	1·2	N	...	8·3
14	64·1	40·7	·7	·217	0·5	WSW	...	8·7
15	71·5	51·0	·6	·245	0·1	Calm	...	4·1
16	71·0	50·3	·5	30·131	0·1	Calm	...	7·1
17	62·5	50·2	57·2	29·967	0·6	SW	·12	...
18	59·2	53·6	56·9	30·075	0·0	Calm	·02	...
19	68·2	46·7	·5	·177	1·7	NNE	·05	3·7
20	63·9	48·3	56·2	·327	2·4	NNE	·03	9·4
21	59·4	45·6	55·9	·230	4·3	N	·01	5·5
22	57·7	43·3	·6	·178	3·4	N	...	6·2
23	58·2	48·7	·4	·115	2·7	NNE	·11	0·2
24	56·9	45·2	·3	·272	0·6	N	·02	0·8
25	55·7	50·9	·2	·411	1·4	NNW	·01	...
26	54·9	49·4	·2	·391	1·5	N	...	...
27	58·9	46·6	55·1	30·215	0·6	N	...	2·1
28	62·3	45·8	54·9	29·994	0·4	NNW	...	1·1
29	63·4	45·9	·7	·918	0·4	SSE	...	1·5
30	65·0	49·1	54·4	29·671	1·2	SSE	...	3·3
Mn	61·8	46·6	57·2	29·978	—	—	1·53	103·9

MEMORANDA.

1.
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HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Ax's.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Long.
	°	°	°
5	22·2 E	7·2 N	185·0
15	24·2	7·2	53·0
25	25·6 E	6·9 N	281·0

See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

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

These columns show the order of the four large Satellites of Jupiter with respect to the planet as seen in an inverting telescope. The open circle ○ indicates the planet's disc; the black circle ● shows that a Satellite, whose number is wanting, is either in eclipse or is occulted, whilst the sign ↓ shows that it is in transit across the disc.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

September 1. Day breaks at 3*h.* 8*m.* Civil twilight ends at 19*h.* 32*m.* Night begins 20*h.* 52*m.* The length of the Day is 13*h.* 31*m.*

Sept. 3. Mercury at Greatest elongation. 18° W.

Sept. 8. Venus at Greatest elongation. 46° W.

Sept. 10, 16*h.* Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 4° N.

Sept. 13, 12*h.* Mercury in conjunction with Jupiter. ☿ 0·8 N.

Sept. 14. Partial eclipse of Moon. Visible at Greenwich. See p. 58.

Sept. 23, 6*h.* Sun enters the Sign Libra (Equinox).

Sept. 25, 15*h.* Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 3° S.

Sept. 26, 18*h.* Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 4° S.

Sept. 28, 10*h.* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 0·4 N.

Sept. 29. Mercury in Superior conjunction.

In this month the Mornings decrease 46*m.*; the Afternoons, 1*h.* 6*m.*

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

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. DEC. N.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. DEC. N.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. DEC. N.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. DEC. N.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. DEC. S.
	H. M. S.	°	H. M. S.	°	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
2	9 36 15	13 56·8	7 41 19	18 18·7	7 21 11	22 51·1	10 28 0	10 34·8	20 4 19	20 50·4
7	9 59 29	13 10·1	8 1 11	17 54·1	7 34 42	22 27·1	10 32 7	10 11·2	20 3 25	20 53·3
12	10 30 24	11 2·5	8 21 42	17 18·2	7 48 0	21 59·5	10 36 12	9 47·6	20 2 40	20 55·7
17	11 4 31	7 54·6	8 42 45	16 30·5	8 1 4	21 28·6	10 40 14	9 24·1	20 2 4	20 57·7
22	11 38 48	4 12·9	9 4 10	15 31·0	8 13 53	20 54·5	10 44 13	9 0·7	20 1 38	20 59·1
27	12 11 59	0 18·6	9 25 49	14 19·7	8 26 27	20 17·7	10 48 9	·8 37·4	20 1 22	21 0·1

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☽	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☽	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·73	9·0	12·9	4·5	1·4	1·0	15 54	3·4	12·3	2·4	14·4	8·1
15	8·75	7·2	11·5	4·7	1·4	0·9	15 56	2·7	11·0	2·5	14·5	8·0
25	8·78	6·4	10·5	4·8	1·4	0·9	15 59	2·4	10·0	2·6	14·6	7·9

Sept. 16. Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m.* 3·80*s.* of Mean Time.

♅ URANUS. ♆ NEPTUNE.

D.	♅ URANUS. R.A. H. M.	♅ URANUS. DEC. N. ° ′	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A. H. M.	♆ NEPTUNE. DEC. N. ° ′
10	1 24·9	8 14	10 40·2	9 15
20	1 23·6	8 6	10 41·6	9 7

Sept. 16. Uranus *rises* 18*h.* 57*m.*, *sets* 8*h.* 25*m.* Neptune *rises* 4*h.* 11*m.*, *sets* 17*h.* 50*m.*

The Moon's Surface.—With a small telescope there will be seen on the Moon features that have been called seas (perhaps rather unfortunately), mountain ranges, craters, rays and rills. Bright rays and rills are seen best at Full Moon, the other classes at times near the quarter phases, and especially when near the line of demarcation between the illuminated and dark parts of the lunar surface. The most remarkable are the craters, or nearly circular formations, having for their circumference a *ring of mountains which rise abruptly to heights anything between* 1,000 and 20,000 feet above the surrounding country. The number and size of these—many of them being 50 or 60 miles in diameter—make the Moon's surface quite unlike that of the Earth. It has long been suggested that these are the result of volcanic action on the Moon, but if this is so, they must be fossil formations. There is no trace of anything on the Moon that in the least resembles an expanse of water, which would be seen glittering in the sunlight, nor are any striking changes that might be atmospheric seen as on the planets. We appear, in fact, to be looking on a dead world.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

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

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets. (Noon = 12*h*.)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Souths h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Souths h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.
4	3 35	10 51	18 7	1 14	8 56	16 37
11	3 58	11 3	18 6	1 19	8 56	16 34
18	4 40	11 23	18 3	1 26	8 58	16 29
25	5 28	11 42	17 55	1 38	9 1	16 22

D.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Souths h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Souths h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.
4	0 22	8 33	16 44	4 40	11 36	18 32
11	0 17	8 24	16 31	4 21	11 14	18 8
18	0 13	8 15	16 17	4 2	10 52	17 43
25	0 9	8 5	16 1	3 43	10 30	17 18

D.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Souths h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
4	16 59	21 9	1 18
11	16 31	20 40	0 49
18	16 3	20 12	0 20
25	15 35	19 44	23 52

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is a morning star and may be seen between 4 and 5 o'clock in the early days of September north of the east point.

♀ Venus continues to be a brilliant object of the morning sky, rising before 2 o'clock. It will be due east at an altitude of 20 degrees about 4 o'clock. Magnitude − 4·0 to − 3·8.

♂ Mars rises shortly after midnight. Venus is moving towards Jupiter, and at the end of the month, in the dawn, the three planets will be in a line stretching upwards over the eastern horizon, with Regulus between Venus and Jupiter. The waning Moon passes along the line between the 25th and 28th. Magnitude + 1·8.

♃ Jupiter is a morning star in the following part of Leo. Magnitude − 1·3.

♄ Saturn, low in the south in the early evening, sets soon after midnight.

The Harvest Moon.—The Full Moon on September 14 is the Harvest Moon this year, and it will be seen that the times of moonrise on September 13, 14, 15 and 16 show differences between consecutive nights of only 10 minutes. This daily retardation is unusually small, as it was at Harvest Moon last year, and at other phases in recent months, which is due to the fact that the longitude of the Ascending node of the Moon's orbit is not far from 360°. In northern latitudes, at the time of moonrise on the days about Full in September, the Moon's orbit is inclined to the horizon, but at a small angle, and the smallness is accentuated when the node is in this position. The Nodes of the Moon's orbit regress on the Ecliptic in about 18½ years.

Day of M.	Light and Dark	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 210° ♏ 23d. 15h.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1	▌	S	London University opened, 1828. St. Quentin, 1918.	6 2	17 37	275	91
2	▌	S	**19th Sun. after Trinity.** *Summer Time ends* 2 A.M.	6 3	17 34	276	90
3	▌	M	Ld.Parmoor b.1852. Rt.Hon.J.H.Thomas,M.P.,b.1873.	6 5	17 32	277	89
4	▌	Tu	New River undertaking completed, 1613.	6 7	17 30	278	88
5	▌	W	T. P. O'Connor b. 1848. R. 101 disaster, 1930.	6 8	17 28	279	87
6	▌	Th	C. S. Parnell d. 1891. Lord Tennyson, laur., d. 1892.	6 10	17 25	280	86
7	▌	F	Lepanto, 1571. Women admd. to Oxford Univ. 1920.	6 12	17 23	281	85
8	▌	S	Loos, 1915. Fall of first Labour Government, 1924.	6 13	17 21	282	84
9	▌	S	**20th Sunday after Trinity.** Cambrai, 1918.	6 15	17 19	283	83
10	▌	M	James Stephen, abolitionist, d. 1832.	6 17	17 17	284	82
11	▌	Tu	Thomas Hardy, Radical politician, d. 1832. [b. 1866.	6 18	17 14	285	81
12	▌	W	Michaelmas Law Sittings Begin. Mr. MacDonald	6 20	17 12	286	80
13	▌	Th	Peace of Ratisbon, 1630. Germans entered Lille, 1914.	6 22	17 10	287	79
14	▌	F	Senlac (Hastings), 1066. William Penn born, 1644.	6 23	17 8	288	78
15	▌	S	Gregorian Calendar introduced, 1582.	6 25	17 6	289	77
16	▌	S	**21st Sunday after Trinity.** Sir A. Chamberlain, K.G.,	6 27	17 3	290	76
17	▌	M	Neville's Cross, 1346. Battle of the Selle, 1918. [b.1863	6 29	17 1	291	75
18	▌	Tu	**St. Luke, Evangelist.** Last English Lottery, 1826.	6 30	16 59	292	74
19	▌	W	Sir Charles Wheatstone (electric telegraph) d. 1875.	6 32	16 57	293	73
20	▌	Th	Lord Palmerston born, 1784. Navarino, 1827.	6 34	16 55	294	72
21	▌	F	Trafalgar Day (1805): Death of Nelson.	6 36	16 53	295	71
22	▌	S	Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1685.	6 37	16 51	296	70
23	▌	S	**22nd Sunday after Trinity.** Edgehill, 1642.	6 39	16 49	297	69
24	▌	M	Wills removed to Somerset House, 1874.	6 41	16 47	298	68
25	▌	Tu	Chaucer d. 1400. Agincourt, 1415. Balaclava, 1854.	6 42	16 45	299	67
26	▌	W	Lord Sankey, G.B.E., Lord Chancellor, born, 1866.	6 44	16 43	300	66
27	▌	Th	Sir Godfrey Kneller, painter, d. 1723. Metz, 1870.	6 46	16 41	301	65
28	▌	F	**St. Simon and St. Jude.** John Locke died, 1704.	6 48	16 39	302	64
29	▌	S	Sir W. Raleigh beheaded, 1618. J. Boswell b. 1740.	6 50	16 37	303	63
30	▌	S	**23rd Sunday after Trinity.**	6 51	16 35	304	62
31	▌	M	Ypres Day. Hallowmas Eve. Beersheba, 1917.	6 53	16 34	305	61

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	...6	*d.* 20	*h.* 5·4 *m.*
○ Full Moon	14	13	17·7
☾ Last Quarter	22	17	13·7
○ New Moon	29	14	56·1

Perigee 1*d.* 17·3*h.* 223,970 miles.
Apogee 17*d.* 6·1*h.* 252,400 ,,
Perigee 30*d.* 2·3*h.* 221,960 ,,
Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, October 1, 345° 46′.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN OCT., 1930, on 12 days; total fall 0·95 inch; *below* the average by 1·58 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

October 1. Jewish New Year 5693. Latest day for receiving corrections for next year's "Whitaker."—Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following Sept. 29 last.—Pheasant shooting begins.
2. Summer Time ends 2 A.M. (G.M.T.).
10. Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).
12. Fire Insurances must be paid.
15. Feast of Tabernacles.
24. Borough Councillors to be nominated.
29. Turkish National Holiday.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day	Equation of Time. Night. from Ap. Time	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	10 18	0·80	12 29 43	9·06	3 12·6 S	0·97	12 40 1	23 18 7
2	10 37	0·79	12 33 21	9·07	3 35·9	0·97	12 43 58	23 14 11
3	10 56	0·77	12 36 59	9·08	3 59·2	0·97	12 47 54	23 10 16
4	11 14	0·76	12 40 37	9·10	4 22·4	0·97	12 51 51	23 6 20
5	11 32	0·74	12 44 15	9·11	4 45·5	0·96	12 55 48	23 2 24
6	11 50	0·73	12 47 54	9·13	5 8·6	0·96	12 59 44	22 58 28
7	12 7	0·71	12 51 33	9·14	5 31·6	0·96	13 3 41	22 54 32
8	12 24	0·70	12 55 13	9·16	5 54·6	0·95	13 7 37	22 50 36
9	12 41	0·68	12 58 53	9·18	6 17·4	0·95	13 11 34	22 46 40
10	12 57	0·66	13 2 33	9·20	6 40·2	0·95	13 15 30	22 42 44
11	13 12	0·64	13 6 14	9·22	7 2·9	0·94	13 19 27	22 38 48
12	13 28	0·62	13 9 56	9·24	7 25·5	0·94	13 23 23	22 34 52
13	13 42	0·60	13 13 38	9·26	7 48·0	0·93	13 27 20	22 30 56
14	13 56	0·58	13 17 20	9·28	8 10·4	0·93	13 31 16	22 27 1
15	14 10	0·55	13 21 3	9·30	8 32·6	0·93	13 35 13	22 23 5
16	14 23	0·53	13 24 47	9·33	8 54·8	0·92	13 39 10	22 19 9
17	14 35	0·51	13 28 31	9·35	9 16·8	0·91	13 43 6	22 15 13
18	14 47	0·48	13 32 16	9·38	9 38·7	0·91	13 47 3	22 11 17
19	14 58	0·45	13 36 1	9·40	10 0·4	0·90	13 50 59	22 7 21
20	15 9	0·43	13 39 47	9·43	10 22·1	0·90	13 54 56	22 3 25
21	15 19	0·40	13 43 33	9·46	10 43·5	0·89	13 58 52	21 59 29
22	15 29	0·37	13 47 21	9·49	11 4·8	0·88	14 2 49	21 55 33
23	15 37	0·34	13 51 9	9·52	11 25·9	0·88	14 6 45	21 51 37
24	15 45	0·31	13 54 58	9·55	11 46·9	0·87	14 10 42	21 47 41
25	15 52	0·28	13 58 47	9·58	12 7·7	0·86	14 14 39	21 43 46
26	15 58	0·25	14 2 37	9·61	12 28·3	0·85	14 18 35	21 39 50
27	16 4	0·22	14 6 28	9·64	12 48·7	0·85	14 22 32	21 35 54
28	16 8	0·19	14 10 20	9·67	13 8·9	0·84	14 26 28	21 31 58
29	16 13	0·16	14 14 12	9·70	13 28·9	0·83	14 30 25	21 28 2
30	16 16	0·12	14 18 5	9·73	13 48·7	0·82	14 34 21	21 24 6
31	16 18	0·09	14 21 59	9·77	14 8·3 S	0·81	14 38 18	21 20 10

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, OCTOBER, 1930.

Day	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lb. to foot.)	Directn.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	55·1	45·7	54·1	30·140	1.1	NE	...	...
2	62·9	44·9	54·1	·235	1·3	ENE	...	3·9
3	66·9	44·8	53·3	30·145	0·5	SE	·02	6·1
4	64·2	55·1	53·0	29·714	4·5	SW	·09	0·6
5	59·0	48·5	52·8	·415	9·1	WSW	·02	0·2
6	60·2	45·0	·5	·391	8·3	WSW	·01	7·9
7	58·6	44·0	·3	·509	3·6	WSW	...	4·0
8	62·6	52·3	52·0	·143	16·5	SW	·16	1·2
9	58·2	37·6	51·6	·663	3·3	NW	...	5·3
10	58·9	36·1	51·3	·917	1.6	SW	...	5·9
11	61·6	41·8	50·9	·591	0·7	S	...	3·5
12	61·4	41·3	·6	·658	2·4	WSW	...	6·1
13	61·9	37·2	·3	·904	1·7	SSW	...	4·6
14	67·8	46·1	50·1	·800	2·2	S	...	2·5
15	69·9	56·5	49·9	·605	2·2	S	...	1·9
16	69·8	53·4	·8	·738	2·2	SSW	·06	6 5
17	69·9	53·7	·6	·591	3·7	SSE	·18	4·1
18	63·6	49·5	·3	·785	4·8	SW	...	8·0
19	63·1	43·9	49·1	·639	1·2	SSE	...	5·8
20	59·3	41·7	48·8	·537	3·0	SW	·09	5·6
21	56·8	40·0	·6	·523	3·0	SW	...	7·8
22	57·1	43·4	·3	·659	3·0	WNW	...	3·2
23	56·2	44·0	48·1	·486	1·4	SW	·22	...
24	55·3	39·6	47·9	·402	3·8	WSW	...	7·0
25	51·8	39·5	·7	·473	5·7	WNW	·08	2·6
26	50·9	36·2	·6	·807	2·0	NW	...	6·0
27	48·8	30·2	·5	·901	0·5	SW	·01	0 6
28	60·8	47·6	·4	·747	1·0	WSW	·01	1·7
29	61·8	51·9	·3	·742	4·1	SW	...	0·7
30	63·7	53·4	·2	·702	10·6	SW	...	2·4
31	58·0	47·5	47·1	29·871	1·7	SE	...	1·0
Mn.	60·5	44·9	50·0	29·691	—	—	0·95	116·7

MEMORANDA.

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

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	26·3 E	6·4 N	149·0
15	26·3	5·8	17·1
25	25·5E	4·9 N	245·2

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises. H. M.	Souths. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension. H. M. S.	Declination. ° ′	Horizontal Parallax. ′ ″	Semi-diameter ′ ″	Age. D. H.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 4h. 45m. (See p. 36.) W. E.
1	7 46	12 53	17 44	13 58 53	16 10·7 S	60 50	16 34	1 19	43○12
2	9 20	13 48	18 2	14 57 39	21 40·8	60 37	16 31	2 19	1○23●
3	10 55	14 47	18 29	15 59 37	25 45·5	60 11	16 24	3 19	2○143
4	12 26	15 49	19 7	17 3 44	28 4·7	59 34	16 14	4 19	1○234
5	13 41	16 52	20 4	18 7 57	28 29·9	58 52	16 2	5 19	♅ 3○24
6	14 36	17 54	21 16	19 10 0	27 6·1	58 9	15 51	6 19	32○14
7	15 13	18 51	22 38	20 8 15	24 9·4	57 26	15 39	7 19	321○4
8	15 38	19 44	0 0	21 2 7	20 0·9	56 46	15 28	8 19	3○124
9	15 55	20 32	1 21	21 51 55	15 1·7	56 10	15 18	9 19	1○324
10	16 8	21 16	2 38	22 38 29	9 30·2	55 39	15 10	10 19	2○413
11	16 19	21 58	3 51	23 22 50	3 42·2 S	55 11	15 2	11 19	41○3●
12	16 29	22 38	5 4	0 6 0	2 9·1N	54 48	14 56	12 19	4○132
13	16 39	23 19	6 15	0 49 0	7 51·7	54 29	14 51	13 19	432○●
14	16 50	23 59	7 27	1 32 43	13 14·3	54 14	14 47	14 19	4321○
15	17 3	0 42	8 39	2 17 57	18 5·4	54 4	14 44	15 19	43○12
16	17 18	1 27	9 54	3 5 16	22 13·7	53 59	14 43	16 19	41○2●
17	17 39	2 14	11 5	3 55 0	25 27·2	54 1	14 43	17 19	42○13
18	18 8	3 4	12 10	4 47 3	27 35·1	54 10	14 45	18 19	○41○3
19	18 48	3 56	13 4	5 40 50	28 28·1	54 27	14 50	19 19	○4132
20	19 43	4 49	13 45	6 35 28	28 0·4	54 53	14 57	20 19	○32○4
21	20 50	5 41	14 15	7 29 54	26 10·7	55 28	15 7	21 19	321○4
22	22 6	6 32	14 38	8 23 18	23 2·2	56 13	15 19	22 19	3○124
23	23 27	7 21	14 55	9 15 20	18 41·8	57 4	15 33	23 19	○1○24
24	...	...	...	10 6 9	13 19·6	58 1	15 49	24 19	2○134
25	0 49	8 9	15 8	10 56 20	7 8·2	59 0	16 4	25 19	12○34
26	2 14	8 57	15 21	11 46 49	0 23·6N	59 55	16 19	26 19	○1324
27	3 39	9 45	15 34	12 38 47	6 34·1 S	60 40	16 32	27 19	31○4 ♅
28	5 9	10 36	15 47	13 33 26	13 19·7	61 11	16 40	28 19	324○ ♅
29	6 43	11 31	16 4	14 31 45	19 23·2	61 23	16 44	0 9	43○12
30	8 20	12 29	16 27	15 34 8	24 12·2	61 15	16 41	1 9	413○2
31	9 56	13 32	17 1	16 39 44	27 18·4 S	60 48	16 34	2 9	42○13

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

October 1. Day breaks at 4*h.* 9*m.* *Civil twilight* ends at 18*h.* 21*m.* Night begins, 19*h.* 30*m.* The length of the Day is 11*h.* 35*m.*

Oct. 3. Saturn at a stationary point.

Oct. 7, 21*h.* Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 4° N.

Oct. 14. Uranus in Opposition. Distance from the Earth (Oct. 16), 1,760,690,000 miles.

Oct. 20. Venus in conjunction with Jupiter. ♀ 0·1° S. (See note below.)

Oct. 24, 6*h.* Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 0·9° S.

Oct. 26, 6*h.* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 1° N.

Oct. 26, 18*h.* Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 2° N.

Oct. 30, 23*h.* Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 3° N.

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

The Zodiacal light may be seen before dawn at the beginning and end of this month, the Moon being then absent from the early morning sky.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.*: Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Pegasus, Andromeda, Pisces, Piscis Australis, Cetus.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A. H. M. S.	Dec. S. ° ′	♀ VENUS. R.A. H. M. S.	Dec. N. ° ′	♂ MARS. R.A. H. M. S.	Dec. N. ° ′	♃ JUPITER. R.A. H. M. S.	Dec. N. ° ′	♄ SATURN. R.A. H. M. S.	Dec. S. ° ′
2	12 43 49	3 35·1	9 47 38	12 57·4	8 38 44	19 38·4	10 52 1	8 14·5	20 1 16	21 0·6
7	13 14 34	7 20·2	10 9 32	11 24·6	8 50 45	18 57·0	10 55 48	♑ 52·0	20 1 21	21 0·5
12	13 44 32	10 52·2	10 31 28	9 42·2	9 2 29	18 13·8	10 59 30	7 29·9	20 1 37	20 59·9
17	14 14 3	14 7·8	10 53 24	7 51·3	9 13 56	17 29·1	11 3 6	7 8·3	20 2 3	20 58·8
22	14 43 20	17 4·4	11 15 22	5 53·0	9 25 5	16 43·3	11 6 36	7 47·4	20 2 39	20 57·2
27	15 12 31	19 39·6	11 37 22	3 48·5	9 35 55	15 56·6	11 9 58	6 27·1	20 3 25	20 55·1

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·80	6·2	9·6	5·0	1·4	0·9	16 2	2·4	9·2	2·7	14·7	7·7
15	8·83	6·3	8·9	5·2	1·4	0·9	16 4	2·4	8·5	2·8	15·0	7·6
25	8·85	6·6	8·3	5·5	1·5	0·9	16 7	2·5	8·0	2·9	15·2	7·5

Oct. 16. Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m.* 5·078*s.* of Mean Time.

D	♅ URANUS. R.A. H. M.	Dec. N. ° ′	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A. H. M.	Dec. N. ° ′
10	1 20·7	7 50	10 44·1	8 53
20	1 19·2	7 40	10 45·2	8 46

Oct. 16. Uranus *rises* 16*h.* 57*m.*, *sets* 6*h.* 21*m.* Neptune *rises* 2*h.* 18*m.*, *sets* 15*h.* 54*m.*

Conjunction of Venus and Jupiter.—These bright planets make a special display in the morning sky this month. Since July, Venus has been moving through the constellations Gemini, Cancer and Leo towards Jupiter, which is moving less rapidly in the same direction, and overtakes it in the morning of October 20. The planets will rise separated by less than 7 minutes of arc, or by rather less than a quarter of the diameter of the Moon, this distance increasing slightly before sunrise. Conjunctions of Venus and Jupiter occur almost yearly, though they may not happen when the planets are in the night sky as is the case this year. The last was on August 6, 1931, the next will be on August 17, 1933. The distance between the objects is comparatively small on this occasion, but at a conjunction on February 6, 1892, that was seen from Australia,

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

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

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Planets. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Souths	Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	6 13	12 0	17 45	1 52	9 4	16 15
9	6 55	12 15	17 34	2 7	9 7	16 6
16	7 33	12 29	17 24	2 23	9 10	15 55
23	8 12	12 42	17 12	2 41	9 13	15 44
30	8 46	12 56	17 4	2 59	9 16	15 32

D.	Mars ♂ Rises	Souths	Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	0 4	7 55	15 45	3 23	10 8	16 53
9	23 59	7 43	15 26	3 4	9 46	16 28
16	23 54	7 31	15 8	2 44	9 24	16 3
23	23 48	7 19	14 49	2 24	9 1	15 38
30	23 42	7 6	14 30	2 3	8 38	15 12

D.	Saturn ♄ Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	15 8	19 16	23 24
9	14 40	18 49	22 57
16	14 13	18 22	22 30
23	13 46	17 55	22 4
30	13 20	17 29	21 38

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury will not be seen either in the morning or evening this month. It sets only half an hour after the Sun at its end.

♀ Venus continues its eastward progress and moves into Leo, being near Regulus in the morning of the 6th. Its approach to Jupiter, and close conjunction with that planet on the 20th (see p. 40) will be noted. Magnitude −3·8 to −3·6.

♂ Mars rises shortly before midnight during the greater part of the month, and will be seen in the morning sky on the right of Regulus, to which it is equal in brightness. Magnitude +1·3.

♃ Jupiter will be seen between east and south-east in the morning sky. Magnitude −1·3 to −1·4

♄ Saturn may be seen low in the south-west in the early evening. Magnitude +0·7 to +0·8.

their edges were separated by 14 seconds of arc only, and the planets were seen as one until this had increased to about a minute and a half.

The Temperature of the Sun.—The effective temperature of the Sun, or the rate at which heat is emitted per unit area at its surface, is in the neighbourhood of 5,500° C. This is calculated from the Solar Constant, which is a measure of the heat received from the Sun outside the earth's atmosphere found from observation. The Sun's temperature is also evaluated by the method mentioned on p. 29. The results are in approximate but not precise agreement.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 240° 1′ 22d. 12h.	THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1	☽	Tu	**All Saints.** Hallowmas. Coronel, 1914.	6 55	16 32	306	60
2	☽	W	*All Souls.* Naval engagement, Kattegat, 1917.	6 57	16 30	307	59
3	☽	Th	Sir John Leslie d. 1832. Yarmouth bombarded, 1914.	6 58	16 28	308	58
4	☽	F	Charles Abbot, L.C.J., 1st Baron Tenterden, d. 1832.	7 0	16 26	309	57
5	☽	S	Gunpowder Plot, 1605. Inkerman, 1854.	7 2	16 25	310	56
6	☽	S	**24th Sunday after Trinity.** S. Phelps, actor, d.	7 4	16 23	311	55
7	☽	M	Bank rate 9 %, 1873. [1878.	7 6	16 21	312	54
8	☽	Tu	John Milton died, 1674. Fred Archer died, 1886.	7 7	16 20	313	53
9	☽	W	Lord Mayor's Day. *Emden* destroyed, 1914.	7 9	16 18	314	52
10	☽	Th	Martin Luther b. 1483. Oliver Goldsmith b. 1728.	7 11	16 17	315	51
11	☽	F	ARMISTICE DAY (1918). Martinmas. Half Quarter	7 13	16 15	316	50
12	☽	S	*Chloroform first used as an anæsthetic, 1847.* [Day.	7 14	16 13	317	49
13	☽	S	**25th Sunday after Trinity.** Ancre, 1916.	7 16	16 12	318	48
14	☽	M	Broadcasting commenced in U.K. 1922.	7 18	16 11	319	47
15	☽	Tu	League of Nations first met, 1920.	7 20	16 9	320	46
16	☽	W	Capt. Cook took possession of New Zealand, 1769.	7 21	16 8	321	45
17	☽	Th	George Grote b. 1794. R. Owen, socialist, d. 1858.	7 23	16 7	322	44
18	☽	F	Sir W. Siemens, electrician, d. 1883. Gen. Maude d.	7 25	16 5	323	43
19	☽	S	Ferdinand de Lesseps (Suez Canal), b. 1805. [1917.	7 26	16 4	324	42
20	☽	S	**26th Sunday after Trinity.** Tom Hood d. 1845.	7 28	16 3	325	41
21	☽	M	Surrender of German Navy, 1918.	7 30	16 2	326	40
22	☽	Tu	Lord Clive of Plassey d. 1774. *Ctesiphon, 1915.*	7 31	16 1	327	39
23	☽	W	Richard Hakluyt (Voyages), d. 1616.	7 33	16 0	328	38
24	☽	Th	Old Martinmas. Tasmania discovered, 1642.	7 35	15 59	329	37
25	☽	F	Prince William, son of Henry I., drowned, 1120.	7 36	15 58	330	36
26	☽	S	Queen Maud born, 1869. Dr. L. S. Jameson d. 1917.	7 38	15 57	331	35
27	☽	S	**1st Sunday in Advent.**	7 39	15 56	332	34
28	☽	M	William Blake, poet and engraver, born, 1727.	7 41	15 55	333	33
29	☽	Tu	*Metropolitan School Board first met, 1870.*	7 42	15 54	334	32
30	☽	W	**St. Andrew.** Jonathan Swift born, 1667.	7 44	15 53	335	31

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter ..... 5d. 6h. 50·4m.
○ Full Moon ..... 13 7 28·0
☾ Last Quarter ..... 21 7 57·8
● New Moon ..... 28 0 43·2

Apogee 13d. 10·1h. 252,600 miles.
Perigee 27d. 14·6h. 221,830 ,,
Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, Nov. 1, 344° 8′.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN NOV., 1930, on 20 days; total fall, 4·42 inches; *above* the average by 2·14 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

November 1. Fox-hunting begins.
– Ordinary day of election of Borough Councillors.
– Holiday at *London Stock Exchange.*
6 to 12. Buchan's "6th Cold Period."
9. Lord Mayor's Day. Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected and Sheriffs appointed.
11. Martinmas. Half Quarter Day.
12. *County Sheriffs* for next year nominated.
15. Solicitors', notaries', proctors', and sworn clerks' certificates expire. See Note, Dec. 15.

Day.	Equation of Time. Subt. from Ap. Time	Hrly. Var.	The Sun (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	16 20	0·06	14 25 54	9·80	14 27·6 S	0·80	14 42 14	21 16 14
2	16 21	0·02	14 29 50	9·83	14 46·7	0·79	14 46 11	21 12 18
3	16 21	...	14 33 46	9·86	15 5·6	0·78	14 50 8	21 8 22
4	16 21	0·04	14 37 43	9·90	15 24·2	0·77	14 54 4	21 4 26
5	16 19	0·08	14 41 41	9·93	15 42·6	0·76	14 58 1	21 0 31
6	16 17	0·11	14 45 40	9·97	16 0·7	0·75	15 1 57	20 56 35
7	16 14	0·14	14 49 40	10·00	16 18·5	0·74	15 5 54	20 52 39
8	16 10	0·18	14 53 40	10·03	16 36·1	0·73	15 9 50	20 48 43
9	16 6	0·21	14 57 41	10·07	16 53·4	0·71	15 13 47	20 44 47
10	16 0	0·25	15 1 43	10·10	17 10·4	0·70	15 17 43	20 40 51
11	15 54	0·28	15 5 46	10·14	17 27·1	0·69	15 21 40	20 36 55
12	15 47	0·32	15 9 50	10·17	17 43·4	0·68	15 25 37	20 32 59
13	15 39	0·35	15 13 55	10·21	17 59·5	0·66	15 29 33	20 29 3
14	15 30	0·39	15 18 0	10·24	18 15·3	0·65	15 33 30	20 25 7
15	15 20	0·42	15 22 6	10·28	18 30·8	0·64	15 37 26	20 21 11
16	15 9	0·46	15 26 14	10·32	18 45·9	0·62	15 41 23	20 17 15
17	14 58	0·49	15 30 21	10·35	19 0·7	0·61	15 45 19	20 13 20
18	14 45	0·53	15 34 30	10·39	19 15·2	0·60	15 49 16	20 9 24
19	14 32	0·56	15 38 40	10·42	19 29·3	0·58	15 53 13	20 5 28
20	14 18	0·60	15 42 51	10·46	19 43·0	0·57	15 57 9	20 1 32
21	14 4	0·63	15 47 2	10·49	19 56·4	0·55	16 1 6	19 57 36
22	13 48	0·67	15 51 14	10·52	20 9·5	0·54	16 5 2	19 53 40
23	13 32	0·70	15 55 27	10·56	20 22·2	0·52	16 8 59	19 49 44
24	13 14	0·73	15 59 41	10·59	20 34·5	0·50	16 12 55	19 45 48
25	12 56	0·77	16 3 56	10·62	20 46·4	0·49	16 16 52	19 41 52
26	12 38	0·80	16 8 11	10·65	20 57·9	0·47	16 20 48	19 37 56
27	12 18	0·83	16 12 27	10·69	21 9·1	0·46	16 24 45	19 34 0
28	11 58	0·86	16 16 44	10·72	21 19·8	0·44	16 28 42	19 30 5
29	11 37	0·89	16 21 1	10·74	21 30·1	0·42	16 32 38	19 26 9
30	11 15	0·92	16 25 19	10·77	21 40·1 S	0·41	16 36 35	19 22 13

MEMORANDA.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1930.

Day	Temperature. Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	Barom. Mean	Wind. Pressure lbs. to foot.	Wind. Directn.	Rain-fall.	Sunshine.
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	53·1	46·1	47·0	29·506	1·6	SW	·12	...
2	54·8	45·8	46·8	·724	12·5	SW	·57	1·1
3	50·7	41·7	·6	·080	6·6	NW	·01	0·2
4	44·3	29·4	·0	·582	2·7	NNW	·04	6·2
5	43·6	26·3	46·1	·492	2·2	ESE	...	1·9
6	49·0	36·3	45·8	·582	5·3	ENE	...	7·4
7	51·3	30·3	·4	·882	5·0	WSW	·13	4·7
8	57·1	40·5	45·0	29·986	8·5	SW	·30	0·8
9	56·2	45·4	44·6	30·132	3·4	SW	·01	0·2
10	54·2	41·5	·3	·210	2·4	WNW	·01	4·2
11	48·3	37·5	44·0	·386	4·9	WNW	...	5·0
12	49·0	30·0	43·7	·518	1·0	SW	...	2·4
13	51·2	41·3	·5	·361	4·2	WSW	...	2·0
14	57·7	40·6	·3	30·085	2·0	SW	...	6·8
15	58·0	41·8	43·1	29·757	4·3	SW	·18	...
16	41·8	31·0	42·8	30·040	1·3	N	...	...
17	37·2	23·0	·6	30·193	0·2	NE	...	...
18	44·2	30·0	·4	29·911	1·9	SSE	·09	...
19	53·6	46·2	·3	·480	10·3	SW	·01	...
20	58·8	44·6	·2	·290	4·6	SW	·83	0·7
21	57·6	51·0	·1	29·124	10·9	SW	·35	...
22	57·0	39·2	·1	28·966	15·0	SW	·16	0·5
23	45·1	33·8	·0	29·925	14·0	WSW	...	2·6
24	55·9	34·8	42·0	·271	5·5	SSE	·23	0·2
25	52·8	45·8	41·9	·209	5·7	SW	·06	...
26	49·1	40·3	·8	·105	3·4	SSW	·21	1·5
27	47·8	33·6	·7	·516	0·9	SW	...	...
28	47·9	41·1	·5	·411	3·2	NE	·78	...
29	53·0	43·9	·2	29·532	2·9	NNE	·32	0·2
30	47·6	45·3	41·0	30·109	1·9	NNW	·01	...
Mn	50·9	38·6	43·5	29·712	—	—	4·42	48·6

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Long.
	°	°	°
5	23·8 E	3·8 N	100·2
15	21·4	2·7	328·3
25	18·2 E.	1·5 N	196·5

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

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

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

November 1. Day breaks at 5*h.* 1*m.* Civil twilight ends at 17*h.* 19*m.* Night begins 18*h.* 28*m.* The length of the Day is 9*h.* 37*m.*

Nov. 4, 5*h.* Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♅ 3° N.

Nov. 13–14. Occultation by the ☽ of several stars of the Pleiades group. See p. 59.

Nov. 14. Mercury at Greatest elongation. 22° E.

Nov. 21, *morn.* Jupiter without satellites. Visible at Greenwich. See p. 20, *Note*, and p. 58.

Nov. 21, *morn.* Occultation by the ☽ of Regulus. Mag. 1·4, in daylight. See p. 59.

Nov. 21, 18*h.* Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 1° N.

Nov. 22, 23*h.* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♅ 2° N.

Nov. 25, 18*h.* Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 6° N.

Nov. 28, 22*h.* Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 4° N.

In this month the Mornings decrease 49*m.*; the Afternoons 39*m.*

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

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. Dec. S.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. Dec. N. & S.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. Dec. N.	♅ JUPITER. R.A.	♅ JUPITER. Dec. N.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. Dec. S.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	°	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	15 41 28	21 50·3	11 59 25	1 39·2	9 46 27	15 9·6	11 13 12	6 7·7	20 4 21	20 52·5
6	16 9 45	23 33·3	12 21 33	0 33·4	9 56 38	14 22·5	11 16 18	5 49·2	20 5 27	20 49·4
11	16 36 24	24 44·6	12 43 49	2 47·9	10 6 29	13 35·6	11 19 13	5 31·6	20 6 42	20 45·9
16	16 59 23	25 19·9	13 6 16	5 2·9	10 15 58	12 49·4	11 21 59	5 15·2	20 8 6	20 41·8
21	17 15 2	25 14·1	13 28 59	7 16·7	10 25 5	12 4·3	11 24 34	4 59·9	20 9 38	20 37·3
26	17 17 27	24 20·0	13 52 1	9 27·9	10 33 47	11 20·5	11 26 56	4 45·9	20 11 17	20 32·4

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♅	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♅	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·88	7·4	7·8	5·8	1·5	0·9	16 10	2·8	7·5	3·1	15·6	7·3
15	8·90	8·8	7·4	6·2	1·5	0·9	16 12	3·3	7·0	3·3	15·9	7·2
25	8·92	11·2	7·0	6·6	1·6	0·8	16 14	4·2	6·7	3·5	16·4	7·1

Nov. 15. *Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1m. 8·35s. of Mean Time.*

D.	♅ URANUS. R.A. H. M.	Dec. N. ° ′	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A. H. M.	Dec. N. ° ′
10	1 16·2	7 22	10 47·0	8 36
20	1 15·0	7 15	10 47·6	8 33

Nov. 15. Uranus *rises* 14*h.* 57*m.*, *sets* 4*h.* 16*m.* Neptune *rises* 0*h.* 24*m.*, *sets* 13*h.* 57*m.*

The Leonid Meteors.—On the night of November 13, 1833, and again on the same date in the year 1866, showers of meteors were seen radiating from a point in the "Sickle" of Leo in numbers that were described as "terrifying." Moderately fine showers were seen from the same radiant in 1832 and 1867. After the display in 1833 it was remembered that a similar shower had appeared in 1799 and examination of historical records resulted in finding many instances of notable meteor showers seen in November separated by intervals of multiples of 33 or 34 years. A few shooting-stars are seen from the same radiant about this date in every year, and the inference is that there is a stream of small bodies moving in parallel paths in a long, oval orbit round the Sun that intersects the orbit of the Earth at the point where the Earth is in November. In the greater part of

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

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

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets. (Noon = 12*h*.)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6	9 15	13 8	17 1	3 18	9 20	15 20
13	9 35	13 17	16 58	3 37	9 23	15 8
20	9 37	13 16	16 55	3 57	9 27	14 56
27	9 5	12 51	16 37	4 17	9 32	14 45

D.	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6	23 35	6 53	14 11	1 42	8 15	14 47
13	23 27	6 39	13 50	1 21	7 51	14 21
20	23 18	6 25	13 30	0 59	7 28	13 56
27	23 8	6 9	13 9	0 37	7 3	13 30

D.	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6	12 53	17 3	21 12
13	12 27	16 37	20 47
20	12 1	16 11	20 22
27	11 35	15 46	19 58

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury though at greatest elongation, east, on the 14th sets less than an hour after the Sun throughout the month and will not be visible.

♀ Venus is a morning star rising at the times shown. It will be in the south-east about half-past 6 o'clock. Magnitude − 3·5.

♂ Mars is a morning star. It will be a degree and a half north of Regulus in the morning of the 10th. Magnitude + 1·2 to + 0·9.

♃ Jupiter is still in company with Mars and Venus, but their relative positions have much changed. At 5 o'clock towards the end of the month Jupiter is fairly high in the south-east, with Mars 10 degrees higher on its right and Venus considerably lower on its left. Magnitude − 1·4 to − 1·5.

♄ Saturn sets in mid-evening nearly at the south-west point. Magnitude + 0·8.

this orbit the bodies are few, but in one part they are many and stand out like the jewel in a ring, this profuse mass going round the orbit in 33¼ years. A meteoric shower occurs when such an orbit intersects the earth's orbit and the stream and the earth arrive together at the point of intersection, and because a display was seen in consecutive years, 1866 and 1867, it seems that the jewel must be of some length. It was reasonably expected that the Leonid meteors would be seen in some profusion in the years 1899 and 1900, but they failed to appear. Nevertheless, it is thought possible that they may visit us in some number in November of one or more of the years 1932 to 1935. The presence of the almost full Moon in the sky is likely to prevent any spectacle this year.



Fasts and Festivals.

Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 270° 17' 22d. 1h.



DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year.	to end of Year.
1		Th	Queen Alexandra born, 1844; died, Nov. 20, 1925.	7 45	15 53	336	30
2		F	Ferdinand Cortez d. 1554. Gerard Mercator d. 1594.	7 46	15 52	337	29
3		S	Mauritius captured, 1810. R. L. Stevenson d. 1894.	7 48	15 52	338	28
4		S	**2nd Sunday in Advent.** John Gay d. 1732.	7 49	15 51	339	27
5		M	Adm. of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe, G.C.B., born, 1857.	7 51	15 51	340	26
6		Tu	Warren Hastings born, 1732; died, Aug. 22, 1818.	7 52	15 50	341	25
7		W	Marshal Ney shot, 1815. John Flaxman, R.A., d. 1826.	7 53	15 50	342	24
8		Th	German Squadron destroyed off Falklands, 1914.	7 54	15 50	343	23
9		F	Sierra Leone founded, 1786. Jerusalem captured, 1917.	7 55	15 49	344	22
10		S	Edmund Gunter, inventor of the quadrant, d. 1626.	7 56	15 49	345	21
11		S	**3rd Sunday in Advent.** Magersfontein, 1899.	7 57	15 49	346	20
12		M	Colley Cibber d. 1757. Robert Browning d. 1889.	7 58	15 49	347	19
13		Tu	Dr. Johnson, lexicographer, died, 1784.	7 59	15 49	348	18
14		W	George Washington d. 1799. Duke of York b. 1895.	8 0	15 49	349	17
15		Th	Izaak Walton, angler, died, 1683. Colenso, 1899.	8 1	15 49	350	16
16		F	Jane Austen, novelist, b. 1785; d. July 18, 1817.	8 2	15 49	351	15
17		S	The Milan Decree of Napoleon, 1807.	8 3	15 50	352	14
18		S	**4th Sunday in Advent.** Moodkee, 1845.	8 4	15 50	353	13
19		M	Augustus Charles Pugin, architect, died, 1832.	8 4	15 50	354	12
20		Tu	Suakin, 1888. Prince George born, 1902.	8 5	15 51	355	11
21		W	**St. Thomas.** MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS END.	8 5	15 51	356	10
22		Th	"George Eliot," novelist, died, 1880.	8 6	15 51	357	9
23		F	Sir R. Arkwright (spinning frame), born, 1732.	8 6	15 52	358	8
24		S	W. M. Thackeray died, 1863.	8 7	15 53	359	7
25		S	**Christmas Day.** Quarter Day.	8 7	15 53	360	6
26		M	**St. Stephen.** Boxing Day. Bank Holiday.	8 7	15 54	361	5
27		Tu	**St. John.** Charles Lamb, essayist, died, 1834.	8 8	15 55	362	4
28		W	**Innocents' Day.** Childermas. Macaulay d. 1859.	8 8	15 56	363	3
29		Th	Rudyard Kipling born, 1865.	8 8	15 57	364	2
30		F	Royal Society established, 1660.	8 8	15 57	365	1
31		S	Charter granted to East India Company, 1660.	8 8	15 58	366	0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	4d.	21h.	44·9m.
○ Full Moon	13	2	21·0
☾ Last Quarter	20	20	21·9
● New Moon	27	11	22·4

Apogee 10d. 12·2h. 252,400 miles.
Perigee 26d. 1·6h. 223,740 ,,
Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, Dec. 1, 342° 33'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN DEC., 1930, on 14 days; total fall, 1·54 inch; *below* the average by 0·72 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Dec. 3 to 9. Buchan's "3rd Warm Period."
15. Last day for renewing Solicitors' certificates.
– Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered.
25. Quarter Day.
– Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following Dec. 25.
26. Bank and General Holiday.
29. Ramadan (Month of Abstinence) begins.
31. Various Licences expire.

Day.	Equation of Time. Subt. from Ap. Time	Hrly. Var.	The Sun (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time
	M. S.	S.	H. M S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	10 53	0·94	16 29 38	10·80	21 49·6 S	0·39	16 40 31	19 18 17
2	10 30	0·97	16 33 58	10·82	22 58·7	0·37	16 44 28	19 14 21
3	10 6	0·99	16 38 18	10·85	22 7·3	0·35	16 48 24	19 10 25
4	9 42	1·02	16 42 39	10·87	22 15·6	0·33	16 52 21	19 6 29
5	9 18	1·04	16 47 0	10·89	22 23·4	0·32	16 56 17	19 2 33
6	8 53	1·06	16 51 21	10·92	22 30·8	0·30	17 0 14	18 58 37
7	8 27	1·08	16 55 44	10·94	22 37·7	0·28	17 4 11	18 54 41
8	8 1	1·10	17 0 6	10·96	22 44·2	0·26	17 8 7	18 50 45
9	7 34	1·12	17 4 30	10·97	22 50·2	0·24	17 12 4	18 46 50
10	7 7	1·14	17 8 53	10·99	22 55·8	0·22	17 16 0	18 42 54
11	6 40	1·15	17 13 17	11·01	23 1·0	0·20	17 19 57	18 38 58
12	6 12	1·17	17 17 42	11·02	23 5·6	0·19	17 23 53	18 35 2
13	5 44	1·18	17 22 6	11·03	23 9·9	0·17	17 27 50	18 31 6
14	5 15	1·19	17 26 31	11·05	23 13·6	0·15	17 31 46	18 27 10
15	4 46	1·20	17 30 57	11·06	23 16·9	0·13	17 35 43	18 23 14
16	4 17	1·21	17 35 22	11·07	23 19·8	0·11	17 39 40	18 19 18
17	3 48	1·22	17 39 48	11·08	23 22·2	0·09	17 43 36	18 15 22
18	3 19	1·23	17 44 14	11·09	23 24·0	0·07	17 47 33	18 11 26
19	2 49	1·24	17 48 40	11·09	23 25·5	0·05	17 51 29	18 7 30
20	2 19	1·24	17 53 6	11·10	23 26·5	0·03	17 55 26	18 3 34
21	1 49	1·25	17 57 33	11·10	23 27·0	0·01	17 59 22	17 59 39
22	1 19	1·25	18 1 59	11·11	23 27·0	...	18 3 19	17 55 43
23	0 50	1·25	18 6 26	11·11	23 26·5	0·03	18 7 15	17 51 47
24	0 20	1·25	18 10 53	11·11	23 25·6	0·05	18 11 12	17 47 51
25	*Add*	1·25	18 15 19	11·10	23 24·2	0·07	18 15 9	17 43 55
26	0 40	1·24	18 19 45	11·10	23 22·4	0·09	18 19 5	17 39 59
27	1 10	1·24	18 24 12	11·09	23 20·0	0·11	18 23 2	17 36 3
28	1 40	1·23	18 28 38	11·09	23 17·2	0·13	18 26 58	17 32 7
29	2 9	1·22	18 33 4	11·08	23 14·0	0·15	18 30 55	17 28 11
30	2 38	1·21	18 37 30	11·07	23 10·2	0·17	18 34 51	17 24 15
31	3 7	1·20	18 41 55	11·06	23 6·0 S	0·19	18 38 48	17 20 19

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, DECEMBER, 1930.

Day.	Temperature. Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	Barom. Mean.	Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)		Rain-fall.	Sunshine
	°	°	°	inches.		Directn.	inch.	hours.
1	48·6	43·6	40·9	·30·107	2·0	E	·01	...
2	48·7	42·2	40·9	29·994	3·2	ENE	...	0·2
3	45·6	42·1	41·1	30·229	1·6	NE	...	...
4	42·1	36·1	·3	30·152	0·3	NE	...	...
5	36·7	32·3	·5	29·985	0·1	Calm	...	...
6	36·9	27·8	·5	·783	0·2	Calm	...	...
7	43·2	36·9	·3	·556	1·1	S	·07	...
8	48·8	31·0	41·0	·512	4·6	SW	·11	2·6
9	37·6	29·8	40·6	·485	1·7	WNW	...	...
10	36·4	30·2	·4	·785	0·2	Calm	...	...
11	45·2	36·4	·2	·155	7·0	SSE	·36	...
12	50·1	40·0	·3	·425	1·8	WSW	...	0·7
13	49·8	39·7	·5	·147	6·0	SW	·15	2·0
14	43·0	35·5	·7	·331	1·0	WSW	...	3·2
15	37·5	29·0	·8	·662	0·5	NNW	...	...
16	42·8	30·4	·7	29·561	0·7	SE	...	...
17	41·6	30·5	·5	30·109	0·2	S	...	...
18	50·4	30·1	40·0	·323	1·1	SSW	·02	...
19	50·0	46·5	39·5	·404	0·7	WSW	...	...
20	48·6	44·5	39·6	·334	0·3	NNW	...	...
21	47·6	36·0	38·7	·357	0·6	N	...	1·0
22	39·8	28·3	·5	30·339	0·1	Calm	...	...
23	40·4	34·3	·2	29·991	1·9	SSW	·01	...
24	43·9	39·1	·2	·555	0·9	WSW	·01	...
25	45·8	36·0	·4	·377	0·6	S	·20	0·3
26	45·7	30·0	·6	·233	2·0	S	·28	...
27	52·8	39·1	·8	·423	6·4	SW	·10	...
28	49·8	38·1	38·9	·662	16·0	SSW	...	3·7
29	49·1	39·2	39·0	·082	11·0	SSW	·09	0·7
30	49·8	36·0	38·9	29·040	2·5	S	·09	...
31	47·1	35·6	38·7	28·790	5·0	SSW	·04	...
Mn	45·0	35·5	39·9	29·706	—	—	1·54	14·4

MEMORANDA.

1.
2.
3.
4. ☾.
5.
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11. ☽.
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18. ☾
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25. ☽.
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30.
31.

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Long.
	°	°	°
5	14·4 E	0·2 N	64·7
15	10·1	1·1 S	293·0
25	5·4 E	2·3 S	161·2

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 3h 45m. (See p. 36.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	W. E.
1	11 40	15 28	19 24	20 29 21	22 14·9 S	58 44	16 0	3 23	41 ○ 32
2	12 5	16 22	20 51	21 23 52	17 29·6	57 45	15 44	4 23	423 ○ 1
3	12 22	17 11	22 12	22 13 40	12 3·8	56 49	15 29	5 23	43 ○ 12
4	12 35	17 55	23 30	22 59 56	6 17·8	55 59	15 15	6 23	43 ○ 12
5	12 46	18 37	0 43	23 43 57	0 26·6 S	55 18	15 4	7 23	○ 41 ○ 2
6	12 56	19 17	1 55	0 26 57	5 18·0 N	54 45	14 55	8 23	♅ 42 ○ 3
7	13 6	19 57	3 6	1 10 5	10 46·3	54 22	14 49	9 23	4 ○ 213
8	13 17	20 39	4 17	1 54 18	15 48·6	54 7	14 45	10 23	14 ○ 23
9	13 32	21 22	5 31	2 40 26	20 14·5	54 0	14 43	11 23	23 ○ 14
10	13 49	22 7	6 43	3 29 1	23 52·7	54 0	14 43	12 23	321 ○ 4
11	14 13	22 56	7 53	4 20 10	26 31·0	54 6	14 44	13 23	3 ○ 124
12	14 47	23 47	8 53	5 13 30	27 58·4	54 17	14 47	14 23	31 ○ 24
13	15 34	0 40	9 42	6 8 4	28 6·9	54 32	14 52	15 23	2 ○ 134
14	16 33	1 32	10 19	7 2 38	26 53·7	54 52	14 57	16 23	○ ○ 34 ○
15	17 43	2 23	10 45	7 56 4	24 21·9	55 15	15 3	17 23	1 ○ 234
16	19 0	3 12	11 4	8 47 38	20 39·6	55 43	15 11	18 23	♅ 2 ○ 14
17	20 19	3 59	11 20	9 37 15	15 57·8	56 16	15 20	19 23	321 4 ○
18	21 37	4 44	11 33	10 25 18	10 29·2	56 53	15 30	20 23	34 ○ 21
19	22 56	5 29	11 44	11 12 37	4 26·6 N	57 34	15 41	21 23	431 ○ 2
20	.....	.....	.....	12 0 17	1 56·3 S	58 18	15 53	22 23	42 ○ 13
21	0 16	6 14	11 57	12 49·33	8 23·6	59 2	16 5	23 23	○ ○ 4 ○ 3
22	1 39	7 2	12 9	13 41 47	14 36·1	59 44	16 17	24 23	41 ○ 23
23	3 7	7 53	12 26	14 38 12	20 9·8	60 20	16 26	25 23	42 ○ 31
24	4 40	8 49	12 48	15 39 26	24 35·7	60 44	16 33	26 23	321 ○
25	6 13	9 51	13 22	16 45 1	27 24·2	60 54	16 36	27 23	3 ○ 21 ○
26	7 39	10 57	14 12	17 52 53	28 13·5	60 46	16 33	28 23	31 ○ 24
27	8 47	12 4	15 24	18 59 53	26 58·3	60 21	16 27	0 13	2 ○ 314
28	9 34	13 8	16 50	20 3 12	23 52·8	59 42	16 16	1 13	21 ○ 34
29	10 4	14 7	18 20	21 1 22	19 23·8	58 51	16 2	2 13	♅ ○ 234
30	10 25	15 0	19 47	21 54 24	14 0·7	57 56	15 47	3 13	○ 134 ♅
31	10 40	15 47	21 9	22 43 13	8 9·0 S	57 1	15 32	4 13	231 ○ 4

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

December 1. Day breaks at 5*h.* 42*m.* Civil twilight ends 16*h.* 45*m.* Night begins 17*h.* 57*m.* The length of the Day is 8*h.* 8*m.*

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

Dec. 1, 17*h.* Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 3° N.

Dec. 4. Mercury at Inferior conjunction.

Dec. 14. Mercury at a stationary point.

Dec. 19, *morn.* Occultation by the ☽ of ρ Leonis. Mag. 3·8. See p. 59.

Dec. 19, 22*h.* Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 3° N.

Dec. 20, 11*h.* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 3° N.

Dec. 22, 1*h.* Sun enters the Sign Capricornus. (Winter Solstice.)

Dec. 23. Mercury at Greatest elongation. 22° W.

Dec. 25, 13*h.* Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 6° N.

Dec. 26, 0*h.* Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 7° N.

Dec. 29, 9*h.* Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 3° N.

In this month the Mornings decrease 23*m.*, the decrease being continuous throughout the month. The Afternoons decrease 4*m.* up to the 13th, and then increase 9*m.*

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. DEC. S.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. DEC. S.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. DEC. N.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. DEC. N.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. DEC. S.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	17 1 39	22 30·1	14 15 25	11 34·8	10 42 3	10 38·7	11 29 6	4 33·3	20 13 4	20 27·0
6	16 34 14	20 6·1	14 49 14	13 35·6	10 49 51	9 59·3	11 31 3	4 22·2	20 14 58	20 21·2
11	16 14 42	18 27·4	15 3 30	15 28·7	10 57 8	9 22·6	11 32 45	4 12·7	20 16 57	20 15·0
16	16 12 54	18 20·3	15 28 15	17 12·6	11 3 52	8 49·1	11 34 12	4 4·8	20 19 2	20 8·4
21	16 25 40	19 17·4	15 53 30	18 45·5	11 10 0	8 19·3	11 35 23	3 58·6	20 21 12	20 1·5
26	16 46 26	20 39·1	16 19 15	20 5·9	11 15 27	7 53·9	11 36 18	3 54·2	20 23 26	19 54·2
31	17 12 37	21 59·2	16 45 25	21 12·4	11 20 10	7 33·3	11 36 55	3 51·7	20 25 44	19 46·6

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·93	12·9	6·7	7·0	1·6	0·8	16 16	4·9	6·4	3·7	16·8	7·0
15	8·94	10·6	6·4	7·6	1·7	0·8	16 17	4·0	6·2	4·0	17·3	7·0
25	8·95	8·4	6·2	8·2	1·7	0·8	16 17	3·2	5·9	4·4	17·9	6·9

Dec. 15. Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m.* 10·91*s.* of Mean Time.

♅ URANUS. ♆ NEPTUNE.

D.	R.A. H. M.	DEC. N. ° ′	R.A. H. M.	DEC. N. ° ′
10	1 13·3	7 5	10 48·1	8 31
20	1 12·8	7 3	10 48·0	8 31

Dec. 15. Uranus *rises* 12*h.* 58*m.*, *sets* 2*h.* 15*m.* Neptune *rises* 22*h.* 23*m.*, *sets* 11*h.* 56*m.*

The Earth's Rotation.—Ephemerides are computed on the assumption that time moves uniformly, and that the length of a day, whether mean solar or uniform sidereal, is invariable, except for a small recognised secular variation. It is now believed that the rotation of the Earth, upon which the length of the day depends, is not constant. Such a change, although imperceptible from day to day, would lead to a cumulative error in time reckoning, so that the observed time as shown by the clock might differ by many seconds from the time which the compilers of the *tables* of the Sun, Moon and planets expected the clock to show at a given moment of absolute time, the effect of this error being revealed not as an apparent clock error, but as an apparent error in the ephemerides of the Sun, Moon and planets. It was the correlation of these apparent errors that led to the announcement of the variability of the Earth's period of rotation. (From the Nautical Almanac 1932. *Explanation.*)

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

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

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4	7 46	11 53	16 1	4 39	9 37	14 35
11	6 34	10 55	15 16	5 0	9 43	14 26
18	6 5	10 29	14 53	5 21	9 51	14 19
25	6 13	10 27	14 40	5 42	9 59	14 15

D.	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4	22 57	5 53	12 48	0 13	6 39	13 4
11	22 44	5 35	12 26	23 46	6 10	12 34
18	22 30	5 17	12 3	23 21	5 44	12 7
25	22 14	4 57	11 40	22 56	5 18	11 41

D.	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4	11 9	15 21	19 35
11	10 43	14 57	19 10
18	10 18	14 32	18 46
25	9 52	14 7	18 23

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury rises nearly two hours before the Sun in the last ten days of the month, and may then be seen at 7 o'clock about 5 degrees above the south-east horizon.

♀ Venus will be seen in the south-east before sunrise. Altitude 15° at about half-past six at the beginning of the month, but lower at that hour at the end. Magnitude −3·4.

♂ Mars moving in the constellation Leo approaches Jupiter but does not overtake it. Its brightness increases rapidly. Magnitude +0·9 to +0·3.

♃ Jupiter like Mars rises before midnight, and both are conspicuous objects of the morning sky, moving eastward between Regalus and Spica. Magnitude −1·6 to −1·7.

♄ Saturn is above the south-west horizon for a short time after sunset. Magnitude +0·9.

Large Telescopes.—The Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, possesses a reflecting telescope with mirror 36 inches in diameter that was installed in the year 1930, and there is also a 3-foot reflector at Cambridge. A similar instrument with mirror of the same dimension, the gift of Mr. W. J. Yapp, is being made for the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

These will be the largest objectives in use in Great Britain. There are some larger on the Continent and in America, the largest of them now being the 100-inch mirror at the Mount Wilson Observatory, California, but a 200-inch mirror is being made for use in that part of the world. A reflecting telescope, 74 inches in diameter, is part of the equipment of an observatory now being established by private munificence near Toronto.

BEING THE FIRST YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 23 AND 24 OF KING GEORGE V.

Calendar Elements and Dates for the Year.

Golden Number	XV	Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	May 26
Epact	3	Union Day, South Africa	,, 31
Solar Cycle (Year of)	10	Birth of King George V. (1865) ...	June 3
Roman Indiction (Year of)	1	*Whit Sunday*	,, 4
Dominical Letter	A	*Trinity Sunday*	,, 11
Julian Period (Year of)	6646	*Corpus Christi*	,, 15
Julian Day, Jan. 1 (begins at noon) ...	2,427,074	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894) ...	,, 23
New Year's Day (Sunday)	Jan. 1	Dominion Day, Canada	July 1
Foundation Day, Australia	,, 26	Independence Day, U.S.A.	,, 4
Quinquagesima Sunday	Feb. 12	Jewish New Year (5694)	Sept. 21
Ash Wednesday	March 1	Armistice Day (1918)	Nov. 11
Good Friday	April 14	Sundays after Trinity	24
Easter Day	,, 16	*St. Andrew's Day*	Nov. 30
St. George's Day	,, 23	*First Sunday in Advent*	Dec. 3
Accession of King George V. (1910) ...	May 6	CHRISTMAS DAY—(Monday)	,, 25
Ascension Day	,, 25		

The Tropical Year 1933–1934.

Spring Equinox (1933)	Sun enters Sign	Aries	March	21*d.*	2*h.*
Summer Solstice	,, ,, ,,	Cancer	June	21	21
Autumn Equinox	,, ,, ,,	Libra	Sept.	23	12
Winter Solstice	,, ,, ,,	Capricornus	Dec.	22	7
Spring Equinox (1934)	,, ,, ,,	Aries	March	21	8

Phases of the Moon, 1933.

January.			
First Quarter	3*d.*	16*h.*	24*m.*
Full Moon	11	20	36
Last Quarter	19	6	15
New Moon	25	23	20
February.			
First Quarter	2*d.*	13*h.*	16*m.*
Full Moon	10	13	0
Last Quarter	17	14	8
New Moon	24	12	44
March.			
First Quarter	4*d.*	10*h.*	23*m.*
Full Moon	12	2	46
Last Quarter	18	21	5
New Moon	26	3	20
April.			
First Quarter	3*d.*	5*h.*	56*m.*
Full Moon	10	13	38
Last Quarter	17	4	17
New Moon	24	18	38
May.			
First Quarter	2*d.*	22*h.*	39*m.*
Full Moon	9	22	4
Last Quarter	16	12	50
New Moon	24	10	7
June.			
First Quarter	1*d.*	11*h.*	53*m.*
Full Moon	8	5	5
Last Quarter	14	23	25
New Moon	23	1	22
First Quarter	30	21	40
July.			
Full Moon	7*d.*	11*h.*	51*m.*
Last Quarter	14	12	24
New Moon	22	16	3
First Quarter	30	4	44
August.			
Full Moon	5*d.*	19*h.*	32*m.*
Last Quarter	13	3	49
New Moon	21	5	48
First Quarter	28	10	13
September.			
Full Moon	4*d.*	5*h.*	4*m.*
Last Quarter	11	21	30
New Moon	19	18	21
First Quarter	26	15	36
October.			
Full Moon	3*d.*	17*h.*	8*m.*
Last Quarter	11	16	45
New Moon	19	5	45
First Quarter	25	22	21
November.			
Full Moon	2*d.*	7*h.*	59*m.*
Last Quarter	10	12	18
New Moon	17	16	24
First Quarter	24	7	38
December.			
Full Moon	2*d.*	1*h.*	31*m.*
Last Quarter	10	6	24
New Moon	17	2	53
First Quarter	23	20	9
Full Moon	31	20	54

Calendar for the Year 1933.

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

Day.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Add to App. Time.	Sun (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascens'n.	Apparent Declination.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at oh. Sidereal T.
	H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	8 8	15 59	3 36	18 46 20	23 1·4 S	18 42 45	17 16 24
2	8 8	16 0	4 4	18 50 45	22 56·2	18 46 41	17 12 28
3	8 8	16 2	4 32	18 55 10	22 50·7	18 50 38	17 8 32
4	8 7	16 3	4 59	18 59 34	22 44·6	18 54 34	17 4 36
5	8 7	16 4	5 27	19 3 57	22 38·2	18 58 31	17 0 40
6	8 7	16 5	5 53	19 8 21	22 31·2	19 2 27	16 56 44
7	8 6	16 6	6 19	19 12 43	22 23·9	19 6 24	16 52 48
8	8 6	16 8	6 45	19 17 5	22 16·1	19 10 20	16 48 52
9	8 6	16 9	7 10	19 21 27	22 7·8	19 14 17	16 44 56
10	8 5	16 11	7 35	19 25 48	21 59·1	19 18 14	16 41 0
11	8 4	16 12	7 59	19 30 9	21 50·0	19 22 10	16 37 4
12	8 4	16 13	8 22	19 34 29	21 40·5	19 26 7	16 33 8
13	8 3	16 15	8 45	19 38 48	21 30·5	19 30 3	16 29 13
14	8 2	16 16	9 7	19 43 7	21 20·2	19 34 0	16 25 17
15	8 1	16 18	9 29	19 47 25	21 9·4	19 37 56	16 21 21
16	8 1	16 19	9 49	19 51 42	20 58·2	19 41 53	16 17 25
17	8 0	16 21	10 10	19 55 59	20 46·6	19 45 49	16 13 29
18	7 59	16 23	10 29	20 0 15	20 34·7	19 49 46	16 9 33
19	7 58	16 24	10 48	20 4 31	20 22·3	19 53 43	16 5 37
20	7 57	16 26	11 6	20 8 45	20 9·5	19 57 39	16 1 41
21	7 56	16 28	11 23	20 12 59	19 56·4	20 1 36	15 57 45
22	7 55	16 29	11 40	20 17 12	19 42·9	20 5 32	15 53 49
23	7 53	16 31	11 56	20 21 25	19 29·0	20 9 29	15 49 53
24	7 52	16 33	12 11	20 25 36	19 14·8	20 13 25	15 45 58
25	7 51	16 35	12 25	20 29 47	19 0·2	20 17 22	15 42 2
26	7 50	16 36	12 39	20 33 57	18 45·2	20 21 19	15 38 6
27	7 48	16 38	12 52	20 38 6	18 30·0	20 25 15	15 34 10
28	7 47	16 40	13 3	20 42 15	18 14·4	20 29 12	15 30 14
29	7 45	16 42	13 14	20 46 23	17 58·4	20 33 8	15 26 18
30	7 44	16 43	13 25	20 50 29	17 42·2	20 37 5	15 22 22
31	7 42	16 45	13 34	20 54 35	17 25·6	20 41 1	15 18 26

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Midnight. Right Ascension.	At Midnight. Declination.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′
1	10 51	16 31	22 26	23 29 3	2 8·3S
2	11 3	17 13	23 40	0 13 10	3 46·8n
3	11 13	17 54	0 52	0 56 48	9 25·3
4	11 24	18 35	2 4	1 41 1	14 37·7
5	11 37	19 18	3 17	2 26 44	19 14·6
6	11 53	20 3	4 30	3 14 39	23 5·6
7	12 15	20 50	5 41	4 5 6	25 59·9
8	12 45	21 41	6 46	4 57 57	27 46·1
9	13 27	22 33	7 38	5 52 29	28 15·0
10	14 23	23 26	8 19	6 47 34	27 21·4
11	15 31	0 18	8 49	7 41 55	25 6·1
12	16 48	1 9	9 11	8 34 37	21 35·9
13	18 7	1 57	9 27	9 25 17	17 2·0
14	19 26	2 43	9 40	10 14 4	11 38·2
15	20 46	3 28	9 52	11 1 38	5 39·1n
16	22 5	4 13	10 4	11 48 56	0 40·1S
17	23 26	4 59	10 16	12 37 6	7 3·5
18	.....	.....	.....	13 27 23	13 13·5
19	0 50	5 47	10 31	14 20 58	18 49·8
20	2 18	6 40	10 50	15 18 45	23 28·7
21	3 48	7 37	11 17	16 20 50	26 44·6
22	5 16	8 39	11 58	17 26 5	28 14·8
23	6 30	9 44	12 59	18 32 8	27 47·2
24	7 25	10 48	14 17	19 36 13	25 25·3
25	8 2	11 49	15 46	20 36 19	21 27·8
26	8 26	12 45	17 16	21 31 44	16 21·0
27	8 44	13 36	18 41	22 22 50	10 32·3
28	8 57	14 22	20 3	23 10 37	4 24·8S
29	9 9	15 6	21 19	23 56 13	1 42·9n
30	9 19	15 48	22 33	0 40 49	7 36·6
31	9 30	16 30	23 47	1 25 29	13 5·0n

APPARENT RIGHT ASCEN. AND DECLIN. OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ Mercury R.A.	☿ Mercury Dec. S.	♀ Venus R.A.	♀ Venus Dec. S.	♂ Mars R.A.	♂ Mars Dec. S.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	17 18 15	22 13·6	16 50 42	21 24·0	11 21 1	7 29·8
6	17 47 58	23 13·4	17 17 20	22 12·1	11 24 43	7 15·8
11	18 19 32	23 47·9	17 44 14	22 43·9	11 27 32	7 7·7
16	18 52 23	23 52·9	18 11 19	22 58·6	11 29 20	7 6·1
21	19 26 7	23 25·4	18 38 27	22 55·9	11 30 2	7 11·4
26	20 0 27	22 23·4	19 5 31	22 35·6	11 29 35	7 24·0
31	20 35 9	20 45·4	19 32 24	21 58·1	11 27 53	7 43·8

D.	♃ Jupiter R.A.	♃ Jupiter Dec. N.	♄ Saturn R.A.	♄ Saturn Dec. S.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	11 37 1	3 51·4	20 26 12	19 45·1
6	11 37 18	3 51·1	20 28 34	19 37·2
11	11 37 17	3 52·7	20 30 58	19 29·0
16	11 36 58	3 56·3	20 33 23	19 20·6
21	11 36 22	4 1·7	20 35 50	19 12·1
26	11 35 28	4 8·9	20 38 17	19 3·4
31	11 34 18	4 17·8	20 40 44	18 54·6

Jan. 3. Earth in Perihelion. Distance from Sun's centre 91,346,000 miles.

Mercury may be seen as a morning star in the early days of this month. Venus is also a morning star. Mars and Jupiter are near neighbours in the midnight sky. Mars will be in Opposition on March 1, Jupiter on March 9. Saturn will be in Opposition this year on August 5.

In 1933 there will be only two eclipses, both Annular eclipses of the Sun and both Invisible at Greenwich. The first will be on Feb. 24, and the path from which annularity can be seen begins its course south of Buenos Ayres, crosses the S. Atlantic and ends at Aden. On the second occasion, August 21, the central line begins near Cairo, and ends in the north of Australia.

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

D.	☿ Mercury Rises h. m.	☿ Mercury Souths h. m.	☿ Mercury Sets h. m.	♀ Venus Rises h. m.	♀ Venus Souths h. m.	♀ Venus Sets h. m.	♂ Mars Rises h. m.	♂ Mars Souths h. m.	♂ Mars Sets h. m.	♃ Jupiter Rises h. m.	♃ Jupiter Souths h. m.	♃ Jupiter Sets h. m.	♄ Saturn Rises h. m.	♄ Saturn S'ths h. m.	♄ Saturn Sets h. m.
1	6 34	10 35	14 37	6 1	10 8	14 15	21 55	4 36	11 17	22 29	4 51	11 14	9 27	13 43	18 0
8	6 57	10 50	14 42	6 18	10 18	14 17	21 34	4 13	10 53	22 2	4 24	10 46	9 1	13 19	17 37
15	7 18	11 8	14 58	6 31	10 28	14 24	21 10	3 49	10 28	21 34	3 56	10 19	8 36	12 55	17 14
22	7 33	11 27	15 22	6 41	10 38	14 35	20 43	3 22	10 1	21 5	3 28	9 51	8 11	12 31	16 51
29	7 42	11 48	15 55	6 48	10 49	14 50	20 12	2 53	9 34	20 35	2 59	9 23	7 45	12 7	16 28

Tidal Constants.

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER *at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be* approximately *found by taking the appropriate Time of High Water at the* Standard Port (*as shown on* pp. 5, 9, *etc.*) *and* **adding thereto** *the quantities annexed. The time thus found will be* Greenwich Time *for British, Irish, French and Belgian Ports, and* Amsterdam Time *for Netherlands Ports. The rise of the tide at Springs and Neaps is given in the last two columns. An* denotes Range of Tide.*

PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.	SPNGS.	NEAPS.
	h. m	ft.	ft.
Aberdeen ..... *Leith*	10 53	12¾	9¾
Aberdovey ..... *Lpl*	9 3	14½	10
Aberystwyth ..... *Lpl*	8 49	14	10¼
Ace Point ..... *Lpl*	12 3	25	19
Aldeburgh ..... *Lon*	8 53	8	6½
Alderney ..... *Lon*	4 55	20¼	15¾
Alloa ..... *Leith*	0 53	17½	15
Amlwch ..... *Lpl*	11 28	20	15½
Antwerp ..... *Lon*	1 29	16½	14
Appledore ..... *Btol*	11 20	23¼	16½
Arisaig ..... *Grnk*	6 4	13½	10
Arbroath ..... *Leith*	11 30	14	11
Ardrishaig ..... *Grnk*	12 12	9¼	8½
Ardrossan ..... *Grnk*	11 58	10	8
Arundel ..... *Lon*	10 54	10	7
Ayr ..... *Grnk*	11 59	10	8½
Ayre Pt. (I. of Man) ... *Lpl*	12 20	20	16
Ballycottin ..... *Btol*	10 31	12½	10
Banff ..... *Leith*	10 23	10½	8
Bantry Harbour ..... *Lpl*	5 21	12¼	9¾
Bardsey Island ..... *Lpl*	8 55	13¾	10½
Barmouth ..... *Lpl*	8 58	15	11
Barnstaple Bridge ..... *Btol*	11 49	*11½	*5½
Barrow ..... *Lpl*	12 20	29	22¾
Barry Island ..... *Btol*	12 3	36	27¼
Beachy Head ..... *Lon*	9 20	—	—
Beaumaris ..... *Lpl*	11 42	23¼	16½
Belfast ..... *Dub*	11 48	11	9¾
Berwick ..... *Leith*	12 11	15	11½
Bideford ..... *Btol*	11 29	16½	—
Blakeney ..... *Hull*	0 51	8½	4½
Blyth ..... *Leith*	0 41	15	11
Bolt Head ..... *Lon*	4 2	15	11
Boscastle ..... *Btol*	10 39	22	17
Boulogne ..... *Lon*	9 30	28¾	23
Brest ..... *Lon*	2 6	24½	19½
Bridgwater Bar ..... *Btol*	12 7	35	26½
Bridlington ..... *Leith*	2 0	17½	13½
Bridport ..... *Lon*	4 18	12¼	8¾
Brielle ..... *Lon*	1 5	—	—
Brighton ..... *Lon*	9 18	19¾	16
Broughty Ferry ..... *Leith*	12 18	15½	12½
Buckie ..... *Leith*	10 10	12	9
Budehaven ..... *Btol*	11 8	23	17
Burntisland ..... *Leith*	0 7	18	14½
Burryport ..... *Btol*	11 25	26	19
Calais ..... *Lon*	8 19	—	—
Cardis ..... *Lon*	9 53	22½	19
Campbeltown ..... *Grnk*	11 57	8¾	6
Cape Cornwall *Lizard Btol*	9 59	17	13¾
Cardiff ..... *Btol*	12 6	37¾	27¾
Cardigan ..... *Lpl*	8 16	12	9
Carmarthen Bar ..... *Btol*	11 7	26	19½
Carnarvon ..... *Lpl*	10 43	14¾	12
Chatham (N. Lock) ... *Lon*	11 10	18½	15
Chepstow ..... *Btol*	0 21	38	28½
Cherbourg ..... *Lon*	6 4	20¾	16
Chester ..... *Lpl*	1 24	*10	*7½
Chesilton ..... *Lon*	4 25	10¼	7
Chichester Harbour ... *Lon*	9 36	14	11
Christchurch Harbour *Lon*	7 9 & 9 39	5	—
Cowes (West) ..... *Lon*	9 43	11½	9¼
Cromarty ..... *Leith*	9 28	13½	11
Cromer ..... *Hull*	1 0	14¾	11
Dartmouth ..... *Lon*	4 32	14¾	11½
Deal ..... *Lon*	9 11	16	12½
Devonport Dock ..... *Lon*	4 0	15¾	12
Dieppe ..... *Lon*	9 5	29½	23
Dingle Bay ..... *Lpl*	5 28	12½	9½
Donegal Bar ..... *Lpl*	6 47	11½	8½
Douglas ..... *Lpl*	0 3	22¾	18¼
Dover ..... *Lon*	9 21	18½	14½
Dumbarton ..... *Grnk*	0 29	11½	9½
Dumfries ..... *Lpl*	1 10	*6	*4½
Dunbar ..... *Leith*	12 3	16¾	*13¾
Dundalk (Pile light) *Lpl*	12 17	16	14¼
Dundee ..... *Leith*	0 3	15½	12½
Dungeness ..... *Lon*	9 16	23	18
Dunkerque ..... *Lon*	10 6	19¼	16
Exmouth ..... *Lon*	4 43	11	8½
Eyemouth ..... *Leith*	12 8	15	11
Falmouth ..... *Lon*	3 19	17	13½
Fareham ..... *Lon*	9 55	11¼	8½
Fifeness ..... *Leith*	12 5	15	12
Filey Bay ..... *Leith*	1 37	15½	12¼
Fishguard ..... *Lpl*	8 14	12½	9
Flushing ..... *Lon*	11 49	15	12½
Folkestone ..... *Lon*	9 14	20	16½
Formby Point ..... *Lpl*	11 43	27¼	21¼
Fowey ..... *Lon*	3 35	14¾	11½
Fraserburgh ..... *Leith*	10 33	11	8½
Galway Bay ..... *Lpl*	6 8	15¾	11¾
Glasgow ..... *Grnk*	0 56	13½	11
Glasson Dock ..... *Lpl*	12 23	30¼	24
Goole ..... *Hull*	1 38	18	11¾
Granton Pier ..... *Leith*	0 3	18	14½
Granville ..... *Lon*	4 27	44½	33¼
Gravesend ..... *Lon*	11 27	—	—
Greenwich ..... *Lon*	12 11	22¼	18¼
Grimsby ..... *Hull*	12 13	20	15½
Hartlepool ..... *Leith*	0 53	16	12¾
Harwich ..... *Lon*	9 56	12½	10½
Hastings ..... *Lon*	8 53	25	18¾
Haverfordwest ..... *Lpl*	7 58	*7¼	*2½
Havre ..... *Lon*	7 11	25¼	21¼
Hilbre Island ..... *Lpl*	12 9	27¾	22
Holyhead ..... *Lpl*	11 24	16	12½
Honfleur Harbour ... *Lon*	6 56	26¼	21
Hook of Holland ... *Lon*	0 26	6½	5½
Hurst Camber ..... *Lon*	8 27 & 10 38	8 & 7¼	6¾
Hythe (Hants) ..... *Lon*	9 18 & 11 0	13¾	9¾
Ilfracombe ..... *Btol*	11 3	25¼	19¼
Inverary ..... *Grnk*	0 10	10	—
Invergordon ..... *Leith*	9 41	13½	10¾
Ipswich ..... *Lon*	10 57	13½	—
Kingsbridge ..... *Lon*	4 3	10	—
Kinsale Harbour ..... *Lpl*	6 13	12½	9¾
Kirkcudbright ..... *Lpl*	12 22	23	17
Kirkwall ..... *Leith*	7 52	8½	6½
Lamlash ..... *Grnk*	11 59	10	7
Lancaster ..... *Lpl*	12 23	30½	23¾
Langston Harbour ... *Lon*	9 46	13½	10½
Lerwick Harbour ... *Leith*	8 31	5¾	4½
Limerick ..... *Lpl*	7 42	18½	14½

Port or Place.	Constants.	Springs.	Neaps.
	h. m.	ft.	ft.
Littlehampton Bar ...*Lon*	9 40	16½	12
Lizard .....*Btol*	9 59	17	13¾
Llanelly Bar .....*Btol*	11 28	22½	15½
Loch Long .....*Grnk*	12 2	12	9
Looe (East) .....*Lon*	3 46	16¾	13¾
Lossiemouth .....*Leith*	10 8	12	9
Lowestoft .....*Lon*	7 34	6¾	5¾
Lundy Island .....*Btol*	10 39	27	20
Lyme Regis .....*Lon*	4 35	12¼	9¼
Lymington .....*Lon*	8 33 & 10 23	8	6
Lynmouth .....*Btol*	11 22	30½	21¾
Lynn Road .....*Hull*	0 32	21½	16¼
Margate Pier .....*Lon*	9 41	15½	13
Maryport .....*Lpl*	0 11	24½	20¼
Mevagissey .....*Lon*	3 26	18	14½
Middlesbrough .....*Leith*	1 12	17	12¼
Milford Haven .....*Lpl*	7 12	21¾	16½
Minehead Pier .....*Btol*	11 51	34½	26½
Montrose .....*Leith*	12 12	15½	12½
Morecambe .....*Lpl*	0 8	28¼	22½
Mull of Galloway.....*Grnk*	11 24	15	12
Nash Point .....*Btol*	11 44	33	25
Naze .....*Lon*	9 47	12½	10
Neath .....*Btol*	11 36	*13½	*10
Needles Point.....*Lon*	7 54	7½	5
Newcastle-on-Tyne...*Leith*	0 42	15¼	11¾
Newhaven.....*Lon*	9 16	19	15
Newport (Mon.).....*Btol*	0 2	39½	29½
Newquay (Towan).....*Btol*	10 7	21½	15¾
Newquay (Cardigan)...*Lpl*	8 43	14	9¾
Nore Light .....*Lon*	10 54	16½	13½
North Shields .....*Leith*	0 46	14¼	11
North Sunderland ...*Leith*	12 22	15	11½
Oban.....*Grnk*	5 38	11½	8
Orfordness .....*Lon*	9 11	8	6½
Ostende .....*Lon*	10 35	15	11¾
Padstow.....*Btol*	10 38	21¾	17½
Peel (I. of Man) .....*Lpl*	12 23	18	14¾
Pembroke Dockyard ...*Lpl*	7 22	22¼	17
Penzance .....*Btol*	9 57	18½	14¾
Peterhead .....*Leith*	10 26	11½	9¼
Plymouth Breakwater *Lon*	3 45	15½	12
Poole .....*Lon*	7 0 & 10 35	6½	4¾
Port Carlisle.....*Lpl*	0 54	20	14
Port Harrington .....*Lpl*	0 0	25	19
Port Madoc .....*Lpl*	8 48	14¼	11
Port Patrick .....*Lpl*	0 1	15	12
Port Talbot .....*Btol*	11 23	29	21½
Portishead .....*Btol*	12 27	41	31
Portland Bill .....*Lon*	4 47	9	6½
Portland Breakwater *Lon*	5 13	6¾	4¾
Portsmouth Dockyard *Lon*	9 36	13	10½
Preston .....*Lpl*	0 2	20¾	15
Pwllheli Bar .....*Lpl*	9 5	14	10½
Queenstown .....*Lpl*	6 29	12¼	9½
Ramsey (Isle of Man) *Lpl*	0 0	20¼	17
Ramsgate Harbour ...*Lon*	9 40	15¾	12½
Ribble Lighthouse .....*Lpl*	11 59	26¼	20¾
Rosslare Harbour .. ...*Lpl*	7 51	5	3½
Rosyth.....*Leith*	0 9	18	13¾

Port or Place.	Constants.	Springs.	Neaps.
	h. m.	ft.	ft.
Royal Albert Dock *Lon*	11 57	21½	17½
Ryde .....*Lon*	9 27	13½	10
St. Agnes .....*Btol*	10 0	16	12
St. Helier .....*Lon*	4 34	35¼	26
St. Ives .....*Btol.*	10 11	23¼	17¼
St. Malo..... ...*Lon*	4 10	40¼	30
St. Mary's.....*Btol*	9 48	16	12
St. Peter Port .....*Lon*	4 49	26¾	19½
Salcombe .....*Lon*	3 58	15¾	12
Saltash .....*Lon*	4 4	15	11
Scarborough .....*Leith*	1 33	16¾	13
Sealham .....*Leith*	0 49	14½	10
Selsea Bill.....*Lon*	9 29	15¼	12
Sharpness.....*Btol*	0 48	28	21
Sheerness Dockyard *Lon*	11 4	17	14
Shoreham Harbour *Lon*	9 29	18	13
Silloth.....*Lpl*	0 25	25¾	21
Southampton .....*Lon*	9 4 & 11 6	13¾	11½
Southend .....*Lon*	10 53	18	14
Southwold .....*Lon*	8 16	6½	4
Spurn Head .....*Hull*	11 56	20	16
Start Point .....*Lon*	3 58	15	11
Stirling .....*Leith*	1 28	*7½	*1
Stockton.....*Leith*	1 5	11	—
Stonehaven .....*Leith*	11 4	14	11
Stornoway .....*Lpl*	8 8	14	10
Stranraer .....*Grnk*	11 53	9½	7
Stromness .....*Leith*	6 31	10¼	7
Sunderland .....*Leith*	0 46	15½	12
Sutton Bridge .....*Hull*	0 34	20½	15
Swanage .....*Lon*	6 30 & 10 30	6¼	4¼
Swansea Bay .....*Btol*	11 23	28½	21
Tees River Bar.....*Leith*	1 10	16¼	12
Tay River Bar .....*Leith*	12 2	16	13
Teignmouth .....*Lon*	4 16	13	9
Tenby.....*Btol*	11 2	25¾	18
Thurso .....*Leith*	6 1	14½	10
Tobermory.....*Lpl*	6 56	14	10
Torbay .....*Lon*	4 16	13	10
Troon .....*Grnk*	11 59	9	7
Truro .....*Lon*	3 27	17½	14
Tynemouth Bar ...*Leith*	0 58	14½	11
Ushant .....*Lon*	2 0	25	19
Valentia Harbour ...*Lpl*	5 1	11	8
Waterford Harbour *Lpl*	6 44	12¾	10
Weston-super-Mare *Btol*	12 11	38	28
Wexford. .....*Lpl*	8 43	5	3
Whitby .....*Leith*	1 7	15	11
Whitehaven .....*Lpl*	12 24	25¾	20
Wick .....*Leith*	8 54	10¼	8
Wisbech .....*Hull*	1 34	15¼	11
Woolwich.....*Lon*	11 58	—	—
Workington .....*Lpl*	0 5	25¾	20
Worm's Head .....*Btol*	11 23	26½	19
Yarmouth Roads.....*Lon*	7 10	6	4
Yarmouth (I. of W.) *Lon*	8 29 & 10 30	7¾ & 6¾	6
Ymuiden .....*Lon*	1 13	6½	5¼
Youghal.....*Lpl*	6 41	12¾	10

It may happen that the sum "high water at Standard Port" + "tide interval" will exceed 24 hours; in this case, the excess will be the time of high water after midnight following.

Example.—Required times of high water at Aberdeen on *January* 11*th*, 1932:—

(a) *Morning Tide.*

Appropriate time of high water at *Leith*	16*h.* 19*m.*	Aft. *Jan.* 10
Add tide interval	10 53	
Sum	27 12	
Subtract 24*h*	24 0	
Time of high water at *Aberdeen, January* 11*th*	3 12	Morn.

(b) *Afternoon Tide.*

Appropriate time of high water at *Leith*	4*h.* 52*m.*	Morn. *Jan.* 11.
Add tide interval	10 53	
Time of high water at *Aberdeen, January* 11*th*	15 45	Aft.

Tables for Finding the Times of Sunrise and Sunset.

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

To use the table: In the horizontal line with the Sun's declination in the first column, and under the required latitude in the heading, there will be found figures which added to 12*h.* give the *local apparent time* of sunset. Subtracting these quantities from 12*h.* will give the *local apparent time* of sunrise. To obtain from this the local *mean* time, the equation of time for the day in question which is given on the second page of each month, 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 figures are required for a declination or latitude falling between two arguments of the table, they may be found by proportion. The effect of refraction is included.

THE TIME OF SUNSET.

The times of sunrise and sunset given in this Almanack (and similarly of moonrise and moonset) are the times when the centre of the Sun's disc is seen on the horizon from sea-level at Greenwich, computed on the assumption that the horizontal refraction is 34½′. It is doubtful whether there is a precise legal definition of sunrise and sunset. The above has generally been adopted as a correct statement, though in some Tables the instant when the upper limb, or edge,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If these Tables be considered in conjunction with a map it will be seen that the places at which the Sun rises at the *same* moment lie in a slightly curved line across the map, the lines for different moments being approximately parallel. The lines change their inclination to the meridian throughout the year. Similarly for the setting.

Tables for Determining the Latitude

FROM THE OBSERVED ALTITUDE OF POLARIS OUT OF THE MERIDIAN.

TABLE I. *Arguments*—Local Sidereal Time of Observation.

Local Sidereal Time. −	Local Sidereal Time. +	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time. −	Local Sidereal Time. +	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time. −	Local Sidereal Time. +	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time. +	Local Sidereal Time. −	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time. +	Local Sidereal Time. −	Correction.
H. M.	H. M.	° ′	H. M.	H. M.	° ′	H. M.	H. M.	′	H. M.	H. M.	′	H. M.	H. M.	′
0 0	12 0	0 58·2	2 30	14 30	1 2·4	5 0	17 0	40·7	7 40	19 40	0·6	10 0	22 0	37·2
0 10	12 10	0 59·3	2 40	14 40	1 1·7	5 10	17 10	38·5	7 50	19 50	3·3	10 10	22 10	39·4
0 20	12 20	1 0·3	2 50	14 50	1 0·9	5 20	17 20	36·2	8 0	20 0	6·1	10 20	22 20	41·6
0 30	12 30	1 1·2	3 0	15 0	0 59·9	5 30	17 30	33·9	8 10	20 10	8·9	10 30	22 30	43·6
0 40	12 40	1 2·0	3 10	15 10	0 58·9	5 40	17 40	31·5	8 20	20 20	11·7	10 40	22 40	45·7
0 50	12 50	1 2·6	3 20	15 20	0 57·8	5 50	17 50	29·1	8 30	20 30	14·4	10 50	22 50	47·6
1 0	13 0	1 3·1	3 30	15 30	0 56·5	6 0	18 0	26·5	8 40	20 40	17·1	11 0	23 0	49·4
1 10	13 10	1 3·5	3 40	15 40	0 55·1	6 10	18 10	24·0	8 50	20 50	19·8	11 10	23 10	51·1
1 20	13 20	1 3·8	3 50	15 50	0 53·7	6 20	18 20	21·4	9 0	21 0	22·4	11 20	23 20	52·7
1 30	13 30	1 4·0	4 0	16 0	0 52·1	6 30	18 30	18·7	9 10	21 10	25·0	11 30	23 30	54·3
1 40	13 40	1 4·0	4 10	16 10	0 50·4	6 40	18 40	16·0	9 20	21 20	27·6	11 40	23 40	55·7
1 50	13 50	1 3·9	4 20	16 20	0 48·7	6 50	18 50	13·3	9 30	21 30	30·0	11 50	23 50	57·0
2 0	14 0	1 3·7	4 30	16 30	0 46·8	7 0	19 0	10·6	9 40	21 40	32·5	12 0	24 0	58·2
2 10	14 10	1 3·4	4 40	16 40	0 44·9	7 10	19 10	7·8	9 50	21 50	34·9			
2 20	14 20	1 2·9	4 50	16 50	0 42·8	7 20	19 20	5·0	10 0	22 0	37·2			
2 30	14 30	1 2·4	5 0	17 0	0 40·7	7 30	19 30	2·2						

The corrections in this Table are to be applied to the reduced altitude with the sign found at the head of the column which contains the argument.

TABLE II. *Arguments*—Local Sidereal Time and Altitude.

Local Sidereal Time.	ALTITUDE. 0	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	Local Sidereal Time.
H. M.	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	H. M.
0 0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·3	12 0
1 0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	13 0
2 0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	14 0
3 0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·2	15 0
4 0	0·0	0·0	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·4	0·4	0·6	16 0	
5 0	0·0	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·6	0·8	1·0	17 0
6 0	0·0	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·4	0·5	0·6	0·7	0·9	1·1	1·4	18 0
7 0	0·0	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·4	0·5	0·6	0·7	0·8	1·0	1·2	1·6	19 0
8 0	0·0	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·4	0·5	0·6	0·7	0·8	1·0	1·3	1·6	20 0
9 0	0·0	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·6	0·7	0·9	1·1	1·4	21 0
10 0	0·0	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·4	0·5	0·6	0·7	0·8	1·1	22 0
11 0	0·0	0·0	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·4	0·5	0·7	23 0
12 0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·3	24 0

Ex.—On April 25, at 22*h.* 56·5*m.* G.M.T. in long. 3*h.* 6*m.* west, the altitude of Polaris, corrected for dip, refraction and instrumental error, is found to be 46° 17′2′. The corresponding local sidereal time is found to be 10*h.* 5*m.* Therefore

	° ′
Obsd. Alt. =	46 17′2
From Tables I.	+0 38·3
II.	+ 0′4
III.	+ 0′1
Latitude	46 56·0

The corrections in this Table are always additive to the reduced altitude.

TABLE III. *Arguments*—Local Sidereal Time and Date.

Local Sidereal Time.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 32.
H.	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′
0	+0·6	+0·6	+0·5	+0·3	+0·2	+0·1	+0·1	+0·3	+0·4	+0·6	+0·8	+1·0	+1·0
2	+0·7	+0·7	+0·7	+0·6	+0·4	+0·3	+0·2	+0·3	+0.4	+0·5	+0·7	+0·9	+1·0
4	+0·6	+0·7	+0·7	+0·7	+0·5	+0·4	+0·3	+0·2	+0·2	+0·3	+0·4	+0·6	+0·8
6	+0·3	+0·5	+0·6	+0·6	+0·5	+0·4	+0·2	+0·1	0·0	0·0	0·0	+0·1	+0·3
8	0·0	+0·1	+0·3	+0·4	+0·4	+0·3	+0·1	−0·1	−0·2	−0·3	−0·4	−0·4	−0·2
10	−0·4	−0·2	−0·1	0·0	+0·1	+0·1	0·0	−0·2	−0·4	−0·6	−0·7	−0·8	−0·7
12	−0·6	−0·6	−0·5	−0·3	−0·2	−0·1	−0·1	−0·3	−0·4	−0·6	−0·8	−1·0	−1·0
14	−0·7	−0·7	−0·7	−0·6	−0·4	−0·3	−0·2	−0·3	−0·4	−0·5	−0·7	−0·9	−1·0
16	−0·6	−0·7	−0·7	−0·7	−0·5	−0·4	−0·3	−0·2	−0·2	−0·3	−0·4	−0·6	−0·8
18	−0·3	−0·5	−0·6	−0·6	−0·5	−0·4	−0·2	−0·1	0·0	0·0	0·0	−0·1	−0·3
20	0·0	−0·1	−0·3	−0·4	−0·4	−0·3	−0·1	+0·1	+0·2	+0·3	+0·4	+0·4	+0·2
22	+0·4	+0·2	+0·1	0·0	−0·1	−0·1	0·0	+0·2	+0·4	+0·6	+0·7	+0·8	+0·7
24	+0·6	+0·6	+0·5	+0·3	+0·2	+0·1	+0·1	+0·3	+0·4	+0·6	+0·8	+1·0	+1·0

The corrections in this Table are to be applied with the signs given. The final result is *not* to be diminished by 1′ as directed in previous tables of this kind.

TABLE SHOWING THE VARIATION OF THE HEIGHT AND DIRECTION OF THE SUN IN THE SEVERAL HOURS OF THE DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR IN LATITUDE 53° N.

Apparent Time.		Noon.	h. 11 or 13		h. 10 or 14		h. 9 or 15		h. 8 or 16		h. 7 or 17		h. 6 or 18		Due West.		Azimuth at Rising or Setting.
Date.		Alt.	Alt.	Az.	Alt.	Az.	Alt.	Az.	Alt.	Az.	Alt.	Az.	Alt.	Az.	At.	Alt.	
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	h. m.	°	°
Dec. 22		13·6	12·5	166	9·2	152	4·2	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
Jan. 21	Nov. 22	16·9	15·8	165	12·4	151	7·2	138	0·5	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
Feb. 20	Oct. 23	25·6	24·4	164	20·7	148	15·0	134	8·1	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Mar. 21	Sept. 23	37·3	35·8	161	31·6	144	25·4	128	17·7	115	9·2	102	0·2	90	6 0	0	90
Apr. 20	Aug. 23	48·5	46·8	158	42·1	139	35·2	122	27·0	108	18·1	95	9·1	83	5 25	14	71
May 22	July 21	57·4	55·7	155	50·1	133	42·6	116	34·1	101	25·1	89	16·1	77	4 55	26	54
June 21		60·4	58·3	153	52·7	131	45·1	113	36·4	99	27·4	87	18·5	75	4 44	30	49

The times in the headline and penultimate column are *Apparent*. By applying the Equation of Time, the Mean Time is found to which the figures are appropriate.

Alt.—This is given to tenths of a degree, but there may be small differences between the morning and afternoon hours, and between the like days of the year. The effect of Refraction is not applied. *Azimuth* (Az.) is measured either eastward or westward from the N. Az. 45° is equivalent to N.E. or N.W. Az. 135° to S.E. or S.W. E.S.E. or W.S.W. is 112½°.

The year is divided into periods of thirty days (with exceptions). The figures for days other than those given can be found by interpolation with approximate accuracy.

Latitude 53° is chosen as an average for England. North or south of this the noon altitude is respectively less or greater by the difference of latitude, and for other times *pro rata*.

Solar and Sidereal Time.

TO FORM EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF SOLAR AND SIDEREAL TIME.

THE length of a Sidereal day is 23*h*. 56*m*. 4·09*s*. of Mean Time. One hour of Sidereal Time is, therefore, equivalent to 59*m*. 50·17*s*. of Mean Time, and one hour of mean solar time is equivalent to 1*h*. 0*m*. 9·86*s*. of Sidereal Time. The multiples and submultiples of the differences from one hour are tabulated below under headings "acceleration" and "retardation"—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. If it is Sidereal Time, its equivalent in Mean Time is found by subtracting the retardation.

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

See p. 77.

Celestial Phenomena for Observation in 1932.

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON.

IN the year 1932 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon. One of the Solar Eclipses is Annular, and visible only from a region near the South Pole. Both the Lunar Eclipses are partial but very nearly total.

I. An *Annular Eclipse of the Sun* on March 7, invisible at Greenwich. The path from which annularity may be seen is a short, wide arc in the Southern Ocean, south-west of New Zealand, the middle point being about Lat. 62° 5′, Long. 135° E. where the phase will last for 5 minutes 19 seconds. A partial eclipse will be seen about sunset in Australia.

II. A *Partial Eclipse of the Moon* on March 22, invisible at Greenwich. The beginning will be visible generally from Eastern Asia, Australia, the Pacific Ocean, North America, except the north-eastern part, and from the extreme western part of South America; the ending will be visible from Asia, except the south-western part, the Pacific Ocean, and from the extreme north-western part of North America.

Moon enters umbra ...Mar. 22*d*, 10*h*. 59*m*. G.M.T.
,, leaves ,, ... ,, 14*h*. 5*m*. ,,
Magnitude of eclipse 0·973 (Moon's diam. =1).

III. A *Total Eclipse of the Sun* about 7 o'clock in the evening of August 31 by Greenwich time. Invisible at Greenwich. The eclipse begins north of Siberia. The track of totality, after crossing near the North Pole, crosses Hudson's Bay, Quebec Province, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, and ends in the Atlantic Ocean. It leaves the coast-line a little north-east of Boston. Maine, inland, near its boundary with New Hampshire, where the duration of totality at the central line will be about 100 seconds, a few seconds short of the maximum, appears to be a favourable spot, both as regards position and weather prospects. From Montreal, which is just on the southern limit of the path of totality, a total eclipse will be seen lasting a fraction of a minute at 20*h*. 24*m*. G.M.T.

	G.M.T.	Long.	Lat.
	D. H. M.	° ′	° ′
Central Eclipse begins	31 19 4	in 109 16E.	79 36N.
Central Eclipse at local apparent noon	,, 19 17 ,,	109 10W.	78 36N.
Central Eclipse ends	,, 21 3 ,,	40 59W.	28 27N.

At Montreal the eclipse begins at 19*h*. 14*m*. and ends at 21*h*. 30*m*. G.M.T.

IV. A *Partial Eclipse of the Moon* in the evening of September 14. Visible at Greenwich. The beginning is visible generally from Europe, Africa, the eastern part of the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, Asia and Australia; the ending is visible from the same regions excepting Australia and Eastern Asia, and adding the north-eastern part of North America.

Moon enters penumbra .....Sept. 14*d*. 18*h*. 5*m*.
,, ,, umbra ..... ,, 19*h*. 18*m*.
Middle of eclipse ..... ,, 21*h*. 0*m*.
Moon leaves umbra ..... ,, 22*h*. 43*m*.
,, ,, penumbra..... ,, 23*h*. 56*m*.
Magnitude of greatest eclipse, 0·982 (Moon's diam. =1).

The centre of the moon will rise at Greenwich at 18*h*. 10*m*. The point of the disc that first enters the umbra will be about 50° from its lowest point measured along its edge to the left; the point where it leaves about 50° from its lowest point to the right.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase.	Date. G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase.	Date. G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase.	Date. G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase.	Date. G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase.	Date. G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase.
H. M.		*Feb.* H. M.		*Mar.* H. M.				*April* H. M.		*Oct.* H. M.	
3 5	I. D.	1 5 9	I. D.	4 1 8	Oc. D.	12 2 36	I. R.	23 6 27	III. R.		
6 13	Oc. R.	1 7 37	Oc. R.	4 4 3	I. R.	12 22 24	II. R.	27 5 46	I. D.		
21 34	I. D.	1 17 44	II. D.	4 20 13	II. R.	13 21 5	I. R.	*Nov.*			
0 39	Oc. R.	1 20 54	Oc. R.	5 19 34	Oc. D.	19 19 25	III. D.	5 2 7	I. D.		
19 35	IV. D.	2 23 38	I. D.	5 22 31	I. R.	19 23 3	III. R.	5 5 24	Oc. R.		
20 42	II. D.	3 2 3	Oc. R.	7 23 6	III. R.	19 19 40	Oc. D.	12 4 0	I. D.		
1 1	Oc. R.	4 18 6	I. D.	11 18 25	Oc. D.	20 0 58	II. R.	19 3 46	II. D		
0 27	IV. R.	4 20 29	Oc. R.	11 22 48	II. R.	20 19 26	Oc. D.	19 5 53	I. D.		
4 58	I. D.	8 20 16	Oc. D.	12 21 21	Oc. D.	20 23 0	I. R.	21 2 12	IV. D.		
7 58	Oc. R.	8 23 12	II. R.	13 0 26	I. R.	26 23 25	III. D.	21 6 26	IV. R.		
23 27	I. D.	10 1 28	Oc. D.	14 19 41	IV. D.	27 21 20	Oct. D.	26 6 22	II. D.		
2 24	Oc. R.	10 3 50	I. R.	15 0 35	IV. R.	28 0 56	I. R.	28 2 12	III. R.		
23 17	II. D.	11 19 54	Oc. D.	14 20 7	Oc. D.	*May.*		28 2 14	I. D.		
3 18	Oc. R.	11 22 19	I. R.	15 3 5	III. R.	6 21 20	I. R.	28 5 41	Oc. R.		
1 21	I. D.	15 22 29	Oc. D.	18 20 45	Oc. D.	13 23 15	I. R.	*Dec.*			
4 9	Oc. R.	16 1 46	II. R.	19 1 22	II. R.	14 22 0	II. R.	5 2 47	III. D.		
19 49	I. D.	17 3 12	Oc. D.	19 23 8	Oc. D.	20 19 55	IV. D.	5 4 7	I. D.		
22 35	Oc. R	17 5 45	I. R.	20 2 22	I. R.	21 0 46	IV. R.	5 6 8	III. R.		
1 52	II. D.	18 21 38	Oc. D.	21 20 50	I. R.	29 21 35	I. R.	12 6 0	I. D.		
5 33	Oc. R.	19 0 13	I. R.	22 3 25	III. D.	*June*		12 6 44	III. D.		
19 33	III. D.	23 0 44	Oc. D.	25 23 7	Oc. D.	1 23 0	III. R.	14 0 28	I. D.		
0 33	Oc. R.	23 4 21	II. R.	26 3 57	II. R.	5 23 30	I. R.	14 3 57	Oc. R.		
3 15	I. D.	25 23 22	Oc. D.	28 19 24	Oc. D.	8 23 24	III. D.	14 5 51	II. D.		
5 53	Oc. R.	26 2 8	I. R.	28 22 46	I. R.	15 21 36	II. R.	14 6 7	Oc. R.		
21 43	I. D.	26 21 9	Oc. D.	*April*		21 21 49	I. R.	21 2 21	I. D.		
0 19	Oc. R.	27 6 33	IV. R.	4 21 14	Oc. D.	*Oct.*		21 5 50	Oc. R.		
4 27	II. D.	27 17 49	Oc. D	5 0 41	I. R.	4 5 38	I. D.	21 3 27	II. D.		
23 31	III. D.	27 20 37	I. R.	5 19 49	II. R.	18 4 4	II. D.	28 4 13	I. D.		
3 49	Oc. R.	29 19 7	III. R.	11 23 6	Oc. D.	20 3 53	I. D.	28 6 3	II. D.		
						23 3 1	III. D.				

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.

Day.	Star	Mag.	Phase and G.M.T.	Angle from N. Point.	Day.	Star.	Mag.	Phase and G.M.T.	Angle from N. Point.
Jan.			H. M.	°	*Aug.*			H. M.	°
12	B.D. − 6° 6191	6·3	D. 19 28·5	99	24	17 Tauri	3·8	D. 1 20	114
18	η Tauri	2·9	D. 17 4	29	24	*q* Tauri.....	4·3	D. 1 41·5	39
18	27 Tauri	3·7	D. 17 45	79	24	20 Tauri	4·1	D. 1 50	75
18	28 Tauri	5·2	D. 17 50	62	24	17 Tauri	3·8	R. 2 6·5	198
18	η Tauri.....	2·9	R. 18 3·5	281	24	16 Tauri	5·4	R. 2 25·5	242
20	B.D. + 27° 888	5·6	D. 22 55·5	127	24	*q* Tauri	4·3	R. 2 44·5	272
27	89 Leonis.....	5·7	R. 0 37·5	14	24	20 Tauri	4·1	R. 3 1	227
28	B.D. − 3° 3298...	6·2	R. 2 58·5	312	24	21 Tauri	5·8	R. 3 10	276
28	B.D. − 4° 3296...	6·3	R. 4 48	14	24	22 Tauri	6·5	R. 3 15·5	266
Feb.					25	B.D. + 26° 731..	6·5	R. 3 10·5	274
16	B.D. + 27° 758	6·4	D. 19 38·5	91	*Sept.*				
17	B.D. + 27° 806	6·5	D. 3 4	135	11	27 Capricorni...	6·1	D. 18 44	87
18	134 B Geminor.	6·5	D. 18 21·5	128	19	μ Arietis	5·7	R. 5 0·5	254
28	4 Scorpii	5·7	R. 4 45	264	*Oct.*				
Mar.					11	96 Aquarii	5·7	D. 18 58·5	40
14	38 B. Aurigae...	6·5	D. 21 55	66	20	B.D. + 27° 888 ...	5·6	R. 2 36·5	230
27	τ Scorpii	2·8	R. 3 41	262	21	B.D. + 27° 1236	6·6	R. 4 23·5	238
Apr.					*Nov.*				
12	49 Aurigae	5·1	D. 19 0	73	8	B.D. − 0° 4585	6·0	D. 21 39	43
May.					13	17 Tauri	3·8	D. 22 30·5	117
16	B.D. + 0° 2843	6·2	D. 1 7	167	13	*q* Tauri.....	4·3	D. 22 53	41
17	*i* Virginis.....	5·7	D. 20 5·5	148	13	20 Tauri	4·1	D. 23 4·5	76
24	ω Sagittarii.....	4·8	R. 1 39	224	13	17 Tauri	3·8	R. 23 22	197
24	A. Sagittarii ...	4·9	R. 3 7·5	198	13–14	*q* Tauri.....	4·3	R. 0 6	274
June					13–14	20 Tauri	4·1	R. 0 26	241
11	83 Leonis.....	6·3	D. 20 35·5	77	18	35 B. Cancri ...	6·4	R. 23 58·5	294
11	τ Leonis	5·2	D. 21 22	62	21	Regulus	1·4	D. 7 51	155
13	49 Virginis	5·2	D. 20 47	137	21	Regulus	1·4	R. 8 51	274
23	39 Aquarii	6·2	R. 0 44	215	*Dec.*				
30	66 Arietis	6·1	R. 2 19·5	269	3	ι Aquarii	4·4	D. 18 27·5	86
July.					9	μ Arietis	5·7	D. 23 8·5	60
10	ψ Virginis	5·0	D. 21 27·5	168	16	5 B. Cancri.....	6·4	R. 0 20·5	248
14	Cord. 22634.....	6·0	D. 20 46	125	19	ρ Leonis	3·8	D. 0 24	102
30	B.D. + 27° 888	5·6	R. 1 47·5	318	19	ρ Leonis	3·8	R. 1 29	316
30	136 Tauri.....	4·6	R. 2 39	210	19	49 Leonis..... ...	5·7	R. 3 11·5	255

The above is a list of stars, chosen within certain limits as to magnitude and phase of the Moon, that will be occulted during the year, with the time of the phase of the occultation mentioned as seen from Greenwich. In general the phase is that which takes place at the dark limb, but the disappearance of Regulus on Nov. 21 and of ρ Leonis on Dec. 19 are both at the bright limb. The Moon is among the Pleiades on the night of January 18, in the early morning of Aug. 24 and on the night of Nov. 13. On the last occasion both phases of the occultations take place at a sensibly bright edge since the Moon is Full in the morning of the day mentioned. The "angle from N. point" shows the place of disappearance or reappearance on the Moon's edge, and is measured from the point nearest the Pole of the heavens (*not* the highest point) towards the east.

JUPITER'S SATELLITE PHENOMENA.—The Table on p. 58 gives the Times of Disappearance (D.) and of Reappearance (R.) of the Satellites of Jupiter at Eclipse that will happen when Jupiter is above the horizon at Greenwich and the Sun below. These phenomena are seen simultaneously from all places where the planet is above the horizon at the time. From opposition to conjunction, i.e. from Feb. 7 to Aug. 26, the eclipses take place on the eastern side of the planet; from conjunction to opposition on the western. In the latter periods, i.e. from Jan. 1 to Feb. 7 and from August to December, satellites I and II disappear by eclipse and reappear from occultation at the eastern edge. The times of such reappearances (Oc. R.) are given, the satellite and the time of its disappearance being in the *preceding* line. From Feb. 7 to Aug. the converse happens, and the times of disappearance by occultation (Oc. D.), and of reappearance after eclipse are given, the satellite being named in the second line. Near the time of opposition this pertains to satellites III and IV as well as to I and II as will be seen by examples on Jan. 31 and Feb. 26. The eclipse of a satellite is always accompanied by its occultation which precedes the eclipse from opposition to conjunction of Jupiter, but follows it from conjunction to opposition. In the morning of Jan. 8 satellite IV will disappear by occultation at *2h. 24m.* and on the night of March 21, III will be occulted at *23h. 36m.*, reappearing at *3h. 15m.* On the evening of April 19 when II and III are simultaneously eclipsed, I will be in transit across the disc from *22h. 16m.* to *0h. 33m.*, so that for a period Jupiter will be seen with only one exterior satellite, whilst in the morning of Nov. 21 there will be none from 2.12 to 2.52 (*see* p. 21).

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF BRIGHT STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1932, with spectral type, P.M. and Parallax.

Name of Star.	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Ann. Variation.	Declination.	Ann. Variation.	Spectrum.	Annual Proper Motion. R.A.	Annual Proper Motion. Dec.	Parallax.	Distance Parsecs.
		H. M. S.	+ s.	° ′ ″	″		s.	″	″	
α Andromedæ	2·15	0 4 52·0	3·10	+28 42 54	19·9	A0*p*	+·009	−0·16	...	...
γ Pegasi	2·87	0 9 43·8	3·09	+14 48 20	20·0	B2	−·001	00	...	...
β Ceti	2·24	0 40 10·6	3·01	−18 21 34	19·8	K0	+·016	+0·04	·042	23·8
γ Cassiopeiæ	2·25	0 52 35·2	3·61	+60 20 56	19·5	B0*p*	+·002	00	·036	27·8
Piscium	3·72	1 27 50·4	3·21	+14 59 45	18·6	G5	+·002	00	·009	111
Polaris	2·12	1 37 59·4	33·2	+88 56 19	18·2	F8	+·175	00	·007	143
β Arietis	2·72	1 50 52·7	3·31	+20 28 35	17·6	A5	+·006	−0·10	·064	15·6
α Arietis	2·23	2 3 20·1	3·38	+23 8 30	17·1	K2	+·013	−0·14	·033	30·3
ι Ceti	*var*	2 15 54·5	3·03	− 3 17 8	16·4	M5	−·001	−0·22	·062	16·1
γ² Ceti	3·69	2 39 46·5	3·11	+ 2 57 1	15·2	A0	−·010	−0·14	·045	22·2
			+		+					
κ Ceti	2·82	2 58 43·3	3·13	+ 3 49 27	14·2	M5	−·001	−0·07	·011	90·9
ε Persei	1·90	3 19 27·4	4·28	+49 37 15	12·9	F5	+·002	−0·02	·015	66·7
δ Persei	3·10	3 38 4·4	4·27	+47 34 18	11·6	B5	+·003	−0·03	·005	200
ν Tauri	3·96	3 43 26·2	3·56	+23 53 47	11·2	B5*p*	+·001	−0·04	·007	143
Aldebaran	1·06	4 32 0·9	3·44	+16 22 27	7·3	K5	+·004	−0·19	·057	17·5
ι Aurigæ	2·90	4 52 33·6	3·90	+33 3 37	5·8	K2	−·001	+0·01	·018	55·6
Rigel	0·34	5 11 16·1	2·88	− 8 16 44	4·2	B8*p*	−·001	00	·006	167
Capella	0·21	5 11 39·7	4·43	+45 55 51	3·8	G0	+·008	−0·42	·075	13·3
ν Orionis	1·70	5 21 28·9	3·22	+ 6 17 23	3·3	B2	−·001	−0·01	·019	52·6
ζ Tauri	1·78	5 21 59·4	3·79	+28 33 6	3·1	B8	+·001	−0·17	·024	41·7
			+		+					
ι Orionis	2·48	5 28 31·8	3·06	− 0 20 53	2·7	B0	−·001	+0·01	·009	111
ε Leporis	2·69	5 29 43·8	2·65	−17 52 11	2·6	F0	−·001	+0·01	·014	71·4
Orionis	1·75	5 32 45·7	3·04	− 1 14 38	2·4	B0	−·001	00	·005	200
ζ² Orionis	2·05	5 37 19·6	3·03	− 1 58 37	2·0	B0	−·001	+0·01	000	...
Betelgeuse	*var.*	5 51 29·3	3·25	+ 7 23 45	0·8	M2	+·001	+0·01	·017	58·8
			+		−					
μ Geminorum	3·19	6 18 50·7	3·63	+22 33 1	1·8	M2	+·003	−0·11	·016	62·5
ν Geminorum	1·93	6 33 47·0	3·47	+16 27 32	3·0	A0	+·002	−0·04	·043	23·3
Sirius	−1·58	6 42 9·2	2·64	−16 37 18	4·9	A0	−·038	−1·21	·371	2·70
51 H. Cephei	5·26	7 9 18·9	28·7	+87 9 29	6·0	M2	−·047	−0·04	...	...
ζ Geminorum	3·52	7 16 3·7	3·58	+22 6 33	6·5	F0	−·003	−0·01	·060	16·7
			+		−					
Castor	1·58	7 30 15·7	3·83	+32 2 20	7·8	A0	−·014	−0·10	·077	13·0
Procyon	0·48	7 35 44·5	3·14	+ 5 24 2	9·2	F5	−·049	−1·04	·312	3·21
Pollux	1·21	7 41 9·4	3·67	+28 11 31	8·6	K0	−·048	−0·05	·101	9·90
ε Hydræ	3·53	8 43 10·6	3·18	+ 6 40 10	13·1	F8	−·014	−0·05	·015	66·7
κ Urs. Maj.	3·12	8 54 33·6	4·11	+48 18 36	14·1	A5	−·045	−0·24	·070	14·3
ι Hydræ	3·16	9 24 14·7	2·95	− 8 21 47	15·6	K2	−·002	+0·03	·006	167
θ Urs. Maj.	3·26	9 28 19·2	4·02	+51 59 18	16·4	F8*p*	−·104	−0·54	·056	17·9
ε Leonis	3·12	9 41 59·7	3·41	+24 5 18	16·5	G0*p*	−·004	−0·01	000	...
Regulus	1·34	10 4 45·1	3·20	+12 18 1	17·6	B8	−·018	+0·01	·058	17·2
γ¹ Leonis	2·61	10 16 13·6	3·31	+20 11 10	18·2	K0	+·021	−0·15	·094	250
			+		−					
β Urs. Maj.	2·44	10 57 45·0	3·63	+56 44 51	19·3	A0	+·009	+0·04	·047	21·3
α Urs. Maj.	1·95	10 59 32·8	3·71	+62 7 7	19·4	G5	−·018	−0·07	·074	13·5
δ Leonis	2·58	11 10 29·6	3·19	+20 53 48	19·7	A3	+·010	−0·13	·078	12·8
β Leonis	2·23	11 45 35·5	3·06	+14 57 8	20·1	A2	−·035	−0·12	·101	9·90
γ Urs. Maj.	2·54	11 50 15·7	3·16	+54 4 23	20·0	A0	+·010	+0·01	·004	250
η Urs. Maj.	3·44	12 12 4·1	2·97	+57 24 37	20·0	A2	+·011	00	·045	22·2
δ Corvi	3·11	12 26 20·5	3·10	−16 8 13	20·0	A0	−·015	−0·14	·010	100
γ Virginis	2·91	12 38 12·7	3·04	− 1 4 36	19·8	F0	−·039	+0·02	·073	13·7
ε Urs. Maj.	1·68	12 51 2·6	2·64	+56 19 44	19·5	A0*p*	+·013	00	·042	23·8
12 Can. Ven.	2·90	12 52 50·9	2·81	+38 41 7	19·5	A0*p*	−·021	+0·05	·015	66·7

STARS VISIBLE FROM THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

		H. M. S.	+ s.	° ′ ″	″		s.	″	″	
β Hydri	2·90	0 22 12·5	3·18	−77 38 14	20·3	G0	+·694	+0·31	·141	7·09
Achernar	0·60	1 35 11·1	2·24	−57 34 54	18·3	B5	+·012	−0·03	·049	20·4
γ Hydri	3·17	3 48 16·2	− 95	−74 26 52	11·0	M4	+·011	+0·12	...	...
			+		−					
Canopus	−·86	6 22 26·5	1·33	−52 39 28	1·9	F0	+·001	+0·03	·005	200
ε Argûs	2·25	9 15 16·2	1·61	−58 59 22	15·1	F0	−·003	+0·01	...	...
Argûs	*var*	10 42 25·0	2·32	−59 19 36	18·9	Pec	000	00	...	...
α¹ Crucis	1·58	12 22 48·1	3·33	−62 43 21	20·0	B1	−·005	−0·02	·030	33·3

The position of a star is defined by its Right Ascension and Declination, which are co-ordinates analogous to longitude and latitude on the terrestrial sphere. The lines of reference on the celestial sphere depend on the position of the axis of the Earth and since, for reasons known generally by the word Precession; this position has a continual small movement with respect to the stars, Right Ascension and Declination change annually by an amount that can be computed by formula. Observation of position of the stars shows that they do not conform precisely to this computed precessional change, and the outstanding amount for individual stars known as Proper Motion (*see* page 65), is shown in two columns of the adjoining table. The annual precession and Proper Motion combined, or the amount by which each element of a star's position changes in a year, known as the Variation is also shown. The angular parallax of a star is the angle that the mean radius of the Earth's orbit would, placed squarely, subtend at the star, and is therefore inversely proportional to its distance, and hence is a measure of that same. The parallaxes in the adjoining table are mainly trigonometric (*see* p. 64) and are taken from the General Catalogue of Parallaxes collected by Dr. Frank Schlesinger of Yale. The entry 000 indicates that the star is

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF BRIGHT STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1932, with spectral type, P.M. and Parallax—*contd.*

NAME OF STAR.	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Ann. Variation.	Declination.	Ann. Var'n.	Spectrum.	Annual Proper Motion. R.A.	Annual Proper Motion. Dec.	Parallax.	Distance Parsecs.
		H. M. S.	+ s.	° ′ ″	″		s.	″	″	
ε Virginis	2·95	12 58 47·4	2·99	+11 19 28	19·4	Ko	−·019	+0·03	·048	20·8
ζ¹ Urs. Maj.	2·40	13 21 11·4	3·42	+55 16 48	18·8	A2*p*	+·013	−0·03	·038	26·3
Spica	1·21	13 21 36·4	3·16	−10 48 25	18·8	B2	−·003	−0·03	·009	111
η Urs. Maj.	1·91	13 44 51·7	2·36	+49 39 8	18·0	B3	−·013	−0·01	000	...
η Boötis	2·80	13 51 26·7	2·86	+18 44 16	18·1	G0	−·006	−0·36	·098	10·2
Arcturus	0·24	14 12 33·5	2·74	+19 32 9	18·8	K0	−·079	−2·00	·080	12·5
ε Boötis	2·70	14 42 1·0	2·62	+27 21 36	15·2	K0	−·005	+0·02	·016	62·5
α Libræ	2·90	14 47 6·7	3·32	−15 45 37	15·0	K2	−·008	−0·07	...	...
β Urs. Min.	2·24	14 50 52·9	−0·19	+74 26 0	14·7	K5	−·009	+0·01	·011	90·9
β Libræ	2·74	15 13 20·6	+ 3·23	− 9 7 59	− 13·3	B8	−·007	−0·02	...	...
ι Draconis	3·47	15 23 24·7	1·33	+59 12 13	12·6	K0	−·002	+0·01	·034	29·4
α Coronæ	2·31	15 31 48·4	2·54	+26 56 33	12·2	A0	+·008	−0·09	·053	18·9
α Serpentis	2·75	15 40 55·0	2·95	+ 6 38 18	11·4	K0	+·008	+0·05	·046	21·7
β¹ Scorpii	2·90	16 1 28·7	3·49	−19 37 14	9·9	B1	−·001	−0·02	...	...
δ Ophiuchi	3·03	16 10 46·7	3·14	− 3 31 14	9·3	K8	−·004	−0·14	·040	25·0
η Draconis	2·89	16 23 3·9	0·80	+61 40 4	8·2	G5	−·004	+0·06	·042	23·8
Antares	1·22	16 25 14·0	3·68	−26 16 57	8·1	M*ap*	−·001	−0·02	·026	38·5
β Herculis	2·81	16 27 17·7	2·58	+21 38 12	7·9	K0	−·008	−0·02	·030	33·3
ζ Herculis	3·00	16 38 43·2	2·26	+31 43 30	6·6	G0	−·038	+0·39	·111	9·0
κ Ophiuchi	3·42	16 54 26·8	2·84	+ 9 28 46	5·7	K0	−·021	−0·01	·028	35·7
δ Herculis	3·16	17 12 14·2	+ 2·46	+24 55 5	− 4·3	A2	−·003	−0·16	·029	34·5
β Draconis	2·99	17 28 53·6	1·35	+52 21 4	2·7	G0	−·003	+0·01	·004	250
α Ophiuchi	2·14	17 31 46·6	2·78	+12 36 30	2·7	A5	+·007	−0·22	·049	20·4
β Ophiuchi	2·94	17 40 6·7	2·96	+ 4 35 40	1·6	K0	−·004	+0·16	·024	41·7
μ Herculis	3·48	17 43 47·7	2·35	+27 45 34	2·2	G5	−·025	−0·74	·111	9·0
δ Urs. Min.	4·44	17 54 8·7	−19·5	+86 36 47	0·5	A0	+·013	+0·05	...	...
γ Draconis	2·42	17 55 1·5	1·39	+51 29 46	+ 0·5	K5	−·002	−0·02	·017	58·8
Vega	0·14	18 34 38·1	2·03	+38 43 10	3·3	A0	+·016	+0·28	·124	8·06
λ Urs. Min.	6·55	18 44 15·5	−75·0	+89 2 12	3·9	M*b*	−·108	+0·01	...	...
β Lyræ	*var*	18 47 34·1	+ 2·21	+33 16 58	+ 4·1	B2*p*	−·001	00	000	...
ζ Aquilæ	3·02	19 2 17·0	2·76	+13 45 40	5·3	A0	−·001	−0·09	·040	25·0
δ Aquilæ	3·44	19 22 4·2	3·02	+ 2 58 41	7·1	F0	+·017	+0·09	·057	17·5
β¹ Cygni	3·24	19 27 58·7	2·42	+27 48 57	7·5	K0*p*	−·001	00	·003	333
γ Aquilæ	2·80	19 43 1·6	2·85	+10 26 47	8·7	K2	+·001	+0·01	·018	55·6
Altair	0·89	19 47 27·9	2·93	+ 8 41 15	9·4	A5	+·036	+0·39	·204	4·90
β Aquilæ	3·90	19 51 58·3	2·95	+ 6 14 9	8·9	K0	+·002	−0·48	·078	12·8
θ Aquilæ	3·37	20 7. 47·8	3·10	− 1 1 28	10·6	A0	+·002	+0·01	·015	66·7
α² Capricorni	3·77	20 14 17·0	3·33	−12 45 25	11·1	K0	+·004	+0·01	000	...
γ Cygni	2·32	20 19 47·2	2·15	+40 2 17	11·5	F8*p*	000	00	000	...
α Cygni	1·33	20 39 46·7	2·04	+45 2 12	12·8	A2*p*	−·001	+0·01	·005	200
ε Cygni	2·64	20 43 27·5	+ 2·43	+33 42 53	+ 13·4	K0	+·028	+0·33	·041	24·4
ζ Cygni	3·40	21 10 2·4	2·55	+29 56 50	14·7	K0	−·001	−0·05	·024	41·7
α Cephei	2·60	21 16 57·4	1·43	+62 17 49	15·2	A5	+·020	+0·05	·083	12·0
ε Pegasi	2·54	21 40 50·7	2·95	+ 9 33 45	16·5	K0	+·001	+0·01	·002	500
α Aquarii	3·19	22 2 17·5	3·08	− 0 39 3	17·5	G0	+·001	00	·009	111
η Pegasi	3·10	22 39 48·6	2·81	+29 51 55	18·8	G0	000	−0·02	000	...
Fomalhaut	1·29	22 53 53·8	3·32	−29 58 59	19·1	A3	+·025	−0·16	·137	7·30
Markab	2·57	23 1 22·3	2·99	+14 50 21	19·4	A0	+·004	−0·04	·038	26·3
γ Piscium	3·85	23 13 38·4	3·11	+ 2 54 38	19·7	K0	+·050	+0·03	·028	35·7
ω Piscium	4·03	23 55 49·0	3·08	+ 6 29 13	19·9	F5	+·010	−0·11	·011	90·9

STARS VISIBLE FROM THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE—*continued.*

		H. M. S.	+ s.	° ′ ″	− ″		s.	″	″	
β Crucis	1·50	12 43 44·0	3·49	−59 19 2	19·7	B1	−·006	−0·02	·008	125
β Centauri	0·86	13 59 0·4	4·22	−60 2 45	17·4	B1	−·004	−0·02	·036	27·8
α Centauri	0·06	14 34 57·9	4·06	−60 33 20	14·9	G0	−·491	+0·72	·758	1·32
α Tri. Aust.	1·88	16 41 26·8	6·34	−68 54 20	6·8	K2	+·004	−0·04	...	...
σ *Octantis*	5·48	19 50 27·1	86· 9	−89 11 23	9·3	F0	+·122	00	...	...
α Pavonis	2·12	20 20 16·8	4·75	−56 57 17	11·4	B3	+·001	−0·08	...	...
α Gruis	2·16	22 3 57·4	3·79	−47 17 27	17·4	B5	+·012	−0·14	...	...

especially distant, and for some few stars no value is available. The last column shows the distance from the Sun corresponding to the parallax in parsecs (*see* p. 65).

Sirius and Procyon have faint companions, Castor, ζ Herculis, γ Virginis and α Centauri are binary stars, ε Hydrae is a multiple system, and of these either the place of the centre of gravity or of the mean star is given.

These tables give Mean places. The position on any day of the year differs from this because of Precession, Nutation, Aberration and Proper Motion. The Mean place with these effects added is called the Apparent place, and for the purposes of navigation and surveying it is the Apparent place that is required.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF POLARIS AT INTERVALS OF 20 DAYS.

	R.A.	Dec.
	h. m. s	° ′ ″
	1 36 88 56	
Jan. 1	110·3	42
Jan. 21	88·5	44
Feb. 10	65·1	43
Mar. 1	46·8	40
Mar. 21	33·4	35
April 10.	29·5	29
April 30.	33·7	23
May 20	46·4	18
June 9	65·0	15
June 29	87·4	13
July 19	111·9	14
	1 38	
Aug. 8	15·0	17
Aug. 28	36·6	22
Sept. 17.	52·6	28
Oct. 7	64·2	35
Oct. 27	67·4	43
Nov. 16	64·3	51
Dec. 6	52·3	57
Dec. 26	35·3	62

Magnitudes.
Betelgeuse 0·2 to 1·5
β Lyræ ...3·4 to 4·1

For Names, *see* p. 74.

The Stellar System.

THE objects of the sky, Sun, Moon, Planets, Stars, appear to us to be fixed on the interior surface of a hemisphere of which the observer is the centre. Actually the various classes of objects are at very different distances. The Moon, our nearest neighbour, is 240,000 miles from us; a distance which light, travelling at the rate of 186,000 miles a second, traverses in less than a second and a half. Of the bodies of the Universe whose distance is known, the farthest is so remote that its light takes over 100,000,000 years to reach us. The nearest star to the Sun is more than eight thousand times as far from it as is the planet Neptune. It is the purpose of modern astronomy to investigate the method of distribution of these bodies in space, their movements and their sizes. Cosmical Physics attempts to deduce their physical nature, and that of cosmical matter in general from the observations of the astronomer, combined with knowledge gained in the laboratory, with the hope of finally elucidating their past and future history. The total number of stars of magnitude 6·0 and brighter, which is sometimes taken as the limit of naked-eye visibility, is about 4,300, of which 3,000 are visible during the year from latitude 60°, but a more generous estimate, formed by including cases when two faint stars close together are seen as one, sets the whole number at 10,000. By the aid of the photographic plate objects are detected and recorded which no eye can see, even with the best optical aid, and from counts on such plates estimates have been made of the number of stars in the Universe. 2,000,000,000 was once assigned as a limit to their number, but this has been much increased by various estimates. From them 50,000 millions may be taken as the possible total number of stars in the galactic system (*v. infra*), though twice that number has been mentioned as a reasoned estimate. The number in the whole of space is incalculable.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSE.

The stars are divided into groups according to their apparent brightness and down to the 9th or 10th magnitude the number of each magnitude is known, all to this order having been catalogued. For fainter stars the numbers have been derived from counts in sample areas. If the Universe is an aggregation of stars in which the individuals of each degree of intrinsic brightness are distributed uniformly throughout an endless space, it can be shown that the number of stars brighter than the 4th magnitude would be about four times as great as the number brighter than the 3rd; the number brighter than the 5th magnitude greater than the number of those brighter than the 4th in the same ratio, and so on indefinitely. When the numbers of stars of different magnitudes obtained by counts are compared it is found that this star-ratio, as it is called, in the case of the brighter stars, approaches but does not attain the theoretical value 3·98, and that the ratio decreases continually as the stars are fainter, until at the 16th magnitude it is only about two. The explanation of this observed fact is that the universe of stars accessible to vision is limited; either there are few or no stars beyond a somewhat indefinite boundary, or we are prevented from seeing them by absorbing material distributed throughout interstellar space.

It is established from counts and measured distances that around our Sun the stars are fairly uniformly distributed at the rate of about one per 10 cubic parsecs. It is obvious that a uniform distribution of this nature cannot go on indefinitely, for, if it did, the background of the firmament would be bright, since in whatever direction we looked we should, in time, come to a star.

To a casual glance it is clear that the stars are not uniformly distributed over the sky, but have a tendency to congregate near the great belt of cloud-like forms which encircle the heavens, known as the Milky Way or Galaxy. Applying the method of sounding by "star ratios" above outlined, it is found that the stars appear to thin out less rapidly as we go out in the plane of the Milky Way than they do in the direction of the galactic poles. The deduction is apparent; the boundaries of the stellar system are more distant in the plane of the Galaxy than they are at the poles. In other words, the stellar system is an extremely flattened organisation, whose general form is, roughly, that of a double convex lens or of a watch. Looking along the galactic plane we find the stars crowding together, as we should expect, since this is the direction of greatest extension, and the Milky Way is therefore largely a depth effect. But examination of its prominent features, the great star-clouds, the irregularities in its form, and the deep rifts in its structure, shows that its appearance is not wholly due to depth, and that the region is the home of bodies and masses other than uniformly distributed stars. This aggregation is known as the Galactic System; it has been called the Stellar Universe, or the Universe, but the name is scarcely well-chosen because, as will be seen below, there are other aggregations which make this system merely a unit in an immense number of such denizens of space.

Statistical study of the distribution of the brighter stars shows that they form a local system that appears to have the same shape in general as the larger system spoken of, but the fundamental planes are slightly inclined one to the other. It was formerly a general belief that the Milky Way surrounded this congregation of stars as a girdle, whether continuous with it or not was an open question, but a modern view supposes the existence of other local systems similar to this one of which our Sun is a member, all lying more or less in the Galactic plane that may be seen as star clouds in the Milky Way. The greatest condensation of stars as we see them occurs in the bright galactic clouds in Sagittarius, while the opposite portion of the Milky Way is a region of low concentration and brilliancy, from which it is inferred that we are not at the centre of the galactic system, but that this is about 50,000 light years from the Sun and is situated in a star cloud seen in Scorpius and Sagitarius (Shapley).

In and around the Milky Way there are irregular nebulae (*see* p. 65) of which the nebula in Orion is one of the most remarkable that are found to be comparatively near objects, and are to be considered as within the Galaxy. There are masses of dark nebulosity that appear as rifts obscuring the stars behind. But besides these there are nebulae of another type that are not seen about our central Galactic plane, though some, it has been suggested, may be hidden by the dark nebulosity, which are thought to be very distant from our Sun, but viewed with a powerful telescope are resolved into spots of light believed to be stars. Such nebulae were called by William Herschel "Island Universes." They are now more often called extra-galactic

THE TWENTY BRIGHTEST STARS.

Star.	Mag.	Light Received.	Spectrum.	Distance in Parsecs.	Luminosity.
*Sirius**	−1·58	100	A	2·70	32
Canopus	−0·86	52	F	200·0	91,000
Vega	0·14	21	A	8·1	59
Capella	0·21	19	G	13·3	150
Arcturus	0·24	19	K	12·5	130
α^1 Centauri	0·33	17	G	1·32	1·3
Rigel	0·34	17	B	167·0	20,000
Procyon*	0·48	15	F	3·21	6·5
Achernar	0·60	13	B	20·4	240
β Centauri	0·86	11	B	27·8	340
Altair	0·89	10	A	4·9	11
Betelgeuse	Var.	10	Ma	58·8	1,500
Aldebaran	1·06	9	K	17·5	112
Spica	1·21	8	B	111·0	4,100
Pollux	1·21	8	K	9·90	32·2
Antares	1·22	8	Mp	38·5	490
Fomalhaut	1·29	7	A	7·30	16·3
Deneb	1·33	7	Ap	200·0	12,000
Regulus	1·34	7	B	17·2	86·7
β Crucis	1·50	6	B	125·0	3,930

TWENTY NEAR STARS.

Star.	Mag.	Spectrum.	Distance in Parsecs.	Absolute Mag.	Luminosity.
α^1 Centauri	0·3	G	1·32	4·7	1·3
Munich I. 15040.	9·7	M	1·86	13·4	0·0005
Wolf 359	13·5	M	2·48	16·5	0·00003
Lalande 21185	7·6	M	2·55	10·6	0·006
Sirius*	−1·6	A	2·70	1·3	31·6
B.D. −12° 4523	9·5	—	2·88	12·2	0·0013
Innes' Star	11·7	—	2·94	14·4	0·0002
Cord. Z. 5*h*. 243	9·2	M	3·15	11·7	0·002
τ Ceti	3·6	K	3·17	6·1	0·363
Procyon*	0·5	F	3·21	3·0	6·46
ϵ Eridani	3·8	K	3·23	6·3	0·32
61 Cygni*	5·6	K	3·33	8·0	0·06
Lacaille 9352*	7·4	M	3·42	9·7	0·013
Struve 2764*	8·8	—	3·48	11·1	0·004
Groombridge 34*	8·1	M	3·55	10·4	0·007
ϵ Indi	4·7	K	3·56	7·0	0·166
Kruger 60*	9·2	M	3·89	11·3	0·003
Van Maanen's	12·3	M	3·92	14·3	0·0002
Lacaille 8760	6·65	M	3·98	8·6	0·034
Altair	0·9	A	4·90	2·4	10·5

The last columns show the light emitted compared with that by our Sun, considered to be of magnitude −26·57 on the stellar scale. α^1 Centauri is the brighter of two bright stars seen as one by naked eye; they have a faint companion, Proxima. α^1, α^2, Crucis, if considered as one star (Mag. 1·2) would have been in the first of above lists. * Brighter component.

nebulae, and being, to some degree, of the same shape as, and bearing other resemblance to our own galactic system, are believed to be similar systems perhaps in course of making. About two millions of these extra-galactic nebulae are visible in the Mount Wilson 100-inch telescope. They appear to be scattered with a tolerable approach to uniformity through space, their average distance apart being something of the order of 2,000,000 light years. The most distant of them is about 140 million light-years from us.

To sum up modern ideas of the Cosmos we consider our Sun as one of millions, perhaps, that make up our local system. This, with other local systems and other bodies, make up the galactic system, which is merely one among millions of such systems that form the Universe.

Attempts have been made to estimate the dimensions of this Universe of stars. Four thousand light years was a former estimate of the diameter of our local system, but a more recent one is of the order of 20,000. The larger diameter of the galaxy is estimated to be more than 200,000 light years; 140 million light years may be taken as the limit of the Universe, but this is considered by some to be much too large.

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 being named by the letters O, B, A, F, G, K, M, N. The stars of the first two classes, O and B, have spectra characteristic of helium and hydrogen. Planetary nebulae, some stars known as Wolf-Rayet, in whose spectrum the chief lines are bright, and the bright stars of Orion generally are in this group. Stars whose spectra range between A and F—it is to be remarked that there is no rigorous line of division between the classes and that there are subclasses and spectra noted as "peculiar"—are white or blue stars, and in their spectra broad 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 late in the group F to G. The characteristic of the spectra of the remaining classes, M (and N), is the existence of a considerable number of flutings, and the stars are orange and red. Antares, Betelgeuse, and α Herculis are notable stars in sub-classes of this type. (*v.* supra.)

STELLAR EVOLUTION.

The early stellar spectroscopists believed that they were investigating the chemistry of the stars and finding the material of which they are composed. It was thought that the hydrogen shown by the spectrum of Sirius would some day change into calcium, which is a leading characteristic of the solar spectrum, and hence that Sirius is in an earlier stage of development than the Sun. The modern view, based on laboratory experiments, is that the spectrum shows the radiative power or, in other words, the surface-temperature of the star, and that the hydrogen lines in the spectrum of Sirius, for instance, do not indicate an excess of that element, but, rather, that the star is at the temperature (10,000° C.) when those lines are prominent. The Sun is at a temperature of 6,000° C., which is known from the fact that light of wave-length 4800 Angstroms is most abundant in its spectrum. This type of spectrum is characteristic of iron. Formerly the theory of stellar evolution was very simple. It was believed that stars began by being very hot and then cooled down, their spectrum changing in type until they arrived at a condition that gave a spectrum of type M and then disappeared. But about the year 1913 a hypothesis was propounded to the effect that in the beginning all stars are of Class M. That they are then bodies of gas of extraordinarily low density, and of low temperature and surface brightness, which contract, grow continually

hotter, and pass through the successive spectral classes towards B, but only the more massive stars can generate enough heat to reach the white hot state required to produce spectra of that class; the others reach their critical density at spectral Class A, F, G, or even K. After this critical point in their contraction is reached the stars begin to fall off in temperature and in surface brightness and pass through the spectral classes in the reverse order until they have again become red stars of Class M. This is a deduction primarily from the fact that the red stars, or stars of type M, whose distance we know and whose actual total luminosity we can therefore deduce, divide into two classes: one of stars of great luminosity, the other of those of small. There are no known red stars intermediate in this respect. The same is true in less degree of stars of adjacent spectral type.

THE SIZE OF THE STARS.

The surface temperature of a star or rate of emission of energy per unit area is known, by help of a certain law, from the colour of the light that is emitted most profusely as shown by its spectrum, and since the intrinsic luminosity is the total outpouring of energy, it is easy to understand that the area of the surface may be deduced, and hence the diameter of the star. Writing generally, the size of the majority of the stars estimated in this way is of the same order as that of our Sun, though some may be 20 times as large, others smaller in the same ratio. The bright red stars, of which there are not many, are giants having diameters 200 times or more that of our Sun. There are a few stars of peculiar quality known as White Dwarfs that are much smaller, but of an amazing density and weight.

The stars are too remote for even the largest to show an appreciable disc in any telescope as do the planets, and obviously the size of a star is not proportional to its brightness as we see it, for this depends on its distance, and also on temperature or other physical condition. It is possible, as suggested above, to deduce the diameter of a star from its spectrum and apparent brightness if its distance is known, but a more direct way of measuring stellar diameters has lately been found by an instrument known as an "interferometer," with which the angular diameters of several of the largest stars have been measured. Since the distances of these stars are known, the following values of the diameters in miles have been deduced, and it is satisfactory that these agree closely with the values derived from consideration of the surface brightness as above outlined :—

α Herculis	346	million miles
Betelgeuse (average)	216	,, ,,
Aldebaran	34	,, ,,
Arcturus	28	,, ,,

Antares has been measured in this way, and is said to be a very large star, but uncertainty in the knowledge of its parallax does not permit a reliable determination of its linear diameter. From measures of Mira Ceti at maximum it was inferred that this star was then at least as large as Betelgeuse. The measures of Betelgeuse itself have shown some variability.

ABSOLUTE MAGNITUDE.

This phrase which is much in use in the astronomy of the present day, implies the luminosity of a star irrespective of its distance, to which reference has already been made. The precise definition of absolute magnitude is that it is the number that expresses, according to the usual system of stellar magnitude, the brightness of the star as it would be if it were at the distance of 10 parsecs (parallax 0″·1). It is clear that if the distance of a star is known, its absolute magnitude can be computed from its apparent, *or* by reversing the formula, if the absolute and the apparent magnitudes are known, the distance of the star can be determined, the numerical relation between M the absolute and m the apparent magnitude, being $M=m+5+5 \log \pi$, where π is the decimal fraction indicating the parallax of the star.

DISTANCE OF THE STARS.

The distance of the stars from us is so immense that its determination is perhaps the most difficult problem of astronomy, and not until comparatively recent years has it been effected in any quantity and with much certainty. The direct method of determination of a star's parallax, as this quantity is called, consists in measuring the minute difference of direction of the star as seen from different points in the Earth's orbit. This is now usually done by photographing the star and its surroundings at appropriate epochs and measuring the change in relative position. A spectroscopic method of finding parallax through the absolute magnitude has been evolved. It has been found that in the spectra of stars the ratio of the intensity of certain pairs of lines is a function of the absolute magnitude of the star. In stars of great luminosity, for example, a certain Calcium line is very strong, whilst a line due to Iron is weak, but in a star which emits less total light the case is reversed. Examining and applying this principle to the spectra of stars whose distance has been found trigonometrically, a table correlating the above characteristic with absolute magnitude has been formed by which the actual luminosity of a star may be inferred, and hence its distance.

The distances of some stars or groups of stars are found by indirect methods such as the following. If by any means it is possible to know the mean parallactic movement (see *Stellar Motion*) of a group of stars the mean parallax or distance of this group 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 distance of the stars. The parallaxes of some binary stars have been found by a computational method assuming a value for their mass (hypothetical parallax).

For some distant objects a method is adopted depending on a peculiar property of a class of stars known as "Cepheid Variables." These stars show very regular fluctuations, coming to maximum at intervals which range from a few hours to several days, and it has been found that the length of this period has a relation to the mean absolute brightness of the star. Those stars which have the longest period are the brightest, and a definite law has been evolved connecting the two elements. These Cepheid Variables are very common in globular star-clusters—the peculiarity was, in fact, first suggested by a number seen in the lesser Magellanic cloud—and by adopting this law it is clear that the great distances of such objects may be known from a simple observation.

large distances a large unit is employed. One of these is the space that light travels through in one year which in miles is 6 followed by 12 zeros; another unit is the *parsec*, or the distance at which the mean radius of the earth's orbit would subtend an angle of 1″ (parallax of one second). This is 3¼ times the light year and is represented roughly by 2 followed by 13 zeros. The kiloparsec as equivalent for 1,000 parsecs and the megaparsec for a million are both now in use. There is also a unit little used called the *Siriometer*, which is equivalent to a million times the distance of the Earth from the Sun.

Within the sphere of 10 parsecs radius about the Sun as centre, there are rather more than a hundred stars whose distance has been measured. It is probable that more than that number remain to be discovered.

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. The seven bright stars of the Great Bear would on this account have formed in prehistoric times a configuration rather different from that seen to-day. Consideration of these proper motions has led to the conclusion that they are in part due to actual movement in space of the stars themselves, but in part to the movement of our own Sun, which causes an apparent motion of the star in the opposite direction, this latter being called the star's parallactic motion. In this way, it has been found fairly conclusively that the Sun, and with it the Earth and planets, is moving through space with a speed of 19·5 kilometres per second towards a point on the celestial sphere not far from the bright star Vega, speaking roughly, for there are differences in the determinations of the position of this point. The Proper Motions of Stars of spectral type F and G are found to be much larger on the whole than those of other types, and it is therefore to be supposed that these classes are nearest to us. It has already been mentioned that our Sun is of this spectral type. By an optical principle known as Doppler's, it is possible to find from certain peculiarities of the lines in its spectrum the rate at which a star is approaching or receding from us. The "line of sight" or "radial" velocities of many stars have been found in this way, but the possibility that such spectral peculiarities may be due to causes other than motion is to be remembered.

THE INTERIOR OF A STAR.

Astronomical physicists explore the interior of a star on the assumption that it is a volume of perfect gas whose molecules are in incessant motion, which constitutes its temperature, and whose pressure, density and temperature conform strictly to a certain relation (Boyle's Law), and on the further assumption that it has adjusted itself to mechanical equilibrium such that the heat at any point within supplies just enough pressure to support the weight of the gas above it. They hence deduce the density and temperature at any point within a star, its mass and radiative quality or luminosity. It is believed that annihilation of its matter is the source of a star's energy, and that as a star grows older its mass lessens. A relation between mass and luminosity found to hold in the case of certain stars for which these qualities are known is thought to hold generally, the more massive stars being the brighter, though a small class of stars of very high density known as "White Dwarfs," of which the best known is the companion to Sirius do not conform.

An alternative hypothesis to that of the perfect gas has lately been proposed.

STAR CLUSTERS AND NEBULÆ.

Among the apparently solitary stars there are found groups of stars gathered close together, some of which may be easily separable into individuals, others that can only be separated by the most powerful telescopes, and objects that appear as unresolvable patches of light; the latter are called nebulæ, and were aptly described by Sir William Herschel as "shining fluid." A short list of the more interesting of these various objects is given herewith.

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

There are nebulæ called planetary that are small, regular in outline, and show a uniform disc. Analogous to these are some which are dark in the centre called annular or ring nebulæ. Beyond this the spectroscope divides the nebulæ into two great classes. The first spectroscopic observation of a nebula, made by Huggins in 1864, showed a spectrum of one bright line only, which indicated that these bodies, or at least some of them, are constituted of glowing gas. Later investigation showed that the spectra of some nebulæ are continuous. The nebulæ with continuous spectrum are called "white" nebulæ, in distinction to those with bright line spectra, which are "green" or gaseous. Photography has brought the means of studying the number and form of these objects in great detail, and it is found that a large proportion of them are of spiral form. They are the extra-galactic nebulæ already spoken of (*see* p. 62). The gaseous green nebulæ are in a small minority, and are generally diffused and irregular in outline and lie mostly in the Milky Way. The smaller, the so-called planetary and stellar nebulæ, do not markedly avoid it as do the spirals which lie in a zone of the sky, roughly at right angles to the Galaxy. Globular star clusters also lie outside the Milky Way, but irregular clusters are within its limits. There are also masses of Dark nebulæ in space which may be the earliest form of matter. Though it is not possible to measure their distances directly, several lines of argument lead to the conclusion that the spiral nebulæ are very far away. The nebulæ have been much studied recently as to their form and total brightness, and a system of classification has been proposed. The hypothesis is put forward that nebulæ of the same class are approximately of the same size, and hence that their relative distances may be inferred. Distance of the order of 250,000 parsecs has been assigned to M 31 and M 33 (see Table) from observation of the Cepheid variables they comprise (see p. 65), and from this their actual size has been deduced. The diameter of M 31 (the Andromeda) is about 13,000 parsecs.

VARIABLE STARS.

Although the stars generally shine with unchanging brightness, there are some among them which are exceptions to this rule, and of these Algol, the star β of the constellation Perseus, is the best known. In general this star is of about the second magnitude, but at regular intervals of something less than 69 hours it fades away to between third and fourth magnitude, remains so for about 20 minutes, and then regains its light. It is considered certain that this is due to partial eclipse by a dark companion that moves in an orbit round the bright star. The whole eclipse occupies about 9½ hours. The approximate times when this star will be at minimum in the months when it is suitably placed for observation are given in the table on page 67. The position of Algol is given by R.A. 3*h.* 4*m.*, Declination 40° 41′ N.

There are variable stars of types other than those like Algol. The Cepheid variables have an average period of about 7 days, and the rise from minimum to maximum takes only about one-third of the whole period, so that the decrease of light is more gradual than the increase. It has been suggested that this may be due to a pulsation or periodic swelling and contraction of the star. A peculiarity of these stars has been mentioned (*see* page 64). Stars of the β Lyræ type pass from minimum to minimum in about 6½ days, but are not of the same brightness at all minima, the alternate being equal. There are variable stars with periods ranging between 30 and 500 days whose difference of brightness during a light-cycle may be as great as 9 or 10 magnitudes. The spectra of most of these long-period variables show bright emission as well as dark absorption lines, and a periodic outflow of incandescent gases and vapours is suggested as the cause of the light variation. Mira Ceti (R.A. 2*h.* 16*m.*, Declination 3° 18′ S.) is the most famous of these. It will probably be at maximum in April of this year, when it will not be visible. Its magnitude at maximum may be anything between 2 and 5, and at minimum, 9 or 10.

There is a group of 8 or 9 stars of a remarkable type known as the U Geminorum which for most of the time are of uniform or nearly uniform magnitude, but undergo periodic outbursts which generally last a few days. The majority of this group are of 11th or 12th magnitude at maximum, though U Geminorum itself is of the 9th, and the mean range in magnitude is about 4½. The outbursts may be said to happen every 20 or 30 days, but this period is frequently much exceeded. SS Cygni is included in this group, though its variation is very erratic. Also there are a few variable stars whose characteristic is the opposite of that of the class just mentioned; they are ordinarily bright, but sometimes become faint without warning and remain so for a year or more, varying very irregularly until they again attain their normal brightness. The star R. Coronæ Borealis, normally of magnitude 6·0, which gives the name to this class, has been observed since the year 1843, and up to the year 1925 forty well-marked minima had been recorded, ranging between magnitudes 7 and 15 in brightness and from 2 months to 12 years in duration. A variable star with the remarkably short period of rather more than an hour and a half has lately been discovered.

NEW OR TEMPORARY STARS.

The phenomena known as "Novae" or "New" Stars can scarcely be classed as variable stars, for the rise to maximum, so far as is known, occurs only once in their history. Generally the Nova appears in the place of a star of faint magnitude which may have blazed out into conflagration, but on the other hand the juxta-position may be merely fortuitous and the phenomenon may be the sudden visibility of a mass of dark nebulous gas which by some means has become igneous. The great brilliancy, which occurs very suddenly, is short-lived, for there follows a rapid fall, and in a few months the object emits, perhaps, 1 per cent. of its light, whilst in a decade it falls to 10th or 12th magnitude or fainter, and in some cases shows a decided variability. About thirty bright stars of this kind visible since the time of Hipparchus 134 B.C. are on record. A list of 13 that have been seen since 1848 will be found in previous issues of this Almanack, together with an account of the changes in the spectrum that have been generally observed.

No convincing reason for these phenomena has yet been given. The speculation has been put forward recently that novae are explosions of white dwarfs, and another that a faint star collects a covering of gaseous inter-stellar matter.

MINIMA OF ALGOL (β PERSEI) IN 1932.

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

These are *approximate* times of the middle of minimum phase.

DOUBLE AND BINARY STARS.

The large majority of stars when looked at through a telescope appear as single points of light of different degrees of brightness and perhaps differing slightly in colour. Some, however, are seen to consist of two points, so close together that the duplicity is shown only by telescopic examination and the measurement of the relative position of the components forms a branch of observational astronomy. This duplicity would happen if one star lay in space immediately behind the other; but there are more double stars than would accrue if this were the only reason, and it is evident that the greater number of double stars are formed by components actually near together, which, it is likely, have a gravitational connection. This idea of connection was not held in early days and Sir Wm. Herschel who, in 1779, was the first to begin their systematic observation, was careful to call these pairs Double Stars, not wishing to imply anything more than nearness, though by that date it had already been suggested that two stars seen near together were actually contiguous and formed a physical system. Twenty years later observed changes in the relative position of the components of some double stars led Herschel to adopt this idea, and he used the word Binary as the name for those known to have physical connection. It is clear that limits of distance must be set, and, in general, a separation between the components of less than about 30 seconds of arc defines a double star. As to the lower limit it is found possible with a large telescope to measure distances between two stars as small as a fifth of a second. There are in the sky 15,000 to 20,000 stars between these limits that have been measured and catalogued. The number is given vaguely for it is being added to continually, a certain private observatory in the North of England, for example, contributing a hundred or more to the list annually. ζ Ursae Majoris (Mizar) the middle of the three stars that form the tail of the Great Bear is considered to be the first double star discovered (1650). Its components of 2nd and 4th magnitude are separated by 15 seconds. It has a companion, Alcor, of 5th magnitude 11 minutes distant that can be seen separately by the naked eye, but this does not come within the definition. Castor and γ Virginis are other bright stars that consist of two components of about the same brightness separated by a few seconds. Sirius and Procyon are very bright stars that each have a very faint star as companion, and between these types there are many other and various combinations of magnitude. Observations of Mizar, extending over 150 years, do not show any change in the relative position of the components, but from similar measures of the other stars mentioned, it is deduced that the twin components are moving round one another in elliptic orbits. In the case of γ Virginis the orbit is completed in about 180 years. Other visual binaries have periods that range from 10 to 250 years, but a method (*see* below) other than direct visual observation reveals the existence of binary stars revolving in orbits in periods that may be a few days or only a few hours.

SPECTROSCOPIC BINARIES.

As mentioned on p. 65, it is possible, from certain peculiarities in a star's spectrum, to deduce the speed with which any star is advancing towards, or receding from, the earth. As a result of their motion around one another, the two components of a binary star will, in general, be respectively advancing towards, and receding from, the earth at different rates, and when both components are bright enough for their spectra to be visible, the spectrum of a binary star shows two distinct sets of lines, which oscillate about their mean position in a period equal to the period of the star. There are many stars of this kind with components so close together that they cannot be seen as two visually, but whose orbit may be determined from observations of their spectrum. Such stars are called Spectroscopic Binaries. One recently discovered, known as Plaskett's star, B.D. 6°1309, has a period of 14·41 days, and is the most massive and brightest star (absolute magnitude) whose elements are known.

Colours of Double Stars.—The components of close double stars that differ little in brightness show little or no contrast in colour. The components of Castor are said to be both yellowish-green by one observer, and by another bright white and pale-white. The components of γ Virginis are both pale-yellow to one observer, silvery white and pale yellow to another. The components of o^2 Eridani of magnitude 9·2 and 10·2 are both blue. Following are some examples in the opposite sense. The stars named are all physically connected and have had their orbits computed—the magnitudes of their components are shown by the figures: η Cassiop, 4·0, 7·6, yellow, purple; ε Hydrae, 3·0, 6·0, yellow, blue; 70 Ophiuchi, 4·5, 6·0, yellow, purple; Procyon, 1, 12, yellow, green; 25 Canum Ven, 5·0, 8·5, white, blue; Sirius, 1, 10, white, yellow.

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

The Solar or Planetary system consists of the Sun, with eight major planets, and minor planets or asteroids, that may be counted by thousands, circulating round it at varying distances in oval-shaped orbits. A moving object discovered in the year 1930 is said to be a ninth major planet (*see* Pluto, p. 71). 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 may be considered to be members of the Solar system, since they move in elongated elliptical orbits of which the Sun is at a focus. It is likely that their light is reflected sunlight, since they become brighter as they approach the Sun, but also that they are partly visible by their own light.

The plane of the Ecliptic in which the Earth moves round the Sun (*see* p. 75) 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 the distances by a certain relation known as Kepler's 3rd law. The squares of the periodic times vary as the cubes of the semi-major axes. Following are given brief notes on each of the bodies which make up the Solar system, with details of their sizes, distances from their primary, and periodic times in tabular form (pp. 73, 74). The time of rotation about its axis, or the length of the day of the planet, is added when this is known.

THE SUN.

The surface of the Sun, seen in a telescope, presents a mottled appearance formed by a darkish background on which small brilliant patches are scattered, the shape of these being such that they have been called alternatively rice-grains or willow leaves. On this surface, or amid the material forming it, black spots appear sporadically, and around them are brilliant streaks called faculae, which are conspicuous when the spots are near the edge of the Sun. Bright and dark streaks unassociated with spots, generally called flocculi, can be seen in the central parts of the disc with a spectrohelioscope. There are also brilliant clouds of calcium vapour pervading the solar surface that are revealed by a device called a spectroheliograph, by which the whole of the Sun's disc may be photographed by the light of any element, and of that element only. Modern views describe the spots as columnar vortices which have a deep-seated origin far below the photosphere, and assume that a sun-spot is a vast tornado in which electrified particles are rapidly whirled, as is proved by the presence of a magnetic field. The spots vary in size and number, and increase and decrease somewhat uniformly in both respects, passing through a maximum about every eleven years. They increase at a rather more rapid rate than they decrease. From measures of their position on the disc and by help of the elements given on page 2 of each month the latitude and longitude (heliographic) of the spots can be computed. It is seldom that spots appear in latitudes greater than 30° from the solar equator, but about the time of spot minimum or rather earlier small spots appear in even more extreme latitudes, and during the succeeding eleven years the spot regions converge towards the solar equator (*Spörer's Law of Zones*), and at time of maximum the spots are largely in solar latitude 12° to 14° N. and S. The periodicity was first noted by Schwabe, of Dessau, in the year 1843 from a comparatively few years' observations, but records of earlier years and a continuous and complete record made subsequently prove the existence of a period of average length of 11⅛ years from maximum to maximum, though there are large variations from this mean as shown by the table below. The prominences (*v. infra*) also show a fluctuation in their activity in a period of the same length, and the form of the solar corona changes with the Sun-spot cycle in a most marked way. Not only this, but there are some terrestrial occurrences that vary in like phase with these solar, which seems to show convincingly a connection, or at any rate a relation, between Sun and Earth (*see* page 76). The Sun rotates on its axis in about 25⅓ days, which is shown by the movement of the spots across the visible disc, but because the Earth has moved in its orbit in that time the period of rotation with respect to the Earth, the Synodic period, as it is called, is 27¼ days, and a spot may therefore be on the visible disc for 13 or 14 days. These are approximate mean values, for the Sun does not rotate as a whole solid body, and the rate of rotation is not the same in all latitudes. A formula derived from the Greenwich record of spots during the period 1878–1923 gives for the time of sidereal rotation in different latitudes:—

	d.	h.		d.	h.
Equator	25	1	Lat. 15°	25	8
Lat. 5°	25	2	,, 20°	25	14
,, 10°	25	5	,, 30°	26	6

These figures refer to both hemispheres of the Sun. The addition of ⅔ days gives approximately the period of rotation with respect to the Earth.

DATES OF SUN-SPOT MAXIMA AND MINIMA.

Maxima.		Minima.	
1805·2	1870·6	1810·6	1878·9
1816·4	1883·9	1823·3	1889·6
1829·9	1894·1	1833·9	1901·6
1837·2	1906·4	1843·5	1913·1
1848·1	1917·7	1856·0	1923·6
1860·1	1927·5	1867·2	

The maximum of which the date is generally given as 1927·5 was not sharply defined, but was shown by a double peak in the curve of spotted area. There was a general decline in the spotted area in 1931. The spots were mainly small, and on some days there were none.

When the intense light of the Sun is shut off by the interposition of the dark body of the Moon in a total solar eclipse, appendages called prominences that are generally described as reddish coloured, but appeared white from

aeroplanes on the occasion of the eclipse of 1927, June 29, are seen projecting from the Sun's edge. These consist of masses of glowing hydrogen gas arising from the chromosphere, being sometimes of remarkable shape and extending to enormous heights, and are occasionally detached from the body of the Sun. It is possible to observe these at times other than when the Sun is eclipsed. 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 of the Sun outside the chromosphere, called the Corona, can only be seen during total eclipses. The lower portion of the corona consists of a pale green light containing hydrogen; the upper is a beautiful mass of silvery white light, in form of feather-like plumes, with dark spaces between, which have been traced from the Sun's edge to a distance as great as twice the Sun's diameter. The corona appears to vary in shape and extension according as the eclipse occurs at the period of maximum or minimum of Sun-spots. At the eclipses of 1929, May 9, and 1930, October 21, it was of intermediate type. Solar eclipses are total only when seen from places on which the shadow of the Moon falls, and an eclipse is seen partial from localities not far from this path of totality, because the change in the observer's position places him out of the cone which envelops both Sun and Moon. There are more solar eclipses than lunar in the proportion of four to three taking the whole earth into account; for any given station the proportion is more than reversed.

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 Sun, but is always at a short distance to the West or to the East of that body. 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 known as Greatest Elongations, and their times and the distances, measured by the angle included between the lines which join the Earth to the Sun and the planet respectively, are given in the third page of each month. The great ellipticity of the orbit of Mercury causes the amount of these Elongations to vary considerably, and they may be as small as 16° or as large as 28°. Eastern elongations, when the planet is seen as an evening star, occur at intervals of about 116 days, as do Western, and the best opportunities of seeing the planet are *before* the Eastern elongations in the spring and after Western elongations in the autumn. This year Mercury is likely to be visible as an evening star in March, and in the morning in the early part of September and at the end of December. 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. (*See* p. 73.)

VENUS.

Venus, which is nearly twice as far from the Sun as Mercury, its distance from the central body being rather more than two-thirds that of the Earth, is almost exactly the same size as our globe. 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 neighbour, the angles of Elongation exceed those of Mercury, and extend to 47°. Writing generally, it is believed that the planets rotate on axes as does the Earth, but this is not known to be the case for the interior planets Mercury and Venus, because of the difficulty in seeing any markings on their surfaces that may be considered permanent. Attempts to discover the rotation period of Venus have shown that it may be about 23 or 24 hours, or 24 days, or 225 days which is the period in which it completes its orbit round the Sun. With this divergence it can scarcely be said that any period is proved. A scheme, practised in America, of photographing through screens of coloured glass (*see* Mars below) applied to this planet leads to the suggestion of an outer covering of cirrus cloud, and markings seen on the photographs taken in ultra-violet light appear to indicate a period of rotation of 30 days. This planet will be brilliant and conspicuous in the evening sky in the first half of this year, and in the morning in the latter half. Her conjunction with Jupiter on Oct. 20 is to be noted. (*See* p. 40).

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, size, 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. It will not be in opposition in 1932, the next occasion of this kind being in 1933, March 1. Though the planet will be well situated for northern observers so far as altitude is concerned, it will not be a favourable opposition as to its distance, its diameter being only 14″ as compared with 25″ in 1924 when it was in opposition in August. Mars, like Mercury and Venus, exhibits phases, but in a much less degree than those planets. Its disc departs from exact circular form, or is gibbous, only to the extent of one-eighth of its diameter. The other superior planets are too far away to show very appreciable phase, though traces of it are sometimes to be detected in the disc of Jupiter.

Unlike Mercury and Venus, Mars exhibits many well-defined markings, which enable its rotation period to be well ascertained. There are white spots at the poles of rotation that appear to be snow, or some material that melts, since they dwindle, or even disappear in the Martian summers. The remainder of the surface of the disc is made up of dark bluish-grey areas that were at one time thought to be water but are now regarded as regions covered with vegetation and extensive areas of ruddy or orange hue, largely in the northern hemisphere, that may be of the nature of sand or rock. These markings may be considered permanent, though they suffer small changes apparently due to cloud formation above them. Among these markings are some of such dimensions that they may be properly called "canals," but certain fine, straight markings seen by some observers, but not by others, have received this name, which is certainly unfortunate, as it has been taken to imply that they are of manual construction, but for this there is no sufficient evidence or proof. The possibility of communication with Mars, which in some minds has been strengthened by the advent of wireless telegraphy, is fantastic.

A method of investigating the surfaces of the planets was evolved a few years ago by photographing through "colour filters." The light before it reaches the plate, which is of suitable sensibility, passes through a coloured screen that absorbs the component rays of certain wave-length so that one colour only affects the plate. The moon, the planets and terrestrial landscapes have been photographed in this way, and comparison of the various results has suggested an interpretation. In the case of Mars the telescopic features as described above come out very strongly in red light, but fade away as the colours approach the violet end of the spectrum except that the white polar cap increases in strength, all of which is interpreted as showing that Mars has an atmosphere of considerable depth and obscuring power, sporadically cloud-bearing, and that the white polar spot is an atmospheric phenomenon. The question of an atmosphere on Mars has for long been a matter of discussion, and to this these experiments form a valuable contribution, though they may not supply a final answer. The two satellites of Mars, Phobos and Deimos, were discovered by Asaph Hall in 1877. Their names were adopted by the discoverer on the suggestion of H. G. Madan, the science master at Eton.

MINOR PLANETS.

Between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter there are a large number of small planets, and every year considerable additions are made to the list, a hundred and sixty-two having been found in the year 1930. At present the total is about two thousand, more than a thousand being on the "permanent" list as fully investigated. There may still be thousands awaiting detection. The four largest, found in the early years of the 19th century, are—Ceres, 485 miles; Pallas, 304 miles; Juno, 118 miles; and Vesta, 243 miles in diameter. Some of them are perhaps nothing more than great masses of rock flying round the Sun.

The periodic times of their revolutions vary considerably, and an average may be taken as 1,600 days, or 4½ years. Some of the orbits are very oval, and the inclination of their planes to the Ecliptic has considerably different values. The inclination of Pallas is 35°, whilst that of Juno is only 13°. One of these small bodies, Eros, approaches very near to the Earth at some oppositions, which affords a good opportunity for determining the solar parallax. An opposition of this kind occurred early in the year 1931, when the minimum distance was about 16 million miles.

JUPITER.

The next planet in order from the Sun, Jupiter, is the largest in the system, and has a diameter eleven times that of the Earth. Its density, however, is only ¼th that of the latter. On viewing Jupiter through a telescope it will be seen that the disc is not circular, but its form, an oblate spheroid, is believed to be due to the rapid axial rotation, which causes a flattening at the poles and bulging outwards at the equator. The same effect is produced on all the planets in more or less degree.

Jupiter has four principal satellites about the same size as our moon, or 50 per cent. larger, which were the first celestial objects discovered with the telescope, Galileo having observed them in the year 1610. Simon Marius, however, claimed to be their independent discoverer. It has also five much fainter satellites which are far beyond the powers of small telescopes. One of them was discovered with the 36 inch refractor at the Lick Observatory in 1892. The remaining four, which are extremely faint, were detected by means of photography and may be regarded as among the most difficult to see of celestial objects.

The characteristic surface features of Jupiter are the bright zones separated by dark belts to both of which the names Equatorial, Tropical and Temperate apply in analogy with the zones on the Earth. Examined by telescope these are found to be full of detail and markings which, though they may be atmospheric, are largely permanent but undergo changes. Of these the best known is the Great Red Spot and its surroundings situated on the southern edge of the south Equatorial Belt. There are records of an observation of a spot by Hooke in 1664 which may have been an early appearance of this; 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, and in 1878 it came under general observation. A curious bay or hollow in the above-named belt was noted by Schwabe in 1831, and is still seen. The mean rotation period of this object and of the red spot near it has been found to be $9h.\ 55m.\ 37s.$

The rate of rotation of the planet is found by taking transits of spots or, in other words, by noting the exact times when markings are on the central meridian, and differences in the times given by different markings is a matter of interest. During the apparition of 1929–30 a long group of dark spots appeared at the south edge of Jupiter's North Temperate Belt, which gave the remarkably small rotation period $9h.\ 49¼m.$, which is less than that of the fast-moving Equator (*see* below). This is the third occasion on which rapidly-moving dark spots have been detected in that latitude of the planet, the others having been in 1880 ($9h.\ 48m.$, Denning) and in 1891 ($9h.\ 49m.$, Barnard, Hough). On the other hand, an observer in the early part of 1931 found a dark hump on the S. edge of the S. Equatorial Belt with the abnormally long period of $9h.\ 59m.$ Apart from such unusual cases the surface of Jupiter, like the Sun, does not rotate as a whole, but individual zones of latitude appear to move at different rates. 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 $9h.\ 50m.\ 30{\cdot}0s.$ System II. applies to the Temperate Zones, and in this the time of rotation is $9h.\ 55m.\ 40{\cdot}63s.$

SATURN.

The sixth major planet in order from the Sun is unique in appearance because of its encircling ring-system, which renders it magnificent as a spectacle and an interesting object for telescopic observation. The system consists of two bright rings and an inner dusky ring through which the body of the planet can be seen. A marking on the outer ring known as Encke's division is sometimes seen, but it is doubtful whether this is a real separation. The rings appear to be flat annular discs of extreme thinness, in the same plane which is inclined 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. Belts like those on Jupiter, but of not so pronounced a character, are seen on Saturn. Photographs of this planet, taken by ultra-violet light show a wide dark belt near the equator which may or may not be an extension of the dusky ring. Saturn shows a bulging at equator, the ratio of the polar to the equatorial diameter being as 13½ to 15, an eccentricity of the ring with respect to the Ball has been suspected.

Saturn has ten satellites, situated outside the rings; some of the former 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 nearly the same size as our satellite.

Titan was discovered by Huyghens in 1655, Tethys, Dione, Rhea and Iapetus (*see* table p. 73) by J. D. Cassini towards the end of the 17th century. Sir Wm. Herschel discovered Mimas and Enceladus in 1789, and Hyperion was observed for the first time, almost simultaneously by Bond and Lassell, in September 1848. The most distant, Phœbe, which was first seen in 1898 (photographically by W. H. Pickering), moves in its orbit in retrograde direction like the two exterior satellites of Jupiter, VIII. and IX. Themis, which is called the tenth satellite, though it appears not to be the farthest from Saturn, has been observed once only since its discovery in 1900, and its reality is doubtful.

URANUS.

This planet, discovered by William Herschel at Bath in 1781, is only just visible to the naked eye. It will be in the evening sky in the early months of 1932 and at the end of the year, being in opposition on October 14. In a telescop, Uranus is distinguished from the stars around by its disc, which is obvious though less than 4″ in diameter, and by the quality of its light, which is less piercing than that of the stars. The two outer and brighter of its four satellites were discovered by Wm. Herschel in 1787; the two inner by Lassell in 1851. Their names, Ariel and Umbriel, were taken from Pope's "Rape of the Lock." A hundred years ago it was thought to have six satellites, neighbouring stars having been mistaken for attendants. All four move in a plane which is inclined 82° to the plane of the ecliptic and in that plane they move retrograde, or in the opposite sense to the revolution of the planets round the Sun. If, however, the plane of their movement is regarded as inclined 98° to the plane of the ecliptic, their revolution may be considered direct. It is generally supposed that the plane in which the satellites move is that of the planet's Equator. A period of rotation has been determined both by spectroscopic observation and from variations of light of the planet, the value, 10¾ hours, being sensibly the same in the two cases.

NEPTUNE.

This planet is a telescopic object of about the 8th magnitude that was discovered in September 1846, as the result of mathematical deduction from irregularities shown by the observed positions of Uranus. Its single satellite, which was discovered by Lassell in October of the same year, moves in a plane inclined 35° to the plane of the Ecliptic in a retrograde direction like the satellites of Uranus. A period of axial rotation of the planet of 7¾ hours has been inferred from variability of its light, and another of twice that length from spectroscopic observations, which is adopted. Triton has been suggested as the name of Neptune's satellite, but is not generally used.

PLUTO.

The late Percival Lowell, from a study of the outstanding errors of the orbit of Uranus, predicted the path and mass of a planet that moves in an orbit outside that of Neptune, and in the early months of 1930 a series of plates taken and examined at the Lowell Observatory showed a moving object not far from the position it should have had to accord with Lowell's prediction, but fainter than the object Lowell hoped to find. The first orbit computed was a very eccentric ellipse with period of 3,000 years, and the idea came to many that the object was a comet. The photographic plates of many observatories were scanned in the hope of finding images in former years, and these were found (Uccle, 1927; Mount Wilson, 1919; Yerkes, 1921 and 1927; Königstuhl, 1914). These images have sufficed to prove that Pluto's orbit is not much more eccentric than that of Mercury. The outstanding difficulty is to make estimates of its mass and size on which we may rely. The observed errors of Neptune's orbit are said to give definite evidence of Pluto's attraction, and that its mass is comparable with that of the Earth, but on this point there is not universal agreement. It is doubtful whether a measurable disc can be seen, but from its magnitude and distance it is estimated to be at least as large as Mars, and perhaps as large as the Earth. It shows no cometary appearance in the telescope. The period is 248 years. The distance from the Sun at aphelion is nearly 50 astronomical units and at perihelion 29·6 such units, so that it is just within the orbit of Neptune. The body moves in a plane inclined 17° to the ecliptic. The orbit is said to be so similar to that predicted by Lowell that the resemblance cannot be due to accident.

Assuming it to be a major planet, the name Pluto has been accepted by the Trustees of the Lowell Observatory. This was proposed by Miss Venetia Burney, of Oxford, aged 11, a great-niece of Mr. Madan, already mentioned (*see* Mars).

THE MOON.

Neither Mercury nor Venus, so far as is known, has a satellite: the one satellite of the Earth is the Moon, which is quite familiar to us. The mean distance of the Moon from the Earth is about 239,000 miles—near enough for us to get a more complete knowledge of its surface conditions than we can of any other member of the Solar system. Only one side of the Moon is seen from the earth, but every region of the Moon is presented to the Sun in turn, and neglecting hypotheses as to the possible existence of a lunar atmosphere and its effects, it seems likely that there are rather remarkable changes of temperature: in the lunar day of half a month it must be heated to an extreme degree, and in the other half subjected to cold equal to that of interstellar space. Her diameter is rather more than 2,160 miles. Her rate of motion through the firmament is 13° 10′ 35″ per day, which implies that she travels over a space slightly exceeding her own diameter in one hour. The average time from a New Moon to the next is *29d. 12h. 44m. 3s.*, but individual cases may range 6 hours and more on either side of this

(see also p. 74). When seen through a telescope the surface of the Moon presents many objects of great beauty and interest. A small instrument will show the chief "seas," plains, mountain ranges, ring-plains, and crater-pits. The question as to the origin of these formations, whether they may have been caused by volcanic action, or, on the other hand, by the impact of meteors, forms an interesting subject for discussion. (*See* p. 36.) The material of which the Moon is composed is probably the same as that of the Earth.

When the Earth passes between the Sun and Moon, the Earth's shadow sweeps across the Moon and causes a lunar eclipse, which may be either total or partial as in the case of solar eclipses, but there is the difference that the phase of a lunar eclipse is seen the same from all places where the Moon is above the horizon at the time. Solar eclipses can take place only at New Moon, and lunar eclipses only at Full Moon. (*See* p. 69.)

The Full Moon which occurs near the Autumnal Equinox rises at nearly the same time, about sunset, on several consecutive evenings. Because in earlier times it was thought that this was specially ordained to facilitate the ingathering of the crops the phenomenon was called the Harvest Moon. The Full Moon which follows is called the Hunter's Moon.

A FEW OF THE CHIEF LUNAR FORMATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMETS.

Comets that revolve in elliptical orbits round the Sun as focus, and return to view at periodic intervals, may be considered members of the solar system. The periods that have been confirmed by returns range from 3⅓ to nearly 80 years, whilst a few other computed orbits show periods as large as a million years. Other comets move in parabolic courses and apparently do not repeat their visits to the Sun.

Those that revolve in periods from 3⅓ to 9 years are specially numerous. Their paths extend outward to the region of Jupiter's orbit, and from this circumstance they are termed Jovian comets.

Encke's comet, which returns unfailingly every 3⅓ years, and was due at perihelion on June 3, 1931, was observed on June 14 and subsequently. The periodic comet Neujmin, with period 17½ years, whose return was expected, was observed in September, some months after perihelion passage. Two unexpected comets were discovered during 1931 (up to Oct. 1), neither of which appears to be periodic. One was unusually bright, being observed telescopically in the morning twilight, but did not make a spectacle for general view.

An unusually large number of periodic comets are computed to return to perihelion in 1932. The list is subjoined with, in each case, the month of perihelion passage. These are to be considered as approximate only, for several of the orbits are in course of re-calculation, and more precise information will be found in the publications of the British Astronomical Association—Schorr (Jan.); Grigg-Skellerup (May); Neujmin

No.	Epoch 1923.	Radiant Point. R.A.	Radiant Point. Dec.	Name of Shower.
		°	°	
1	January 2—4 ...	230	+53	Quadrantids.
2	January 25	331	+56	ζ Cepheids.
3	Feb. 10—13	147	−11	α Hydrids.
4	Feb. 19—Mar. 1	155	+14	α Leonids.
5	March 1—4	166	+ 4	γ Leonids.
6	March 11—12 ...	218	+12	ζ Boötids.
7	March 18—27 ...	161	+58	β Ursids.
8	April 7—22	210	−10	α Virginids.
9	April 12—26.....	220	+13	ζ Boötids.
10	April 20—22.....	271	+33	Lyrids.
11	May 1—6	338	− 2	γ Aquarids.
12	May 18—June 10.	228	+7	β Libraids.
13	May 29—June 1	353	+39	ι Andromedids.
14	May—June	232	+32	θ Coronids.
15	June 2—10	253	+22	α Scorpiids.
16	June 10—17	285	+23	β Cygnids.
17	June 27—30.....	228	+58	ι Draconids.
18	June 27—30.....	245	+64	η Draconids.
19	July 7—11	343	+12	α Pegasids.
20	July 19—Aug. 10	303	−10	α Capricornids.
21	July 25—30	339	−11	δ Aquarids.
22	August 10—12...	45	+57	Perseids.
23	August 20—25...	291	+60	o Draconids.
24	Aug. 21—Sept. 2	262	+63	ζ Draconids.
25	September 6—16	61	+36	ε Perseids.
26	September 4—14	348	+2	γ Piscids.
27	Sept. 19—30.....	333	+57	ζ Cepheids.
28	October 1—4	314	+79	κ Cepheids.
29	October 9	262	+55	β Draconids.
30	October 11—15...	87	+42	β Aurigids.
31	October 14—21..	33	+19	α Arietids.
32	October 17—24...	92	+15	Orionids.
33	Oct. 20—Nov. 1...	42	+21	ε Arietids.
34	Oct. 30—Nov. 14	55	+14	ε Taurids.
35	Nov. 1—10	61	+34	ε Perseids.
36	Nov. 13—15	150	+23	Leonids.
37	Nov. 14—25	64	+22	κ Taurids.
38	Nov. 17—23	25	+43	Andromedids.
39	Nov. 25—Dec. 4	155	+39	μ Ursids Maj.
40	Dec. 8—14.....	111	+33	Geminids.
41	Dec. 18—21	161	+58	β Ursids Maj.
42	Dec. 18—22	218	+76	β Ursids Min.
43	Dec. 18—28	194	+68	κ Draconids.
44	Dec. 25—31	103	+34	θ Geminids.

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	11	5,850	0	7	39
Deimos	12	14,650	1	6	18
Jupiter.					
V. Unnamed	15	112,500	0	11	57½
I. Io	5½	261,000	1	18	27½
II. Europa	5½	415,000	3	13	13½
III. Ganymede	5	664,000	7	3	42½
IV. Callisto	6	1,167,000	16	16	32
VI. Unnamed	14	7,110,000	250	14	40
VII. Unnamed	17½	7,390,000	260	1	24
VIII. Unnamed	17	14,940,000	738	21	36
IX. Unnamed	18½	14,940,000	745	0	0
Saturn.					
Mimas	12	117,000	0	22	37
Enceladus	12	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	8½	771,000	15	22	41
Themis (*see* p. 71)	17	906,000	20	20	24
Hyperion	15	934,000	21	6	39
Iapetus	11	2,225,000	79	7	54
Phœbe	14	8,000,000	546	12	0
Uranus.					
Ariel	16	120,000	2	12	29
Umbriel	16½	167,000	4	3	28
Titania	14½	273,000	8	16	56
Oberon	14½	365,000	13	11	7
Neptune.					
(Triton)	13	221,500	5	21	3

APPARENT DIMENSIONS OF SATURN'S RING, 1932.

Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.
	"	"		"	"		"	"		"	"
Jan. 12	34·29	+12·59	April 17	37·29	+12·41	July 22	41·90	+14·67	Oct. 26	37·63	+13·85
Feb. 13	34·48	+12·47	May 19	39·33	+12 9	Aug. 23	41·32	+15·01	Nov. 27	35·84	+12·82
Mar. 16	35·57	+12·26	June 20	41·10	+13·8	Sept. 24	39·67	+14·67	Dec. 29	34·70	+11·80

This table gives the angular dimensions of the outer limit of Saturn's outer Ring as seen from the Earth. The + sign shows that the North side of the Ring is presented to the Earth throughout the year.

ILLUMINATED PORTIONS OF THE DISCS OF MERCURY AND VENUS, 1932.

Date.	Mercury.	Venus.	Date.	Mercury.	Venus.	Date.	Mercury.	Venus.	Date.	Mercury.	Venus.
Jan. 11	0·634	0·863	April 10	0·003	0·560	July 9	0·628	0·037	Oct. 7	0·987	0·641
Feb. 10	0·943	0·789	May 10	0·444	0·379	Aug. 8	0·119	0·299	Nov. 6	0·792	0·751
Mar. 11	0·879	0·690	June 9	0·977	0·118	Sept. 7	0·596	0·498	Dec. 6	0·010	0·837

When the above numbers are less than 0·500 the planet is *horned*, when greater than 0·500 it is *gibbous* until unity is reached, when it is full.

1927 I (June); Wolf's 2nd periodic (July); Borrelly (Aug.); Kopff (Aug.); Brooks (2) (Oct.); Tempel 1866 I (Nov.); Faye (Dec.).

There are other families of comets, none so numerous as the Jovian, named respectively from the planets Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, for a reason similar to that given above. Neujmin's comet that returned in 1931 belongs to the Saturnian family, while the comet of the November meteors (Tempel) belongs to the Uranian.

METEORS.

Another class of objects belonging to the Solar system are the meteoric streams, which give rise to occasional showers of meteors, falling stars, or fireballs, and are all the same class of object, the distinction being only one of size. They are visible in varying number on every night of the year, and are sometimes so abundant as to form striking phenomena. There is some reason for the supposition that meteor swarms are the remains of disrupted comets, and that Tempel's comet, that will return to perihelion perhaps at the end of 1932, is the parent of the Leonid meteors. A considerable display occurred on October 9, 1926, and a smaller one on Oct. 9, 1927, from a radiant at 262° + 55° in Draco, which appear to have been derived from Giacobini's comet of 1900, that passed its perihelion on December 11, 1926, and has a period of about 6½ years. Its next return will therefore be in 1933, and meteors of the stream may be seen this year as they appear to be distributed over a considerable arc of the orbit. Fireballs form a very important branch of meteoric astronomy. These objects make their appearance at all times of the year, and are usually seen casually by persons not looking for meteors or acquainted with the requirements of observation in regard to the phenomena, with the result they are often imperfectly described, which makes computation of their real paths not practicable. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon of January 17, 1931, in semi-daylight, a very brilliant fireball was seen mainly from the west of England but also from places as far east as Aldershot, which was found from the observations, of which there were many, to have begun its luminous flight at a point 85 miles above Pontypool and to have ended it 21 miles above a point in the Atlantic Ocean 46 miles west of Trevose Head, Cornwall, having traversed 168 miles at the rate of 21 miles a second. If it was not already vaporised it would have fallen into the ocean 62 miles west of St. Just.

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

This phenomenon may be considered more terrestrial than celestial. It sometimes happens that an unusual luminosity is seen in the northern sky in the form of streamers, arches, and condensations. This is regarded as showing the outer limit of our atmosphere, and its height has been

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Orb.	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, 000	333,432	25 12 0
Mercury ☿	0·39	36·0	0 88	116	7 0	3,000	0·04	88 — —?
Venus ♀ ...	0·72	67·2	0 225	584	3 24	7,600	0·83	(See p. 69)
Earth ⊕ ...	1·00	92·9	1 0	—	0 0	7,927eq.	1·00	23 56
Mars ♂.....	1·52	141·5	1 322	780	1 51	4,200	0·11	24 37½
Jupiter ♃ .	5·20	483·3	11 314	399	1 19	88,700eq.	318	9 50
						82,800 *p.*		9 56
Saturn ♄ ...	9·54	886·1	29 167	378	2 30	75,100eq.	95	10 14½
						67,200 *p.*		10 38
Uranus ♅...	19·19	1,782·8	84 6	370	0 46	30,900	15	10 49
Neptune ♆	30·07	2,793·5	164 280	367½	1 47	33,000	17	15 40?

determined by means of simultaneous photographs taken from two or more stations 20 to 60 miles apart. It is found that very few auroræ are below 50 miles high, and above that level the number increases rapidly, the most frequent height being at about 63 and 66 miles. Above 66 miles the number gradually diminishes, but some have been measured as high as 400 miles. It is suggested that the aurora is due to electrical discharge caused by charged particles shot into the earth's atmosphere from the Sun. An auroral display generally happens about the time of the occurrence of a terrestial magnetic storm (*see* p. 76). There is some evidence of a tendency for a display to be repeated after an interval of 27 days, which is the period of rotation of the Sun with respect to the earth, and they are more frequent at times of sun-spot maximum. A prominent line in the green in the spectrum of the aurora has given rise to much study and has lately been shown by laboratory experiment to be due to a mixture of oxygen and helium bombarded by high-speed electrified particles, but as this line has been found to be present in the light from the night-sky in non-polar regions when no aurora is visible it may be that this line is not directly connected with the phenomenon.

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT.

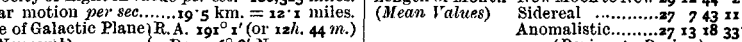
This is an appearance whose cause is not completely understood, to be seen only from places distant from towns and cities where the air is free from smoke and the darkness of the sky is not affected by the glare from artificial lights. At such places in northern latitudes it shows, when the moon is absent, as a cone of faint light stretching up slantingly from the Sun before sunrise in the autumn months and after sunset in Spring. From high elevations in the tropics it may be seen throughout the year. A distinction is sometimes made between this and the Zodiacal Band which is an even fainter phenomenon and a prolongation of the Zodiacal Light. This is said to extend entirely across the sky, forming a complete ring, and there is at the point exactly opposite to the Sun a patch, a few degrees in diameter, of slightly brighter luminosity called the "Gegenschein" or "counter glow." The Zodiacal Light has been said to be a mere atmospheric effect, but this is inconsistent with some of the chief features of its appearance. It may be the manifestation of a widely scattered appendage of the Sun or sunlight reflected from a vast concourse of meteoric systems.

Alternative names of stars (see pages 60, 61)—Polaris = α Ursae Minoris; Aldebaran = α Tauri; Rigel = β Orionis; Capella = α Aurigae; 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 Boötis; Antares = α Scorpii; Vega = α Lyrae; Fomalhaut = α Piscis Australis; Altair = α Aquilae; Markab = α Pegasi; Achernar = α Eridani; Canopus = α Argûs; Mizar = ζ Ursae Majoris.

ASTRONOMICAL CONSTANTS.

Solar Parallax	8·80″	Solar Apex (*Boss*)	R.A. 270° Dec. 34° N.
Precession for the year 1932	50·264	Length of Year (*In Mean Solar Days*)	Tropical ..... 365·24220
Constant of Nutation	9·21		Sidereal..... 365·25636
Constant of Aberration	20·47		Anomalistic..... 365·25964
Mean Obliquity of Ecliptic (1932)	23° 26′ 53·27″		(*Perihelion to Perihelion.*)
Moon's Eq. Hor. Parallax	57′ 2·70″		Eclipse ..... 346·6200
Earth's Orbital speed *per sec.*	18·496 miles.		*d. h. m. s.*
Velocity of Light in vacuo *per sec.*	186,325 miles.	Length of Month (*Mean Values*)	New Moon to New 29 12 44 2·8
Solar motion *per sec.*	19·5 km. = 12·1 miles.		Sidereal ..... 27 7 43 11·5
Pole of Galactic Plane (*Newcomb*)	R.A. 191° 1′ (or 12*h.* 44 *m.*) Dec. 26° 8′ N.		Anomalistic..... 27 13 18 33·1 (*Perigee to Perigee*)

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 the period of moonlight and sunlight during the twelve hours from 18*h.* to 6*h.* These small diagrams have four divisions, each representing three hours, and a division is left unblacked if the moon or the sun is above the horizon for at least half of the period it represents. The diagrams for the greater part of the year



THE shape of our Earth is that of an oblate spheroid, or a solid of revolution whose meridian sections are ellipses not differing much from circles, whilst the sections at right angles to these are circles. The length of the Polar axis, according to a recently accepted determination (Hayford) is 7,900·0 miles and the diameter of the Equatorial circle 7,926·7 miles. The suggestion has been made that the Equator is not an exact circle, but the supposed deviation from circularity was small, and the fact has not been proved. The mean density of the Earth is 5·5 times that of water. The Earth moves round the Sun in a plane which passes through the Sun's centre, or, to write with more precision, the centre of gravity of the Earth and Moon moves in this plane, and both revolve round the centre of gravity but not precisely in the plane. 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. At some time of the year the Sun is high above the Equator in mid-latitudes both north and south, and not only does the high altitude make the days longer, but the Sun's rays fall more directly on the Earth's surface and make it hotter. The periods of Summer and Winter are opposed in the two hemispheres, the time of Summer in the Northern coinciding with Winter in the Southern, and *vice versâ*. Since the axis of the Earth is inclined always in the same direction, the line of intersection of the Equator with the Ecliptic moves parallel to itself as the Earth travels round the Sun (approximately). The instants when this line passes through the Sun are called the Equinoxes. The Sun and Earth are surrounded on all sides by the stars, and because the Earth moves round the Sun, the latter changes its position with respect to the stars during the year, and different sets of stars are seen in the sky at midnight in Summer and Winter. The average velocity of the Earth in its orbit is 18½ miles a second, and it moves more slowly in July than in January. It makes a complete rotation on its axis in about 23 hours 56 minutes of mean time, which is the sidereal day. Because of the movement of the Earth in its orbit the length of the solar day is more than this by about four minutes (*see* pp. 57, 77). It has been shown almost conclusively in recent years that the axis of rotation is not a fixed line in the Earth, but that its extremity, or the North Pole of the Earth, moves in a curve, roughly spiral, about the pole of figure as centre at a distance of a few feet from it.

THE TIDES.

The Tides of the Ocean are rightly attributed to the attractive influence of the Moon on the Oceans, modified by a similar influence of the Sun, which is less in amount because of the much greater distance of the attracting body. If the Earth were a globe uniformly covered with water it would be possible to account for the observed phenomena and predict them by simple mathematical consideration of these attractive influences, but these are very greatly modified by the land formations of our globe, and the prediction of the tides for any port depends mainly on the results of observation. A series of observed times and heights of the tide having been compiled and analysed, the analysis will show that the complete tidal movement can be represented by the combination of a series of periodic terms, and if these terms are each carried forward to some future date their recombination will give the predicted tide. Taking the mean sea-level as datum, writing generally, at any place high water occurs twice in every 24 hours, the interval between successive happenings being 12 hrs. 25 mins. High water is at its highest (springs) at or near New and Full Moon, whilst low water falls an equal amount below at those times. At or near the time of the first and last quarters of the Moon (neaps) the high water rises only about half as much above the mean level as it does at springs, and the low water falls about half as little below it. These phenomena do not usually coincide exactly with the times of these phases of the Moon, but occur later, the interval being known as the *age* of the tide—thus, at London Bridge, the highest or spring tide occurs 2½ days after New or Full Moon, and the neap tide is similarly delayed. The difference of height of spring and neap tides is the most apparent of the periodic differences which make up the whole tidal variation. Besides this there are differences due to the varying distance of the Moon from the Earth, and when the Moon is at or near perigee at New or Full the tide is specially high. There is a slight difference in the heights of the spring tide at New and Full Moon, and also in the height of the neap tide at the respective quarters, but these and other small periodicities are not appreciably noticeable at some ports. The mean level of the sea remains practically constant, but small changes have been detected which may be assigned to various causes.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

The best known manifestation of this phenomenon 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 is not, except in particular cases, 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. Lines of equal magnetic declination run across the British Isles in directions approximately parallel to that of a line from Land's End to Edinburgh. Along a line joining Cambridge to Littlehampton, the declination (West) is, approximately, the same as at Abinger. At Dover it is now rather more than a degree less; from Newcastle to Plymouth it is nearly 1½° greater, and along a slightly curved line from Killarney to the island of Lewis the west declination is 5° greater than at Abinger. There are two points of convergence on the globe known as the Magnetic Poles. At these points a freely suspended magnetic needle would stand vertically. The evidence available shows little, if any, recent movement of the North Magnetic Pole, whose position inferred from the Admiralty Chart of equal declination of 1927 is lat. 71°, long. 96° W., which is almost the same as found by Ross in 1831. There is some suggestion of eastward movement of the South Magnetic Pole, whose position in 1927 was lat. 73° S., long. 158° E. A scientific exploration of polar regions is being made this year, which may supply information on this point. The magnetic declination at any

place changes gradually year by year. That the compass needle does not in general point true north and south, but that it is inclined a certain amount east or west, and that the amount varies with the locality, was recognised among western nations by the end of the 15th century, Columbus being credited with the discovery. The Dip or inclination to the horizon was first noticed by Hartmann, of Nuremberg, in 1544, and was measured by Norman, of London, in 1576. That there is a continual change in the magnetic declination was discovered by Gellibrand in 1634.

Magnetic Declination at London.

Year.	°	′	
1580	11	15	East.
1665	1	30	West.
1765	20	0	West.
1800	24	0	West.

In 1819 the westerly declination at Greenwich was about 24° 25′, which was probably its maximum. The needle has been since moving slowly eastward at that place, and in the year 1925 the declination (mean) was observed to be 13° 10·0′ west. The work of recording earth-magnetism was then transferred from the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, to Abinger near Dorking in Surrey. The values of the elements there found in successive years are given in the following table :—

Year.	Dec.	H.F.	V.F.	Dip.
	° ′			° ′
1925	13 22·7 W.	·1860	·42946	66 35·1
1927	12 58·4	·18575	·42932	66 36·2
1929	12 35·8	·18555	·42918	66 37·2
1930	12 24·6	·18542	·42924	66 38·2
1931	12 13·5	·18530	·42930	66 39·2
1932	12 2·5 W.	...	...	...

The values for 1931 are to be taken as provisional, and the declination given for 1932 is inferred only. V.F. signifies vertical force.

The mean differences, Abinger *minus* Greenwich, for Dec. H.F. and Dip. are found to be—

1925	+ 12·8′	+ ·00183	− 16·2′
1931	+ 13·7′	+ ·00170	− 16·0′

The daily movement in declination of the needle at Abinger is 2 or 3 per cent. less in amount than that at Greenwich.

The declination varies during the 24 hours, for the needle makes a small excursion in the morning from East to West, and returns, the range at Greenwich being about 12′ in summer and 7′ in winter. The needle occupies its mean position in the morning about 10*h*., and again about 18*h*., throughout the year. It reaches its most westerly position about 14*h*., and its most easterly position during the night or early morning at a time which varies during the year. The inclination or dip also varies in a similar manner to the declination. Since these changes of the magnetic elements are greater during the hours of daylight than in the night, are much greater in summer than in winter, and are evidently affected by changes in the solar activity—for the daily range is larger at times of Sun-spot maximum than at minimum—it is to be concluded that they are dependent on solar radiation.

MAGNETIC STORMS.

Besides these diurnal movements and their periodic variations, the magnets recording the three elements sometimes make sudden and violent oscillations which may continue for several hours. Such an occurrence is known as a Magnetic Storm, and is accompanied by spontaneous electric earth-currents, which may, if violent, interfere with telegraph working, and is often synchronous with a manifestation of the Aurora Borealis. A suspected recurrence of magnetic storms after an interval of 27 days that would support the theory that they are caused by radial emanations from the Sun, which strike the Earth—the hose-pipe theory—has been further investigated. It appears that this recurrence does not obtain in the case of the most intense storms, but that there is a tendency for a storm of minor degree to be followed by another of its kind after the period named, which is not easily explained. There is frequently, but not always, a large spot on the Sun contemporaneously with a large storm, leading to the hypothesis of active areas on the Sun that may or may not be marked by a spot.

EARTHQUAKES.

Earthquakes, or earth tremors, are believed to be due to some form of fracture caused by the breakage of the Earth's substance under a growing strain, when the strain has passed the *breaking point*. *This gives rise to waves* which are propagated through the solid substance to distant parts of the Earth, and vertically upwards to the surface, sometimes with disastrous effects. The point where the fracture occurs and the earthquake originates is called the seismic centre, or origin, or focus. That part of the Earth which is vertically above this centre is called the epicentre. *The waves transmitted* through the Earth may come to the surface hundreds, or even thousands, of miles from the epicentre, and the times of arrival are recorded. The first indications on the seismograph are made by longitudinal waves (P), which are followed after an interval by direct transverse waves (S) in approximately the same path, but which travel at a different rate. From the length of the interval of time between the arrival of the (P) and the (S) waves, the distance of the epicentre from the recording station may be inferred, and from three or more such distances it is possible to make an estimate of the position of the epicentre on the Earth's surface (*see* p. 33). There is no very certain method for determining the depth of the focus, but it seems that this may range from 50 to 450 km.

BRIGHTNESS OF THE NIGHT-SKY.

A research now in progress, not to be named as meteorological, though it deals with the surrounding of the earth, has for its first aim the determination of the amount of light in the background of the night-sky, apart from clouds or moonlight. The facts make it clear that this feeble illumination is not due to the collective light of telescopic stars, but suggest a permanent visible layer in the upper atmosphere. Observations organised by Lord Rayleigh are being made in various parts of the world of the intensity of the light separated to show the blue, green and red components (*see* p. 74). Observations made under this scheme at the Cape of Good Hope and other observatories show variations that may be periodic, and a correlation with sunspot activity is suspected.

Greenwich Mean Time.

APART from abstract and philosophical considerations, Time, in actual practice, is measured by the rotation of the Earth, and a solar day is the duration of a complete rotation of our sphere round its axis with respect to the Sun, which is rather longer than a rotation with respect to the stars because of the movement of the Earth round the Sun, which is not constant because of the ellipticity of the orbit. The length of the Solar day also varies because the axis about which the Earth rotates is not perpendicular to the plane of its orbit. Clocks are adjusted to an average or mean solar day which is of uniform length and is divided into 24 equal hours. This is the basis of Mean Solar Time. The length of the Mean Solar day is constant, but that of the apparent, or the interval from one transit of the Sun across the meridian to the next, varies for the reasons above given, and it happens that the longest apparent solar day is about December 22, and the shortest about September 16.

A unit and method of measurement having been established, it is necessary to choose a zero. The zero adopted is the instant when a fictitious body known as the Mean Sun, which is sometimes before, sometimes behind the real Sun, is on some chosen meridian. The time is called the Local Mean Time of any place through which that meridian passes. Usually some standard meridian, such as that of Greenwich, is chosen, and the time of that meridian is used throughout a whole country, and hence the expression Greenwich Mean Solar Time, or, more usually, Greenwich Mean Time, arises (*see* Zone Standard Time, p. 78).

Apparent Solar Time.

The time shown by a sundial is called Apparent Solar Time, and is affected by the two causes mentioned, which make the length of a solar day not uniform. It differs from Mean Solar Time by the Equation of Time which is given in the second column of page 2 for each month, with a precept for its use.

The Astronomical Day.

For purposes of Astronomy the day formerly began at noon, and the hours following noon were numbered successively from 0 to 23. A change was made in 1925, and the Astronomical Day now begins at midnight, the hours being numbered in this way as has been the practice in this Almanack since 1921. (*See* Note, p. 4.)

Rhythmic Time Signals.

For the purpose of comparing the time shown by a distant clock with that of the Greenwich standard, signals issuing primarily from Greenwich are broadcast from the Post Office Wireless Station at Rugby each day at 10*h.* and 18*h.* For accurate comparison a series of signals of the rhythmic, scientific, or Vernier type is sent. The zero signal is exactly synchronous with a beat of the standard clock, and those that follow are at intervals of 60/61 seconds. The comparison is made by noting the coincidence of a beat of the distant clock, beating seconds, with a signal. If a tick of the clock coincides with the zero signal, it is clear that the clocks differ by an integral number of seconds. If, however, coincidence does not come at the zero signal, but at the *nth* following, the difference of the clocks contains a fraction of a second involving $n/61$.

Sidereal Time.

A sidereal day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth round its axis with reference to the stars and begins at any place when the First Point of Aries is on that meridian. In 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. The error and rate of the sidereal clock are found by observing the instant it shows when certain stars, known as Clock Stars, cross the meridian, and comparison of this with the known time of transit (star's R.A.) will give the error of the Sidereal clock, and from this the error of the Mean Solar clock can be found by comparison and computation as below.

The rule for finding the Mean Time of transit of any object from its Right Ascension, or, what is the same thing, of converting Sidereal into Mean Time may be stated thus:—*From the given Right Ascension or Sidereal Time subtract the Sidereal Time at the preceding Noon, and further diminish the result at the rate of* 10 *secs. per hour, or by the* Table on p. 57. If the R.A. should be smaller than the S.T. at noon, 24*h.* must be added. The final result will be the mean time reckoned from noon, to which 12*h.* must be added to convert into G.C.T. as now used.

Ex.—At what time will Sirius cross the meridian on August 31?

	H.	M.	S.
R.A. of Sirius + 24*h.*	30	42	9
Sid. Time at Noon, Aug. 30 (subt.)	10	33	52
Interval of Sidereal T. from noon	20	8	17
Retardation from p. 57 (subt.).....		3	18
Interval of Mean Time from noon	20	4	59
G.M.T. (U.T.) of Southing.....	8	4	59

For stars that transit after noon it would have been necessary to use the Sidereal Time at Noon for August 31.

Mean Time may be converted into Sidereal Time by reversing this process, or otherwise by taking out the G.M.T. of the zero of the Sidereal clock *which precedes* the Time to be converted, making use of col. 9 on page 2 of the month; *e.g.*:—

	H.	M.	S.
G.M.T. (U.T.) Aug. 31	8	4	59
From col. 9, p. 31.....	1	23	56
Interval of Mean T. from 0*h.* Sid.	6	41	3
Acceleration from p. 57 (add)	0	1	6
Corresponding Sidereal Time	6	42	9

Summer Time.

In 1916 an Act dated May 17 ordained that during a defined period of that year the legal time for general purposes in Great Britain should be one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time. An Act of 1922 (July 20), specified that the period should begin at 2 o'clock G.M.T. in the morning of the day following the third Saturday in April, or if that day is Easter-Day, the day following the second Saturday, and should end at 2 o'clock G.M.T. in the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in September. The Act, renewed in 1924 and 1925, was made permanent (August 7, 1925) and modified by substituting the first Saturday in October for third Saturday in September. The Act applies to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man. A list of the periods in each year during which Summer Time has been used since its adoption will be found in this Almanack for 1926.

In the last few years Summer Time has been in use in France and Belgium during the same period as it is in England. It is reported that this arrangement will not be followed this year.

Zone Standard Time.

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.* Other nations similarly used the time of their own capital, but since the year 1883 the system of Standard Time by Zones has been gradually accepted, and now almost throughout the world a Standard Time which differs from that of Greenwich by an integral number of hours, either fast or slow, is used. In a few cases the difference includes a half hour.

The Standard Time adopted in various countries is given below. In the United States and Canada five standard times are used, these large territories being divided into zones approximately 7½° on either side of five central *meridians*. Brazil is divided into three zones in which the times 3, 4, and 5 hours slow on Greenwich are standard respectively. For the North coast of Siberia the hourly zones from 12 hours to 4 hours fast have been adopted.

Fast on Greenwich Time.		
12	hrs.	F....Fiji Islands, Wrangell Is.
11½	,,	F....New Zealand, Chatham I.
11	,,	F....New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Caroline Is. (east), Santa Cruz, Marshall Is., Nauru.
10	,,	F....Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, New Guinea, Lord Howe Is., Caroline Is., west of 154° E., Marianas Is., Guam.
9½	,,	F....South Australia, Northern Territory of Australia, part of N.S.W.
9	,,	F....Japan, Korea, Yap (Caroline Is.).
8	,,	F....Port Arthur, East China, Hong Kong, Philippine Is., Formosa and Pescadores Is., British North Borneo and Labuan, Macao, Timor, West Australia.
7½	,,	F....Sarawak.
7	,,	F....French Indo-China, Hainan I. and Pakhoi, Siam, Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements.
6½	,,	F....Burma, Andaman and Nicobar Is.
5½	,,	F....India (except Calcutta), Portuguese India, Ceylon, Laccadive Is.
5	,,	F....Chagos Archipelago.
4	,,	F....Mauritius, Seychelles, Réunion.
3	,,	F....French Somaliland, Madagascar, ItalianSomaliland, Eritrea, Russia, Iraq, Tanganyika, Kenya, Zanzibar.
2½	,,	F....Uganda.
2	,,	F....Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, European Russia, Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cyprus, Rhodesia and Union of South Africa, Portuguese East Africa, Sudan.
1	hr.	F....Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Poland, Lithuania, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Albania, Tunis, Nigeria, Sardinia, Malta, Sicily, French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons, Belgian Congo, Portuguese West Africa (Angola), Libya.
Greenwich Time		...Great Britain, Ireland, France, Channel Is., Belgium, Luxembourg, Spain, Portugal, Faröe Is., Gibraltar, Algeria, Balearic Is., Corsica, St. Thomas and Principe Is., Fernando Po, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Morocco, Gold Coast (Jan.-Aug.), Togoland.
Slow on Greenwich Time.		
1	hr.	S....Iceland, Madeira, French Guinea, Senegal, Portuguese Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ascension Is., Canary Is., Mauritania.
2	hrs.	S....Azores, Cape Verde Is., Fernando and Trinidad Is. (Brazil).
3	,,	S....Eastern Brazil.
3½	,,	S....Uruguay.
4	,,	S....Canada East of 68° long., Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Is., Porto Rico, Trinidad, the Leeward Is., Grenada, Guadeloupe, Tobago, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Pierre, Barbados, Central Brazil, Argentina, French Guiana, Falkland Is.
Atlantic.		
4½	,,	S....Venezuela.
5	,,	S....Canada from 68th to 89th meridian. Eastern States of U.S.A., Jamaica, Bahama Is., Cuba, Haiti, Peru, Panama, Western Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic.
Eastern.		
6	,,	S....Central parts of Canada and U.S.A., Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras, part of Mexico.
Central.		
7	,,	S....Canada west of the 103rd meridian. Mountain States of U.S.A., Mexico.
Mountain.		
8	,,	S....British Columbia, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.
Pacific.		
9	,,	S....Sitka.
10	,,	S....Yukon, Alaska, Low Archipelago, Marquesas, Austral and Society Is.
10½	,,	S....Hawaiian or Sandwich Is.
11	,,	S....Aleutian Is., East Samoa (U.S.A.).
11½	,,	S....Western Samoa (British).

In the Tonga or Friendly Islands the time 12h. 20m. fast on Greenwich is used: the longitude is about 11*h.* 40*m.* W., but the Date line (*see* below) passes to the East of them. The time of Aden 2*h.* 59*m.* 54*s.* fast on Greenwich is standard in Aden and British Somaliland. The time of Calcutta is 5*h.* 53*m.* 20·8*s.* fast: Holland, 0*h.* 19*m.* 32·1*s.* fast; British Guiana, 3*h.* 45*m.* slow.

The time 2 hours fast on Greenwich is called East-European, that 1 hour fast, Mid-European. The time 4 hours slow on Greenwich has been called Maritime, Inter-Colonial, or Atlantic Time. The names of the other zones of North America are as shown.

THE DATE OR CALENDAR LINE.

The line where the change of date occurs as adopted by the British Admiralty is a modification of the 180th meridian, and is drawn so as to include islands of any one group on the same side of the line, or for political reasons. The line is indicated by joining up the following eight points :—

(1)	Lat.	60° S., long. 180°.
(2)	,,	51½° S., long. 180°.
(3)	,,	45½° S., long. 172½° W.
(4)	,,	15½° S., long. 172½° W.
(5)	,,	5° S., long. 180°.
(6)	,,	48° N., long. 180°.
(7)	,,	52½° N., long. 170° E.
(8)	,,	65° N., long. 169° W.

Then through the centre of Bering Strait to a point lat. 70° N., long. 180°.

* Summer Time is the "legal" time during the period in which its use is ordained. (See pp. 14, 39 and 77.)

THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

IN the view of science, any date for the "Creation of the World," such as the year 4004 B.C., as adopted by Archbishop Ussher from scriptural chronology, is quite untenable. From the assumption that its heat is sustained solely by contraction of its bulk, Lord Kelvin deduced 20,000,000 years as the time that the Sun has existed, but this is too short to be accepted by geologists whose researches require a considerably longer time for the formation of terrestrial strata. The age of the Earth has been deduced astronomically from the eccentricity of Mercury's orbit, and from the tidal theory of the origin of the Moon. Geologically by various methods, and, since the discovery of radio-activity, from the ratio of the quantities of lead and of radio-active elements in rocks in the Earth's surface, which are held to result from the transmutation of uranium. All the evidence is more or less consistent with the conclusion that the Earth has existed as a planet for a period between 1,500 and 3,000 million years.

GEOLOGICAL PERIODS.

I. AZOIC ("Without Life"), containing no trace of life in any form. The duration of this period probably far exceeded that of all the remaining divisions together.

II. EOZOIC ("Dawn of Life"), characterized by the first appearance of animal life.

III. PALÆOZOIC ("Old Life") or PRIMARY, containing traces of extinct animal life:—

i. *Cambrian*, exemplified in Wales (Cambria), Cumberland, etc.—the earliest group which possesses a connected suite of fossils.

ii. *Ordovician*, exemplified in North Wales and named after the ancient British tribe (Ordovices) inhabiting the region.

iii. *Silurian*, named after the ancient British inhabitants (Silures) of S.E. Wales.

iv. *Devonian* or *Old Red Sandstone*, from the prevalence of the system as a marine formation in Devonshire.

v. *Carboniferous*, including *Coal Measures*, Millstone Grit and Mountain Limestone.

vi. *Permian*, from the Russian province of *Perm*, where these strata are widespread.

IV. MESOZOIC ("Middle Life") or SECONDARY, with intermediate forms of animal life:—

i. *Triassic*, from the *three* (tri-) divisions of the type formation in Germany.

ii. *Jurassic*, typically displayed in the *Jura Mountains*.

iii. *Cretaceous*, from the *chalky* nature of its representatives where first studied.

V. CAINOZOIC ("New Life") or TERTIARY, containing forms of existing life:—

i. *Eocene*, the *dawn* or beginning of *new* forms of life, *i.e.*, existing species.

ii. *Oligocene*, containing *a few* still existing species.

iii. *Miocene*, containing a *minority* of existing species—less than 50 per cent.

iv. *Pliocene*, the fossil remains show a *majority* of still existing species.

VI. QUATERNARY ("Fourth in Order") or POST-TERTIARY:—

i. *Pleistocene* or *Glacial*, the *greatest number* of the remains are those of still existing species. Period of last Great *Ice* Age.

ii. *Recent* or *Post-Glacial*.

Definite dates cannot be assigned to most periods, but G. de Geer has shown that scarcely 9,000 years ago the site of Stockholm was beneath the ice-sheet (VI. i.). Traces of *human* life are first found in V. iv. (*See also* below.)

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

Pithecanthropos erectus (Erect Ape-man).—Remains of a skull and of a thigh bone were found in 1891 and 1892 by Professor Dubois, at Trinil, Java. These are held to be remains of a creature of Pleistocene times (*see* Geological Period, col. i.), about midway between the Orangutan and Man in development.

Sinanthropos pekinensis (Peking Man).—A skull found at Choukoutien, 40 miles S.W. of Peking, China (Dec. 2, 1929 (*is ascribed to* the same period as the Java type, but the brain development is greater than the Trinil skull and the brain case much thinner than that of the Piltdown skull.

Australopithecus Africanus (Erect Man-ape).—A skull was discovered in a limestone deposit at Taungs (Western Cape Colony), in 1925, by Professors Dart and Young of Witwatersrand University. In connexion with this discovery, Sir A. Keith, F.R.S., has declared that traces of *human* life may yet be discovered in *Miocene* times (*see* col. i., V., iii.).

Homo Heidelbergensis (The Heidelberg Man).—A lower jaw was discovered near Mauer, Heidelberg, in 1907. This is held to be that of a primitive man of the Pleistocene Period.

The Piltdown Skull (Eo anthropos, or Primitive Man).—Discovered in 1912 at Piltdown, Sussex, and ascribed to primitive man of early Paleolithic times.

Neanderthal Man.—Remains of a skull and parts of a skeleton found in 1859 in the Neanderthal Ravine, near Düsseldorf, Rhenish Prussia, and others found at *Spy*, Belgium, in 1884, are held to represent the oldest known dolichocephalic (long-headed) race in Europe, living about 50,000 years before the Christian Era. In 1925 a similar skull was found near *Tabgha*, Palestine.

Homo Primigenius.—Discoveries of interred human remains at Combe Capelle, Dordogne, France (1909), at Brüx and Brünn, Moravia, and at Galley Hill, Northfleet, Kent (1895) are held to be those of human beings of late Paleolithic times, from 35,000 to 15,000 B.C.

STAGES OF CIVILIZATION.

The terms employed by ethnologists refer to periods, not of time, but of culture, and are of local application only, there being no universal synchronous sequence in all parts of the world. Races of Europe, Asia and America had reached the Iron Age of development long before the 18th century, A.D., while races in Oceania were still in the Paleolithic (or at least Neolithic) stage at the time of Cook's voyages.

The Stone Age.—The ancestors of primitive man are held to have adopted the use of stones of a suitable size for defence, while primitive man made such instruments more effective by sharpening them to a rough point. The earliest period is known as *Eolithic* (or Dawn of the Stone Age), and this period may have extended to 600,000 years B.C. Weapons of a later period, known as *Paleolithic* (or Old Stone Age), show gradual developments, from the chipped, leaf-shape *forms*, known as *Chellean* (from Chelles, Seine et Marne, France), and employed, perhaps, from 400,000 to 100,000 B.C., to later and more effective flint points, arrow-heads and spear-heads, flat on one side, known as *Mousterian* (from Le Moustier, where many such implements and other remains were

found). The Mousterian period is held to have lasted until about 10,000 B.C., when *Neolithic* (or New Stone Age) weapons, polished and less crudely fashioned, were brought into use for a further period of about 5,000 years. In the Stone Age the burial of the dead was influenced by the primitive nature of the implements available for digging, the graves being only large enough to contain a body huddled together in a cramped position.

Cultivation of the Soil.—Cultivation is believed to have followed the interment of the dead about 10,000 B.C., and rendered possible the political (*polis* = city) organisation of mankind. There appears to have been a definite centre of Western Civilization at *Nippur* (and elsewhere in Iraq) no later than 6,000 B.C., and in *Egypt*, under the first of the Pharaohs (Menes), about 5,000 B.C. It is not yet known if a similar degree of Eastern civilization had been reached in China, or elsewhere, during (or before) that of Iraq and Egypt.

The Bronze Age.—Intercommunication of races introduced a knowledge of the malleable properties of copper, while the spread of commerce distributed tin from Saxony and Cornwall among the races of Europe and Asia. Implements and utensils of cast bronze superseded those of stone, wood, horn or bone. The designs and decorations suggest that this stage of culture was introduced into Europe from Asia, and it must therefore be dated for the East far earlier than for the West, over a period ranging from 5,000 to 2,000 B.C. The Bronze Age appears to have been marked by the cremation of human remains, in place of mere burial in a constricted position.

The Iron Age.—Implements of cast bronze were in turn superseded by those of hammered iron at varying dates—in China, Chaldaea, Assyria and Egypt about 4000 B.C.; in South-Eastern Europe about 2000 B.C., spreading over the rest of Europe from 1000 B.C. to 100 A.D., by which time the use of hammered iron was known throughout Scandinavia and in Ireland. It is possible that the Eastern civilization discarded the use of bronze and adopted that of iron even before the West had reached the Bronze Age, and while the remoter parts were still in the Palaeolithic Age. With the Iron Age was reintroduced interment of human remains, in place of Bronze Age cremation, but the bodies were laid at full length in the ground and not huddled up as in the Stone Age.

EPOCHS AND CALENDARS.

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, the numeration beginning again on the completion of a cycle. The first year began on 29th August, 284 A.D. (See also "Coptic," *post.*)

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

Babylonian.—In the eighth century B.C. the Babylonians began a chronology with the era of the accession of the founder of their Empire, Nabonassar, 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 (1650) James Ussher, Archbishop of Armagh, published his *Annales Veteris Testamenti*, and *Ussher's Notation* was afterwards printed in marginal notes to the Authorised Version of the English Bible. Ussher's Notation placed the Creation of the World in 4004 B.C.

Christian.—In the chronological system known as the Christian, now in use, 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 conventional abbreviation A.D. signifying *Anno Domini*, "in the year of the Lord." The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome, 3761 A.M. (Jewish Chronology), and the 4714th year of the Julian Period. This was introduced into Italy in the sixth century, and though first used in France in the seventh it was not universally established there until about the eighth century. It has been said that the system was introduced into England by St. Augustine (A.D. 596), but was probably not generally used until some centuries later. It was ordered to be used by the Bishops at the Council of Chelsea, A.D. 816. The actual date of the birth of Christ is uncertain. December 25, B.C. 4, and other dates have been assigned.

Coptic.—In the Coptic Calendar, which is used by part of the population of Egypt and Ethiopia, the year is made up of 12 months of 30 days each, followed, in general, by 5 complementary days. Every fourth year is an Intercalary or Leap-year, and in these years there are 6 complementary days. The Intercalary year of the Coptic Calendar immediately precedes the Leap-year of the Julian Calendar. The Era is that of Diocletian or the Martyrs, the origin of which is fixed at A.D. 284, August 29 (Julian date). A Coptic Calendar for the year 1648 and part of 1649 is appended :—

Year 1648.	A.D. 1931.
Tūt .....Sept.	12
Bābah .....Oct.	12
Hātur .....Nov.	11
Kīhak .....Dec.	11
	A.D. 1932.
Tubah .....Jan.	10
Amshīr.....Feb.	9
Barmahāt ...March	10
Barmūdah ...April	9
Bashuns .....May	9

Year 1648.	A.D. 1932.
Būnah .....June	8
Abīb .....July	8
Masrī .....August	7
Complementary days ...Sept.	6-10
Year 1649.	
Tūt .....Sept.	11
Bābah .....Oct.	11
Hātur .....Nov.	10
Kīhak .....Dec.	10

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 1931 A.D. is, therefore, the year 1988 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 1931 A.D. is 1853 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 Bud-

dhists 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.—The Jews hold that the world was created at the time of the Autumnal Equinox in the year 3760 B.C. or year 954 of the Julian Period, and the epoch or starting point of Jewish Chronology corresponds to October 7 B.C. 3761. Thus the year 1932 A.D. is *Annus Mundi* 5692-93 in the Jewish Calendar :—

(Part of A.M. 5692 and A.M. 5693.)

A.M. 5692.			A.D. 1932.	
Shebat	1	New Moon	Jan.	9
Adar I.	1	New Moon	Feb.	8*
Adar II.	1	New Moon	Mar.	9*
,,	13	Fast of Esther	,,	21
,,	14	Purim	,,	22
,,	15	Shushan Purim	,,	23
Nisan	1	New Moon	April	7
,,	15	Festival of the Passover	,,	21
,,	16	,, ,, 2nd day	,,	22
,,	21	,, ,, 7th day	,,	27
,,	22	,, ,, 8th day	,,	28
Iyar	1	New Moon	May	7*
Sivan	1	New Moon	June	5
,,	6	Pentecost. Feast of Weeks	,,	10
,,	7	,, ,, 2nd day	,,	11
Tammuz	1	New Moon	July	5*
	17	Fast of Tammuz	,,	21
Ab	1	New Moon	Aug.	3
,,	9	Fast of Ab	,,	11
Ellul	1	New Moon	Sept.	2*
A.M. 5693.				
Tishri	1	RoshHashanah (New Year)	Oct.	1
,,	2	,, ,, 2nd day	,,	2
,,	3	Fast of Gedaliah	,,	3
,,	10	Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).	,,	10
,,	15	Feast of Tabernacles	,,	15
,,	16	,, ,, 2nd day	,,	16
,,	21	Hoshana Rabba	,,	21
,,	22	Feast of Solemn Assembly	,,	22
,,	23	Rejoicing of the Law	,,	23
Marheshvan	1	New Moon	,,	31*
Kislev	1	New Moon	Nov.	30*
,,	25	Hanucah (Dedication of the Temple)	Dec.	24
Tebet	1	New Moon	,,	30*
			A.D.	1933.
,,	10	Fast of Tebet	Jan.	8
Shebat	1	New Moon	,,	28
Adar	1	New Moon	Feb.	27*
,,	11	Fast of Esther	Mar.	9
,,	14	Purim	,,	12
,,	15	Shusham Purim	,,	13
Nisan	1	New Moon	,,	28
,,	15-22	Festival of the Passover	Apr.	11-18
Iyar	1	New Moon	,,	27*
Sivan	1	New Moon	May	26
,,	6	Pentecost, Feast of Weeks	,,	31
,,	7	,, ,, 2nd day	June	1
Tammuz	1	New Moon	June	25*
,,	17	Fast of Tammuz	July	11
Ab	1	New Moon	,,	24
,,	9	Fast of Ab	Aug.	1
Ellul	1	New Moon	,,	23*
A.M. 5694.				
Tishri	1	Rosh Hashanah (New Year)	Sept.	21

* The previous day is also observed as the New Moon.

Note.—Days of the Jewish Calendar begin at sunset on the previous days.

Muhammadan.—The Muhammadan Epoch is based on the Hegira or Flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina. The first day of the Era is not the actual day of the Flight but is 16th July, 622 A.D. This Calendar is purely lunar. The year consists of 12 months of 30 or 29 days alternately, the last being sometimes 30, and is therefore either 354 or 355 days in length. It follows that the Muhammadan year begins earlier year by year, according to Gregorian dates, by 10, 11 or 12 days. The year 1932 is 1350-51 of the Hegira. The dates of the beginnings of the months are shown below :—

Year of Hegira	A.D. 1932.	
1350.		
Ramadan	January	10
Shawall	February	9
Dulkaada	March	9
Dulheggia	April	8
1351.		
Muharram	May	7
Saphar	June	6
Rabia I.	July	5
Rabia II.	August	4
Jomada I.	September	2
Jomada II.	October	2
Rajab	,,	31
Shaaban	November	30
Ramadan	December	29
	A.D. 1933.	
Shawall	January	28
Dulkaada	February	26
Dulheggia	March	28

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

Persian.—The chronology of Persia, which is still followed by the Parsees of India, dates from the accession of Yazdegerd III. to the throne on 10th June, 632 A.D. The year 1931 is, therefore, 1300 of the Parsees. The New Year begins on 21st March.

Roman.—Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which is believed to have happened in the year 753 B.C., and the ordinal number of the year in Roman reckoning are followed by the letters A.U.C. (*Anno Urbis Conditæ*). The Calendar as we know has developed from one established by Romulus, who is said to have used a year of 304 days devided into ten months beginning with March, to which Numa added January and February, making the year lunar. This became the Julian Calendar and later by a slight alteration the Gregorian *see* p. 82) now in general use. In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the days of the month were counted backwards from three fixed points, and an intervening day was said to be so many days *before* the next coming point the first *and* last being counted. These three points were (1) the Kalends, by which name the first of each month was known; (2) the Nones (*nine* days before the Ides) 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 (3) the Ides, which fell either on the 15th or 13th, and thus divided the month nearly equally. The Latin equivalent of Dec. 31, for example, was *Pridie Kalendas Januarias*, and the day before that *ante diem tertium Kalendas*.

CHRONOLOGICAL TERMS.

The *Day, Week and Month.*—Measurements of time are based on the times taken by the earth to rotate on its axis; by the moon to revolve round the earth; and by the earth to revolve round the sun. From these which are not commensurable, certain average or mean intervals have been adopted for ordinary use. Of these the first is the *Day*, which begins 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, except when the *Twenty-four Hour* reckoning is employed. The 24-hour reckoning ignores A.M. and P.M., and the hours are numbered 0 to 23 from midnight to midnight.

For the *Astronomical Day, see* p. 77.

The *Week* is a period of 7 days.

The *Month* in the ordinary calendar is approximately the twelfth part of a year, but the lengths of the different months vary.

The *Equinoctial or Tropical Year* is the time that the earth takes to revolve round the sun from equinox to equinox, which is 365·2422 mean days. The *Calendar Year* consists of 365 days, but a year the date of which is divisible by 4, without remainder, is called *Leap Year* and consists of 366 days. The last year of a century is not leap year unless its number is divisible by 400 (*e.g.* the years 1800 and 1900 had only 365 days).

Old and New Style.—In the Julian Calendar the centennial years were all leap years, and for this reason towards the close of the sixteenth century there was a difference of 10 days between the tropical and calendar years (*see above*). In 1582 Pope Gregory ordained that Oct. 5th should be called Oct. 15th, and that every fourth end-century year only should be a leap year (*see above*). This change was adopted by Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1582; by Prussia, the German Roman Catholic States, Switzerland, Holland, and Flanders on Jan. 1, 1583, Poland 1586, Hungary 1587, the German and Netherland Protestant States and Denmark 1700, Sweden (gradually) by the omission of eleven leap days, 1700–1740, the British Dominions (which included the then North American Colonies) in 1752, by the omission of eleven days (Sept. 3 being reckoned as Sept. 14). This "Gregorian" Calendar was adopted by Japan in 1872, China in 1912, Bulgaria in 1915, Turkey and Soviet Russia in 1917, by Yugoslavia and Rumania in 1919, and by Greece in February, 1923. The Russian, Greek, Serbian and Rumanian Churches did not abandon the Julian Calendar until May, 1923, when the Gregorian, slightly modified, was adopted. The *difference* between the Old and New Styles was 11 days after 1700, 12 days after 1800, and has been 13 days since 1900.

New Year's Day.—In England in the seventh century, and as late as the thirteenth, the year was reckoned from Christmas Day, but in the twelfth century the Anglican Church began the year on the 25th March, and this practice was adopted generally in the fourteenth century. The Civil year in the British Dominions (exclusive of Scotland) began with "Lady Day" until 1751. But in and since 1752 the civil year has begun with Jan. 1. Dividends are, however, still paid by the Bank of England on the last day of Quarters according to a reckoning based on Old Style. The Income Tax year begins on April 6 in accordance with Act of Parliament (39 Geo. III. 1798). New Year's Day has been changed in *Scotland* from Mar. 25 to Jan. 1 in 1600. On the Continent, Jan. 1 was adopted as the first day of the year by Venice in 1522, Germany in 1544, Spain, Portugal and the Roman Catholic Netherlands in 1556, Prussia, Denmark and Sweden in 1559, France 1564, Lorraine 1579, Protestant Netherlands 1583, Russia 1725, Tuscany 1751.

Golden Number.—In the year 432 B.C. Meton, an Athenian astronomer, found that 235 Lunations are very nearly, though not exactly, equal in duration to 19 Solar Years, and hence, considering the mean motion only, after 19 years the Phases of the Moon recur on the same days of the month. This discovery was held to be of so great importance that the dates of Full Moon in a cycle of nineteen years were inscribed in *figures of gold* on public monuments in Athens. The Cycle of nineteen years is called the *Metonic Lunar Cycle*, and the number showing the position of a year in the Cycle is called the Golden Number of that Year.

Easter-Day is the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon, or next after the 21st day of March; and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter-day is the Sunday after. This definition is contained in an Act of Parliament (24 Geo. II., cap. 23), and explanation is given in the preamble to the Act that the day of Full Moon depends on certain tables that have been prepared. These are the tables whose essential points are given in the early pages of the Book of Common Prayer. The Moon referred to is not the real moon of the heavens, but a hypothetical Moon on whose "Full" the date of Easter depends, and the lunations of this "Calendar" Moon consist of twenty-nine and thirty days alternately with certain necessary modifications to make the date of its Full agree as nearly as possible with that of the Moon of the heavens. The artificial Moon is accounted to be full on the fourteenth day, i.e., thirteen days after the New Moon, in order to be consistent with an early Jewish practice, but this point is immaterial. The Full Moon of the Calendar on which Easter depends is called the *Paschal Full Moon.*

By the above ordinance Easter falls on one of 35 days. A proposed reform that would limit it to one of 7 days has received Parliamentary support, but there is no prospect of its adoption.

Epact.—The age of the calendar Moon on Jan. 1 in each year, formerly used in determining the date of Easter.

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.

Julian Period.—Proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582. The period is 7980 Julian years, and its first year coincides with the year 4713 B.C. 7980 is the product of the number of years in the Solar Cycle, the Metonic Cycle and the cycle of the Roman Indiction (28 × 19 × 15). The Julian Day, as used in astronomy, begins at noon.

Roman Indiction.—A period of fifteen years, instituted for fiscal purposes about A.D. 300.

The Dominical Letter is one of the letters A–G which are used to denote the Sundays (Lord's Day) in successive years. 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 *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 7,926¼ English miles, and at the Poles 7,900 English miles. The Equatorial *Circumference* is 24,901·8 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69·17 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	475,000,000
Asia	17,000,000	1,013,000,000
Africa	11,500,000	143,000,000
North America...	8,000,000	146,000,000
South America ...	6,800,000	64,000,000
Oceania	3,450,000	8,500,000
Polar Regions ...	5,000,000	...
	55,500,000	1,849,500,000

The British Dominions extend over the largest area (14,220,000 sq. miles); the Russian Union is second (9,250,000 sq. miles); France is third, with 4,336,000 sq. miles; the United States, with its Insular Jurisdiction, &c., covers 3,750,000 sq. miles; Brazil 3,220,000 sq. miles, and China 3,000,000 sq. miles.

THE CONTINENTS.

Europe forms about one-fourteenth of the land surface of the globe. Its length from the North Cape, 71° 12′ N., and Cape Matapan, in the south of Greece, 36° 23′ N., is about 2,400 miles, and its breadth from Cape St. Vincent to the Urals is about 3,300 miles. The political boundary between Europe and Asia extends some distance beyond the Urals, to include the mining regions; in the south-east it follows the valley of the Manych, north of the Caucasus.

Asia extends over nearly one-third of the land surface of the globe. The distance between its extreme longitudes, the west coast of Asia Minor (26° E.) and the East Cape (170° W.), is 6,000 miles. The extreme latitudes, Cape Chelyuskin (78° 30″ N.) and Cape Buru (90 miles north of the Equator), are 5,350 miles apart. Asia is bounded by the ocean on all sides except the west. The Isthmus of Suez connects it with Africa. The land boundary between Europe and Asia is formed on the west mainly by the Ural Mountains and the Ural River. In the south-west the valley of the Manych, which stretches from the Caspian Sea to the mouth of the Don, is now taken as the line between the two continents, although the Caucasus was formerly considered as belonging to Europe. The islands of the archipelago which lies in the south-east between the continents of Asia and Australia may be divided into two groups by a line passing east of Timor, Timor Laut, the Kei Islands and the Moluccas.

Africa is about three times the area of Europe. Its extreme longitudes are 17° W. at Cape Verde and 51° E. at Cape Guardafui. The extreme latitudes are Cape Blanco in 37° N. and Cape Agulhas in 35° S., at a distance of about 5,000 miles. It is surrounded by seas on all sides, except in the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Suez Canal, and may be considered as a great peninsula of the Eurasian continent.

North America, including Mexico, is a little less than twice the size of Europe. Its extreme longitudes extend from a little west of 170° W. to 52½° W. in the east of Newfoundland, and its extreme latitudes from about 80° N. lat. to 15° N. lat. in the south of Mexico. It is surrounded by seas on all sides except in the south, where it joins the Isthmian States of *Central America*, which have an area of about 200,000 square miles. The area of the *West Indies* is about 65,000 square miles, a little more than half that of the United Kingdom. They extend from about 27° N. latitude to 10° N. latitude.

South America is a little more than 1¾ times the size of Europe. The extreme longitudes are Cape Branco 35° W. and Punta Parina 81° W., and the extreme latitudes, Punta Gallinas, 12½° N. and Cape Horn 56° S. South America is surrounded by the ocean, except where it is joined to Central America by the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Panama Canal.

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	680,000,000
Caucasian	Europe & Orient	725,000,000
Negro	Africa	210,000,000
Semitic	North Africa ...	100,000,000
Malayan	Oceania, &c. ...	104,500,000
Red Indian, &c.	America	30,000,000
		1,849,500,000

* The Earth is a *Sphere*, with a Northern and Southern *Hemisphere*; the Ocean surface is the *Hydrosphere*, and the gaseous envelope the *Atmosphere*, of which the lower layers are the *Troposphere* and the upper the *Stratosphere*. 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*, of the Races of Mankind *Ethnology*, of their location *Ethnography* of extinct organic life *Palæontology*, and of existing life *Biology*.

An airship with a constant speed of 100 miles an hour would take nearly 105 years to reach the Sun. The velocity of a given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds 1,000 miles an hour (24,901·8 miles in 24 hours); the Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 66,600 miles an hour (584,000,000 miles in 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes).

† It has been estimated that the Earth can maintain a population of 6,000,000,000, a total which will be reached about A.D. 2100, at the present rate of increase.

Area and Population of the World by Continents.

Continent.	Form of Government.	Square Miles.	Population.	Per Sq. Mile.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
Europe.						
Albania	Kingdom	12,000	1,000,000	84	Tirana	31,000
Andorra	Republic	175	6,000	34	Andorra Vicella	600
Austria	Republic	32,180	6,600,000	205	Vienna	1,870,000
Belgium	Kingdom	11,400	8,000,000	702	Brussels	886,000
Bulgaria	Kingdom	40,000	6,000,000	150	*Sofia*	264,000
Czechoslovakia	Republic	55,000	14,730,000	267	Prague	850,000
Denmark	Kingdom	15,000	3,560,000	237	Copenhagen	771,000
Estonia	Republic	18,630	1,116,000	62	Tallinn (Reval)	132,000
Finland	Republic	150,000	3,640,000	24	Helsinki	231,000
France	Republic	213,000	41,000,000	192	Paris	2,871,000
Germany	Republic	182,200	63,000,000	348	Berlin	4,000,000
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Kingdom	95,030	44,500,000	468	London	8,000,000
Greece	Republic	50,000	6,200,000	124	Athens	453,000
Hungary	Independent State	36,180	8,700,000	240	Budapest	1,000,000
Iceland	Kingdom	41,000	100,000	2	Reyjavik	30,000
Irish Free State	Dominion	26,600	3,000,000	112	Dublin	317,000
Italy	Kingdom	120,000	43,000,000	358	Rome	1,000,000
Latvia	Republic	25,000	2,000,000	80	Riga	338,000
Liechtenstein	Principality	60	12,000	200	Vaduz	1,400
Lithuania	Republic	20,000	2,000,000	100	Kovno	110,000
Luxemburg	Grand Duchy	1,000	270,000	270	Luxemburg	46,000
Monaco	Principality	4	23,000	5,750	Monaco	2,250
Netherlands	Kingdom	12,760	8,000,000	627	The Hague	443,000
Norway	Kingdom	125,000	2,810,000	22	Oslo	250,000
Poland	Republic	150,000	31,000,000	206	Warsaw	1,110,000
Portugal	Republic	34,500	6,000,000	171	*Lisbon*	588,000
Rumania	Kingdom	123,000	18,000,000	145	Bucharest	631,000
Russia in Europe	Republic	1,492,000	108,100,000	61	Moscow	1,600,000
San Marino	Republic	38	13,000	330	San Marino	2,000
Spain	Republic	196,700	21,763,000	110	Madrid	808,000
Sweden	Kingdom	173,000	6,150,000	35	Stockholm	502,000
Switzerland	Republic	16,000	4,100,000	256	Berne	112,000
Turkey in Europe	Republic	10,000	2,000,000	200	*See* Asia.	...
Vatican	State	109 *acres*	450	...	Vatican City	...
Yugoslavia	Kingdom	94,000	14,000,000	140	Belgrade	300,000

THE STATES OF GERMANY.

State and Capital.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Anhalt (Dessau)	900	332,000
Baden (Karlsruhe)	5,800	2,210,000
Bavaria (Munich)	29,500	7,150,000
Brunswick (Brunswick)	1,420	500,000
Hesse (Darmstadt)	3,000	1,300,000
Lippe (Detmold)	470	154,000
Mecklenburg-Schwerin (Schwerin)	5,100	660,000
Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Neustrelitz)	1,130	107,000
Oldenburg (Oldenburg)	2,500	520,000
Prussia (Berlin)	113,740	37,000,000
Saxony (Dresden)	5,900	4,700,000
Schaumburg-Lippe (Buckeburg)	130	47,000
Thuringia (Weimar)	4,500	1,500,000
Württemberg (Stuttgart)	7,500	2,520,000
Hanse Towns :—		
Hamburg	170	1,100,000
Bremen	99	332,000
Lübeck	115	121,000

THE RUSSIAN UNION.

Allied Republics.	Sq. Miles.	Population. (Dec. 1926.)
Soviet Russia (R.S.F.S.R.)	7,638,004	94,865,174
Ukraine	174,372	28,397,000
Transcaucasia	71,899	5,938,100
White Russia	49,041	4,151,076
Turkmenistan	188,609	1,100,000
Uzbekistan	63,640	2,400,000
Tajikistan	56,108	2,000,000
Total	8,241,673	138,851,350

CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND SILESIA.

District.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Bohemia	20,230	7,106,766
Moravia and Silesia	27,634	3,563,157
Slovakia	1,727	3,330,885
Subcarpathian Russia	4,986	725,350
Total (1930)	54,577	14,726,158

Continent.	Form of Government.	Sq. Miles.	Population.	Per Sq. Mile.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
Asia.						
Afghanistan	Kingdom	245,000	6,380,000	26	Kabul	80,000
Alexandretta	Republic	...	...	...	Alexandretta	15,000
Asir	Principality	...	...	...	Sabia	...
Bahrain	Emirate	...	115,000	...	Manama	25,000
Bhutan	Kingdom	20,000	250,000	12	Punakha	...
Ceylon	British	25,500	5,313,000	208	Colombo	290,000
China	Republic	4,270,000	449,000,000	97	Nanking	1,000,000
India	Empire	1,805,000	353,000,000	195	Delhi	447,000
Iraq	Kingdom	150,000	3,000,000	20	Baghdad	170,000
Japan	Empire	260,800	84,000,000	321	Tokio	2,300,000
Kuwait	Principality	...	...	...	Kuwait	60,000
Malaya	British	51,000	4,390,000	86	Singapore	511,500
Najd and Hejaz	Kingdom	800,000	1,500,000	2	Riyadh	20,000
Nepal	Kingdom	54,000	5,600,000	100	Kathmandu	80,000
Oman	Sultanate	82,000	550,000	6	Muscat	22,000
Palestine	Mandate	...	1,000,000	...	Jerusalem	63,000
Persia	Kingdom	630,000	10,000,000	16	Tehran	210,000
Russia in Asia	Republic	6,400,000	29,750,000	4	*See* Europe	...
Siam	Kingdom	195,000	11,500,000	59	Bangkok	550,000
Syria and Lebanon	Mandate	105,000	3,600,000	...	Beyrout	150,000
Turkey in Asia	Republic	400,000	12,000,000	30	Ankara	80,000
Tibet	Republic	750,000	3,000,000	4	Lhasa	30,000
Yemen	Imamate	74,000	3,500,000	48	Sana'a	40,000
Africa.						
Abyssinia	Kingdom	350,000	11,000,000	35	Adis Ababa	60,000
Egypt	Kingdom	363,200	14,000,000	38	Cairo	1,060,000
Liberia	Republic	43,000	2,000,000	46	Monrovia	10,000
Morocco	...	314,000	5,000,000	15	...	...
Southern Rhodesia	Dominion	150,300	1,000,000	6	Salisbury	7,500
Northern Rhodesia	Dominion	288,000	1,270,000	4	Livingstone	...
Sudan	British	1,000,000	6,000,000	6	Khartoum	31,000
Union of South Africa	Dominion	800,000	8,000,000	10	Pretoria Cape Town	83,000 225,000
North America.						
Canada	Dominion	3,700,000	9,940,000	2	Ottawa	121,000
Mexico	Republic	769,000	16,400,000	21	Mexico	970,000
Newfoundland	Dominion	162,750	276,000	2	St. John's	60,000
United States	Republic	3,738,000	137,000,000	36	Washington	487,000
Alaska	Territory	586,000	59,000	...	Juneau	...
Central America.						
British Honduras	Colony	8,600	46,000	5	Belize	19,000
Costa Rica	Republic	23,000	516,000	22	San José	52,000
Guatemala	Republic	42,500	1,600,000	37	Guatemala	121,000
Honduras	Republic	44,275	775,000	19	Tegucigalpa	40,000
Nicaragua	Republic	51,660	750,000	14	Managua	40,000
Panama	Republic	31,890	442,000	13	Panama	83,000
Salvador	Republic	13,180	1,437,000	109	San Salvador	50,000
West Indies.						
British W. Indies	British	12,300	1,740,000	...	...	...
Cuba	Republic	44,180	3,700,000	80	Havana	530,000
Dominican Republic	Republic	19,300	1,000,000	50	Santo Domingo	40,000
Haiti	Republic	10,200	2,300,000	229	Port-au-Prince	125,000
South America.						
Argentina	Republic	1,132,000	10,500,000	8	Buenos Aires	2,100,000
Bolivia	Republic	600,000	3,000,000	5	La Paz	147,000
Brazil	Republic	3,300,000	40,000,000	12	Rio de Janeiro	1,500,000
British Guiana	British	90,000	307,000	3	Georgetown	57,000
Chile	Republic	290,000	4,300,000	15	Santiago	700,000
Colombia	Republic	462,000	8,000,000	17	Bogotá	200,000
Ecuador	Republic	276,000	2,000,000	7	Quito	80,000
Paraguay	Republic	62,000	800,000	13	Asuncion	70,000
Peru	Republic	358,000	5,500,000	15	Lima	316,000
Uruguay	Republic	72,200	2,000,000	27	Monte Video	660,000
Venezuela	Republic	363,730	3,027,000	8	Carácas	135,250
Oceania.						
Australia	Commonwealth	3,000,000	6,500,000	2	Canberra	8,000
New Zealand	Dominion	105,000	1,461,000	13	Wellington	126,000

OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS.

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific, off Mindanao, 32,089 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas); but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds 12,000 feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 2,300 feet. The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each :—

Oceans.

Name.	Area of Basin (sq. miles).	Greatest Depth (feet).
Pacific	63,986,000	Off Mindanao, 32,089
Atlantic	31,530,000	Porto Rico Trench, 31,366
Indian	28,350,000	Sunda Trench, 22,968
Arctic	5,541,600	North Polar, 13,200
Seas.		
Malay	3,137,000	Kei Trench, 21,342
Central American	1,770,170	Caribbean, 20,568
Mediterranean	1,145,000	*Pola* Deep, 12,276
Behring	878,000	Buldir Trough, 13,422
Okhotsk	582,000	Kurile Trough, 10,554
East China	480,000	*about* 10,500
Hudson Bay	472,000	*about* 1,500
Japan	405,000	*about* 10,200
Andaman	305,000	*about* 11,000
North Sea	221,000	Skaggerak, 1,998
Red Sea	178,000	20° N., 7,254
Baltic	158,000	*about* 1,200

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.

The following list contains the principal peaks of such ranges as the Himalayas and the Andes, and the highest mountains in other ranges.

Name.	Range.	Height in Feet.
Everest	Himalayas	29,141
Godwin-Austen (K 2)	,,	28,250
Kanchanganga I.	,,	28,146
Nanga Parbat	,,	†26,629
Kamat	,,	§25,431
Illampu (Sorata)	Andes	25,248
Illimani	,,	24,633
Aconcagua	,,	23,025
Sahama	,,	21,480
Chimborazo	,,	20,498
Lullialluco	,,	20,244
McKinley	Alaska	20,300
Kilima Njaro	Tanganyika	19,720
Cotopaxi	Andes	19,612
Mount Logan	Rockies	19,539
Mount Elias	,,	19,500
Elbrus	Caucasus	18,526
Demavend	Persia	18,464
Tolima	Cordilleras	18,320
Charles Louis	New Guinea	18,000
Popocatepetl	Mexico	17,540
Citlaltepetl	,,	17,360
Sangay	Ecuador	17,124
Koshtan Tau	Caucasus	17,096
Kenya	Kenya	17,040
Ararat	Armenia	16,916
Ruwenzori	Uganda	16,800
Kazbek	Caucasus	16,546
Mont Blanc	Alps	15,781

† Highest in British Empire.
§ Highest summit climbed by man.

THE LARGEST ISLANDS.

Name of Island.	Ocean.	Area in Sq. Miles.
Greenland (Danish)	Arctic	827,300
New Guinea (Brit.-Neth.)	Pacific	330,000
Borneo (Brit.-Netherlands)	,,	284,000
Madagascar (French)	Indian	228,000
Baffin Land (British)	Arctic	226,000
Sumatra (Netherlands)	Indian	162,000
Great Britain	Atlantic	88,745
Honshiu (Japan)	Pacific	87,500
Celébes (Netherlands)	Indian	72,000
Prince Albert, &c. (British)	Arctic	60,000
South Island, N.Z. (British)	Pacific	58,500
Java (Netherlands)	Indian	48,400
North Island, N.Z. (British)	Pacific	44,500
Cuba (Independent)	Atlantic	44,000
Newfoundland (British)	,,	42,750
Luzon (U.S.A.)	Pacific	41,000
Iceland (Independent)	Atlantic	40,500
Ellesmere (British)	Arctic	40,000
Mindanao (U.S.A.)	Pacific	37,000
Hokkaido (Japan)	,,	36,500
Ireland	Atlantic	32,600
Novaya Zemlya (Russian)	Arctic	30,000
Sakhalin (Russo-Japanese)	Pacific	29,100
Haiti (Independent)	Atlantic	28,200
Tasmania (British)	Pacific	26,215
Ceylon (British)	Indian	25,400
Banks (British)	Arctic	25,000
North Devon (British)	,,	24,000
Vancouver (British)	Pacific	20,000
Melville Land (British)	Arctic	20,000
Tierra del Fuego (Argentine)	Atlantic	18,500
Southampton (British)	Arctic	17,800
West Spitsbergen (Norway)	,,	15,260
Prince of Wales (British)	,,	15,000
Formosa (Japanese)	Pacific	13,500
North Somerset (British)	Arctic	12,000
Sicily (Italian)	Medit.	10,000

THE LONGEST RIVERS.†

River.	Outflow.	Length in Miles.
Missouri-Mississippi	Gulf of Mexico	4,502
Amazon	Atlantic	4,000
Nile	Mediterranean	4,000
Yangtse	North Pacific	3,400
Yenisei	Arctic Sea	3,300
Congo	Atlantic	3,000
Lena	Arctic Sea	3,000
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	3,000
Obi	Arctic Sea	2,700
Hoangho	North Pacific	2,600
Amur	,, ,,	2,500
Paraná	Atlantic	2,450
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,400
Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,300
La Plata	South Atlantic	2,300
Yukon	Behring Sea	2,000
Arkansas	Mississippi	2,000
Madeira	Amazon	2,000
St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,800
Rio del Norte	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Sao Francisco	Atlantic	1,800
Danube	Black Sea	1,725
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700
Brahmaputra	Bay of Bengal	1,680
Zambesi	Moçambique	1,600
Ganges	Bay of Bengal	1,500

† The most famous river falls are *Niagara*, between the Province of Ontario and New York State, on the Niagara River; the *Victoria Falls* on the Zambesi River; *Iguassu* between Argentina and Brazil; and the series of falls in the *Yosemite Valley* in California.

THE LARGEST SHIPS.

Ship.	Tons.	Dimensions (ft.)
Cunarder (Building)	73,000	108× ×
(a) Majestic (Brit.)	56,621	915×100×58
(a) Leviathan (U.S.)	59,957	907×100×58
Berengaria (Brit.)	52,226	883× 98×57
Bremen (Ger.)	51,656	898×101×48
Rex (Ital.)	50,000	× ×
Olympic (Brit.)	46,439	852× 92×59
Europa (Ger.)	49,746	890×102×48
Conte di Savoia (Ital.)	46,000	× ×
Aquitania (Brit.)	45,647	868× 97×49
Ile de France (French)	43,153	763× 92×55
Empress of Britain (Brit.)	42,349	733× 97×37
L'Atlantique (French)	40,945	713× 91×57
Paris (French)	34,569	735× 85×59
Homeric (Brit.)	34,351	751× 83×48
Augustus (Ital.)	33,000	666× 82×47
Roma (Ital.)	32,583	705× 82×47
Columbus (Germ.)	32,354	749× 83×49
Mauretania (Brit.)	30,696	762× 88×57
Statendam (Neth.)	29,511	670× 81×49
Cap Arcona (Ger.)	27,561	643× 84×41
Belgenland (Brit.)	27,132	670× 78×44
Britannic (Brit.)	26,943	683× 82×48
Conte Grande (Ital.)	25,661	652× 78×27
Empress of Scotland (Brit.)	25,160	677× 77×50
Empress of Japan (Brit.)	25,000	644× 83×44
Adriatic (Brit.)	24,679	709× 75×52
Conte Biancamano (Ital.)	24,416	650× 76×27
Duilio (Ital.)	24,281	602× 76×46
Rotterdam (Neth.)	24,149	650× 77×43

NOTE (a). The *Leviathan* is 8 ft. shorter than the *Majestic*, and if measured according to the rules adopted by British Lines her tonnage would be 54,282; the *Majestic*, measured according to the rules adopted by the U.S. Shipping Board would be 61,206 tons.

THE LONGEST BRIDGES.

(With length, in metres, of *waterway*.)

Tay Bridge, Scotland	3,136
Forth Bridge, Scotland	2,530
Rio Salado, Argentina	2,043
Rio Dulce, Argentina	1,788
Hardinge, India	1,641
Victoria Jubilee, Montreal	1,623
Moerdijk, Netherlands	1,432
Harbour, Sydney, N.S.W.	1,257
Harbour, Montreal	1,185
Queensborough, U.S.A.	1,134
Brooklyn, U.S.A.	1,052
Quebec Bridge, Quebec	979
Manhattan, U.S.A.	850
Ohio, U.S.A.	452

THE HIGHEST BUILDINGS.

	Feet.
Empire State, N.Y., U.S.A.	1,248
Chrysler Building, N.Y., U.S.A.	1,030
Bank of Manhattan, N.Y., U.S.A.	838
Woolworth's, New York, U.S.A.	792
Pyramid of Cheops, Egypt	450
Salisbury Cathedral (Spire), England	404
St. Paul's Cathedral (Cross), England	365

THE GREATEST SEAPORTS.

	Entered Tons.	Cleared Tons.	Ocean Trade £
Alexandria	4,866,000	4,851,000	56,840,000
Amsterdam	4,239,000	3,558,000	...
Antwerp	23,604,000	24,152,000	...
Bombay	3,888,272	3,826,177	79,733,000
Bristol	2,388,000	1,913,000	35,311,000
Buenos Aires	3,909,000	...	90,956,000
Calcutta	2,941,846	2,650,040	96,262,000
Cardiff	5,889,000	7,505,000	23,848,000
Colombo	8,943,786	8,885,964	...
Genoa	9,167,000	9,011,057	101,707,000
Glasgow	4,221,000	4,796,000	70,388,000
Grimsby	1,745,000	1,823,000	35,643,000
Hamburg	19,652,000	19,783,000	...
Hong Kong	14,910,026	14,922,232	167,613,388
Hull	4,986,000	4,338,000	88,969,000
Kobé	5,335,000	5,182,000	100,668,000
Leith	1,453,064	1,523,867	25,189,000
Liverpool	13,944,000	12,773,000	351,246,000
London	21,417,036	11,723,156	603,743,000
Manchester	3,464,000	3,055,000	76,289,000
Marseilles	11,575,000	11,299,000	...
Monte Video	6,489,000	6,473,000	19,527,000
Montreal	1,898,000	1,961,000	125,000,000
Newcastle	6,543,000	7,919,000	41,749,000
New Orleans	5,189,000	4,535,000	102,560,000
New York	20,558,000	21,327,000	754,798,000
Philadelphia	2,444,000	1,505,000	68,140,000
Rangoon	4,489,776	4,478,137	51,000,000
Rio de Janeiro	3,067,000	3,031,000	32,657,800
Rotterdam	17,783,000	14,689,000	...
San Francisco	1,811,000	2,365,000	68,870,000
Shanghai	7,810,000	7,906,000	122,000,000
Singapore	6,602,009	6,612,000	101,686,212
Southampton	10,606,000	10,583,000	76,222,000
Sydney, N.S.W.	2,361,883	...	78,910,000
Wellington, N.Z.	3,839,810	...	28,792,832
Yokohama	3,456,000	3,359,000	156,000,000

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

These are generally enumerated as follows:—

The Pyramids.
The Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
The Tomb of Mausolus.
The Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
The Colossus of Rhodes.
The Statue of Jupiter by Phidias.
The Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria.

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

(Mother Tongues.)

Language.	People.
English	180,000,000
Russian	140,000,000
German	80,000,000
French	70,000,000
Portuguese	60,000,000
Spanish	50,000,000
Italian	50,000,000

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

Canal.	Opened, year.	Length, miles.	Depth, feet.	Width,§ feet.	Cost.
Amsterdam (Netherlands)	1876	16½	23	88	£2,600,000
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	26·25	72	1,000,000
Elbe and Trave (Germany)	1900	41	10	72	1,170,000
Göta (Sweden)*	1832	115	10	47	770,000
Kiel (Germany)†	1895	61	45	150	19,000,000
Manchester (England)	1894	35·5	26	120	15,500,000
Panama (U.S.A.)	1914	50·5	45	300	75,000,000
Saulte Ste. Marie (U.S.A.)	1855	1·6	22	100	2,000,000
Saulte Ste. Marie (Canada)	1895	1·11	20·25	142	560,000
Suez (Egypt)	1869	100	30	147	29,725,000
Welland (Canada)‡	1887	26·75	25	200	21,000,000

* Reconstructed 1916. † Reconstructed 1914. ‡ Reconstructed 1929-30. § At the bottom.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL RECORDS.

GENERAL: The *maximum temperature* on record of the air in shade is 134° Fahr., observed at Greenland Ranch, California, on July 10, 1913.

The *wettest station* in the world is generally allowed to be Cherra Poonjee in Assam, where the total fall for the year has exceeded 551½ inches. From June 12 to 16, 1876, 114·14 inches was collected, or an average daily fall of 22·83 inches. On one of these days, June 14, 40·80 inches fell in 24 hours.

BRITISH ISLANDS: The *maximum temperature* of the air recorded in the shade at 4 feet above the ground is 100° Fahr. This was observed at Wilton House, Salisbury, on July 15, 1881, and at Greenwich Observatory on Aug. 9, 1911.

The *lowest temperature* of the air recorded in the shade at 4 feet above the ground is —23° Fahr., or 55° below freezing point, at Blackadder, Berwickshire, on Dec. 4, 1879.

The *greatest rainfall* in a day was at Bruton, Somerset, when 9·56 inches fell in the 24 hours ended 9 a.m., June 29, 1917. This rainfall is equal to 965 tons of water per acre.

The *total rainfall* for a year at Stations in the British Islands during the 55 years 1870 to 1924 ranged from 246·92 inches at Llyn Llydaw (Copper Mill), Carnarvon, and 247·30 inches at the Stye, Cumberland in 1923, to 9·29 inches at Margate in 1921.

The *maximum wind-velocity* on record in the British Isles was recorded at Scilly on December 6, 1929, when a gust reached the rate of 111 miles per hour.

Year.	TEMPERATURE. Hottest and Coldest Days (as recorded at Greenwich Observatory). Shade Max. (Fahr.) Temp.	Date.	Shade Min. (Fahr.) Temp.	Date.	RAINFALL. British Isles. Max. in 24 hours ending at 9 a.m. Amt.	Date.	Place.	London. (Camden Square.) Total for the Year.	No. of Rain-days.	Total Duration in Hours.
	°		°		Ins.			Ins.		
1906	94·3	Aug. 31	19·8	Dec. 30	6·15	Jan. 28	Borrowdale	24·26	163	420
1907	82·7	Sept. 25	22·4	Jan. 24	4·86	Oct. 16	Kingsbridge	23·01	175	419
1908	84·0	July 3	12·1	Dec. 30	4·80	Oct. 19	Treharris	23·67	157	501
1909	86·2	Aug. 12	13·6	Mar. 5	6·46	Feb. 2	Loch Quoich	26·75	190	577
1910	82·2	June 20	20·3	Jan. 27	4·51	Aug. 26	Borrowdale	25·36	186	491
1911	100·0	Aug. 9	21·6	Feb. 1	7·00	Oct. 29	Borrowdale	24·79	155	473
1912	90·0	July 12	19·1	Jan. 29 / Feb. 3	7·31	Aug. 26	Brundall	27·83	180	516
1913	87·1	June 17	24·2	Feb. 23	6·06	Sept. 17	Doncaster	22·41	163	453
1914	92·1	July 1	19·9	Jan. 24	6·35	Aug. 8	Snowdon	25·72	168	514
1915	87·2	June 8	22·3	Jan. 23	7·06	Sept. 25	Dulcross	32·18	152	569
1916	83·9	July 31	23·4	Dec. 19	8·20	Oct. 11	Kinlochquoich	34·01	192	623
1917	93·2	June 17	17·2	Dec. 19	9·56	June 28	Bruton	30·05	175	476
1918	89·8	Aug. 22	18·5	Jan. 9	4·95	Sept. 15	Douglas	26·69	195	540
1919	87·5	Aug. 12	15·5	Feb. 9	4·50	April 10	Corran	26·21	182	611
1920	86·5	May 25	15·7	Dec. 13	6·81	Feb. 9	Dungeon Ghyll	23·59	175	520
1921	94·0	July 11	25·3	Nov. 13	6·10	Jan. 8	Dungeon Ghyll	14·00	115	269
1922	90·6	May 24	24·4	Jan. 24 / Oct. 26 / Dec. 9	4·70	Aug. 7	Doncaster / (Carr House Hos.)	25·60	177	503
1923	92·2	July 11	22·7	Nov. 26	5·57	Nov. 12	Llechwedd Q'arries	27·03	182	479
1924	88·8	July 12	21·2	Feb. 15	9·40	Aug. 18	Cwmgton(Brymore)	30·08	188	540
1925	89·5	July 22	21·4	Dec. 5	4·13	Feb. 8	L.Llydaw C'pr. M.	24·91	172	481
1926	88·2	Sept. 19	16·0	Jan. 17	6·05	July 28	Abergwesyn	27·25	169	520
1927	84·9	June 16	18·5	Dec. 19	6·00	Aug. 27	Bl. Fst. (Llehw'dd)	33·84	182	568
1928	92·0	July 22	23·9	Dec. 15	7·77	June 28	Bl. Fst. (Oakley Q.)	26·04	175	488
1929	91·0	Aug. 31	12·0	Feb. 15	8·31	Nov. 11	Rhondda (Lluest Wen Reservoir)	22·55	134	424
1930	92·2	Aug. 28 & 29	23·0	Nov. 17	5·70	July 22	Castleton	28·84	176	479

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY (BRITISH ISLES), 1930-1931.

THE results in the table below are for London (Kew and Westminster)—barometer readings reduced to Mean Sea Level, from October 1930 to September 1931 inclusive.

Month.	Temperature. Mean.	Diff. from normal, 1881-1915.	Rainfall. Days.	Amount.	Diff. from normal, 1881-1915.	Pressure. (Mean Sea Level.) Mean.	Diff. from normal, 1881-1915.	Wind. Prevalent Direction.	Sunshine. Percentage.
	°F.	°F.		inches.	inches.	inches.	inch.		
1930 October	54·2	3·0 above	16	1·11	1·30 below	29·87	0·07 below	SW	34
,, November	46·1	1·1 ,,	17	3·94	1·83 above	29·87	0·09 ,,	SW	19
,, December	41·7	0·4 ,,	16	1·61	0·53 below	29·91	0·07 above	SW	5
,, Year	52·1	1·6 ,,	164	26·14	3·78 above	29·91	0·07 below	SW	29
1931 January	39·9	0·3 ,,	16	1·14	0.48 below	29·91	0·14 below	W	12
,, February	40·3	0·4 below	19	1·60	0·14 above	29·89	0·11 below	W	16
,, March	42·1	1·0 ,,	7	0·23	1·40 below	29·95	0·02 above	E	29
,, April	48·5	0·3 above	18	3·76	2·39 above	29·88	0·08 below	NW	26
,, May	55·5	1·4 ,,	16	2·77	1·16 ,,	29·88	0·12 ,,	SW	36
,, June	61·5	1·8 ,,	11	1·71	0·19 below	30·03	0·01 above	SW	38
,, July	62·5	0·7 below	15	2·56	0·37 above	29·83	0·17 below	SW	31
,, August	61·5	1·0 ,,	18	3·92	1·65 ,,	29·90	0·08 ,,	NE	30
,, September	55·7	2·5 ,,	14	2·28	0·63 ,,	30·17	0·13 above	N	30

THE LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD.

LONDON (Greater), *see below*	8,202,818	PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (1931)	850,000
New York, U.S.A. (1930)	6,930,446	St. Louis, U.S.A. (1930)	821,960
BERLIN, Prussia (1925)	4,000,000	MADRID, Spain (1931)	808,000
Chicago, U.S.A. (1930)	3,376,438	Baltimore, U.S.A. (1930)	804,874
PARIS, France (1931)	2,871,039	Boston, U.S.A. (1930)	781,188
Osaka, Japan (1930)	2,500,000	COPENHAGEN, Denmark (1931)	770,000
TOKYO, Japan (1930)	2,300,000	Manchester, England (1931)	766,333
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (1931)	2,100,000	Barcelona, Spain (1927)	760,000
Philadelphia, U.S.A. (1930)	1,950,961	Amsterdam, Netherlands (1930)	760,000
VIENNA, Austria (1930)	1,886,000	Santiago, Chile (1930)	700,000
MOSCOW, Russia (1926)	1,600,000	Cologne, Prussia (1925)	698,000
Detroit, U.S.A. (1930)	1,568,662	Munich, Bavaria (1925)	681,000
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (1930)	1,500,000	Kioto, Japan (1925)	680,000
Calcutta, India (1931)	1,420,000	Leipsic, Saxony (1925)	680,000
Canton, China (1910)	1,370,000	Istanbul, Turkey (1927)	673,000
Peking, China (1921)	1,300,000	Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (1930)	669,817
NANKING, China (1921)	1,300,000	MONTE VIDEO, Uruguay (1930)	660,000
SYDNEY, New South Wales (1930)	1,238,660	Toronto, Canada (1931)	653,000
Los Angeles, U.S.A. (1930)	1,238,048	Marseilles, France (1931)	652,000
Bombay, India (1931)	1,160,000	Madras, India (1931)	647,000
Hamburg, Germany (1925)	1,130,000	Kobé, Japan (1925)	644,000
WARSAW, Poland (1931)	1,110,000	San Francisco, U.S.A. (1930)	634,394
Glasgow, Scotland (1931)	1,088,000	BUCHAREST (1931)	631,000
CAIRO, Egypt (1927)	1,060,000	Genoa, Italy (1931)	627,000
Montreal, Canada (1928)	1,100,000	DRESDEN, Saxony (1925)	619,000
MELBOURNE, Victoria (1930)	1,020,000	Turin, Italy (1931)	602,000
Birmingham, England (1931)	1,002,413	LISBON, Portugal (1930)	587,334
ROME, Italy (1931)	1,000,000	Rotterdam, Netherlands (1930)	586,000
BUDAPEST, Hungary (1931)	1,000,000	Milwaukee U.S.A. (1930)	578,249
Shanghai China (1930)	1,000,000	Buffalo, U.S.A. (1930)	573,076
Leningrad (1927)	1,000,000	Lyons, France (1931)	571,000
Naples, Italy (1931)	983,000	Alexandria (1925)	570,000
Milan, Italy (1931)	976,000	Breslau, Prussia (1925)	555,000
MEXICO, Mexico (1930)	970,000	BANGKOK, Siam (1930)	550,000
Cleveland, U.S.A. (1930)	900,429	HAVANA, Cuba (1930)	530,000
BRUSSELS, Belgium (1931)	886,000	Sheffield, England (1931)	511,742
Liverpool, England (1931)	855,539	STOCKHOLM, Sweden (1931)	502,000

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.	POPULATION. 1921.	POPULATION. 1931.
City of London	677	13,709	10,996
Administrative County of London	74,173	4,470,814	4,385,825
Central Criminal Court District	268,356	...	...
Metropolitan Police District (not including City)	447,626	7,466,492	...
Metropolitan and City Police Districts	448,301	7,480,201	...
Greater London	443,455	7,480,201	8,202,818

Boundaries.—The *Administrative County of London* includes the whole of the *Metropolitan* Parliamentary Division. It also comprises the City of London and the 28 Metropolitan Boroughs. The *Metropolitan Police District* extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London, and embraces an area of upwards of 699 square miles.

HIGHEST MOUNTAIN RANGES.

CONTINENT.	RANGE.	HIGHEST PEAK.	FEET.
Europe	Alps	Mont Blanc	15,781
England	Cumbrian	Scafell	3,210
Wales	Carnarvon	Snowdon	3,571
Scotland	Grampian	Ben Nevis	4,406
Ireland	Macgilli-cuddy	Carrantuohill	3,414
Asia	Himalaya	Everest	29,000
Africa	Tanganyika	Kilima Njaro	19,720
North America	Alaska	McKinley	20,300
South America	Andes	Illampu	25,248
Australia	Muniong	Kosciusko	7,328
New Zealand	Southern Alps	Cook	12,349
Oceania	N. Borneo	Kini Balu	13,455

LARGEST CITIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

London, England	8,202,818
Sydney, New South Wales	1,238,660
Bombay, India	1,157,851
Calcutta, India	1,419,321
Montreal, Canada	1,098,409
Glasgow, Scotland	1,088,417
Melbourne, Victoria	1,018,200
Birmingham, England	1,002,413
Liverpool, England	855,539
Manchester, England	766,333
Toronto, Ontario	653,000
Madras, India	647,228

The League of Nations.

THE League of Nations came into being when the Treaty of Peace with Germany was ratified on January 10, 1920. Its Charter, containing 26 Articles, is known as the *Covenant*, which begins with the following words:—

"The High Contracting Parties, in order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understanding of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another, agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations."

The Covenant of the League contains fundamental clauses on the prevention and settlement of disputes. These clauses bind nations who are members of the League not to employ force for the settlement of a dispute until they have first submitted it to the League of Nations (or to arbitrators or to judges). The right to resort to war was hitherto retained in case the League, or the arbitrators, failed to reach an unanimous decision, but even so, only after a delay of three months after such failure.

The *Membership* of the League comprises at present 54 nations, or three-quarters of the whole World, the British Empire and the Dominions (including the Irish Free State, together with India) being each an independent member, with separate voting power and representation. The only two great countries which hold aloof are America and Russia; and they, particularly America, are co-operating with the League in a number of beneficent activities.

ORGANISATION OF THE LEAGUE.

The Assembly meets annually at Geneva about September 10, and consists of 3 representatives from every Member State, each State having one vote.

The Council meets three times a year. Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany and Japan are permanent members, and at present 9 other States are annually elected as temporary members. These are Poland, Yugoslavia, Peru, Spain, Venezuela, Persia, Guatemala, Norway and the Irish Free State.

The Secretariat is the permanent Civil Service of the League, at Geneva, and is composed of nationals of nearly all Member States.

Secretary-General, Hon. Sir Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*British*).

Deputy Secretary-General, J. Avenol (*French*).

Under Secretaries-General, Marquis Paulucci di Calboli (*Italian*), M. Dufour Féronce (*German*), M. Y. Sugimura (*Japanese*).

Information Section, Pierre Comert (*French*), *Director*; Arthur Sweetzer (*American*), *Assistant Director*.

The Technical Organisations and Commissions, which act as expert advisers to the Council and Assembly, are continually handling questions concerning International Communication and Transit, Economics and Finance, Health, Mandates, and the Reduction of Armaments. No week passes without these bodies discussing international questions of wide interest, or without some conference being held at Geneva and achieving constructive work in international co-operation.

The Permanent Court of International Justice, consisting of fifteen Judges and four Deputy Judges, chosen for their high legal and moral authority, sits at the Hague and deals by means of opinions and judgments with all disputes referred to it regarding International Law, breaches of International obligations, and the interpretation of treaties. It has already dealt with 35 disputes, some of which might have led to an open breach between the States concerned. It has already won a great reputation both in the Foreign Offices and in the legal professions of the world. The annual session begins on June 15; but in future the Court is likely to sit all the year round.

The International Labour Office is closely connected with the League, but has a parallel organisation of its own at Geneva, which was also set up by the Peace Treaty. The Governing body represents twelve States, of which eight (including Great Britain, Canada and India) are chosen as being of chief industrial importance in the world. They are assisted by an international Secretariat, which collects and disseminates information and organises conferences. The conferences, to which Governments, Employers' and Workers' Organisations send delegates, pass Conventions or Recommendations which Governments ratify if they so desire. There have already been over 400 ratifications of Labour Conventions. The main object in view is to bring up the standard of labour in the less advanced States to the level of the standard in countries where greater progress has been made. The Director of the International Labour Office is Albert Thomas (*French*), the Deputy-Director H. B. Butler (*British*). There is a London office at 12 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

Cost.—The cost of the League, 1930–1, will be about £1,260,000, to which Great Britain contributes some £120,000.

WHAT THE LEAGUE HAS DONE.

The work of the League is many-sided, and is constantly growing. It includes the prevention of a number of wars, the creation of the Permanent Court at the Hague as an alternative for war, positive reconstruction as in the case of the financial restoration of Austria, Hungary, and Northern Greece, the outlining of an important new policy of "freer" trade, improvements in international traffic and health, progress in real control of the traffic in drugs and in women, and child welfare. After ten years' continuous study of the problem of the Reduction of Armaments the League has reduced it to three bedrock principles—Arbitration, Security and Disarmament. The purely technical study of Disarmament is now sufficiently advanced for the first general World Conference to be held, it is hoped, before the Twelfth Assembly meets in Sept. 1931.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION, 15, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1.*—*Joint Presidents*, Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G., and Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, K.C.; *Chairman of Executive Committee*, Prof. Gilbert Murray, LL.D.; *General Sec.*, J. C. Maxwell Garnett, C.B.E., Sc.D.

* Any information about the League and its work can be obtained by application at this address.

Country.	Ruler.	Born	Acceded.
Afghanistan	Nadir Shah	1880	Oct. 16, 1929
Albania	Zog, I., *King of the Albanians*	1895	Sept. 1, 1928
Alexandretta	M. Durieux, *President*	...	1926
Argentine Republic	José F. Uriburu, *President*	...	Sept. 8, 1930
Austria	Wilhelm Miklas, *President*	...	Dec. 6, 1928
Belgium	Albert, *King*	April 8, 1875	Dec. 17, 1909
Bhutan	Ugyen Wangchuk, *Maharaja*	...	1920
Bolivia	Daniel Salamanca, *President*	...	Mar. 4, 1931
Brazil	Getulio Dornelles Vargas, *Prov. President*	...	Nov. 3, 1930
Bulgaria	Boris III., *Tsar*	Jan. 30, 1894	Oct. 3, 1918
Chile	Juan Esteban Montero, *President*	...	Dec. 5, 1931
China	Chiang Kai-shek, *President*	...	Oct. 10, 1928
Colombia	Enrique Olaya Herrera, *President*	1867	Aug. 7, 1930
Costa Rica	Cleto Gonzales Viquez, *President*	...	May 8, 1928
Cuba	General Gerardo Machado, *President*	...	May 20, 1925
Czechoslovakia	Tomas G. Masaryk, *President*	1850	Nov. 14, 1918
Denmark	Christian X., *King*	Sept. 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
Dominican Republic	Rafael Trujillo, *President*	...	Aug. 16, 1930
Ecuador	Alfredo Baquerize, *President*	...	1931
Egypt	Fuad I., *King*	Mar. 26, 1868	Oct. 9, 1917
Estonia	Konstantin Päts, *Head of the State*	...	1931
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	Haeli Sellasié I, *Emperor*	July 1891	April 2, 1930
Finland	Pehr Evind Svinhufud, *President*	...	Mar. 1, 1931
France	Paul Doumer, *President*	Mar. 22, 1857	June 13, 1931
Germany	Field-Marshal Paul von Hindenberg, *President*	Oct. 2, 1847	May 12, 1925
Greece	Alexander Zaimis, *President*	...	Dec. 14, 1929
Guatemala	General Jorge Ubico, *President*	...	Feb. 14, 1931
Haiti	Stenio Vincent, *President*	...	1931
Honduras	Vicente Mejia Colindres, *President*	...	Feb. 1, 1929
Hungary	Nicholas Horthy de Nagybánya, *Regent*	1867	Mar. 1, 1920
Iceland	Christian X., *King of Denmark & Iceland*	Sept. 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Feisal I., *King*	1884	Aug. 23, 1921
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III., *King*	Nov. 11, 1869	July 29, 1900
Japan	Hirohito, *Emperor*	April 29, 1901	Dec. 25, 1926
Latvia	Albert Kviesis, *President*	1881	April 11, 1930
Lebanese Republic	Charles Debbas, *President*	...	1926
Liberia	Charles Dunbar Burgess King, *President*	...	Jan. 1, 1920
Liechtenstein	Franz I., *Prince*	Aug. 28, 1853	Feb. 1929
Lithuania	Antanas Smetona, *President*	...	Dec. 20, 1926
Luxemburg	Charlotte, *Grand Duchess*	Jan. 23, 1896	Jan. 9, 1919
Mexico	Pascual Ortiz Rubio, *President*	...	Feb. 5, 1930
Monaco	Louis, *Prince*	July 12, 1870	June 25, 1922
Morocco	Sidi Mohamed, *Sultan*	1909	Nov. 20, 1927
Najd and The Hejaz	Abdul Aziz Ibn Abdul Rahman el Faisal al Saud, *King*.	1882	Jan. 11, 1926
Nepal	Bir Bikram, *Maharaja*	June 30, 1906	Dec. 11, 1911
Netherlands	Wilhelmina, *Queen*	Aug. 31, 1880	Nov. 23, 1890
Nicaragua	José Maria Moncada, *President*	...	Jan. 1, 1929
Norway	Haakon VII., *King*	Aug. 3, 1872	Nov. 18, 1905
Oman	Seyyid Taimur, *Sultan*	1886	Oct. 5, 1913
Panama	Ricardo J. Alfaro, *President*	...	Jan. 16, 1931
Papal State	Pius XI., *Pope*	Mar. 31, 1857	Feb. 6, 1922
Paraguay	Emiliano Gonzalez Navero, *President*	...	1931
Persia	Reza Pahlevi, *Shah*	...	Oct. 31, 1925
Peru	Sanchez Cerro, *President*	...	Aug. 27, 1930
Poland	Ignacy Moscicki, *President*	1867	June 1, 1926
Portugal	Antonio de Fragoso Carmono, *President*	...	1926
Rumania	Carol, *King*	Oct. 15, 1893	June 8, 1930
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	Viacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov (Scriabine), *President*.	1890	Dec. 20, 1930
Salvador	Pio Romero Bosque, *President*	...	Mar. 1, 1927
San Marino	Two "Capitani Reggenti"	...	...
Sarawak	H.H. Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, G.C.M.G., *Raja*	Sept. 26, 1874	May 17, 1917
Siam	Prajadhipok, *King*	Nov. 8, 1893	Nov. 26, 1925
Spain	Manuel Agaña, *President*	...	Oct. 1931
Sweden	Gustaf V., *King*	June 16, 1858	Dec. 8, 1907
Switzerland	G. Motta, *President*	...	Jan. 1, 1932
Syria	Shaikh Tej-ed-din, *Chief of State*	...	1930
Transjordan	Abdullah, *Emir*	...	April 1921
Turkey	Ghazi Mustapha Kemal, *President*	1881	Oct. 29, 1923
United States	Herbert C. Hoover, *President*	...	Mar. 4, 1929
Uruguay	Gabriel Terra, *President*	...	Mar. 1, 1931
Venezuela	Juan Vicente Gomez, *President*	...	1929
Yugoslavia	Alexander I., *King*	Dec. 17, 1888	Aug. 16, 1921

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The President of the United States of America is elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires.

	Name.	State.	Party.	Born.	Years of Office.	Died.	Age.
1.	GEORGE WASHINGTON	Va.	Fed.	1732	1789–1797	1799	67
2.	John Adams	Mass.	,,	1735	1797–1801	1826	90
3.	Thomas Jefferson	Va.	Dem.-Rep.	1743	1801–1809	1826	83
4.	James Madison	Va.	,,	1751	1809–1817	1836	85
5.	James Monroe	Va.	,,	1758	1817–1825	1831	73
6.	John Quincy Adams	Mass.	,,	1767	1825–1829	1848	80
7.	Andrew Jackson	Tenn.	Dem.	1767	1829–1837	1845	78
8.	Martin Van Buren	N.Y.	,,	1782	1837–1841	1862	79
9.	William Henry Harrison†	Ohio	Whig	1773	March–April, 1841	1841	68
10.	John Tyler (*a*)	Va.	,,	1790	1841–1845	1862	71
11.	James Knox Polk	Tenn.	Dem.	1795	1845–1849	1849	53
12.	Zachary Taylor†	La.	Whig	1784	1849–1850	1850	65
13.	Millard Fillmore (*a*)	N.Y.	,,	1800	1850–1853	1874	74
14.	Franklin Pierce	N.H.	Dem.	1804	1853–1857	1869	64
15.	James Buchanan	Pa.	,,	1791	1857–1861	1868	77
16	Abraham Lincoln†§	Ill.	Rep.	1809	1861–1865	1865	56
17	Andrew Johnson (*a*)	Tenn.	,,	1808	1865–1869	1875	66
18.	Ulysses Simpson Grant	Ill.	,,	1822	1869–1877	1885	63
19.	Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Ohio	,,	1822	1877–1881	1893	70
20.	James Abram Garfield†§	Ohio	,,	1831	March–Sept., 1881	1881	49
21.	Chester Alan Arthur (*a*)	N.Y.	,,	1830	1881–1885	1886	56
22.	Grover Cleveland	N.Y.	Dem.	1837	1885–1889	1908	71
23.	Benjamin Harrison	Ind.	Rep.	1833	1889–1893	1901	67
24.	Grover Cleveland	N.Y.	Dem.	1837	1893–1897	1908	71
25.	William McKinley†§	Ohio	Rep.	1843	1897–1901	1901	58
26.	Theodore Roosevelt (*a*)	N.Y.	,,	1858	1901–1909	1919	60
27.	William Howard Taft	Ohio	,,	1857	1909–1913	1930	72
28.	Woodrow Wilson	N.J.	Dem.	1856	1913–1921	1924	67
29.	Warren Gamaliel Harding†	Ohio	Rep.	1865	1921–1923	1923	57
30.	Calvin Coolidge (*a*)	Mass.	Rep.	1872	{1923–1925 {1925–1929	...	...
31	Herbert C. Hoover	Iowa	Rep.	1874	1929–1933	...	...

NOTES.—† Died in office. § Assassinated. (*a*) Elected as Vice-President.

FRENCH DYNASTIES AND PRESIDENTS.

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.....	1830
(Abdicated 24 Feb., 1848; d. 26 August, 1850.)	

The Second Republic.

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

The Second Empire.

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

Third Republic.

Committee of Public Defence.....4 Sept.	1870
Louis Adolphe Thiers.....31 Aug.	1871
Marshall MacMahon ..... 24 May	1873
Jules Grévy.....30 Jan.	1879
Marie François Sadi Carnot.....3 Dec.	1887
Jean Casimir Perier .....27 June	1894
François Félix Faure.....17 Jan.	1895
Emile Loubet.....18 Feb.	1899
Armand Fallières .....18 Jan.	1906
Raymond Poincaré .....17 Jan.	1913
Paul Deschanel .....18 Feb.	1920
Alexandre Millerand .....20 Sept.	1920
Gaston Doumergue .....13 June	1924
Paul Doumer .....13 June	1931

THE UNITED STATES.

States and Territories.	Date of Admission	Gross Area. sq. m.	Population 1930. White and Coloured.
UNITED STATES		3,026,789	122,775,046
Alabama (Ala.)	1819	51,998	2,646,248
Arizona (Ariz.)	1912	113,956	435,573
Arkansas (Ark.)	1836	53,335	1,854,482
California (Cal.)	1850	158,297	5,677,251
Colorado (Colo.)	1876	103,948	1,035,791
Connecticut (Conn.)	§	4,965	1,606,903
Delaware (Del.)	§	2,370	238,380
Distof Columbia (D.C.)	1791	70	486,869
Florida (Fla.)	1845	58,666	1,468,211
Georgia (Ga.)	§	59,265	2,908,506
Idaho	1890	83,888	445,032
Illinois (Ill.)	1818	56,665	7,630,654
Indiana (Ind.)	1816	36,354	3,238,503
Iowa	1846	56,147	2,470,939
Kansas (Kan.)	1861	82,158	1,880,999
Kentucky (Ky.)	1792	40,598	2,614,589
Louisiana (La.)	1812	48,506	2,101,593
Maine (Me.)	1820	33,040	797,423
Maryland (Md.)	§	12,327	1,631,526
Massachusetts (Mass.)	§	8,266	4,249,614
Michigan (Mich.)	1837	57,980	4,842,325
Minnesota (Minn.)	1858	84,682	2,563,953
Mississippi (Miss.)	1817	46,865	2,009,821
Missouri (Mo.)	1821	69,420	3,629,367
Montana (Mont.)	1889	146,997	537,606
Nebraska (Nebr.)	1867	77,520	1,377,963
Nevada (Nev.)	1864	110,690	91,058
New Hampshire (N.H.)	§	9,341	465,293
New Jersey (N.J.)	§	8,224	4,041,334
New Mexico (N. Mex.)	1912	122,634	423,317
New York (N.Y.)	§	49,204	12,588,066
North Carolina (N.C.)	§	52,426	3,170,276
North Dakota (N.Dak.)	1889	70,837	680,845
Ohio	1803	41,040	6,646,697
Oklahoma (Okla.)	1907	70,057	2,396,040
Oregon (Oreg.)	1859	96,699	953,786
Pennsylvania (Pa.)	§	45,126	9,631,350
Rhode Island (R.I.)	§	1,248	687,497
South Carolina (S.C.)	§	30,989	1,738,765
South Dakota (S. Dak.)	1889	77,615	692,849
Tennessee (Tenn.)	1796	42,022	2,616,556
Texas (Tex.)	1845	265,896	5,824,715
Utah	1896	84,990	507,847
Vermont (Vt.)	1791	9,564	359,611
Virginia (Va.)	§	42,627	2,421,851
Washington (Wash.)	1889	69,127	1,563,396
West Virginia (W.Va.)	1863	24,170	1,729,205
Wisconsin (Wis.)	1848	56,066	2,939,006
Wyoming (Wyo.)	1890	97,914	225,565
Continental U.S.		3,026,789	122,775,046
OUTLYING TERRITORIES & POSSESSIONS.			
Alaska	1867	586,400	59,278
Hawaii	1898	6,407	368,336
Porto Rico		3,435	1,543,913
Philippines		114,400	†12,082,366
Guam		206	18,509
Panama Canal Zone		549	39,467
Samoa		76	10,055
Virgin Islands		133	22,012
Military and Naval		...	89,453
Total		3,738,395	137,008,435

† Figures for 1929, estimated.
§ The 13 original States.

LARGEST CITIES OF U.S.

City.	Population. 1920.	1930.
WASHINGTON, D.C.	437,571	486,869
New York, N.Y.	5,620,048	6,930,446
Chicago, Ill.	2,701,705	3,376,438
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,823,779	1,950,961
Detroit, Mich.	993,678	1,568,662
Los Angeles, Cal.	576,673	1,238,048
Cleveland, Ohio	796,841	900,429
St. Louis, Mo.	772,897	821,960
Baltimore, Md.	733,826	804,874
Boston, Mass.	748,060	781,188
Pittsburgh, Pa.	588,343	669,817
San Francisco, Cal.	506,676	634,394
Milwaukee, Wis.	457,147	578,249
Buffalo, N.Y.	506,775	573,076
Minneapolis, Minn.	380,582	464,356
New Orleans, La.	387,219	458,762
Cincinnati, Ohio	401,247	451,160
Newark, N.J.	414,524	442,337
Kansas City, Mo.	324,410	399,746
Seattle, Wash.	315,312	365,583
Indianapolis, Ind.	314,194	364,161
Rochester, N.Y.	295,750	328,132
Jersey City, N.J.	298,103	316,715
Louisville, Ky.	234,891	307,745
Portland, Ore.	258,288	301,815
Houston, Texas	138,276	292,352
Toledo, Ohio	243,164	290,718
Columbus, Ohio	237,031	290,564
Denver, Col.	256,491	287,861
Oakland, Cal.	216,261	284,063
St. Paul, Minn.	234,698	271,606
Atlanta, Ga.	200,616	270,366
Dallas, Texas	158,976	260,475
Birmingham, Ala.	178,806	259,678
Akron, Ohio	208,435	255,040
Memphis, Tenn.	162,351	253,143
Providence, R.I.	237,595	252,981
San Antonio, Texas	161,379	231,542
Omaha, Neb.	191,601	214,006
Syracuse, N.Y.	171,717	209,326
Dayton, Ohio	152,559	200,982
Worcester, Mass.	179,754	195,311
Oklahoma City, Okla	91,295	185,389
Richmond, Va.	171,667	182,929
Youngstown, Ohio	132,358	170,002
Grand Rapids, Mich.	137,634	168,592
Hartford, Conn.	138,036	164,072
New Haven, Conn.	162,537	162,655
Fort Worth, Texas	106,482	163,447
Flint, Mich.	91,599	156,492
Nashville, Tenn.	118,342	153,866
Springfield, Mass.	129,614	149,900
San Diego, Cal.	74,361	147,995
Bridgeport, Conn.	143,555	146,716
Scranton, Pa.	137,783	143,433
Des Moines, Iowa	126,468	142,559
Long Beach, Cal.	55,593	142,032
Tulsa, Okla.	72,075	141,258
Salt Lake City, Utah	118,110	140,267
Paterson, N.J.	135,875	138,513
Yonkers, N.Y.	100,176	134,646
Norfolk, Va.	115,777	129,710
Jacksonville, Fla.	91,558	129,549
Albany, N.Y.	113,344	127,412
Trenton, N.J.	119,289	123,356
Kansas City, Kansas	101,177	121,857
Chattanooga, Tenn.	57,895	119,798
Camden, N.J.	116,309	118,700
Erie, Pa.	93,372	115,967
Spokane, Wash.	104,437	115,514

Finance and Trade of Foreign Countries.

(Converted to Sterling at the rates shown on pp. 476–478.)

Country	Revenue.	Debt.	Imports.		Exports.	
			Total.	From U.K.	Total.	To U.K.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Abyssinia	...	...	2,500,000	70,000	2,000,000	30,000
Afghanistan	1,500,000	...	1,750,000	15,000	2,250,000	2,000
Albania	880,000	2,000,000	350,000	...	125,000	...
Argentina	137,000,000	622,000,000	180,000,000	25,000,000	190,000,000	57,000,000
Austria	44,000,000	...	80,000,000	3,000,000	55,000,000	3,000,000
Belgium	54,700,000	289,000,000	176,700,000	18,000,000	150,000,000	30,000,000
Bolivia	3,200,000	13,000,000	5,500,000	350,000	10,500,000	3,400,000
Brazil	35,000,000	140,000,000	54,000,000	10,500,000	66,000,000	5,500,000
Bulgaria	10,000,000	...	7,000,000	410,000	9,000,000	100,000
Chile	21,000,000	50,000,000	35,000,000	6,000,000	33,000,000	7,400,000
China	40,000,000	215,000,000	163,000,000	9,000,000	135,000,000	10,000,000
Colombia	10,600,000	6,000,000	30,000,000	1,600,000	25,000,000	1,400,000
Congo Free State	1,100,000	4,000,000	2,750,000	461,000	2,600,000	471,000
Costa Rica	1,408,000	4,000,000	2,200,000	270,000	3,400,000	2,000,000
Cuba	16,200,000	18,000,000	53,000,000	2,175,000	60,400,000	6,607,000
Czechoslovakia	60,000,000	220,000,000	95,500,000	2,000,000	106,400,000	7,000,000
Denmark	18,400,000	60,000,000	95,100,000	10,250,000	83,600,000	55,000,000
Dominican Rep.	2,600,000	3,000,000	4,800,000	295,000	5,000,000	2,008,000
Ecuador	1,500,000	4,676,000	3,300,000	400,000	3,500,000	170,000
Egypt	39,000,000	92,000,000	48,000,000	12,000,000	32,000,000	18,000,000
Estonia	4,716,000	5,500,000	5,310,000	690,000	5,363,000	2,250,000
Finland	20,000,000	14,500,000	28,500,000	3,288,000	28,000,000	15,902,000
France	300,000,000	3,804,000,000	421,500,000	22,700,000	344,500,000	50,000,000
Germany	555,000,000	...	508,700,000	27,000,000	589,100,000	66,000,000
Greece	27,354,000	117,858,000	29,000,000	3,750,000	16,000,000	2,000,000
Guatemala	2,000,000	3,957,000	4,744,000	442,000	5,973,000	71,000
Haiti	2,000,000	4 750,000	3,800,000	183,000	4,400,000	162,000
Honduras	920,000	2,900,000	2,000,000	555,000	2,691,000	1,293,000
Hungary	25,000,000	10,000,000	28,000,000	840,000	30,000,000	1,800,000
Iceland	500,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	612,000	2,400,000	385,000
Iraq	4,000,000	...	17,000,000	3,822,000	12,500,000	1,708,000
Italy	148,344,000	751,291,400	187,700,000	14,000,000	131,100,000	15,000,000
Japan	176,000,000	518,000,000	158,000,000	8,300,000	146,900,000	8,000,000
Latvia	6,360,000	3,500,000	10,400,000	1,285,000	7,540,000	6,001,000
Liberia	105,000	280,000	450,000	207,000	360,000	61,000
Lithuania	5,000,000	1,500,000	4,000,000	252,000	5,500,000	390,000
Luxemburg	1,000,000	1,200,000	...	6,000	...	624,000
Mexico	30,000,000	100,000,000	36,000,000	2,434,000	60,000,000	3,000,000
Morocco	...	...	9,000,000	1,765,000	2,500,000	564,000
Najd and Hejaz	1,000,000	...	...	150,000	...	15,000
Netherlands	51,000,000	252,000,000	199,700,000	19,000,000	141,900,000	40,000,000
Nicaragua	880,000	2,400,000	2,060,000	258,000	2,600,000	197,000
Norway	21,500,000	87,500,000	50,000,000	13,000,000	32,000,000	12,000,000
Panama	2,040,000	...	2,500,000	425,000	500,000	67,000
Paraguay	1,067,000	2,400,000	2,473,000	114,000	2,500,000	103,000
Persia	6,000,000	2,400,000	16,000,000	6,000,000	27,000,000	13,000,000
Peru	10,000,000	15,000,000	19,000,000	1,500,000	34,000,000	5,000,000
Poland	44,320,000	70,000,000	55,000,000	3,600,000	60,000,000	8,000,000
Portugal	13,150,000	76,000,000	24,000,000	3,400,000	10,000,000	3,700,000
Rumania	41,750,000	25,400,000	30,000,000	2,000,000	35,000,000	5,000,000
Russia	200,000,000	...	106,000,000	7,000,000	102,000,000	34,000,000
Salvador	2,278,000	4,000,000	3,370,000	380,000	5,100,000	50,000
Siam	9,200,000	12,120,000	17,810,000	2,059,000	2,000,000	300,000
Spain	102,445,000	553,000,000	100,000,000	10,000,000	85,000,000	17,000,000
Sweden	39,484,000	100,925,000	90,700,000	10,000,000	85,100,000	23,000,000
Switzerland	13,180,000	89,500,000	100,200,000	5,250,000	69,200,000	12,650,000
Turkey	189,000,000	...	242,000,000	3,400,000	193,000,000	3,250,000
U.S. of America	800,000,000	4,000,000,000	628,900,000	29,000,000	777,000,000	154,000,000
Uruguay	10,400,000	44,300,000	19,000,000	3,000,000	18,500,000	4,600,000
Venezuela	6,816,000	3,660,000	13,300,000	1,600,000	14,373,000	800,000
Yugoslavia	41,737,000	121,000,000	27,752,000	1,350,000	28,430,000	800,000

Colonial Possessions of Foreign Countries.

THE FRENCH COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony and Capital.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Fr. India (Pondichéry)	200	273,000
Annam (Hué)	40,000	6,000,000
Cambodia (Pnom Penh)	68,000	2,500,000
Cochin China (Saigon).....	26,500	4,000,000
Tongking (Hanoi)	41,000	7,000,000
Laos (Vientiane)	83,000	900,000
Kwang Chau Wan (Ma-tché)	200	200,000
Algeria (Algiers)	222,200	6,000,000
Fr. Morocco (Rabat)	210,000	6,000,000
Tunis (Tunis)	45,000	2,000,000
Senegal (St. Louis)	74,000	1,250,000
Mauritania (*St. Louis*).....	350,000	300,000
Fr. Sudan (Bamako).....	800,000	6,000,000
Fr. Guinea (Konakri)	93,000	2,250,000
Ivory Coast (Bingerville) ...	122,000	1,750,000
Dahomey (Porto Novo)	38,000	900,000
Upper Volta (Ouaga-dougou)	150,000	3,000,000
Fr. Niger (Zinder)....	400,000	1,250,000
Fr. Congo (Brazzaville)	1,000,000	3,000,000
Fr. Somaliland (Djibouti) ...	6,000	200,000
Réunion (St. Denis)	1,000	200,000
Madagascar (Antananarivo).	225,000	4,000,000
Mayotte (Pamanzi)	800	100,000
St. Pierre - Miquelon (St. Pierre)	100	4,000
Guadaloupe (Basse Terre) ...	700	250,000
Martinique (Fort de France)	400	250,000
Fr. Guiana (Cayenne)	35,000	50,000
New Caledonia (Nouméa) ...	9,000	60,000
Tahiti, &c.	1,500	32,000
Syria and Lebanon (Beyrout)	105,000	3,600,000
Cameroon (Yaoundé)	170,000	2,000,000
Togoland (Lome)	22,000	800,000

ITALIAN COLONIES.

Eritrea (Asmara)	64,000	400,000
It. Somaliland (Mogadisho).	220,000	700,000
Cyrenaica (Tripoli)	350,000	600,000
Tripolitana (Benghazi)	360,000	400,000
Tientsin (Tientsin).....	20	10,000
Dodecanese	—	100,000

JAPANESE POSSESSIONS.

Korea (Seoul)	85,000	19,000,000
Formosa (Taihoku)	13,500	4,000,000
Saghalin	10,000	204,000
Kwangtung (Dairen).....	1,200	1,000,000
Pescadores	85	60,000
Pacific Islands.....	800	50,000

THE BELGIAN CONGO.

The Independent State of the Congo became a Belgian Colony by a law of Oct. 18, 1908.

The total area amounts to 909,654 sq. miles, with a native population estimated (1924) at 12,000,000. The total European population (Jan., 1926) was 15,236.

By the *Anglo-Belgian Agreement* of July, 1919, the districts of Ruanda and Urundi, portions of the former territory of German East Africa which adjoin the Belgian Congo on the E., were assigned by Great Britain to Belgium. *Ruanda* and *Urundi* formed the N.W. corner of German East Africa from 5° S. lat. to the S. borders of (British) Uganda and have an area of about 15,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 3,000,000.

NETHERLANDS COLONIES.

Colony and Capital.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Java and Madura (Batavia)	51,000	35,000,000
Sumatra (Padang).....	162,000	6,500,000
Riouw - Lingga (Tanjong Pinang)	18,000	125,000
Banka and Billiton (Muntok)	6,350	160,000
West Borneo (Pontianak) ...	56,000	
South and East Borneo (Banjermasin)	156,000	1,700,000
Celébes (Macassar).....	72,000	3,000,000
Moluccas (Ternate)	44,000	700,000
Amboyna (Amboyna)	20,000	300,000
Neth. Timor (Kupang).....	21,000	1,000,000
Bali and Lombok (Singaraja)	5,000	600,000
Western New Guinea (Ternate)	160,000	200,000
Surinam (Paramaribo).....	50,000	113,000
Curaçao (Willemstad)	440	22,000

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

Port. India (Nova Goa)	1,500	605,000
Macao (Macao)	3	80,000
Port. Timor (Dilly)	7,500	300,000
Cape Verde Islds. (Praia) ...	1,500	150,000
Port. Guinea (Bissau)	14,500	450,000
Port. West Africa (S. Paul de Loanda)	482,000	5,000,000
Port. East Africa (Lourenco Marques)	300,000	3,000,000

SPANISH POSSESSIONS.

Balearic Islands (Palma) ...	2,000	350,000
Ceuta (Ceuta).....	5	36,090
Canary Islands (Santa Cruz)	2,800	480,000
Fernando Po (Basile)	800	21,000
Rio de Oro (Villa Cisneros)	100,000	...
Spanish Guinea (Santa Isabel)	11,000	200,000
Morocco	8,000	700,000

U.S.A. INSULAR JURISDICTION.

Philippine Islands (Manila)	114,500	12,100,000
Guam (Agaña)	206	19,000
Porto Rico (San Juan)	3,450	1,544,000
Virgin Islands (St. Thomas)	133	22,000
Tutuila (Pago Pago).....	58	9,000
Panama Canal zone	550	40,000

LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATES.

Former German Colonies.	Allotted to.
Togoland	France : Gt. Britain.
Cameroon	France : Gt. Britain.
S.W. Africa	Union of South Africa.
German E. Africa.....	Gt. Britain : Belgium.
German New Guinea....	Com'wealth of Australia.
Nauru Island	New Zealand.
Caroline Islands, &c. ...	Japan.
Samoan Islands.....	New Zealand.
Kiao-Chao.....	Japan (restored to China).

Former Turkish Territory.	
Iraq	Gt. Britain.
Palestine	Gt. Britain.
Syria and Lebanon.....	France.

Dominions by Continents.	How Acquired.	Date.	Estimated Area (sq. miles).	Estimated Population.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
Europe.						
Isle of Man	Purchase	1827	230	60,000	Douglas	20,200
Channel Islands	Duke of Normandy	1066	70	90,000	—	—
Malta and Gozo	Treaty Cession	1814	120	225,000	Valletta	22,500
Gibraltar	,, ,,	1713	2	22,000	—	—
Asia.						
Indian Empire	Conquest and Cession	1757-1897	1,900,000	352,000,000	Delhi	448,000
Ceylon	Treaty Cession	1801	25,500	4,500,000	Colombo	250,000
Straits Settlements	,, ,,	1785-1909	1,660		Singapore	446,000
Federated Malay States	Protectorate	1874-1888	27,700	3,974,000	Kuala Lumpur	108,000
Other Malay States	,,	1909	24,800		—	
Hong Kong	Treaty Cession	1842-1906	390	875,000	Victoria	465,000
Weihaiwei	,, ,,	1898	300	160,000	—	—
North Borneo	Cession	1877	31,100	260,000	Sandakan	—
Brunei	Protectorate	1888	2,500	30,000	Brunei	10,000
Sarawak	British Raja	1888	50,000	600,000	Kuching	30,000
Cyprus	Annexation	1914	3,600	311,000	Nicosia	19,000
Palestine	Conquest & Mandate	1914-1918	9,000	800,000	Jerusalem	63,000
Africa.						
Cape Province	Treaty Cession	1814	277,000		Cape Town	210,000
Natal	Annexation	1843	35,300	7,000,000	Pietermaritzburg	37,000
Transvaal	,,	1900	110,400		Pretoria	75,000
Orange Free State	,,	1900	50,000		Bloemfontein	45,000
South West Protectorate	Conquest	1914	322,200	228,000	Windhoek	8,000
Basutoland	,,	—	11,800	500,000	Maseru	2,300
Bechuanaland	,,	1895	275,000	153,000	Mafeking (Cape)	—
Southern Rhodesia	,,	1889	149,000	900,000	Salisbury	7,500
Northern Rhodesia	Treaty Cession	1889	288,000	1,270,000	Livingstone	—
Gambia	,, ,,	1807	4,000	210,000	Bathurst	10,000
Gold Coast	,, ,,	1672	79,000	2,030,000	Accra	40,000
Sierra Leone	,, ,,	1787	34,000	1,541,000	Freetown	45,000
Nigeria and Cameroon	,, ,,	1891	336,000	19,000,000	Lagos	—
Somaliland	,, ,,	1884	68,000	300,000	Berbera	—
Kenya	Cession and Conquest	1888-1918	200,000	2,530,000	Nairobi	24,000
Uganda	Treaty Cession	1894	223,500	3,145,500	Entebbe	—
Tanganyika	Conquest	1914-1918	365,000	4,122,000	Dar-es-Salaam	25,000
Zanzibar	Treaty Cession	1890	1,020	200,000	Zanzibar	—
Nyasaland	Conquest	1891	38,000	1,200,000	Zomba	—
Sudan	,,	1898	1,015,000	6,000,000	Khartoum	34,000
Mauritius	,, and Cession	1810-1814	720	384,000	Port Louis	50,000
Seychelles	Treaty Cession	1814	150	25,000	Victoria	—
St. Helena	Conquest	1673	47	3,800	Jamestown	1,500
Ascension	Occupation	1815	38	150	—	—
America.						
Ontario	Conquest and Cession	1759-1763	407,262	2,934,000	Toronto	652,000
Quebec	,, ,,	1759-1763	706,850	2,361,000	Quebec	131,000
Nova Scotia	,, ,,	1627-1713	21,500	524,000	Halifax	60,000
New Brunswick	Treaty Cession	1763	28,200	388,000	Fredericton	8,000
Prince Edward Island	Conquest	1745-1763	2,200	89,000	Charlottetown	12,500
British Columbia	Settlement	1670	355,900	525,000	Victoria	40,000
Manitoba	,,	1813	251,900	610,000	Winnipeg	200,000
Alberta	,,	1670	255,300	588,000	Edmonton	66,000
Saskatchewan	,,	1670	251,700	758,000	Regina	67,000
North-West Territories	,,	1670	1,250,000	8,000	—	—
Newfoundland	Treaty Cession	1583	162,750	263,000	St. John's	40,000
Jamaica	Conquest	1655	4,200	863,000	Kingston	63,000
Bahamas	Settlement	1629	4,400	60,000	Nassau	—
Leeward Islands	,,	1623-1650	750	140,000	St. John's	7,000
Windward Islands	Cession	1763-1783	510	162,000	St. George's	—
Barbados	Settlement	1605	170	156,000	Bridgetown	14,000
Trinidad and Tobago	Conquest	1797	1,860	366,000	Port of Spain	64,000
British Guiana	,, and Cession	1803-1814	90,000	301,000	Georgetown	56,000
British Honduras	,,	1798	8,600	46,000	Belize	18,000
Bermuda	Settlement	1612	20	24,000	Hamilton	2,600
Falkland Islands	Treaty Cession	1771	4,618	3,000	Port Stanley	900
South Georgia, &c.	Occupation	1771	3,000,000	—	—	—
Oceania.						
New South Wales	Settlement	1788	310,000	2,265,000	Sydney	1,240,000
Victoria	,,	1832	88,000	1,667,000	Melbourne	1,020,000
South Australia	,,	1836	380,070	495,000	Adelaide	325,000
Queensland	,,	1824	670,500	842,000	Brisbane	320,000
Tasmania	,,	1803	26,220	214,000	Hobart	58,000
Western Australia	,,	1828	976,000	366,000	Perth	203,000
Northern Territory, Australia	,,	—	523,620	4,200	Darwin	—
Papua	Annexation	1884	90,540	360,000	Port Moresby	—
New Zealand	Settlement & Conquest	1845	105,000	1,434,000	Wellington	143,000
Fiji	Cession from Natives	1874	7,500	157,000	Suva	13,000
Pacific Islands	Cession and Conquest	1893-1914	12,500	200,000	Suva (Fiji)	—

British Overseas Governors.

Europe—

Northern Ireland, The Duke of Abercorn, K.G., K.P., *Governor-General*		£8,000
Irish Free State, James McNeill, *Governor-General*		£10,000
Isle of Man, Sir C. Hill, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., *Lieutenant-Governor*		£2,000
Jersey, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward Henry Willis, C.B., C.M.G., *Lieutenant-Governor*		£1,700
Guernsey, *Maj.-Gen.* Lord Ruthven, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *Lieutenant-Governor*		£1,700
Malta, *Gen.* Sir David Campbell, K.C.B., *Governor*		£5,000
Gibraltar, *Gen.* Sir A. J. Godley, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., *Governor*		£5,500

Asia—

Indian Empire, Earl Willingdon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., *Viceroy*	*per mensem*	Rs. 20,900
Madras, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir G. F. Stanley, G.C.I.E., C.M.G., *Governor*	do.	Rs. 10,000
Bombay, Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir F. H. Sykes, G.C.I.E., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., *Governor*	do.	Rs. 10,000
Bengal, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir F. Stanley Jackson, G.C.I.E., *Governor*	do.	Rs. 10,000
United Provinces. Sir William Malcolm Hailey, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., *Governor*	do.	Rs. 10,000
Punjab, Sir Geoffrey Fitzhervey de Montmorency, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., *Governor*	do.	Rs. 8,333
Burma, Sir Charles Alexander Innes, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., *Governor*	do.	Rs. 8,333
Bihar and Orissa. Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., *Governor*	do.	Rs. 8,333
Central Provinces, Sir M. S. D. Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., *Governor*	do.	Rs. 6,000
Assam, Sir E. Laurie L. Hammond, K.C.S.I., C.B.E., *Governor*	do.	Rs. 5,500
N.W. Frontier Province, Sir Steuart E. Pears, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.I.E., *Chief Commissioner*	do.	Rs. 4,000
Ajmer Merwara, Sir L. W Reynolds, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C., *Chief Commissioner*	do.	Rs 4,000
Coorg. Lt.-Col. R. J. C. Burke, *Chief Commissioner*	do.	Rs. 4,000
Baluchistan. A. N. L. Cater, C.I.E., *Chief Commissioner*	do.	Rs. 4,000
Delhi, Sir John Thompson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., *Chief Commissioner*	do.	Rs. 3,000
Andamans and Nicobars, Lt.-Col. M. L. Ferrar, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., *Chief Commissioner*	do	Rs. 3,000
Aden, *Lt.-Col.* B. R. Reilly, C.I.E., O.B.E., *Resident*	do.	Rs. 3,000
Cyprus, Sir Ronald Storrs, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., *Governor*		£3,600
Iraq (Mesopotamia), Sir Francis Humphrys, G.C.V.O., K.B.E., *High Commissioner*		
Palestine and Transjordan, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir A. G. Wauchope, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., *High Commissioner*		£4,000
Ceylon, Sir Graeme Thomson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., *Governor*		£7,000
Straits Settlements, Sir Cecil Clementi, G.C.M.G., *Governor*		$60,000
Hong Kong, Sir William Peel, K.B.E., C.M.G., *Governor*		£6,000
North Borneo, A. F. Richards, *Governor*		$17,136

Africa—

Union of South Africa. The Earl of Clarendon, G.C.M.G., *Governor-General*		£10,000
Basutoland, J. C. R. Sturrock, C.M.G., *Commissioner*		£1,650
Bechuanaland Protectorate, Lt.-Col. C. F. Rey, *Resident Commissioner*		£1,359
Swaziland Protectorate, T. Ainsworth Dickson, C.M.G., M.C., *Resident Commissioner*		
Southern Rhodesia, Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G., *Governor*		£4,000
Northern Rhodesia, Sir James Crawford Maxwell, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. M.D., *Governor*		£3,000
Gambia, Herbert Richmond Palmer, C.M.G., C.B.E., *Governor*		£2,500
Gold Coast Colony and Togoland, Sir Ransford Slater, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., *Governor*		£4,500
Sierra Leone, A. W. Hodson, C.M.G., *Governor*		£3,000
Nigeria and Cameroon, Sir Donald C. Cameron, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., *Governor*		£6,500
Sudan, Sir J. L. Maffey, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E., *Governor-General*		
Somaliland Protectorate, Sir H. B. Kittermaster, K.B.E., C.M.G., *Governor*		£1,800
Kenya, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Joseph Aloysius Byrne, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., *Governor*		£4,500
Uganda Protectorate, Sir W. F. Gowers, K.C.M.G., *Governor*		£3,000
Zanzibar Protectorate { Seyyed Sir Khalifa bin Harab, K.C.M.G. *Sultan* / Richard S. D. Rankine, C.M.G., *British Resident*		£2,000
Nyasaland Protectorate, Sir T. S. W. Thomas, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., *Governor*		£2,500
Tanganyika, *Lt.-Col.* Sir G. S. Symes, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., *Governor*		£4,000
Mauritius, Sir Wilfred Edward Francis Jackson, K.C.M.G., *Governor*		Rs. 75,000
Seychelles, de S. M. G. Honey, C.M.G., *Governor*		Rs. 18,000
St. Helena and Ascension, Sir Charles H. Harper, K.B.E., C.M.G., *Governor*		£1,000

America—

Dominion of Canada. The Earl of Bessborough, G.C.M.G., *Governor-General*		£10,000
Newfoundland. Sir John Middleton, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., *Governor*		$15,000
Bermuda, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir T. A. Cubitt, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.		£4,400
Jamaica, Sir R. E. Stubbs, G.C.M.G., *Captain-General*		£5,000
Bahamas, *Maj.* Capt. Hon. Bede Edmund Hugh Clifford, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., *Governor*		£2,600
Leeward Isles, *Lt. Col.* Sir Reginald St. Johnston, K.C.M.G., *Governor*		£2,850
Windward Isles, Sir Thomas Alexander Vans Best, K.B.E., C.M.G., *Governor*		£2,500
Barbados, Sir W. C. F. Robertson, K.C.M.G., *Governor*		£3,000
Trinidad and Tobago, Sir Alfred Claud Hollis, K.C.M.G., *Governor*		£5,500
British Guiana, Sir Edward Brandis Denham, K.B.E., C.M.G., *Governor*		£4,000
British Honduras, *Maj.* Sir J. A. Burdon, K.B.E., C.M.G., *Governor*		$9,720
Falkland Islands, Sir James O'Grady, K.C.M.G., *Governor*		£1,800

Oceania—

Commonwealth of Australia, Rt. Hon. Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs, K.C.M.G., *Governor-General*		£10,000
New South Wales, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip Game, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., *Governor*		£5,000
Victoria, Sir William H. Irvine, K.C.M.G., *Acting Governor*		£5,000
South Australia, Brig.-Gen. Hon. Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *Governor*		£5,000
Queensland. Lt.-Gen. Sir T. H. J. Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *Governor*		£2,000
Tasmania, Sir Herbert Nicholls, K.C.M.G., *Acting Governor*		£2,750
Western Australia, Hon. J. A. Northmore, *Administrator*		£4,000
Northern Territory, Col. R. H. Weddell, *Administrator*		£1,200
Papua, Sir Hubert Murray, K.C.M.G., *Lieutenant-Governor*		£1,800
Dominion of New Zealand, The Lord Bledisloe, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., *Governor-General*		£7,500
Fiji, Sir A. G. M. Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., *Governor*		£3,000
Pacific Islands, Sir A. G. Murchison Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., *High Commissioner*		£1,200

THE PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Province and Capital.	Sq. miles.	Pop. 1921.
Alberta (Edmonton)	255,285	588,454
British Columbia (Victoria)	355,855	524,582
Manitoba (Winnipeg)	251,832	610,118
New Brunswick (Fredericton)	27,985	387,876
Nova Scotia (Halifax)	21,428	523,837
Ontario (Toronto)	407,262	2,933,662
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown)	2,184	88,615
Quebec (Quebec)	594,434	2,361,199
Saskatchewan (Regina)	251,700	757,510
Yukon (Dawson)	207.076	4,157
North-West Territories (*Ottawa*)	1,309,682	7,988
Royal Canadian Navy	...	485
Total	3,547,230	8,788,483

THE STATES OF AUSTRALIA.

State and Capital.	Sq. miles.	Pop. 1921.
New South Wales (Sydney)	309,432	2,100,371
Victoria (Melbourne)	87,884	1,532,280
Queensland (Brisbane)	670,500	755,972
South Australia (Adelaide)	380,070	495,160
Western Australia (Perth)	975,920	332,732
Tasmania (Hobart)	26,215	213,780
North Australia (Darwin)	287,227	3,867
Cent. Australia (Alice Springs)	236,393	
Federal Capital Territory (Canberra)	940	2,572
Total	2,974,581	5,435,734

THE PROVINCES OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Province and Capital.	Sq. miles.	Pop. 1921.
Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town)	276,966	2,782,719
Natal (Pietermaritzburg)	35,284	1,429,398
Transvaal (Pretoria)	110,450	2,087,636
Orange Free State (Bloemfontein)	49,647	628,827
South-West Protectorate	322,200	288,916
Total	794,547	7,217,496
(Whites, 1926, 1,700,775)		

NORTHERN IRELAND.

Counties and Capital.	Acreage.	Pop. 1926.
Antrim (Belfast)	702,850	191,618
Belfast County Borough	14,797	415,007
Armagh (Armagh)	312,772	110,083
Down (Downpatrick)	608,859	209,179
Fermanagh (Enniskillen)	417,912	57,985
Londonderry (Londonderry)	512,495	94,511
Londonderry County Borough	2,198	45,164
Tyrone (Omagh)	779,563	132,775
Total, Northern Ireland	3,351,446	1,256,322

THE PROVINCES OF INDIA.

Province and Capital.	Sq. miles.	Pop. 1931.
Ajmer-Merwara (Ajmer)	2,711	560,292
Andamans and Nicobars (Port Blair)	3,143	29,463
Assam (Shillong)	53,015	8,622,251
Baluchistan (Quetta)	54,228	463,508
Bengal (Calcutta)	76,843	50,122,350
Bihar and Orissa (Patna)	83,161	37,590,356
Bombay (Bombay)	123,621	22,259,977
Bombay	77,035	18,323,860
Sind	46,506	3,885,308
Aden	80	50,809
Burma (Rangoon)	233,707	14,665,618
Central Provinces and Berar (Nagpur)	99,876	15,472,628
Coorg (Merkara)	1,582	163,089
Delhi (Delhi)	557	636,246
Madras (Madras)	142,260	46,748,614
North-West Frontier Province (Peshawar)	13,419	2,425,076
Punjab (Lahore)	99,882	23,580,851
United Provinces (Allahabad)	106,295	48,408,763
Total Provinces	1,094,300	271,749,312
States and Agencies.		
Assam State (Manipur)	8,456	625,606
Baluchistan States	80,410	405,109
Baroda State	8,127	2,443,007
Bengal States	5,434	973,316
Bihar and Orissa States	28,648	4,643,456
Bombay States	63,453	4,469,081
Western India States		3,997,452
Central India Agency	51,531	6,615,120
Central Provinces States	31,276	2,478,519
Gwalior State	26,357	3,523,070
Hyderabad State	82,698	14,395,493
Kashmir State	84,258	3,645,339
Madras States	10,696	6,754,399
Mysore State	29,475	6,557,871
North-West Frontier Agencies and Tribal Areas	25,500	2,259,288
Punjab States	37,959	4,910,005
Rajputana Agency	128,987	11,225,712
Sikkim	2,818	109,651
United Provinces States	5,949	1,206,070
Total, States and Agencies	711,032	81,237,564
TOTAL, INDIA	1,805,332	352,986,876

THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND.

Islands.	Sq. Miles.	Pop. 1926.
North Island and Islets	44,131	831,813
South Island and Islets	58,120	511,942
Stewart Island and Islets	662	446
Chatham Islands	372	268
Auckland Islands	225	
Campbell Island	44	
Antipodes Islands	13	...
Bounty Islands	1	
Snares Islands	1	
Kermadec Islands	13	...
Cook Islands	150	13,877
Other Islands annexed in 1901	130	
Tokelau Islands	4	1,033
Western Samoa (Mandatory)	1,143	40,229
Maori Population	...	63,670
Total	105,005	1,463,278

LONDON REPRESENTATIVES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

NOTE.—High Commissioners in London take precedence, on ceremonial occasions, immediately after British or Dominion Ministers, when the latter are present; and when no members of British or Dominion Cabinets are present, the High Commissioners take precedence immediately after that accorded by the Table of Precedence to Secretaries of State.

Dominion.	*High Commissioner, &c.*	*Address in London.*
Dominion of Canada	Hon. G. H. Ferguson, K.C., *H.C.*.....	Canada House, S.W. 1.
Alberta	Hon. Herbert Greenfield.....	
British Columbia	F. P. Burden, *Agent-Gen.*.....	1 Regent Street, S.W. 1.
Ontario.....	William C. Noxon, *Agent-Gen.*	163 Strand, W.C. 2.
Quebec	Hon. L. J. Lemieux, *Agent-Gen.*	2 Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.
Australian Commonwealth	Major-Gen. Hon. Sir G. de L. Ryrie, K.C.M.G., C.B., *High Commissioner*	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
New South Wales	Hon. A. C. Willis, *Agent-Gen.*	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Queensland.....	Sir E. H. Macartney, *Agent-Gen.*	409 Strand, W.C. 2.
South Australia.....	Hon. Sir H. N. Barwell, K.C.M.G., *A.-G.*	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2
Tasmania	H. W. Ely, I.S.O., *Acting Agent-Gen.*....	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Victoria	Walter Leitch, C.B.E., *Agent-Gen.*	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. 2.
Western Australia	Hon. W. C. Angwin, *Agent-Gen.*	Savoy House, Strand, W.C. 2.
New Zealand	Sir T. M. Wilford, K.C.M.G., K.C., *H.C.*	415 Strand, W.C. 2.
Union of South Africa.....	Hon. C. T. te Water, *High Commr.*.....	73 Strand, W.C. 2.
Newfoundland	D. J. Davis, C.B.E., *Acting High Commr.*	58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
British India	Sir B. N. Mitra, *High Commissioner*.....	India House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
Irish Free State..... ..	J. W. Dulanty, C.B., C.B.E., *High Commr.*	York House, Regent St., S.W. 1.
Southern Rhodesia	Hon. J. W. Downie, C.M.G., *H.C.*	Crown House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
Malta.....	Hon. Sir J. D. Connolly, *Agent-Gen.* ...	P. & O. House, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.
British North Borneo	The Secretary, Court of Directors.....	17 St. Helen's Place, E.C. 3.
Malay States	Malay States Agency.....	57 Charing Cross, S.W. 1.
Sudan Government	Sudan Govt. Agency	Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.
East African Dependencies (Kenya, N. Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar).	H.M. E. Af. Dependencies' Trade and Information Office, Col. W. H. Franklin, C.B.E., D.S.O., *Commissioner.*	Royal Mail Building, 32 Cockspur St., S.W. 1.
Colonies & Protectorates...	Crown Agents for the Colonies	4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN BRITISH DOMINIONS, INDIA, &c.

CANADA.—Montreal, F. W. Field (*Trade Commr. Grade I.*); H. F. Gurney (*Trade Commr. Grade II.*).	1,111 Beaver Hall Hill, *Montreal.*
Toronto, A. M. Wiseman, M.C. (*Trade Commr. Grade II.*)	Yonge St., *Toronto.*
Vancouver, A. E. Pollard (*Trade Commr. Grade II.*).	850 Hastings St., W., *Vancouver.*
Winnipeg (Branch Office), W. D. Lambie (*Officer-in-charge*).	703 Royal Bank Bldg., *Winnipeg.*
NEWFOUNDLAND.—F. W. Field; H. F. Gurney (*see* Montreal).	
AUSTRALIA.—Sydney, R. W. Dalton, C.M.G. (*Trade Commr. Grade I.*); F. W. Colman (*Trade Commr. Grade II.*)	Herald Bldg., 66 Pitt St., *Sydney.*
Melbourne, H. L. Setchell (*Trade Commr. Grade II.*)	Henty House, *Melbourne*, C. 1.
NEW ZEALAND.—Wellington, L. A. Paish, O.B.E. (*T.C., Grade I.*)	Grey Street, *Wellington.*
SOUTH AFRICA.—Capetown, N. Elmslie (*Trade Commr. Grade I.*)	St. George's Street, *Cape Town.*
Durban, S. R. Jordan (*Trade Commr. Grade II.*).	Smith Street, *Durban.*
Johannesburg, J. W. Brigden (*Trade Commr. Grade II.*).	88 Fox Street, *Johannesburg.*
IRISH FREE STATE, Dublin.—W. Peters, C.M.G. (*Trade Commr. Grade I.*).	69 Merrion Square, Dublin, C. 17.
INDIA AND CEYLON.—Calcutta, T. M. Ainscough, C.B.E. (*Trade Commr. Grade I.*); R. B. Willmot (*T.C., Grade II.*).	(P.O. Box 683) Fairlie House, Fairlie Place, *Calcutta.*
Bombay, W. D. Montgomery Clarke (*Trade Commr. Grade II.*).	3 Wittet Road, *Bombay.*
EAST AFRICA.—Nairobi, Col. W. H. Franklin, C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Trade Commr. Grade II., with local rank of Trade Commr. Grade I.*); C. Kemp (*Trade Commr. Grade III.*).	(P.O. Box 220) Memorial Hall, Sixth Avenue, *Nairobi, Kenya.*
WEST INDIES.—Trinidad, J. L. Wilson Goode (*T.C., G. II.*)....	*Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
Jamaica, H. Massie-Blomfield, T.D. (*Officer-in-charge*)	*Kingston, Jamaica.*
MALAYA.—Singapore, R. Boulter, C.M.G. (*Trade Commr. Grade II.*)	Fullerton Building, *Singapore.*

NOTE.—The Salaries of H.M. Trade Commissioners *Grade I.* are £1,200 to £1,500 per annum (except Calcutta and Montreal, £1,700 fixed); *Grade II.*, £800 to £1,000; *Grade III.*, £600 to £800. There are, in addition, Imperial Trade Correspondents in each of the Dominions, and in most Colonies and Protectorates.

Embassies:	Ambassadors.	Address of Embassy.
Argentina	Sir J. R. W. Macleay, K.C.M.G. (1930)	314 Reconquista, *Buenos Aires*
Belgium	Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, G.C.V.O. (1928)	2, Rue de Spa, *Brussels.*
Brazil	Sir William Seeds, K.C.M.G. (1930)	71, Rua Real Grandeza, *Rio de Janeiro.*
Chile	Sir H. G. Chilton, K.C.M.G. (1930)	Avenida Vicuña Mackenna No. 152, *Santiago.*
France	Rt. Hon. Lord Tyrrell, G.C.M.G. (1928)	39, Faubourg St. Honoré, *Paris*, VIII.
Germany	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Rumbold, Bt., G.C.M.G. (1928)	70, Wilhelmstrasse, *Berlin.*
Italy	Rt. Hon. Sir R. W. Graham, G.C.M.G. (1921)	84, Via Venti Settembre, *Rome.*
Japan	Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Lindley, G.C.M.G. (1931)	No. 1. Goban-cho Kojimachi-Ku, *Tokyo.*
Poland	Rt. Hon. Sir W. A. F. Erskine, G.C.M.G. (1927)	18, Nowy Swiat, *Warsaw.*
Portugal	Sir Claud Russell, K.C.M.G. (1931)	63, Rua Francisco de Borja, *Lisbon.*
Russia	Sir Esmond Ovey, K.C.M.G. (1929)	[*Moscow.* Sofiskaya Naberezhnaya 14,
Spain	Rt. Hon. Sir George D. Grahame, G.C.M.G. (1928)	16, Calle Fernando el Santo,
Turkey	Rt. Hon. Sir George Clerk, G.C.M.G. (1926)	*Angora.* [*Madrid* 4.
United States	Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Lindsay, G.C.M.G. (1930)	Massachusetts Avenue, *Washington, D.C.*

E.-E., *Envoy-Extraordinary*; M.-P., *Minister-Plenipotentiary*; *Ch. d'Af., Charge d'Affaires*; C.-G., *Consul-General*

Legations:		Address of Legation.
Abyssinia	Sir Sidney Barton, K.B.E. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1929)	*Addis Ababa.*
Afghanistan	Sir R. R. Maconachie, K.B.E., C.I.E. (1929)	*Kabul* (*vid* Peshawar).
Albania	Sir R. McL. Hodgson, K.B.E. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1928)	Rruga Tomorica, *Durazzo.* [III.
Austria	Sir Eric Phipps, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1928)	6, Metternichgasse, *Vienna.*
Bolivia	R. L. Nosworthy (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1931)	701, Avenida Arce, *La Paz.*
Bulgaria	S. P. P. Waterlow, C.B.E. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1929)	Boulevard Ferdinand 73, *Sofia.*
China	Sir M. W. Lampson, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1926)	*Peking.*
Colombia	Spencer S. Dickson (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1929)	Apartado de Correo No. 17,
Costa Rica	Sir J. Crosby, K.B.E. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1931)	*See* Panama. [*Bogotá.*
Cuba	Sir J. J. Broderick, K.B.E. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1931)	San Pedro No. 4, *Havana.*
Czechoslovakia	Joseph Addison, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1930)	Thunovská 12, *Prague*, III.
Denmark	Sir T. B. Hohler, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1928)	Bredgade 26, *Copenhagen.*
Dominican R.	R. G. Goldie (*Chargé d'Affaires*, 1929)	54, Calle Arzobispo Merino,
Ecuador	C. H. Bentinck, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1928)	*See* Peru. [*Santo Domingo.*
Egypt	Sir Percy Loraine, Bt., K.C.M.G. (*High Commis'r*, 1929)	Res., Kasr el Doubara, *Cairo.*
Estonia	H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1930)	Lai Tanav 17, *Tallinn* (*Reval*).
Finland	R. A. C. Sperling, C.B. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1930)	Norra Kajen, 4, *Helsingfors.*
Greece	Hon. P. W. M. Ramsay, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1929)	8, Odos Dragatsaniou, *Athens.*
Guatemala	H. A. Grant Watson (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1928)	8A, Calle Poniente, No. 35, *Guatemala.* [*Prince.*
Haiti	J. H. Magowan, O.B.E. (*Chargé d'Affaires*, 1929)	Place Geffrard. *Port au*
Hejaz & Najd	Sir A. Ryan, K.B.E. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1930)	*Jeddah.*
Honduras	H. A. Grant Watson (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1928)	*See* Guatemala. [*pest* 1.
Hungary	Viscount Chilston, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1928)	Verboczy Utcza 1, *Buda-*
Latvia	H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1930)	7II, Valdemara iela, *Riga.*
Liberia	C. Graham (*Chargé d'Affaires*, 1930)	*Monrovia.* [(*Kovno*).
Lithuania	H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1930)	Keistuchia gatve, 19, *Kaunas*
Luxemburg	Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, G.C.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1928)	*See* Belgium.
Mexico	E. St. J. D. Monson (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1929)	Colonia de Cuauhtemoc, *Mexico.*
Netherlands	Hon. Sir Odo Russell, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1928)	12, Hooge Westeinde, *The*
Nicaragua	H. A. Grant Watson (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1928)	*See* Guatemala. [*Hague.*
Norway	Chas. J. Fitz R. Wingfield, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1929)	Drammeneveien, 79, *Oslo.*
Panama	Sir J. Crosby, K.B.E. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1931)	*Panama.*
Paraguay	*See* Argentina.	
Persia	R. H. Hoare, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1931)	*Tehran.*
Peru	Charles H. Bentinck, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1928)	*Lima.*
Rumania	C. M. Palairet, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1929)	24 Strada Jules Michelet, *Bucharest*, 3.
Salvador	H. A. Grant Watson (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1928)	*See* Guatemala.
Siam	C. F. J. Dormer, M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1929)	*Bangkok.* [*holm.*
Sweden	A. J. K. Clark Kerr, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1931)	Laboratoriegatan, 8, *Stock-*
Switzerland	Sir Howard Kennard, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1931)	48, Thunstrasse, *Berne.*
Uruguay	Robert C. Michell (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1930)	1282 Calle Treinta y Tres, *Monte Video.*
Vatican	(Vacant) (*E.-E. & M.-P.*)	Via San Nicola de Tolentino, 67, *Rome*, 5. [*Caracas.*
Venezuela	W. E. O'Reilly (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1926)	Quinta Prosperi El Paraiso,
Yugoslavia	N. M. Henderson, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1929)	Zrinskoga ulica 44, *Belgrade.*

Embassies:	*Ambassadors and Embassies.*	*Consulate-General.*
American	General Charles Gates Dawes, 4, Grosvenor Gdns., S.W. 1. [Gardens, S.W. 1.	18, Cavendish Square, W. 1
Argentine	Señor Dr. Don Manuel Malbran, 30 Grosvenor	7, Gower Street, W.C. 1.
Belgian	Baron E. de Cartier de Marchienne, 103, Eaton Square, S.W.1.	10, Belgrave Place, S.W. 1.
Brazilian	Senhor Dr. Regis de Oliveira, 19, Up. Brook St., W.1	Aldwych House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
Chilean	Señor Don Enrique Villegas, 3, Hamilton Pl., W.1.	3, Hamilton Place, W.1.
French	Monsieur de Fleuriau, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, S.W.1. [S.W. 1.	51, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
German	Baron von Neurath, 9, Carlton House Terrace,	9, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1.
Italian	Signor Antonio Chiaomonte-Bordonaro, G.B.E., 20, Grosvenor Sq., W. 1. [W. 1.	68, Portland Place, W. 1.
Japanese	Tsumeo Matsudaira, G.C.V.O., 37, Portman Sq.	1, Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.
Polish	Monsieur Konstanty Skirmunt, 47, Portland Place, W. 1. [Gloucester Place, W. 1.	2, Upper Montague Street, W.C. 1.
Portuguese	General Tomaz A. G. Rosado, K.C.M.G., 12,	40, Woburn Square, W.C. 1.
Russian	M. Grégoire Sokolnikoff, 13, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8. [Square, S.W. 1.	(None.)
Spanish	Señor Don Ramón Pérez de Ayala, 24, Belgrave	20, Gordon Square, W.C. 1.
Turkish	His Excellency Ferit Bey, 69, Portland Pl., W. 1.	28, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C. 1.
Legations:	*Ministers, &c., and Legations.*	
Abyssinian	Bajirond Qellaka, 83, Elm Park Gdns., S.W. 10	(None.)
Afghan	Ahmed Ali Khan, 31, Princes Gate, S.W. 1.	(None.)
Albanian	*Chargé d'Affaires*, 134, Gloucester Terrace, W. 2.	119, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2.
Austrian	Baron Georg Franckenstein, 18, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1. [S.W. 1.	18, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.
Bolivian	Señor Don Carlos Aramayo, 16, Grosvenor Place,	16, Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.
Bulgarian	MonsieurH. Micheff, 24, Queen's Gate Gdns., S.W. 7.	(None.)
Chinese	Sao Ke Alfred Sze. 49, Portland Place, W. 1.	6, Strathmore Gardens, W. 8.
Colombian	Señor Dr. Don Alfonso Lopez	7, Sicilian Avenue, W.C. 1.
Costa Rican	(Vacant)	33-36, King William St., E.C. 4.
Cuban	Don Guillermo Patterson, 30, York Terrace, N.W. 1.	95, Linden Gardens, W. 2.
Czechoslovak	M. Jan Masaryk, C.B.E., 8, Grosvenor Pl., S.W. 1.	18, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
Danish	Count P. F. Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, G.C.V.O., 29, Pont Street, S.W.	7, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.
Dominican	Señor Rafaele Brache, 13, Onslow Gdns., S.W. 7	13, Onslow Gardens, S.W. 7.
Ecuadorian	*Chargé d'Affaires*	23, College Hill, Cannon St., E.C. 4.
Egyptian	Dr. Hafiz Afifi, *Pasha*, 75, South Audley St., W. 1.	(None.)
Estonian	Dr. Oskar Kallas, 167, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7 [S.W.	167, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
Finnish	Monsieur A. H. Saastamoinen, 2, Moreton Gdns.,	103, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.
Greek	Monsieur D. Caclamanos, 51, Up. Brook St., W. 1.	131, Gower Street, W.C. 1.
Guatemalan	(Vacant)	11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.
Haitian	Dr. H. Périgord	76, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Hejaz and Najd	Sheikh Hafiz Wahba, 42, Eaton Place, S.W. 1	
Honduras	(Señor Don H. Blanco Fombona. *Consul-General*)	9, Oxford Street, W. 1.
Hungarian	Baron Ivan Rubido-Zichy, 35, Eaton Pl., S.W. 1.	35B, Eaton Place, S.W 1.
Iraqian	*Chargé d'Affaires*, 51, Queen's Gate Gdns., S.W. 7.	(None.)
Latvian	M. Fridricks Vesmans, 87, Eaton Place, S.W. 1.	31, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
Liberian	Hon. C.W. Dresselhuys, 13, Charles St., Berkeley Square, W.C. 1.	10, Idol Lane, E.C. 3.
Lithuanian	M. Vaclovas Sidzikauskas, 10, Palace Gate, W. 8	15, Endsleigh Street, W.C. 1.
Luxemburg	(Vacant)	Moorfields House, E.C. 2.
Mexican	Señor Dr. Don L. Ortiz, 48, Belgrave Sq., S.W. 1.	Bush House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
Monaco	C. Nuthall Foreman, *Cons.-Gen.*	37, Conduit Street, W. 1.
Netherlands	Jonkheer Maitre R. de Marees van Swinderen, 21, Portman Sq., W. 1.	28, Langham Street, W. 1.
Nicaraguan	Señor Don E. Perez-Triana, 4, Moorgate, E.C. 2.	15, Union Court, E.C. 2.
Norwegian	M. P. B. Vogt, Norway H'se. Cockspur St., S.W. 1.	36, King Street, E.C. 2.
Panama	Señor Don O. M. Pereira, 81, Piccadilly, W. 1.	232, Finsbury Pavement H'se, E.C. 2.
Paraguayan	Señor Dr. Don Horacio Carisimo (*Ch. d'Aff.*)	12, Russell Sq., W.C. 1.
Persian	*Charge d' Aff.*, 10 and 11, Princes Gate, S.W. 7	10, Princes Gate, S.W. 7.
Peruvian	Señor Dr. Don Alfredo G. Prada	11, Regent Street, S.W. 1.
Rumanian	M. N. M. Titulescu, 4, Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.	4, Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.
Salvadorean	Dr. Antonio Reyes-Guerra, 95-99 Lancaster Gate.	7, Union Court, E.C. 2.
San Marino	(Grand Uff. M. A. Jamieson, *Cons.-Gen.*)	42, Pall Mall, S.W. 1
Sarawak	Bertram Brooke (H.H. the Tuan Muda), *Special Commissioner*, Millbank House, S.W. 1.	.....
Siamese	H.S.H. Prince Varnvaidya, 23, Ashburn Pl., S.W. 7.	23, Ashburn Place, S.W. 7.
Swedish	Baron E. K. Palmstierna, G.C.V.O., 27, Portland Place, W. 1.	329, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Swiss	Monsieur C.R. Paravicini, 32, Queen Anne St., W. 1.	32, Queen Anne Street, W. 1
Uruguayan	Señor Don Antonio Bachini, 3, Elvaston Place, S. Kensington, S.W. 7 [S.W. 1.	55, Harrington Gardens, S.W. 7.
Venezuelan	Señor Dr. Don Diógenes Escalante, 50, Pall Mall,	.....
Yugoslavian	(Vacant) 195, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.	195, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.

Name	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
	Saxons and Danes.				
EGBERT	King of Wessex and all England	827	839	—	12
ETHELWULF	Son of Ecgbert	839	858	—	19
ETHELBALD	Son of Ethelwulf	858	860	—	2
ETHELBERT	Second son of Ethelwulf	858	866	—	8
ETHELRED	Third son of Ethelwulf	866	871	—	5
ALFRED THE GREAT	Fourth son of Ethelwulf	871	901	52	30
EDWARD THE ELDER	Son of Alfred the Great	901	925	55	24
ATHELSTAN	Eldest son of Edward the Elder	925	940	45	15
EDMUND	Brother of Athelstan	940	946	25	6
EDRED	Brother of Edmund	946	955	32	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	17	4
ETHELRED II.	Half-brother of Edward	979	1016	48	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE	Eldest son of Ethelred	1016	1016	27	—
CANUTE THE DANE	By conquest and election	1017	1035	40	18
HAROLD I.	Son of Canute	1035	1040	—	5
HARDICANUTE	Another son of Canute	1040	1042	24	2
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	Son of Ethelred II.	1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II.	Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor	1066	1066	44	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.; his grandmother, Matilda of Scotland, was a lineal descendant of Alfred and of Ecgbert	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I.	Eldest surviving son of Henry II.	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II.	1199	1216	50	17
HENRY III.	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I.	Eldest son of Henry III.	1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II.	Eldest surviving son of Edward I	1307	1327	43	20
EDWARD III.	Eldest son of Edward II.	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II.	Son of the Black Prince, eld. son of Edwd. III.	1377	Dep. 1399	34	22
	The House of Lancaster.				
HENRY IV.	Son of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edw. III.	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V.	Eldest son of Henry IV.	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI.	Only son of Henry V. (died 1471)	1422	Dep. 1461	49	39
	The House of York.				
EDWARD IV.	Grandson of Richard, son of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III.; and of Anne, great-grand-daughter of Lionel, third son of Edward III.	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V.	Eldest son of Edward IV.	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III.	Younger brother of Edward IV.	1483	1485	35	2
	The House of Tudor.				
HENRY VII.	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katharine, widow of Henry V.; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	53	24
HENRY VIII.	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI.	Son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
JANE	Daughter of Mary, younger sister of Henry VIII. (beheaded Feb. 12, 1554)	1553	1554	17	14
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

Scottish Kings and Queens, A.D. 1057 to 1603.

Names.	Began to Reign	Names.	Began to Reign.	Names.	Began to Reign.
Malcolm Ceann-môr	Apr., 1057	Alexander III.	July 8, 1249	James IV.	June 11, 1488
Donald Bàn	Nov., 1093	Margaret of Norway	Mar. 19, 1286	James V.	Sept. 9, 1513
Duncan	May, 1094	John Baliol	Nov. 17, 1292	Mary	Dec. 16, 1542
Donald Bàn...rest.	Nov., 1095	Robert I. (Bruce)	Mar. 27, 1306	Francis and Mary	Apr. 24, 1558
Edgar	Sept., 1097	David II.	June 7, 1329	Mary	Dec. 5, 1560
Alexander I.	Jan. 8, 1107	Robert II. (Stewart)	Feb. 22, 1371	Henry and Mary	July 29, 1565
David I.	April 27, 1124	Robert III.	April 12, 1390	Mary	Feb. 10, 1567
Malcolm (*Maiden*)	May 24, 1153	James I.	April 4, 1406	James VI.	July 29, 1567
William (*The Lion*)	Dec. 9, 1165	James II.	Feb. 20, 1437	(Ascended English throne as James I., March 24, 1603.)	
Alexander II.	Dec. 4, 1214	James III.	Aug. 3, 1460		

British Kings and Queens from 1603.

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
	The House of Stuart.				
JAMES I. (VI. of Scot.)	Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, granddau. of James IV. and Margaret, dau. of Hen. VII.	1603	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 Sept. 16, 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.	1689	1702	51	13
	Eldest daughter of James II.		1694	33	6
ANNE	Second daughter of James II.	1702	1714	49	12
	The House of Hanover.				
GEORGE I.	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I.	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE II.	Only son of George I.	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III.	Grandson of George II.	1760	1820	81	59
GEORGE IV.	Eldest son of George III. (Regent from February 5, 1811)	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		

The House of Windsor is in direct descent from (*inter alios*) Egbert, King of Wessex, Alfred the Great and William the Conqueror; also from the Emperor Charlemagne (*b.* 742, *d.* 814), Rodrigo the Cid (*b.* 1030, *d.* 1099), the Emperor Barbarossa (*b.* 1123, *d.* 1190) and St. Louis, King of France (*b.* 1215, *d.* 1270).

WELSH SOVEREIGNS AND PRINCES.

WALES was ruled by Sovereign Princes from the "earliest times" until the death of Llewellyn in 1282. The first English Prince of Wales was the son of Edward I., and was born in Carnarvon town on April 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.

INDEPENDENT PRINCES, A.D. 844 to 1292.	
Rhodri the Great	844–878
Anarawd, son of Rhodri	878–916
Hywel Dda, the Good	916–950
Iago ab Idwal (or Ieuaf)	950–979
Hywel ab Ieuaf, the Bad	979–985
Cadwallon, his brother	985, 986
Maredudd ab Owain ap Hywel Dda	986–999
Cynan ap Hywel ab Ieuaf	999–1008
Llewelyn ap Sitsyhlt	1018–1023
Iago ab Idwal ap Meurig	1023–1039
Gruffydd ap Llywelyn ap Seisyll	1039–1063
Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	1063–1075
Trahaern ap Caradog	1075–1081
Gruffydd ap Cynan ab Iago	1081–1137
Owain Gwynedd	1137–1170
Dafydd ab Owain Gwynedd	1170–1194
Llywelyn Fawr, the Great	1194–1240
Dafydd ap Llywelyn	1240–1246
Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn	1246–1292

ENGLISH PRINCES, SINCE A.D. 1301.	
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.)	1472
Edward, son of Richard III. (d. 1484)	1483
Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.	1489
Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII.), s. of Henry VII.	1503
Henry 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)	1727
George William Frederick (George III.)	1751
George Augustus Frederick (George IV.)	1762
Albert Edward (Edward VII.)	1841
George (George V.)	1901
Edward	1910

GEORGE III. was the eldest son of Frederick, Prince of Wales (eldest son of George II.), and of Princess Augusta (youngest daughter of Frederick II., Duke of Saxe-Gotha Altenburg). His Majesty was *born* at Norfolk House, St. James's Square, June 4, 1738; *succeeded* to the Throne Oct. 25, 1760; *married* Princess Charlotte (daughter of Charles, Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz); and was *crowned* with her on Sept. 22, 1761. The government was carried on, from Feb. 5, 1811, until the death of King George III., by his eldest son George, under the title of *Prince Regent*. King George III. *died* at Windsor, Jan. 29, 1820, his issue being:—

1. GEORGE IV. George Augustus Frederick, *Prince of Wales*, born Aug. 12, 1762, married Princess Caroline of Brunswick, succeeded to the Throne, Jan. 29, 1820, and died without surviving issue June 26, 1830.

2. Frederick, *Duke of York and Albany*, born Aug. 16, 1763, married Princess Frederica of Prussia, was for many years Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and died without issue Jan. 5, 1827.

3. WILLIAM IV. William, *Duke of Clarence*, born Aug. 21, 1765; was Lord High Admiral of England; married July 11, 1818, Adelaide, daughter of George, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he had two daughters, who predeceased him; succeeded to the Throne, June 26, 1830, and died June 20, 1837.

4. Charlotte, *Princess Royal*, born Sept. 29, 1766, married Frederick, King of 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, who succeeded to the Throne as QUEEN VICTORIA, June 20, 1837.

6. Augusta, born Nov. 8, 1768, died unmarried Sept. 22, 1840.

7. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770, married Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse, and died without issue Jan. 10, 1840.

8. KING OF HANOVER. Ernest, *Duke of Cumberland*, born June 5, 1771, married Frederica (daughter of Frederick V., Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz), succeeded as King of Hanover June 20, 1837 (on death of William IV., owing to the exclusion of Queen Victoria by the provisions of the Salic Law), died Nov. 28, 1851.

9. Augustus, *Duke of Sussex*, born Jan 27, 1773, died without succession April 24, 1843.

10. Adolphus, *Duke of Cambridge*, born Feb. 24, 1774, married Princess Augusta (daughter of Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse), *see* below.

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 Aug. 26, 1782.

15. Amelia, born Aug. 7, 1783, died unmarried Nov. 2, 1810.

DESCENDANTS OF H.R.H. ADOLPHUS, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, born Feb. 24, 1774, died July 8, 1850.

1. H.R.H. Prince George, *Duke of Cambridge*, born March 26, 1819, Field-Marshal, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, 1856–1895, died without succession March 17, 1904.

2. H.R.H. Princess Augusta, born July 19, 1822, married the Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz; died Dec. 1916.

3. H.R.H. Princess Marie Adelaide, born Nov. 27, 1833, married H.H. Francis, Duke of Teck, died Oct. 27, 1897, her issue being:—

(1) H.S.H. Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louisa Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (QUEEN MARY), Col.-in-Ch. 13th/18th Hrs., born at Kensington Palace, May 26, 1867, married July 6, 1893, H.R.H. Prince George of Wales, *Duke of York*, who succeeded to the Throne, May 6, 1910, as KING GEORGE V. (*see* "House of Windsor"), crowned with His Majesty at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911.

(2) Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislaus Cambridge, *Marquess of Cambridge*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., born Aug. 13, 1868, married 1894, Lady Margaret Grosvenor, daughter of the Duke of Westminster; died Oct. 24, 1927, leaving issue: (*a*) George Francis Hugh Cambridge, 2nd *Marquess of Cambridge*, K.C.V.O., born 1895, married (1923) Miss Dorothy Hastings; (*b*) Lady Victoria Constance Mary Cambridge, born 1897, married (1923) the Duke of Beaufort, G.C.V.O.; (*c*) Lady Helena Frances Augusta Cambridge, born 1899, married (1919) Lt.-Col. J. E. Gibbs, M.C.; (*d*) Lord Frederick Charles Edward Cambridge, 2nd Lieut. Coldstream Guards, born 1907.

(3) H.S.H. Prince Francis, born Jan. 7, 1870, died Oct. 22, 1910.

(4) Alexander Augustus Frederick George, *Earl of Athlone*, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. 7th Hussars, Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, 1923-1930, born April 14, 1874, married H.R.H. Princess Alice of Albany (*see* "Queen Victoria's Family"), their issue being (*a*) Lady May Helen Emma Cambridge born 1906, married, 1931, Capt. Henry Abel Smith, R.H.Gds.; (*b*) Rupert Alexander George Augustus Cambridge, *Viscount Trematon*, born 1907, died April 15, 1928.

CHILDREN OF H.M. KING CHRISTIAN IX. OF DENMARK,

born April 8, 1818; died Jan. 29, 1906.

1. H.M. KING FREDERICK VIII. OF DENMARK, born June 3, 1843, married H.R.H. Princess Louise of Sweden and Norway, died May 14, 1912.

2. H.R.H. PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF DENMARK (QUEEN ALEXANDRA), Col.-in-Ch. 15th/19th Hrs., born Dec. 1, 1844, married March 10, 1863, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII.), crowned with King Edward VII. at Westminster Abbey, Aug. 9, 1902; died Nov. 20, 1925.

3. H.R.H. PRINCE WILHELM OF DENMARK (GEORGE I., KING OF THE HELLENES, from June 6, 1863), born Dec. 24, 1845, married Oct. 27, 1867, H.R. & I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, died at Salonika, March 18, 1913.

4. H.R.H. PRINCESS DAGMAR OF DENMARK, born Nov. 26, 1847, married Nov. 9, 1866, Alexander III., *Emperor of All the Russias*.

5. H.R.H. PRINCESS THYRA OF DENMARK, born Sept. 23, 1853, married Dec. 21, 1878, the *Duke of Cumberland*.

6. H.R.H. PRINCE VLADEMAR OF DENMARK, born Oct. 27, 1858, married Oct. 20, 1885, Princess Marie of Orleans.

QUEEN VICTORIA, the only child of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, son of George III., was *born* May 24, 1819; *succeeded* to the Throne June 20, 1837; *crowned* June 28, 1838; *married* Feb. 10, 1840, Albert, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, PRINCE CONSORT (*born* Aug. 26, 1819, *died* Dec. 14, 1861); *died* Jan. 22, 1901. Her Majesty had issue:—

1. H.R.H. Princess Victoria (*Princess Royal*), born Nov. 21, 1840; married Jan. 25, 1858 Frederic, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor; died Aug. 5, 1901.

2. H.M. KING EDWARD VII., *q.v.*

3. H.R.H. Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843, married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke) of Hesse; died Dec. 14, 1878. Issue:—

(i) Victoria, born April 5, 1863, married Admiral of the Fleet the Marquess of Milford Haven, P.C., G.C.B. (*m.* and *c.*), G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Personal A.D.C. to King George V. (died Sept. 11, 1921); having issue:—

(*a*) Alice (*Princess Andrew of Greece*), born Feb. 25, 1885;

(*b*) Lady Louisa Mountbatten (*Crown Princess of Sweden*, born July 13, 1889; married Nov. 3, 1923, H.R.H. The Crown Prince of Sweden.

(*c*) George, *Marquess of Milford Haven*, K.C.V.O., born Nov. 6, 1892, Commander, R.N. (*see* p. 112);

(*d*) Lord Louis Mountbatten, K.C.V.O., born June 25, 1900, Lieut.-Com., R.N.; married July 18, 1922. Edwina Cynthia Annette, daughter of Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Wilfrid Ashley, M.P. (and has issue two daughters, born 1924 and 1929).

(ii) Elizabeth Fedorovna (*Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia*), born Nov. 1, 1864; died 1918.

(iii) Irene (*Princess Henry of Prussia*), born July 11, 1866.

(iv) Ernest Louis of Hesse, born Nov. 25, 1868.

(v) Alix (*Tsaritsa of Russia*), born June 6, 1872, died July 16, 1918.

(vi) Mary, born May 24, 1874, died Nov. 15, 1878.

4. Admiral of the Fleet, H.R.H. Prince Alfred, *Duke of Edinburgh*, born Aug. 6, 1844, married Jan. 23, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna (died Oct. 25, 1920), only daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia; succeeded as *Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha*, Aug. 22, 1893; died July 30, 1900.

5. H.R.H. Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, G.B.E., born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, General H.R.H. *Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein* (died Oct. 28, 1917); died June 9, 1923. 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, died April 27, 1931.

(iii) H.H. Princess Helena Victoria, C.I., V.A., G.B.E., born May 3, 1870.

(iv) H.H. Princess Marie Louise Augusta, C.I., V.A., G.B.E., born Aug. 12, 1872.

(v) H.H. Prince Harold, born May 12, died May 20, 1876.

6. H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE, born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871, the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards the 9th Duke of Argyll, K.G.

7. Field-Marshal H.R.H. Prince Arthur, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. (*see also* p. 289), born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, H.R.H. Princess Louisa of Prussia (died March 14, 1917). Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Princess Margaret (born Jan. 15, 1882, died May 1, 1920), married H.R.H. the *Crown Prince of Sweden*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., leaving issue.

(ii) Major-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Arthur, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., Personal A.D.C. to King George V., born Jan. 13, 1883: married Oct. 15, 1913, H.H. the Duchess of Fife, having issue *Earl of Macduff*, born Aug. 9, 1914.

(iii) H.R.H. Princess Patricia (*Lady Patricia Ramsay*), born March 17, 1886, married Feb. 27, 1919, Rear-Adm. Hon. Alexander Ramsay, D.S.O., R.N., having issue Alexander Arthur Alfonso David, born Dec. 21, 1919.

8. H.R.H. Prince Leopold, DUKE OF ALBANY, K.G., P.C., K.T., &c., born April 7, 1853, married Princess Helena of Waldeck (died Sept. 1, 1922); died March 28, 1884. Issue:—

(i) Alice Mary, born Feb. 25, 1883, married Feb. 10, 1904, Prince Alexander of Teck (*Earl of Athlone*), K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (*see* p. 104).

(ii) Charles Edward, *Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha*, born July 19, 1884.

9. H.R.H. PRINCESS BEATRICE, born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G., P.C. (born Oct. 5, 1858, died Jan. 20, 1896). Issue:—

(i) Alexander, *Marquess of Carisbrooke*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born Nov. 23, 1886, married Lady Irene Denison.

(ii) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, H.M. Alfonso XIII., late KING OF SPAIN.

(iii) Major Lord Leopold Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., born May 21, 1889; died April 23, 1922.

(iv) Maurice, born Oct. 3, 1891; died of wounds received in action, Oct. 27, 1914.

THE FAMILY OF KING EDWARD VII.

KING 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 (died Nov. 20, 1925), eldest daughter of His late Majesty King Christian IX. of Denmark; *succeeded* to the Throne January 22, 1901; *crowned* at Westminster Abbey, August 9, 1902; *died* May 6, 1910. Issue:—

1. H.R.H. Prince ALBERT VICTOR, *Duke of Clarence*, born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan. 14, 1892.

2. H.M. KING GEORGE V., *q.v.*

3. H.R.H. LOUISE Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, *Princess Royal*, Col.-in-Ch. 4th–7th D. G., born Feb. 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889, 1*st Duke of Fife* (died Jan. 29, 1912); died Jan. 4, 1931. Issue:—

(i.) H.H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of Fife (*H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught*), born May 17, 1891; married Oct. 15, 1913, to H.R.H. Prince Arthur (*see above*).

(ii.) H.H. Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893; married Nov. 12, 1923, Lord Carnegie, K.C.V.O. (*see* Earl of Southesk, p. 117). Issue:—

Hon. James George Alexander Bannerman Carnegie (Master of Carnegie), born Sept. 23, 1929.

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, *married* March 21, 1929, H.R.H. Princess Marthe of Sweden. Issue:—

H.R.H. Princess Ragnhild Alexandra, *b.* June 9, 1930.

6. H.R.H. Prince Alexander JOHN Charles Albert, born April 6, died April 7, 1871.

The House of Windsor.

His Most Excellent Majesty **George the Fifth,** by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and of Her late Majesty Queen Alexandra; *born at Marlborough House*, June 3, 1865; *married* July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, QUEEN MARY, *born* May 26, 1867 (*see* "Family of King George III.," p. 104); *succeeded* to the Throne May 6, 1910; *crowned* at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911. Their Majesties have issue:—

(1) The Prince of Wales.

1. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES (EDWARD Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David), Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, High Steward of Windsor, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.M.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.M.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., F.R.S., Vice-Admiral, Lieutenant-General, and Air Marshal, Personal A.D.C. to H.M. the King, Col. Welsh Guards, and P.O.W. Volrs. (S. Lancs Regt.), Col.-in-Chief 12th Lancers, Middlesex Regt., D.C.L.I., Seaforth Highrs., R. Scots. Fus., S. Wales Borderers, Leinster Regt., Royal Wilts. Yeomanry, and Cadet Corps of U.K., Master of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets, *born* June 23, 1894.

(2) The Duke of York.

2. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK (ALBERT Frederick Arthur George), Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., Col.-in-Chief 11th Hussars, Somerset L.I., East Yorks Regt. and R.A.O.C., *Hon.* Col. 4th Bn. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, a Captain R.N. and Group Captain R.A.F., Personal A.D.C. to H.M. the King, *born* Dec. 14, 1895, *married* April 26, 1923, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon (H.R.H. Duchess of York, G.B.E., *born* Aug. 4, 1900), Col.-in-Chief K.O.Y.L.I., and has issue:—

H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, *b.* April 21, 1926.
H.R.H. Princess Margaret Rose, *b.* August 21, 1930.

(3) The Princess Mary.

3. H.R.H. PRINCESS MARY (Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary), COUNTESS OF HAREWOOD, G.B.E., D.C.L., Col.-in-Chief Royal Scots, *born* April 25, 1897, *married* Feb. 28, 1922, Viscount Lascelles, now 6th Earl of Harewood, K.G., D.S.O., and has issue:—

(1) George Henry Hubert, Viscount Lascelles, *b.* Feb. 7, 1923.
(2) Hon. Gerald David Lascelles, *b.* Aug. 21, 1924.

(4) The Duke of Gloucester.

4. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (Henry William Frederick Albert), Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Ulster and Baron Culloden, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., LL.D., Personal A.D.C. to H.M. the King, Capt. 10th Hussars, *born* March 31, 1900.

(5) The Prince George.

5. H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE (George Edward Alexander Edmund), K.G., G.C.V.O., Lieut., R.N., *born* Dec. 20, 1902.

(6) The Prince John.

6. H.R.H. PRINCE JOHN, *born* July 12, 1905, *died* Jan. 18, 1919.

ORDER OF SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE.

The sons of the Sovereign are in the order of succession to the throne, and after the youngest son the daughters, in the order of their own seniority. Thus after the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York would come the Princess Elizabeth and the Princess Margaret, daughters of the Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester and the Prince George; then Princess Mary and her children; then, as His Majesty has no brother, his sisters, with the children of the eldest in preference to the second sister; then the second daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg (his eldest daughter, Queen Marie of Rumania, having formally renounced on her marriage all possibility of claim to the British Throne). After traversing the Saxe-Coburg branch, we treat similarly those of Connaught and Albany. Having thus exhausted the families of all Queen Victoria's sons we turn to her daughters, beginning with the house of the late Empress Frederick; but as this line, with the ex-German Emperor at its head, is wholly out of practical bounds, it would be profitless to pursue the investigation any further.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The annuities payable to Their Majesties and to the members of the Royal Family are known as the *Civil List*, which is granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee. The Civil List of King Edward VII. amounted to £470,000, in addition to which annuities to other members of the Royal Family accounted for an additional annual sum of £106,000. The Select Committee appointed on June 14, 1910, reported on July 7, and made recommendations, which were adopted by the House of Commons. These recommendations, as modified by subsequent events, are also subject to the voluntary deductions announced by H.M. the King.

Their Majesties' Privy Purse	£110,000	Duke of York	£25,000
Salaries of Household	125,800	Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll)	6,000
Expenses of Household	193,000	Duke of Connaught	25,000
Works	20,000	Princess Beatrice	6,000
Royal Bounty	13,200	King Edward VII.'s Daughters	18,000
Unappropriated	8,000	His Majesty's Younger Children	26,000
	£470,000		£106,000

The King's Household.

The Lord Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Cromer, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
The Lord Steward, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
The Master of the Horse, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Granard, K.P., G.C.V.O.
The Treasurer of the Household, Major Sir George R. J. Hennessy, Bt., O.B.E., M.P.
The Comptroller of the Household (see p. 169).
The Vice-Chamberlain, Sir Frederick C. Thomson, Bt., M.P.

Gold Stick, Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Do., Major-General Hon. Sir Cecil Bingham, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B
Do., Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, Admiral Hon. Sir Stanley Colville, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom, Admiral Sir Montague E. Browning, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.
First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp, Admiral Hon. Sir Hubert G. Brand, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Aides-de-Camp General, General Sir Robert Cassels, K.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O.; General Sir Chas. H. Harington, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.; General Sir David Campbell, K.C.B.; General Sir Archibald Montgomery-Massingberd, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; General Sir William Thwaites, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; General Sir Cyril N. Macmullen, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Principal Air Aide-de-Camp, Air-Marshal Sir E. L. Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.

Treasurer to the King and Keeper of the Privy Purse, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Privy Purse Office.

Secretary of the Privy Purse, Paymaster-Rear-Admiral P. J. H. L. Row, C.B.
Assistant Secretary to the Privy Purse, Clifford Longden, M.V.O.
Clerks, Hugh K. Punshon, M.V.O.; Alfred V. Marten, M.V.O.
H.M. Commissioner, Balmoral, Major D. W. A. D. Mackenzie, D.S.O.
Land Steward, Windsor, M. Conacher.
Agent, Sandringham, Arthur C. Beck, M.V.O.
Consulting Engineer, E. W. Monkhouse, M.A., M.Inst.C.E.

Treasurer's Office.

Deputy Treasurer to the King, Sir Ralph E. Harwood, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
Comptroller of Supply, J. M. C. Barlerin, M.V.O.
Accountant, Master of the Household's Dept. and Lord Chamberlain's Office, G. W. Green.
Accountant, Royal Mews, Capt. R. Harwood.
Accountant, Pay Office, G. D. Field, M.V.O.
Clerk to Deputy Treasurer, A. G. Smalley.
Store Clerk, H. Mercer.
Clerk of the Wine Cellars, C. Luxon, M.V.O.
Establishment Clerk, Miss V. Stewart-Richardson.

Royal Almonry,
Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1.

Hered. Grand Almoner, The Marquess of Exeter, C.M.G.
High Almoner, Very Rev. the Dean of Wells.
Sub-Almoner, Rev. Preb. L. J. Percival, C.V.O., M.A.
Secretary, Lawrence E. Tanner, M.A., F.S.A.
Assistant do., E. E. Ratcliffe.

Private Secretary's Office.

Private Secretary to the King, Col. Sir Clive Wigram, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Assistant Private Secretaries, Maj. Hon. Alexander Hardinge, C.V.O., M.C.; Frank Mitchell, C.B.E., M.V.O.

Equerries, Capt. Sir Bryan Godfrey-Faussett, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.; Lt.-Col. R. H. Seymour, C.V.O.; Maj. Hon. A. H. L. Hardinge, M.V.O., M.C. (*and Assistant Private Secretary*); Capt. Lord Claud N. Hamilton, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Lord Alastair Innes-Ker, D.S.O.
Chief Clerk, Miss H. M. Milsom, O.B.E.
Clerks, Miss M. L. Alcock, O.B.E., Miss C. Howland, Miss V. Whishaw. Miss C. E. King.

The King's Archives.

Keeper of the King's Archives, Col. Sir Clive Wigram, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Assistant Keeper, Owen Morshead, D.S.O., M.C.
Registrar Assistants, Miss M. Mackenzie, M.A.; Miss L. Smith, B.A., LL.B.; Miss Ruth Jones.

Lord Chamberlain's Office.
Buckingham Palace.

Secretary, F. S. Osgood, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Shorthand Writer and Typist, Miss J. Webster.
Lords in Waiting, The Lord Colebrooke, G.C.V.O.; Brig.-Gen. The Viscount Hampden, K.C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C.; The Earl of Dunmore, V.C., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Grooms in Waiting, Hon. Sir Harry Stonor, K.C.V.O.; Sir E. W. Wallington, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.; Maj. Sir P. Hunloke, K.C.V.O.; Col. Hon. C. Willoughby, C.V.O.; Admiral Sir H. H. Campbell, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Maj. Hon. R. F. Molyneux, C.V.O.; Hon. Gerald H. C. Chichester, C.V.O.
Extra Grooms in Waiting, Hon. Montague C. Eliot, C.V.O., O.B.E.; Sir Harry Verney, K.C.V.O.
Gentlemen at Arms: Captain, General the Earl of Cavan, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E. *Lieutenant*, Col. Sir St. John Corbet Gore, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E. *Standard Bearer*

Col. Wilford N. Lloyd, C.B., C.V.O. *Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant*, Brig.-Gen. A. F. Home, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; *Harbinger*, Lt.-Col. W. A. Scott, C.V.O. *Maj.-Gen.*, B. R. Mitford, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. *Brig.-Gens.*, Marsdin Newton; Sir E. F. O. Gascoigne, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.; R. T. Buckley, C.B., C.M.G.; R. H. Kearsley, C.M.G., D.S.O.; L. L. Wheatley, C.M.G., D.S.O. *Colonels*, Walter Kelsey, M.V.O.; Kenyon Mitford, C.M.G., A.D.C.; Quentin Agnew, D.S.O., M.V.O.; W. S. Fergusson, C.M.G.; Ulric Thynne, C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.; Stanley Leonard Barry, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.; C. de W. Crookshank; Alan T. Paley, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Hon. Maurice A. Wingfield, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Eric Fitzgerald Dillon, C.M.G., D.S.O.; G. J. Edwards, D.S.O., M.C.; *Lieut.-Colonels*. C. Mansel-Jones, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.; J. MacRae-Gilstrap; Chas. H. Villiers; Raymond Webber; A. G. Maxwell, O.B.E.; S. H. Pollen, C.M.G.; G. H. J. Skeffington-Smyth, D.S.O.; B. Granville, D.S.O.; Lord Herbert Scott, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Hon. O. E. Vesey, C.B.E.; H. M. Pryce-Jones, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C.; G. H. Barnett, C.M.G., D.S.O.; V. Vivian, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.; M. E. *Makgill-Crichton-Maitland*, D.S.O.; Sir C. F. Carne Rasch, Bt.; E. P. Le Breton; *Majors*, Harry W. Ricardo; Edwd. Milner; Cyril Potter, O.B.E.; Ughtred E. C. Carnegy, D.S.O., M.C.; *Captain*, Sir E. B. Towse, V.C., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.

Yeomen of the Guard: *Captain*, Maj.-Gen. the Lord Loch, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O. *Lieut.*, Capt. Sir Houston French, C.V.O. *Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant*, Brig.-Gen. J. C. Wray, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O. *Ensign*, Maj. Colin William MacRae, C.B.E. *Exons*, Lt.-Col. G. R. Lascelles, O.B.E.; Brig.-Gen. R. C. A. McCalmont, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. E. B. Frederick; Lt.-Col. William Gibbs.

Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Hanbury-Williams, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G.

Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, Sir Hubert Montgomery, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.

Constable & Govr. of Windsor Castle, Maj.-Gen. *the Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.*, G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Deputy do., Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Keeper of the Jewel House, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. Younghusband, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.

Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State, Sir Reginald H. Brade, G.C.B.

Groom of the Robes, Hon. Montague C. Eliot, C.V.O., O.B.E.

Surveyor of the King's Pictures, Charles Henry Collins Baker.

Surveyor of The King's Works of Art, Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith, C.V.O.

Librarian at Windsor Castle, Owen Frederick Morshead, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.

Master of the King's Music, Sir Edward Elgar, Bt., O.M., K.C.V.O., Mus.Doc.

Poet Laureate, John Edward Masefield, D.Litt.

Ecclesiastical Household.

The College of Chaplains.

Clerk of the Closet, The Bishop of Oxford.

Deputy Clerk of the Closet, Rev. Preb. L. J. Percival, C.V.O., M.A.

Chaplains to the King, Rev. J. H. J. Ellison, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. F. A. S. Ffolkes, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. H. S. Wood, D.D.; Rev. J. Wickins, M.A.; Rev. Canon P. Green, M.A.; Rev. Canon S. Bickersteth, D.D.; Rev. Canon A. E. Brookes, D.D.; Rev. Canon T. G. Rogers, M.C., B.D.; Rev. Canon C. S. Woodward, M.A.; Rev. F. Ingall Anderson, C.M.G., M.A.; Rev. Canon G. E. Newsom, M.A.; Rev. Canon B. K. Cunningham, O.B.E., M.A.; Rev. Canon H. W. Blackburne, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.; Rev. E. K. Talbot, M.C., M.A.; Rev. E. M. Walker, LL.D.; Rev. Canon C. E. Raven, D.D.; Rev. C. A. Alington, D.D.; Ven. Archdeacon Hon. Kenneth F. Gibbs, M.A.; Rev. Canon T. H. Masters, C.B.E., M.A.; Rev. C. J. Shebbeare, M.A.; Rev. Canon T. W. Pym, D.S.O., M.A.; Rev. B. F. Simpson, M.C., M.A.; Rev. A. C. E. Jarvis, C.M.G., M.C., D.D.; Rev. C. H. Hamilton, M.A.; Rev. Canon A. R. H. Grant, C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. Canon W. H. Elliott, M.A.; Rev. R. H. Malden, M.A.; Ven. Archdn. J. W. Hunkin, O.B.E., M.C., M.A.; Rev. F. A. Iremonger, M.A.; Rev. W. G. P. McCormick, D.S.O., M.A.; Rev. Canon F. H. Dudden, D.D.; Rev. S. C. Carpenter, B.D.; Rev. F. R. Barry, D.S.O., M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon Rawlinson, D.D.; Ven. Archdeacon Macnutt, M.A.; Rev. Canon A. T. P. Williams, D.D.

Honorary Chaplain,

Chapels Royal.

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.

Precentor of the Chapels Royal, Rev. Preb. L. J. Percival, C.V.O., M.A.

Priests in Ordinary, Rev. L. H. Nixon, M.A.; Rev. A. H. O. McCheane, M.A.; Rev. M. F. Foxell, M.A.

Deputy Priest, Rev. L. J. Collins, M.A.

Honorary Priests, Rev. Canon H. G. Daniell-Bainbridge, M.A.; Rev. W. P. Besley, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. T. R. Hine-Haycock, M.V.O., M.A.

Organist & Composer, Edgar Stanley Roper, M.V.O., Mus.D.

Buckingham Palace—Domestic Chaplain, Rev. Preb. L. J. Percival, C.V.O., M.A.

Windsor Castle—Domestic Chaplains, Very Rev. A. V. Baillie, C.V.O., D.D. (Dean of Windsor).

Sandringham—Domestic Chaplain, Rev. A. R. Fuller, M.A.

Hampton Court—Chaplain, Rev. W. K. Firminger, D.D.

Organist, do.—W. J. Phillips, Mus.Doc.

Medical Household.

Physicians in Ordinary, The Lord Dawson of Penn, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P.; Sir Humphry D. Rolleston, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D.

Physicians Extraordinary, Sir T. Barlow, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S.; Sir E. Farquhar Buzzard, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D.

Physician to Household, Maurice A. Cassidy, C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Serjeant Surgeon, Sir Hugh M. Rigby, Bt., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.

Honorary Serjeant Surgeon, Sir R. H. Charles, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Honorary Surgeons, Sir W. W. Cheyne, Bt., K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S.; Wilfred Trotter, M.D., F.R.C.S.; Thomas Peel Dunhill, C.M.G., M.D.

Surgeon to the Household, Albert James Walton, M.S., F.R.C.S., M.B., B.Sc.

Surgeon Apothecary to his Majesty and Surgeon Apothecary to the Household, Sir F. S. Hewett, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., M.D.

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Windsor, Sir Henry L. Martyn, K.C.V.O., M.B., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Sandringham, F. Jeune Willans, C.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Surgeon Oculist, Sir Richard R. Cruise, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Surgeon Oculist to the Household, Col. Sir W. Lister, K.C.M.G., M.B., F.R.C.S.
Laryngologist to the Household, Sir Milsom Rees, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.Ed.
Surgeon Dentist, Guy Capper Birt, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Surgeon Dentist to the Household, Francis D. Donovan, L.D.S., R.C.S.
Honorary Anæsthetist, Harold Low, M.A., M.B.

Coroner of the King's Household, A. W. Mills.

Master of the Household's Department.

Master of the Household, Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Deputy Master of the Household, Brig.-Gen. Sir Hill Child, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Chief Clerk, Master of the Household's Department, Paymr.-Lieut. W. H. Samways, M.B.E., R.N.
Inspector, Buckingham Palace, T. D. Williams, D.C.M.
Inspector, Windsor Castle, W. March.
Palace Steward, E. G. Smissen.
Housekeeper, Buckingham Palace, Mrs. Moore.
Do. Windsor Castle, Mrs. Amelia Rawlings.

Lord Chamberlain's Office.
St. James's Palace.

Comptroller, Col. Hon. Sir G. Crichton, K.C.V.O.
Assistant Comptroller, Maj. Colin Lindsay Gordon, M.V.O.
Chief Clerk, Austin Hertslet, M.V.O.
State Invitation Assistant, Sir G. Montague Critchett, Bt.
Clerks, Jocelyn Godefroi, M.V.O.; A. S. Buchanan; G. A. Titman.
Shorthand Writers and Typists, Miss V. de Gaury; Miss Ruth Webster.
Gentlemen Ushers, Hon. Sir Harry Stonor, K.C.V.O.; Hon. Montague C. Eliot, C.V.O., O.B.E.; Capt. C. A. L. Irvine, M.V.O., O.B.E.; Adm. P. Nelson-Ward, M.V.O.; Capt. E. M. C. Cooper-Key, C.B., M.V.O., R.N.; Brig.-Gen. G. F. Trotter, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.; Maj. Berkeley Levett, C.V.O.; Paymaster-Rear-Adm. Sir H. H. Share, K.B.E., C.B.; Wing-Com. Louis Greig, C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Vivian Gabriel, C.S.I., C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.E.; Capt. Humphrey C. Lloyd, M.C.; Rear-Adm. Arthur Bromley, C.M.G.; Lt.-Col. H. V. B. de Satgé, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. Hon. G. Sidney Herbert, T.D.; Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur D'A. G. Bannerman, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Extra Gentlemen Ushers, Thomas Kingscote, C.V.O.; Maj. Gerald Ellis; Col. Lord William Cecil, C.V.O.; Maj. Hon. Arthur Hay, C.V.O.; Brig.-Gen. M. G. Wilkinson, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.; Percy Armitage, C.V.O.; H. P. Hansell, C.V.O.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Pulteney, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pages of Honour, G. N. C. Wigram; A. C. G. Hesketh-Prichard; D. C. A. Gordon; Viscount Errington.
Examiner of Plays, George S. Street, M.V.O.
Keeper of Virginia Water, Paym. Rear-Adm. Henry Horniman, C.B.
Bargemaster, W. G. East.
Keeper of the Swans, F. T. Turk.
Caretaker, St. James's Palace, G. Grove.
Showers of State Apartments, Windsor Castle, E. J. Seymour; Capt. H. Wells, R.A.; T. Perrins.
Serjeants-at-Arms, Capt. Sir Ernest B. Towse, Kt., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.; Clifford Longden, M.V.O.; Frederic Stanley Osgood, M.V.O., O.B.E.; Maj. Harry H. F. Stockley, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Housekeepers, Mrs. J. Keating (*Kensington Palace*); Miss A. Symonds (*Hampton Court Palace*).

Royal Mews Department.

Crown Equerry, Col. Sir Arthur Edward Erskine, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Extra Equerries, Adm. Hon. Sir Hubert Brand, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; Adm. Sir Henry Buller, G.C.V.O., C.B.; the Earl of Cromer, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.; Brig.-Gen. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G.; Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour Fortescue, G.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.; Adm. Sir Colin Keppel, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.; Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E.; Adm. Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.; Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.; Maj. Hon. Sir John Ward, K.C.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. Sir H. D. Watson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O.; Adm. of the Fleet Lord Wester Wemyss, G.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.; Brig.-Gen. G. C. B. Paynter, C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.; Col. Sir Clive Wigram, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Supt. Royal Mews, London, Maj. G. F. T. Hopkins, M.C.
Do. do. Windsor, Ernest H. Lucking, M.V.O.
Storekeeper, H. G. Barrett.
Clerk, Ralph C. Isard.
Hon. Veterinary Surgeons, Major F. Hobday, C.M.G., F.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.; J. Willett.

CENTRAL CHANCERY
OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD,
St. James's Palace, S.W. 1.

Secretary, Col. Hon. Sir George Crichton, K.C.V.O.
Registrar, Maj. H. H. F. Stockley, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Clerk, A. C. Michils.

THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain, The Marquess of Anglesey, G.C.V.O.
Treasurer, Sir E. W. Wallington, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Private Secretary, Sir Harry L. Verney, K.C.V.O.
Assistant Private Secretary, Hon. Gerald H. C. Chichester, C.V.O.
Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Devonshire.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Countess of Minto, C.I.; The Lady Ampthill, G.B.E., C.I.; The Dowager Countess of Airlie, G.B.E.; The Lady Desborough.
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Countess of Bradford; The Lady Lamington; The Countess of Shaftesbury.
Bedchamber Women, The Lady Eva Dugdale; The Lady Bertha Dawkins; The Lady Joan Verney; The Lady Cynthia Colville; The Lady Elizabeth Motion; The Lady Victoria Forester.
Extra Woman of the Bedchamber, The Lady Katharine Seymour.
Maid of Honour, Hon. Jean Bruce.
Clerk, Martin J. Richards, M.V.O.

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD IN SCOTLAND.

Great Steward of Scotland, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., K.P. (Duke of Rothesay).
Hereditary High Constable, The Earl of Erroll.
Hereditary Master of Household, The Duke of Argyll.
Hereditary Standard-Bearer, Henry James Scrymgeour-Wedderburn.
Hereditary Keepers:—
Holyrood, The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.
Falkland, The Marquess of Bute, K.T.
Dunstaffnage, The Duke of Argyll.
Stirling, The Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T.
Keeper of Dumbarton Castle, Col. Sir George M. Home Stirling, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Order of the Thistle, Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, M.A.
Chaplains in Ordinary, Very Rev. S. J. Ramsay Sibbald, M.V.O., B.D.; Rev. R. H. Fisher, D.D.; Very Rev. Prof. W. P. Paterson, D.D.; Very Rev. J. White, D.D.; Rev. Prof. A. Main, D.D.; Very Rev. N. MacLean, D.D.; Very Rev. C. L. Warr, M.A. (*extra*); Rev. A. Martin, D.D.; Rev. R. J. Drummond, D.D.; Rev. D. Fraser, D.D.
Domestic Chaplain, Rev. J. Stirton, M.V.O., B.D.
Historiographer, R. K. Hannay, LL.D. F.R.S.ED., £184
Botanist, W. W. Smith, M.A., F.R.S.E., F.L.S.
Painter and Limner, Robert Gibb, R.S.A. ...£97
Sculptor, J. P. MacGillivray, R.S.A., LL.D.
Honorary Physicians, Sir R. W. Philip, M.D.; J. Cowan, M.D.; Sir A. W. Mackintosh, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.ED.
Honorary Surgeons, Sir H. J. Stiles, K.B.E., M.D.; Sir John Marnoch, K.C.V.O., C.M., M.B.; John Fraser, M.C., M.D., F.R.C.S.ED.
Surgeon Apothecary, Balmoral, Sir A. Hendry, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Holyrood Do., N. S. Carmichael, M.B., F.R.C.P.E.
Honorary Surgeon Dentist, L. C. Broughton-Head, M.B., L.D.S.
Honorary Surgeon Oculists, Sir G. A. Berry, M.B.; A. H. Sinclair, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S.ED.
THE KING'S BODY GUARD FOR SCOTLAND, *The Royal Company of Archers, Archers' Hall, Edinburgh.*
Capt. General, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.T.
Adjutant, Lt.-Col. N. V. C. Dalrymple-Hamilton, M.V.O.
President of the Council, Hon. Hew H. Dalrymple.
Vice-Pres., Lord Elphinstone, K.T.
Secretary, Colin Mackenzie Black, W.S.
Treasurer, John M. Howden, C.A.
Chaplain, Rev. William Edie, M.V.O., D.D.
Surgeon, Robert A. Fleming, M.D., LL.D.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Private Secretary, Sir Godfrey J. V. Thomas, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Assistant Private Sec., Hugh Lloyd Thomas, C.V.O.
Groom in Waiting, Brig.-Gen. G. F. Trotter, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Equerries, Lt.-Col. Hon. Piers Legh, C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O., O.B.E.; Maj. J. R. Aird, M.C.; Flight-Lieut. J. D. Armour.
Extra Equerries, Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B.; Capt. Dudley North, C.S.I., C.M.G., C.V.O., R.N.; Capt. W. D. C. Greenacre, M.V.O.; Brig.-Gen. G. F. Trotter, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Physicians in Ordinary, The Lord Dawson of Penn, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Sir Thomas Horder, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D.; John Weir, C.V.O., M.B.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Hugh Rigby, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.B.
Surgeon Apothecary, Sir Stanley Hewett, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., M.D.
Clerk Comptroller, Thomas H. Carter.
Clerks, Frank H. Evans; Charles R. Warren.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller & Equerry, Rear-Adm. Basil Vernon Brooke, C.V.O.
Private Secretary, P. K. Hodgson, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
Assistant Private Secretary and Equerry, Com. Harold George Campbell, D.S.O., R.N.
Extra Equerry, Maj. T. E. G. Nugent, M.V.O., M.C.
Lady in Waiting, Lady Helen Graham.
Extra Lady in Waiting, The Lady Annaly.
Clerk Comptroller, James C. E. Cole.

HOUSEHOLD OF PRINCESS MARY, COUNTESS OF HAREWOOD.

Comptroller, Brig.-Gen. H.F.E. Lewin, C.B., C.M.G.
Ladies in Waiting, Miss Dorothy C. E. Yorke; Miss Sybil A. Kenyon-Slaney.

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller, Maj. R. T. Stanyforth, M.V.O., M.C.
Equerry, Capt. Howard Kerr, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Extra do., Edward Wm. Brook.

HOUSEHOLD OF PRINCE GEORGE.

Comptroller, Maj. Ulick Alexander, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Equerry, Maj. H. W. Butler, M.C.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.M. THE QUEEN OF NORWAY

(Princess Maud of Great Britain and Ireland).
Comptroller and Private Secretary, George Arthur Ponsonby, C.V.O.

PRINCESS LOUISE'S HOUSEHOLD.

Hon. Lady in Waiting, Mrs. Holden.
Secretary, Miss James.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller & Equerry, Lt.-Col. Sir Malcolm Donald Murray, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E.
Equerry, Capt. FitzRoy Hubert Fyers.
Extra Equerries, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ronald Bertram Lane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Maj. Berkeley Levett, C.V.O.
Physicians in Ordinary, Sir John Atkins, K.C.M.G., M.B.; M. A. J. de Lavis Trafford, M.V.O., O.B.E., M.D.
Secretary, Bertram Pearson Murray.

HOUSEHOLD OF PRINCE ARTHUR.

Equerry,
Extra Equerries, Maj. Sir Eric Bonham, Bt., C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. William Wyndham, M.V.O.; Capt. Lord Sinclair, M.V.O.

PRINCESS BEATRICE'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller & Treasurer, Sir Victor S. Corkran, K.C.V.O.
Equerry, Lt.-Col. F. E. Packe, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Ladies in Waiting, Miss Anne Annette Minna Cochrane; Miss Bulteel; Mrs. Francis Hay-Newton (*extra*); Hon. Lady Corkran (*extra*).
Physician in Ordinary, Charles Gordon Moore, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Surgeon in Ordinary, D. C. Rice Oxley, M.C., M.B.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The following table, specifying the present composition of the House of Lords, is taken from WHITAKER'S PEERAGE. Up to the date of our going to Press, the list stands as under:—

	Hereditary.	Life or a Term.	Minors.†	Total.	Peeresses.
Princes of the Blood Royal	4	...	...	4	...
Archbishops	...	2	...	2	...
Dukes	18	...	2	20	1
Marquesses	26	...	1	27	...
Earls	123	...	9	132	3
Viscounts	72	...	...	72	2
Bishops	...	24	...	24	...
Barons	420	8	13	441	12
Scottish Representative Peers	...	16	...	16	...
Irish ditto	...	18 (*)	...	18	...
	663	68	25		
	House of 731	+ 25 Minors =		756	18

* Exclusive of ten vacancies unfilled. † Minors attaining their majority during 1932 are *not* so shown.

ROYAL DUKES (4).—*Style*, His Royal Highness the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

1337 *Cornwall*, Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall (1337), Scottish Duke of Rothesay (1398), K.G., P.C., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1910.
1920 *York*, Albert, Duke of York, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1895, *m.*
1928 *Gloucester*, Henry, Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1900.
1874 *Connaught & Strathearn*, Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., P.C., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1850, *w.*

ARCHBISHOPS—*Style*, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.

Trans.
1928 *Canterbury*, Cosmo Gordon Lang, P.C., D.D., *b.* 1864. *Consecrated Bishop of Stepney* 1901; *translated to York* 1909.
1928 *York*, William Temple, P.C., D.D., *b.* 1881. *Consecrated Bishop of Manchester* 1921.

DUKES.—*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.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1868 I.*	*Abercorn*, James Albert Edward Hamilton, K.G., K.P. (*Brit. Marq.* and *Scott. Earl*, both *Abercorn*), *b.* 1869, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Marq. of Hamilton, *b.* 1904
1701 S. 1892*	*Argyll*, Niall Diarmaid Campbell (*U.K. Duke, Argyll*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1914	Ian Douglas *C.*, *b.* 1903
1703 S.*	*Atholl*, John George Stewart-Murray, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (*Brit. Earl, Strange*). *b.* 1871. *s.* 1917, *m.*	Lord James *S.-M.*, *b.* 1879
1682	*Beaufort*, Henry Hugh Arthur FitzRoy Somerset, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1900, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Lord Henry *S.*, P.C., *b.* 1849
1694	*Bedford*, Herbrand Arthur Russell, K.G., K.B.E., *b.* 1858, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Marq. of Tavistock, *b.* 1888
1711	*Brandon.* *See* "Hamilton," *Scott. Duke*, below	
1663 S.*	*Buccleuch & Queensberry* (1706), John Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K.T. (*Engl. Earl, Doncaster*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Earl of Dalkeith, M.P., *b.* 1894
1694	*Devonshire*, Victor Christian William Cavendish, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1868, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Marquess of Hartington, M.B.E., M.P., *b.* 1895
1675	*Grafton*, John Charles William FitzRoy, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1930, *M.*	Capt. C. A. E. *Fitz.-R.*, *b.* 1892
1643 S.*	*Hamilton*, Alfred Douglas Douglas-Hamilton (*Brit. Duke, Brandon*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, M.P., *b.* 1903
1694	*Leeds*, John Francis Godolphin Osborne (*Scott. Visct., Dunblane*), *b.* 1901, *s.* 1927	Francis D'Arcy G. *O.*, *b.* 1884
1766 I.*	*Leinster*, Edward FitzGerald (*Brit. Visct. Leinster*) *b.* 1892, *s.* 1922	Marquess of Kildare, *b.* '14
1675 S.*	*Lennox.* *See* "Richmond and Gordon," *Engl. Duke*, below	
1719	*Manchester*, William Angus Drogo Montagu, P.C., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Visct. Mandeville, *b.* 1902
1702	*Marlborough*, Charles Richard John Spencer-Churchill, K.G., P.C., T.D., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Marquess of Blandford, *b.* 1897
1707 S.*	*Montrose*, James Graham, C.B., C.V.O. (*Brit. Earl, Graham*), *b.* 1878, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Marquess of Graham, —*b.* 1907
1756	*Newcastle (under Lyme)*, Henry Francis Pelham-Clinton-Hope, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1928, *m.*	Earl of Lincoln, *b.* 1907
1483	*Norfolk*, Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan-Howard, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1917	Visct. FitzAlan of Derwent, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* '55
1766	*Northumberland*, Henry George Alan Percy, *b.* 1912, *s.* 1930. *M.*	Lord Hugh *P.*, *b.* 1914
1716	*Portland*, William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Marq. of Titchfield, M.P., *b.* 1893
1675	*Richmond & Gordon* (1876), Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, D.S.O., M.V.O. (*Scott. Duke, Lennox*), *b.* 1870, *s.* 1928, *m.*	Earl of March, *b.* 1904

§ *For list of Contractions used, see p.* 133.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1707 S.*	*Roxburghe*, Henry John Innes-Ker, K.T., M.V.O. (*U.K. Earl, Innes*), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Marq. of Bowmont, *b.* 1913
1703	*Rutland*, John Henry Montagu Manners, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Marq. of Granby, *b.* 1919
1684	*St. Albans*, Chas. Victor A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, *b* 1870, *s.* '98	Lord Osborne *B.*, *b.* 1874
1547	*Somerset*, Evelyn Francis Edward Seymour, D.S.O., O.B.E., *b.* 1882, *s.* 1931, *m.*	Lord Seymour, *b.* 1910
1833	*Sutherland*, George Granville Sutherland Sutherland-Leveson-Gower (*Scott. Earl, Sutherland*), K.T., *b.* 1888, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Fredk. N. *S.-L.-G.*, *b.* 1874; for heir to Eldm, *see* Sutherland, Earl of
1814	*Wellington*, Arthur Charles Wellesley, K.G., G.C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Mornington*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1900, *w.*	Marquess Douro, *b.* 1876
1874	*Westminster*, Hugh Richd. Arthur Grosvenor, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1879, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Capt. Robert A. *G.*, M.C., *b.* 1895
	MARQUESSES.—*Style*, The Most Hon. the Marquess of ——. Lord Marquess. In titles marked ° the "of" is *not* used. Marquesses' sons, *see* under "DUKES," p. 111.	*Addressed as*, My For the style of
1790	*Abercorn. See* "Abercorn," *Irish Duke*	
1915	*Aberdeen and Temair*, John Campbell Gordon, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (*Scott. Earl, Aberdeen*), *b.* 1847, 1st Marquess, *m.*	Earl of Haddo, C.B.E., *b.* 1879
1876	*Abergavenny*, Henry Gilbert Ralph Nevill, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Maj. Guy T. M. *Larnach-Nevill*, *b.* 1883
1821	*Ailesbury*, George W. J. C. Brudenell-Bruce, D.S.O., T.D., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Earl of Cardigan, *b.* 1904
1831	*Ailsa*, Arch. Kennedy (*Scott. Earl, Cassillis*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Earl of Cassillis, *b.* 1872
1815	*Anglesey*, Charles Henry Alex. Paget, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Earl of Uxbridge, *b.* 1922
1789	*Bath*, Thomas Henry Thynne, K.G., P.C., G.B., *b.* 1862, *s.* 1896, *w.*	Visct. Weymouth, M.P., *b.* '05
1826	*Bristol*, Frederick William Faue Hervey, M.V.O., *b.* 1863, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Lord Walter *H.*, *b.* 1865
1796	*Bute*, John Crichton-Stuart, K.T. (*Scott. Earl, Dumfries*), *b.* 1881, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Earl of Dumfries, *b.* 1907
1917	*Cambridge*, George Francis Hugh Cambridge, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1895, *s.* 1927, *m.* (*see* p. 104)	Lord Frederic C. E. *C.*, *b.* 1907
1812	°*Camden*, John Charles Pratt, *b.* & *s.* 1872, *m.*	Earl of Brecknock, *b.* 1899
1917	*Carisbrooke*, Alexander Albert Mountbatten, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1886, 1st Marquess, *m.* (*see* p. 105)	(None)
1815	*Cholmondeley*, George Horatio Charles Cholmondeley, (*Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley*), *b.* 1883, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Earl of Rocksavage, *b.* 1919
1816 I.*	°*Conyngham*, Frederick William Burton Conyngham (*U.K. Baron, Minster*). *b.* 1890, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Earl of Mount Charles, *b.* 1924
1911	*Crewe*, Robt. Offley A. Crewe-Milnes, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1858, 1st Marquess, *m.*	(None)
1791 I.*	*Donegall*. Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton Chichester (*Brit. Baron, Fisherwick*), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1904	FitzWarrine G. H. W. *C.*, *b.* 1863
1789 I.*	*Downshire*, Arthur Wills Percy Wellington Blundell Trumbull Sandys Hill (*Brit. Earl, Hillsborough*), *b.* 1894, *s.* 1918	Lord Arthur F. Hy. *H.*, *b.* 1895
1888	*Dufferin & Ava*, Basil Sheridan Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, (*Irish Baron, Dufferin & Claneboye*), *b.* 1909, *s.* 1930, *m.*	(None to Marquessate; see *Dufferin & Claneboye*)
1800 I.*	*Ely*, George Herbert Loftus (*U.K. Baron, Loftus*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1925, *w.*	Viscount Loftus, *b.* 1903
1801	*Exeter*, William T. Brownlow Cecil, C.M.G., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Lord Burghley, M.P., *b.* 1905
1800 I.*	*Headfort*, Geoffrey Thomas Taylour (*U.K. Baron, Kenlis*), *b.* '78 *s.* 1894, *m.*	Earl of Bective, *b.* 1902
1793	*Hertford*, George Francis Alexander Seymour (*Irish Baron, Conway*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1912	Brig.-Gen. Lord Henry *S.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1878
1599 S.*	*Huntly*, Charles Gordon, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Meldrum*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Douglas C. L. *G.*, *b.* 1908
1784	*Lansdowne*, Henry William Edmond Petty-Fitzmaurice, D.S.O., M.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Kerry; Scott. Baron, Nairne*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Earl of Kerry, *b.* 1913
1902	*Linlithgow*, Victor Alexander John Hope, K.T., G.C.I.E., O.B.E., T.D. (*Scott. Earl, Hopetoun*), *b.* 1887, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Earl of Hopetoun, *b.* 1912
1816 I.*	*Londonderry*, Charles Stewart Henry Vane-Tempest-Stewart, K.G., P.C., M.V.O. (*U.K. Earl, Vane*), *b.* 1878, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Visct. Castlereagh, M.P., *b.* 1902
1701 S.*	*Lothian*, Philip Henry Kerr, C.H. (*U.K. Baron, Ker*), *b.* '82, *s.* '30	Rev. R. F. *K.*, *b.* 1874
1917	*Milford Haven*, George Louis Victor Henry Sergius Mountbatten, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1892, *s.* 1921, *m.* (*see* p. 105)	Earl of Medina, *b.* 1919
1838	*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, D.S.O., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Edward Robt. Compton, *b.* 1891
1825 I.*	*Ormonde*, James Arthur Wellington Foley Butler (*U.K. Baron, Ormonde*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Earl of Ossory, *b.* 1890
1682 S.	*Queensberry*, Francis Archibald Kelhead Douglas, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Visct. Drumlanrig, *b.* 1929
1926	*Reading*, Rufus Daniel Isaacs, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1860, 1st Marquess, *m.*	Visct. Erleigh, M.C., K.C., *b.* 1889

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1789	*Salisbury*, James Edward Hubert Gascoyne-Cecil, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., T.D., *b.* 1861, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Viscount Cranborne, M.P., *b.* 1893
1800 I.*	*Sligo*, George Ulick Browne (*U.K. Baron, Mont Eagle*), *b.* 1856, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Earl of Altamont, *b.* 1898
1787	°*Townshend*, G. J. Patrick Dominic Townshend, *b.* 1916, *s.* 1921, *M.*	George Ferrars *T.*, *b.* 1854
1694 S.*	*Tweeddale*, Wm. George Montagu Hay (*U.K. Baron, Tweeddale*), *b.* 1884, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Lord Edward *H.*, *b.* 1888
1789 I.*	*Waterford*, John Charles de la Poer Beresford (*Brit. Baron, Tyrone*), *b.* 1901, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Lord William de la P. *B.*, *b.* 1905 [*b.* 1873
1551	*Winchester*, Henry William Montagu Paulet, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Maj. Charles S. *P.*, M.V.O.
1892	*Zetland*, Lawrence John L. Dundas, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Earl of Ronaldshay, *b.* 1908



EARLS.—*Style* (*see* footnote, p. 195), 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., *e.g.* the Hon. John ——, the daughters Lady Elizabeth ——. Where marked ° the "of" is not used.



1606 S.*	*Abercorn*. *See* "Abercorn," *Irish Duke*	
1682 S.	*Aberdeen*. *See* "Aberdeen and Temair" (*U.K. Marq.*)	
1682	*Abingdon*, Montagu Henry Edmund Cecil Bertie, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1928, *m.*	Hon. Arthur *B.*, D.S.O., M.C., [*b.* 1886
1639 S.†	*Airlie*, David Lyulph Gore Wolseley Ogilvy, K.C.V.O., M.C., *b.* '93, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Lord Ogilvy, *b.* 1926
1697	*Albemarle*, Arnold A. C. Keppel, G.C.V.O., C.B., V.D., *b.* '58, *s.* '94, *m.*	Visct. Bury, M.C., *b.* 1882
1826	°*Amherst*, Jeffery John Archer Amherst, M.C., *b.* 1896, *s.* 1927 ...	Hon. Humphrey *A.*, *b.* 1903
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.* 1861, *s.* 1914, *w.*	Visct. Glerawly, *b.* 1894
1785 I.	*Antrim*, Randal Mark Kerr McDonnell, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Viscount Dunluce, *b.* 1911
1762 I.*	*Arran*, Arthur Jocelyn Charles Gore, P.C., K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Sudley*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1901, *w.*	Viscount Sudley, *b.* 1903
1917	*Athlone*, Alexander Augustus Frederick George Cambridge, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1874, 1st Earl, *m.* (*see* p. 104)	(None) [*ley*, *b.* 1886
1714	*Aylesford*, Heneage Michael Charles Finch, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1924	Hon. C. D. *Finch-Knight-*
1922	*Balfour*, Gerald William Balfour, P.C., *b.* 1853, *s.* 1930, *m.*	Visct. Traprain, *b.* 1902
1800 I.	*Bandon*, Percy R. G. Bernard, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1924	Hon. Charles B. A. *B.*, *b.* 1904
1772	°*Bathurst*, Seymour Henry Bathurst, C.M.G., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Lord Apsley, D.S.O., M.C.,
1919	°*Beatty*, David Beatty, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *Admiral of the Fleet*, *b.* 1871, 1st Earl, *m.*	Lieut. Visct. Boro- [*b.* 1895 dale, R.N., M.P., *b.* 1905
1815	°*Beauchamp*, William Lygon, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Visct. Elmley, M.P., *b.* 1903
1797 I.	*Belmore*, Armar Lowry-Corry, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1913	Hon. Cecil *L.-C.*, *b.* 1873
1679	*Berkeley*, Randal Thos. Mowbray Berkeley, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1888, *m.*	(None)
1739 I.*	*Bessborough*, Vere Brabazon Ponsonby, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*Brit. Baron, Ponsonby*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1920, *m.* (*Gov.-Gen. of Canada*)	Viscount Duncannon, *b.* 1913
1922	*Birkenhead*, Frederick Smith, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1930	(None)
1815	*Bradford*, Orlando Bridgeman, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Newport, *b.* 1911
1677 S.†	*Breadalbane and Holland*, Charles William Campbell, M.C., *b.* 1746	Lord Glenorchy, *b.* 1919
	Brooke. *See* "Warwick." [1889, *s.* 1923, *m.*	
1469 S.	*Buchan*, Shipley Gordon Stuart Erskine, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Lord Cardross, *b.* 1878
1746	*Buckinghamshire*, John Hampden Hobart-Hampden-Mercer-Henderson, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1930	Arthur E. *H.-H.*, *b.* 1864
1920	°*Buxton*, Sydney Charles Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1853, 1st Earl, *m.*	(None)
1800	°*Cadogan*, Gerald Oakley Cadogan, C.B.E., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Chelsea, *b.* 1914
1878	°*Cairns*, Wilfred Dallas Cairns, C.M.G., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Visct. Garmoyle, *b.* 1907
1543 S.	*Caithness*, Norman Macleod Buchan, C.B.E., *b.* 1862, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Rev Hon. Chas. *Sinclair*, *b.* '6
1801 I.	*Caledon*, Erik Jas. Desmond Alexander, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1898	Lt.-Col. Hon. Herbrand *A.*,
1831	*Camperdown*, George Alexander Philips Haldane-Duncan, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1918, *w.*	[D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1888 (None)
1661	*Carlisle*, George Josslyn L'Estrange Howard, *b.* 1895, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Viscount Morpeth, *b.* 1923
1793	*Carnarvon*, Henry George Alfred Marius Victor Francis Herbert, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Lord Porchester, *b.* 1924
1639 S.	*Carnwath*, Arthur Edward Dalzell, C.B., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1931, *m.*	(None)
1748 I.*	*Carrick*, Theobald Walter Somerset Henry Butler (*U.K. Baron, Butler*), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1931, *m.*	Viscount Ikerrin, *b.* 1931
1509 S.*	*Cassillis*. *See* "Ailsa," *U.K. Marquess*	
1800 I.°	*Castlestewart*, Arthur Stuart, M.C., M.P., *b.* 1889, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Viscount Stuart, *b.* 1921
1814	°*Cathcart*, Alan Cathcart (*Scott. Baron, Cathcart*), *b.* 1919, *s.* 1927, *M.*	Hon. Archibald *H. C.*, *b.* 1873
1647 I.†	*Cavan*, General Frederick Rudolph Lambart, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Lionel *L.*, D.S.O., R.N., *b.* 1873
1827	°*Cawdor*, John Duncan Vaughan Campbell, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Andrew C. *C.*, *b.* 1907
1628	*Chesterfield*, Edwyn F. Scudamore-Stanhope, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. Henry *S.-S.*, *b.* 1855
1801	*Chichester*, John Buxton Pelham, *b.* 1912, *s.* 1926, *M.*	Hon. Henry *P.*, *b.* 1875
1803 I.*	*Clancarty*, Richard Frederick John Donough Le-Poer-Trench (*U.K. Visct., Clancarty*), *b.* 1891, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Roderic C. B. *Le-P.-T.*, M.C., *b.* 1895

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1776 I.*	*Clanwilliam*, Arthur Vesey Meade (*U.K. Baron, Clanwilliam*), M.C., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Lord Gillford, *b.* 1914
1776	*Clarendon*, George Herbert Hyde Villiers, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*Gov.-Gen. of the Union of South Africa*), *b.* 1877, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Lord Hyde, *b.* 1906
1793 I.	*Clonmell*, Dudley A. C. Scott, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1928, *m.*	(None)
1620 I.*	*Cork & Orrery* (1660), Robert John Lascelles Boyle (*Brit. Baron, Boyle*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1925, *m.*	[C.B., *b.* 1873 Vice-Adm. W. H. D. *B.*
1850	*Cottenham*, Mark Everard Pepys, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. John *P.*, *b.* 1907
1762 I.*	*Courtown*, James Walter Milles Stopford (*Brit. Baron, Salterford*), *b.* 1853, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Viscount Stopford, O.B.E., *b.* 1877
1697	*Coventry*, George William Reginald Victor Coventry, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1930, *m.*	Hon. John *C.*, *b.* 1903
1857	°*Cowley*, Christian Arthur Wellesley, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Viscount Dangan, *b.* 1921
1892	*Cranbrook*, John David Gathorne-Hardy, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1915	Hon. Ralph *G.-H.*, *b.* 1901
1801	*Craven*, William George Bradley Craven, *b.* 1897, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Visct. Uffington, *b.* 1917
1398 S.*	*Crawford*, David Alexander Edward Lindsay, P.C., K.T. (*U.K. Baron, Wigan*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Lord Balniel, M.P., *b.* 1900
1901	*Cromer*, Rowland Thos. Baring, P.C., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Visct. Errington, *b.* 1918
1633 S.*	*Dalhousie*, John Gilbert Ramsay (*U.K. Baron, Ramsay*), *b.* 1904, *s.* 1928	Hon. Simon *R.*, *b.* 1914
1725 I.	*Darnley*, Esmé Ivo Bligh, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Lord Clifton, *b.* 1915
1711	*Dartmouth*, William Heneage Legge, P.C., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., V.D., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1891, *w.*	Visct. Lewisham, *b.* 1881
1866	*Dartrey*, Anthony Lucius Dawson (*Irish Baron, Cremorne*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1920, *m.*	(None to Earldom; see *Cremorne*)
1761	°*De La Warr*, Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Lord Buckhurst, *b.* 1921
1622	*Denbigh*, Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine Feilding, K.C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Desmond*), *b.* 1859, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Visct. Feilding, C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1885
1485	*Derby*, Edward George Villiers Stanley, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Lord Stanley, M.C., M.P., *b.* 1894
1793 I.	*Desart*, Hamilton John Agmondesham Cuffe, P.C., K.P., K.C.B. (*U.K., Baron, Desart*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1898, *w.*	(None)
1622 I.*	*Desmond. See* "Denbigh," *Eng. Earl* ("Denbigh and Desmond")	
1553	*Devon*, Rev. Henry Hugh Courtenay, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1927	Rev. Hon. Fredk. *C.*, *b.* 1875
1663	*Doncaster. See* "Buccleuch and Q.," *Scott. Duke*	
1800 I.*	*Donoughmore*, Richard Walter John Hely-Hutchinson, K.P., P.C. (*U.K. Visct., Hutchinson*), *b.* 1875, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Suirdale, *b.* 1902
1661 I. †	*Drogheda*, Henry Charles Ponsonby Moore, C.M.G., *b.* 1884, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Viscount Moore, *b.* 1910
1837	*Ducie*, Capel Henry Berkeley Moreton, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Algernon H. *M.*, *b.* 1880
1860	*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., M.P., *b.* 1894
1633 S.*	*Dumfries & Bute* (1703). *See* "Bute," *Brit. Marq.*	
1669 S.	*Dundonald*, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1885, *w.*	Lord Cochrane, *b.* 1886
1686 S.*	*Dunmore*, Alexander Edward Murray, T.D., D.S.O., M.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Dunmore*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Viscount Fincastle, *b.* 1908
1822 I.	*Dunraven & Mount Earl*, Windham Henry Wyndham-Quin, C.B., D.S.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1926, *m.*	Viscount Adare, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1887
1833	*Durham*, John Frederick Lambton, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Viscount Lambton, *b.* 1920
1643 S.	*Dysart*, William John Manners Tollemache, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Mrs. Owain *Greaves*, *b.* 1889
1837	*Effingham*, Gordon Frederick Henry Charles Howard, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Lord Howard of Effingham, *b.* 1905
1508 S.*	*Eglinton & Winton* (1600), Archibald Seton Montgomerie (*U.K. Earl Winton*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Lord Montgomerie, *b.* 1914
1733 I.*	*Egmont*, Frederick Joseph Trevelyan Perceval (*Brit. Baron, Lovel & Holland*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1929, *w.*	Viscount Perceval, *b.* 1914
1821	*Eldon*, John Scott, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1926	Hon. Michael *S.*, *b.* 1900
1633 S.*	*Elgin & Kincardine* (1647), Edward James Bruce, C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Elgin*), *b.* 1881, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Lord Bruce, *b.* 1924
1846	*Ellesmere*, John Francis Granville S. Egerton, M.V.O., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Visct. Brackley, *b.* 1915
1789 I.*	*Enniskillen*, John Henry Michael Cole, C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Grinstead*), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Viscount Cole, *b.* 1921
1789 I.*	*Erne*, John Henry George Crichton (*U.K. Baron, Fermanagh*), *b.* 1907, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Col. Hon. Sir George C., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1874
1453 S.*	*Erroll*, Josslyn Victor Hay (*U.K. Baron, Kilmarnock*), *b.* 1901, *s.* 1928, *m.*	Lady Diana *H.*, *b.* 1926 (to *Scott*, Eldm.) Hon. Gilbert *H.*, *b.* 1903 (to *U.K.* Bny).
1661	*Essex*, Algernon George de Vere Capell, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Viscount Malden, *b.* 1906
1711	°*Ferrers*, Walter Knight Shirley, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Visct. Tamworth, *b.* 1894

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1868	*Feversham*, Charles William Slingsby Duncombe, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1916, *m.*	(None to Earldom; to Feversham Bny., Col. Charles W. E. *D.*, C.B.E., *b.* 1862)
1628 I.*	*Fingall*, Oliver James Horace Plunkett, M.C. (*U.K. Baron, Fingall*), *b.* 1896 *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *P.*, *o.* 1899
1710 I. 1746 *	°*Fitzwilliam*, Wm. Chas. De Meuron Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Viscount Milton, *b.* 1910 [*b.* 1868
1789	°*Fortescue*, Hugh Fortescue, K.C.B., A.D.C., *b.* '54, *s.* 1905, *w.*	Viscount Ebrington, M.C.,
1841	*Gainsborough*, Anthony Gerard Edward Noel, *b.* 1923, *s.* 1927, *M.*	Hon. Gerard E. *N.*, *b.* 1926
1623 S.*	*Galloway*, Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart (*Brit. Baron, Stewart of Garlies*), *b.* 1892, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Lord Garlies, *b.* 1928
1703 S.*	*Glasgow*, Patrick James Boyle, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Fairlie*), *b.* 1874, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Kelburn, *b.* 1910
1806 I.*	*Gosford*, Archibald Charles Montagu Brabazon Acheson, M.C. (*U.K. Baron, Worlingham*), *b.* 1877, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Viscount Acheson, *b.* 1911
1722	°*Graham.* *See* "Montrose," *Scott. Duke*	
1684 I.*	*Granard*, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Granard*), *b.* 1874, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Visct. Forbes, *b.* 1915
1833	°*Granville*, Granville G. Leveson-Gower, P.C., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Rr.-Adm. Hon. W. *L.-G.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1880
1806	°*Grey*, Charles Robert Grey, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Francis Wm. *G.*, *b.* 1860
1752	*Guilford*, Frederick George North, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Lord North, *b.* 1902
1619 S.	†*Haddington*, George Baillie-Hamilton, M.C., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Chas. Wm. *B.-H.*, M.P.,
1919	°*Haig*, George Alexander Eugene Douglas Haig, *b.* 1918, *s.* 1928, *M.*	(None) [*b.* 1900
1898	*Halsbury*, Hardinge Goulburn Giffard, K.C., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Viscount Tiverton, *b.* 1908
1754	*Hardwicke*, Charles Alexander Yorke, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1909	Philip G. *Y.*, *b.* 1906
1812	*Harewood*, Henry George Charles Lascelles, K.G., D.S.O., T.D., *b.* 1882, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Viscount Lascelles, *b.* 1923
1742	*Harrington*, Wm. Henry Leicester Stanhope, *b.* 1922, *s.* 1929, *M.*	Aubrey *S.*, *b.* 1857
1809	*Harrowby*, John Herbert Dudley Ryder, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Sandon, *b.* 1892
1772	*Hillsborough.* *See* "Downshire, *Irish Marq.*	
1605 S.*	*Home*, Chas. Cospatrick Archibald Douglas-Home, K.T. (*U.K. Baron, Douglas*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Lord Dunglass, M.P., *b.* 1903
1703 S.*	*Hopetoun.* *See* "Linlithgow," *U.K. Marq.*	
1821	°*Howe*, Francis Richard H. P. Curzon, P.C., C.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1884, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Visct. Curzon, *b.* 1908
1529	*Huntingdon*, Warner Francis John Plantagenet Hastings, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Viscount Hastings, *b.* 1901
1885	*Iddesleigh*, Henry Stafford Northcote, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Rev. Hon. Arthur F. *N.*, *b.* 1852
1756	*Ilchester*, Giles S. Holland Fox-Strangways, O.B.E., *b.* '74, *s.* '05, *m.*	Lord Stavordale, *b.* 1905
1929	*Inchcape*, James Lyle Mackay, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., *b.* 1852, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Glenapp, *b.* 1887
1837	°*Innes.* *See* "Roxburghe," *Scott. Duke*	
1920	*Inverness.* *See* "York," Royal Duke	
1919	*Iveagh*, Rupert Edward Cecil Lee Guinness, C.B., C.M.G., *b.* 1874, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Viscount Elveden, *b.* 1912
1925	°*Jellicoe*, John Rushworth Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1859, 1st Earl, *Admiral of the Fleet*, *m.*	Viscount Brocas, *b.* 1918
1697	*Jersey*, George Francis Child-Villiers (*Irish Visct., Grandison*), *b.* 1910, *s.* 1923	Hon. Edward M. *C-V.*, *b.* 1913
1801 I.*	*Kenmare*, Valentine Charles Browne, C.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Kenmare*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Visct. Castlerosse, *b.* 1891
1723 I.*	*Kerry & Shelburne* (1753). *See* "Lansdowne," *Brit. Marq.*	
1822 I.	†*Kilmorey*, Francis Chas. Adelbert Henry Needham, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Francis Edward *N.*, M.V.O., *b.* 1886
1866	*Kimberley*, John Wodehouse, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1902, *w.*	Lord Wodehouse, C.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1883 [1897
1768 I.	†*Kingston*, Henry Edwyn King-Tenison, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Visct. Kingsborough, *b.*
1633 S.*	*Kinnoull*, Geo. Harley Hay (*Brit. Baron, Hay*), *b.* 1902, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Col. Arthur W. H. *Hay-Drummond*, *b.* 1862
1677 S.*	*Kintore*, Arthur George Keith-Falconer, (*U.K. Baron, Kintore*), *b.* 1879, *s.* 1930	Adrian W. *K.-F.*, *b.* 1888
1914	°*Kitchener of Khartoum*, Henry Elliott Chevallier Kitchener, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1916, *w.*	Viscount Broome, *b.* 1919
1756 I.	*Lanesborough*, Henry Cavendish Butler, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Lord Newtown Butler, *b.* 1918
1624 S.	†*Lauderdale*, Ian Colin Maitland, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1931, *m.*	Lord Thirlestane, *b.* 1915
1837	*Leicester*, Thomas Wm. Coke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., *b.* 1848, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Viscount Coke, *b.* 1880
1795 I.*	*Leitrim*, Charles Clements (*U.K. Baron, Clements*), *b.* 1879, *s.* 1892, *m.*	(None)
1641 S.	†*Leven & Melville* (1690), Archibald Alexander Leslie-Melville, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Lord Balgonie, *b.* 1924

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1831	*Lichfield*, Thomas Edward Anson, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Viscount Anson, *b.* 1913
1803 I.*	*Limerick*, Edmund Colquhoun Pery, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Foxford*), *b.* 1888, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Visct. Glentworth, *b.* 1930
1633 S.†	*Lindsay*, Reginald Lindesay-Bethune, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Archibald *B.*, *b.* 1872
1626	*Lindsey*, Montagu Peregrine A. Bertie, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1899, *w.*	Earl of Abingdon, *b.* 1887
1776 I.	*Lisburne*, Ernest Edmd. H. Malet Vaughan, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Lord Vaughan, *b.* 1918
1822 I.*	*Listowel*, Richard Granville Hare (*U.K. Baron, Hare*), *b.* '66, *s.* 24, *m.*	Visct. Ennismore, *b.* 1906
1905	*Liverpool*, Arthur Wm. de Brito Savile Foljambe, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *F.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1878
1887	*Londesborough*, Hugo William Cecil Denison, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1920	(None to Earldom; to Bny., Capt. Ernest W. *D.*, R.N., *b.* 1876)
1785 I.*	*Longford*, Edward Arthur Henry Pakenham (*U.K. Baron, Silchester*), *b.* 1902, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Francis A. *P.*, *b.* 1905
1807	*Lonsdale*, Hugh Cecil Lowther, K.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hon. Lancelot *L.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1867
1838	*Lovelace*, Peter Malcolm King, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1929	(None to Earldom; to King Bny., Col. Henry S. King, *b.* 1860)
1795 I.†	*Lucan*, George Charles Bingham, K.B.E., C.B., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Lord Bingham, M.C., *b.* 1898
1880	*Lytton*, Victor Alex. Geo. Robert Lytton, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Viscount Knebworth, M.P., *b.* '03
1721	*Macclesfield*, George Loveden Wm. Hy. Parker, *b.* 1888 *s.* 1896, *m.*	Viscount Parker, *b.* 1914
1800	*Malmesbury*, James Edward Harris, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Viscount FitzHarris, *b.* 1907
1776 & 1792	*Mansfield*, Alan David Murray (*Scott. Visct., Stormont*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Lord Scone, M.P., *b.* 1900
1806	°*Manvers*, Evelyn Robert Pierrepont *b.* 1888, *s.* 1926	Gervase E. *P.*, M.C., *b.* 1881
1405 S.	*Mar*, John Fras. Hamilton Sinclair Cunliffe Brooks Forbes Goodeve-Erskine, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1930, *m.*	Lionel W. *Young*, *b.* 1891
1565 S.†	*Mar & Kellie* (1619), Walter John F. Erskine, K.T., *b.* '65, *s.* '88, *m.*	Lord Erskine, M.P., *b.* 1895
1785 I.	*Mayo*, Walter Longley Bourke, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Lord Naas, *b.* 1890
1627 I.*	*Meath*, Reginald Le Normand Brabazon, C.B., C.B.E. (*U.K. Baron, Chaworth*), *b.* 1869, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Lord Ardee, *b.* 1910
1766 I.	*Mexborough*, John Henry Savile, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1926, *m.*	Visct. Pollington, *b.* 1906
1920	*Midleton*, William St. John Fremantle Brodrick, P.C., K.P., *b.* 1856, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Dunsford, M.C., *b.* 1888
1911	*Midlothian*. *See* "Rosebery," below.	
1813	*Minto*, Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet Elliot, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Viscount Melgund, *b.* 1928
1562 S.*	*Moray*, Francis Douglas Stuart, M.C. (*Brit. Baron, Stuart of Castle Stuart*), *b.* 1892, *s.* 1930, *m.*	Hon. John *S.*, *b.* 1894
1815	*Morley*, Edmund Robert Parker, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1905	Hon. Montagu *P.*, *b.* 1878
1760 I.*	*Mornington*. *See* "Wellington," *U.K. Duke*	
1458 S.†	*Morton*, Sholto George Watson Douglas, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Lord Aberdour, *b.* 1907 ['43
1789	*Mount Edgcumbe*, Piers A. Hamilton Edgcumbe, *b.* '65, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Richd. John F. *E.*, M.V.O., *b.*
1831	*Munster*, Geoffrey W. R. H. FitzClarence, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1928, *m.*	Edward C. *FitzC.*, *b.* 1899
1805	°*Nelson*, Thomas Horatio Nelson, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1913	Hon. Edward *N.*, *b.* 1860
1660 S.	*Newburgh*, Carlo Giustiniani-Bandini, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Lady Maria Sofia *G.-B.*, *b.*
1827 I.	*Norbury*, Wm. Brabazon Lindesay Graham-Toler, *b.* '62, *s.* '73, *m.*	Otway S. *G.-T.*, *b.* 1886 ['89
1806 I.*	*Normanton*, Sidney J. Agar (*U.K. Baron, Somerton*), *b.* '65, *s.* '96, *m.*	Visct. Somerton, *b.* 1910
1647 S.	*Northesk*, David L. G. H. Carnegie, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. Douglas *C.*, *b.* 1870
1801	*Onslow*, Richard William Alan Onslow, P.C., O.B.E., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Visct. Cranley, *b.* 1913
1696 S.	*Orkney*, Edmond Walter FitzMaurice, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Lady Mary *Gosting*, *b.* 1903
1925	*Oxford & Asquith*, Julian Edward Geo. Asquith, *b.* 1916, *s.* 1928, *M.*	Hon. Herbert *A.*, *b.* 1880
1929	°*Peel*, Wm. Robert Wellesley Peel, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1867, 1st Earl, *m.*	Visct. Clanfield, *b.* 1901
1551	*Pembroke & Montgomery* (1605), Reginald Herbert, M.V.O., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Lord Herbert, *b.* 1906
1605 S.	*Perth*, William Huntly Drummond, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Sir Eric *D.*, K.C.M.G., [*b.* 1876
1905	*Plymouth*, Ivor Miles Windsor-Clive (*Eng. Baron, Windsor*), P.C., *b.* 1889, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Visct. Windsor, *b.* 1923
1785 I.	*Portarlington*, Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour Dawson-Damer, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Carlow, *b.* 1907
1743	*Portsmouth*, Oliver Henry Wallop, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Visct. Lymington, M.P., *b.*
1706	°*Poulett*, George Amias Fitzwarrene Poulett, *b.* 1909, *s.* 1918	(None). [1898
1804	*Powis*, George C. Herbert (*Irish Baron, Clive*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1891, *w.*	Viscount Clive, *b.* 1904
1765	*Radnor*, William Pleydell-Bouverie, *b.* 1895, *s.* 1930, *m.*	Visct. Folkestone, *b.* 1927
1831 I.*	*Ranfurly*, Uchter John Mark Knox, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Ranfurly*), *b.* 1856, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Viscount Northland, *b.* 1913
1771 I.†	*Roden*, Robert Soame Jocelyn, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Jocelyn, *b.* 1909
1801	*Romney*, Charles Marsham, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Viscount Marsham, *b.* 1892
1703 S.*	*Rosebery*, Albert Edward H. M. A. Primrose, D.S.O., M.C. (*U.K. Earl of Midlothian*), *b.* 1882, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Lord Dalmeny, *b.* 1910
1806 I.	*Rosse*, Laurence Michael Harvey Parsons, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1918	Hon. Desmond E. *P.*, *b.* '10
1801	*Rosslyn*, James Fras. H. St. Clair-Erskine, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Lord Loughborough, *b.* 1917

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1458 S.	†*Rothes*, Malcolm George Dyer Edwardes Leslie, *b.* 1902, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Lady Jean *L.*, *b.* 1927
1861	°*Russell*, Bertrand Arthur William Russell, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1931, *m.*...	Lord Amberley, *b.* 1921
1915	*St. Aldwyn*, Michael John Hicks-Beach, *b.* 1912, *s.* 1916, *M.*	(None)
1815	*St. Germans*, Granville John Eliot, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1922.....	Montague C. *E.*, C.V.O., O.B.E., *b.* 1870
1660	*Sandwich*, George Charles Montagu, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Visct. Hinchingbrooke, *b.* 1906
1690	*Scarbrough*, Aldred Frederick Geo. Beresford Lumley, K.G., G.B.E., K.C.B. (*Irish Visct.. Lumley*), *b.* 1857, *s.* 1884, *w.*	Roger *L.*, *b.* 1896.
1771 I.	**Sefton*, Hugh William Osbert Molyneux (*U.K. Baron, Sefton*), *b.* 1898, *s.* 1930.....	Maj. Hon. Richard *M.*, C.V.O., *b.* 1873
1882	*Selborne*, Wm. Waldegrave Palmer, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Visct. Wolmer, P.C., M.P., *b.* 1887
1672	*Shaftesbury*, Anthony Ashley-Cooper, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O., C.B.E., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1886, *m.*.....	Lord Ashley, *b.* 1900
1756 I.	**Shannon*, Robt. Hy. Boyle (*Brit. Bn., Carleton*), *b.* 1900, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Visct. Boyle, *b.* 1924
1442	*Shrewsbury & °Talbot* (1784), John George C. H. A. Chetwynd Chetwynd-Talbot (*Irish Earl, Waterford*), *b.* 1914, *s.* 1921, *M.*	Humphrey *C.-T.*, *b.* 1883
1880	°*Sondes*, Lewis Arthur Milles, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Hy. Aug. *Milles-Lade*, *b.* 1867
1633 S.	**Southesk*, Charles Noel Carnegie (*U.K. Baron, Balinhard*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Lord Carnegie, K.C.V.O., *b.* '93
1765	°*Spencer*, Albert Edward John Spencer, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1922, *m.*.....	Visct. Althorp, *b.* 1924
1703 S.	**Stair*, John James Dalrymple, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Oxenfoord*), *b.* 1879, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Visct. Dalrymple, *b.* 1906
1628	*Stamford*, Roger Grey, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1910.....	(None)
1718	°*Stanhope*, Jas. Richd. Stanhope, P.C., D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Henry A. *S.*, *b.* 1845
1821	*Stradbroke*, Geo. E. J. Mowbray Rous, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1862, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Viscount Dunwich, *b.* 1903
1847	*Strafford*, Edmund Henry Byng, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Ivo Francis *B.*, *b.* '74
1786	°*Strange*. *See* "Atholl," *Scott. Duke*	
1677 S.	**Strathmore & Kinghorne* (1606), Claude Geo. Bowes-Lyon, K.T., G.C.V.O., T.D. (*U.K. Baron, Bowes*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.* ...	Lord Glamis, *b.* 1884
1603	*Suffolk & Berkshire* (1626), Charles Henry George Howard, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1917	Hon. Cecil J. A. *H.*, *b.* 1908
1230 S.	**Sutherland*. *See* "Sutherland," *U.K. Duke*	Elizabeth M. *S.-L.-G.*, *b.* 1921
1714	*Tankerville*, Charles Augustus Ker Bennet, *b.* 1897, *s.* 1931	Lord Ossulston, *b.* 1921
18??	°*Temple of Stowe*, Algernon W. Stephen Temple-Gore-Langton, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Chandos G. *T.-G.-L.*, *b.* 1909
1823	°*Vane*. *See* "Londonderry," *Irish Marq.*	
1815	*Verulam*, James Walter Grimston (*Irish Visct., Grimston ; Scott. Baron, Forrester*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Lord Forrester of Corstorphine, *b.* 1910
1729	°*Waldegrave*, Wm. Edward Seymour Waldegrave, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1930	Rev. Hon. Henry N. *W.*, *b.* 1854
1759	*Warwick & °Brooke* (1746), Charles Guy Fulke Greville, *b.* 1911, *s.* 1928	Hon. Richard F. M. *G.*, *b.* 1913
1446 I.	**Waterford*. *See* "Shrewsbury and T.," *Engl. Earl*, above.....	
1633 S.	**Wemyss & March* (1697), Hugo Richard Charteris (*U.K. Baron, Wemyss*), *b.* 1857, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Lord Elcho, *b.* 1912
1621 I.	†*Westmeath*, Anthony Francis Nugent, P.C., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1883.....	Hon. Gilbert C. *N.*, *b.* 1880
1624	*Westmorland*, Vere Anthony Francis Fane, *b.* 1893, *s.* 1922, *m.* ...	Lord Burghersh, *b.* 1924
1876	*Wharncliffe*, Archibald Ralph Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1926, *m.*	Maj.-Gen. Hon. E. J. *Montagu-Stuart-Wortley*, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1857.
1793 I.	†*Wicklow*, Ralph Francis Forward-Howard, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1891, *w.* ...	Lord Clonmore, *b.* 1902
1931	*Willingdon*, Freeman Freeman-Thomas, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., *b.* 1866, 1st Earl, *m.* (*Viceroy of India*).....	Visct. Ratendone, *b.* 1899
1801	*Wilton*, Seymour Wm. Arthur John Egerton, *b.* 1921. *s.* 1927, *M.*	Hon. Geo. Arthur *E.*, *b.* 1898
1628	*Winchilsea & Nottingham* (1681), Guy Montague George Finch-Hatton, O.B.E., D.S.C., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Visct. Maidstone, *b.* 1911
1766 I.	°*Winterton*, Edward Turnour, P.C., M.P., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Gerard A. *T.*, *b.* 1878
1859	*Winton*. *See* "Eglinton and W.," *Scott. Earl*, above	
1837	*Yarborough*, Chas. A. Worsley Pelham, P.C., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1875, *w.*	Lord Conyers, M.C., *b.* 1888
1921	*Ypres*, John Richard Lowndes French, *b.* 1881, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Viscount French, *b.* 1921



VISCOUNTS.—*Style* (*see* footnote, p. 195), The Right Hon. the Viscount——. *Addressed as*, *My Lord*. The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have *no* distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.



1919	*Allenby*, Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1861, 1st Viscount, *m*.....	Capt. Fredk. Claude H. *A.*, C.B.E., R.N., *b.* 1864
1911	*Allendale*, Wentworth H. C. Beaumont, M.C., *b.* 1890, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Wentworth *B.*, *b.* 1922
1641 S.	*Arbuthnott*, John Ogilvy Arbuthnott, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Capt. Robt. K. *A.*, M.C., *b.* '97
1751 I.	*Ashbrook*, Llowarch Robert Flower, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Desmond *F.*, *b.* 1905

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1917	*Astor*, Waldorf Astor, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. W. Waldorf *A.*, *b.* 1907
1781 I. †	*Bangor*, Maxwell Richard Crosbie Ward, O.B.E., *b.* 1868, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Edward *W.*, *b.* 1905
1720 I. *	*Barrington*, Walter Bulkeley Barrington (*U.K. Baron, Shute*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. William *B.*, *b.* 1873
1925	*Bearsted*, Walter Horace Samuel, M.C., *b.* 1882, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Hon. Marcus R. *S.*, *b.* 1909
1918	*Bertie of Thame*, Vere Frederick Bertie, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1919, *m.*	(None) [*b.* 1889
1712	*Bolingbroke & St. John* (1716), Vernon H. St. John, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1899	Geoffrey R. *St. J.*, M.C.
1717 I. *	*Boyne*, Gustavus William Hamilton-Russell (*U.K. Baron, Brancepeth*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Gustavus L. *H.-R.*, *b.* 1907
1929	*Brentford*, William Joynson-Hicks, P.C., *b.* 1865, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Richard *J.-H.*, *b.* '96
1929	*Bridgeman*, William Clive Bridgeman, P.C., *b.* 1864, 1st Visct., *m.*	Capt. Hon. Robert C. *B.*, M.C., *b.* 1896
1868	*Bridport*, Rowland Arthur Herbert Nelson Hood (*Irish Baron, Bridport*), *b.* 1911, *s.* 1924	Hon. Sir Alex. *N.H.*, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1854
1919	*Burnham*, Harry Lawson Webster Lawson, G.C.M.G., C.H., T.D., *b.* 1862, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None to Viscounty; to Bny. Hon. Wm. A. W. *L.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1864)
1926	*Byng of Vimy*, Julian Hedworth George Byng, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., *b.* 1862, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1835	*Canterbury*, Charles Graham Manners-Sutton, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1918 *m.*	(None)
1924	*Cecil of Chelwood*, Edgar Algernon Robt. Gascoyne Cecil, P.C., K.C., *b.* 1864, 1st Visct., *m.*	(None)
1916	*Chaplin*, Eric Chaplin, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Anthony, *C.*, *b.* 1906.
1665 I. †	*Charlemont*, James Edward G. Caulfeild, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Chas. Edw. St. G. C., *b.* 1887
1921	*Chelmsford*, Frederick John Napier Thesiger, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., *b.* 1868, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Andrew *T.*, *b.* 1903
1717 I.	*Chetwynd*, Godfrey John Boyle Chetwynd, C.H., *b.* 1863, *s.* 1911, *w.*	Hon. Adam D. *C.*, *b.* 1904
1911	*Chilston*, Aretas Akers-Douglas, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1926, *m.*	Hon. Aretas *A.-D.*, *b.* 1905
1661 I. *	*Cholmondeley*. *See* "Cholmondeley," *U.K. Marq.*	
1902	*Churchill*, Victor Albert Francis Charles Spencer, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1864, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Victor *S.*, *b.* 1890
1823	*Clancarty*. *See* "Clancarty," *Irish Earl*	
1781 I. *	*Clifden*, Francis Gerald Agar-Robartes, M.V.O. (*Brit. Baron, Mendip*), *b.* 1883, *s.* 1930	Maj. Hon. Victor *A.-R.*, M.C., *b.* 1887
1718	*Cobham*, John Cavendish Lyttelton (*Irish Baron, Westcote*), T.D., *b.* 1881, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Chas. J. *L.*, *b.* 1909
1902	*Colville of Culross*, Charles Alexander Colville (*Scott. Baron, Colville of Culross*), *b.* 1888, *s.* 1928	Hon. John G. *C.*, *b.* 1892
1827	*Combermere*, Fras. L. W. Stapleton-Cotton, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Michael *S.-C.*, *b.* 1929
1917	*Cowdray*, Weetman Harold Miller Pearson, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Hon. Weetman *P.*, *b.* 1910
1927	*Craigavon*, James Craig, P.C., *b.* 1871, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. James *C.*, *b.* 1906
1886	*Cross*, Richard Assheton Cross, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Assheton Hy. *C.*, *b.* '20
1926	*D'Abernon*, Edgar Vincent, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* '57, 1st Visct., *m.*	(None) [*b.* 1884
1767 I. †	*De Vesci*, Ivo Richard Vesey, *b.* 1881, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. Osbert E. *V.*, C.B.E.,
1917	*Devonport*, Hudson Ewbanke Kearley, P.C., *b.* 1856, 1st Visct., *w.*	Hon. Gerald, *K.*, *b.* 1890
1622 I.	*Dillon*, Harold Arthur Dillon-Lee, C.H., *b.* 1844, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Maj. Arthur H. *D.*, *b.* 1875
1785 I.	*Doneraile*, Edward St. Leger, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1891	Hon. Hugh *St. L.*, *b.* 1869
1680 I. *	*Downe*, John Dawnay, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Dawnay*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Richard *D.*, *b.* 1903
1675 S. *	*Dunblane*. *See* "Leeds," *Engl. Duke*	
1926	*Dunedin*, Andrew Graham Murray, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* '49, 1st V., *m.*	Hon. Ronald *M.*, *b.* 1875
1911	*Elibank*, Charles Gideon Murray (*Scott. Bn., Elibank*), *b.* 1877, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Hon. Arthur C. *M.*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1879
1897	*Esher*, Oliver Sylvain Baliol Brett, M.B.E., *b.* 1881, *s.* 1930, *m.*	Hon. Lionel *B.*, *b.* 1913
1816	*Exmouth*, Charles Ernest Pellew, b. 1863, s. 1923, *m.*	Edward I. P. *P.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1868
1620 S.	*Falkland*, Lucius Plantagenet Cary, O.B.E., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Master of Falkland, *b.* 1905
1720	*Falmouth*, Evelyn Hugh John Boscawen, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Evelyn F. V. *B.*, *b.* 1916
1919	*Finlay*, William Finlay, K.B.E., *b.* 1875, *s.* 1929, *m.*	(None)
1921	*FitzAlan of Derwent*, Edmund Bernard Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1855, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Hy. E. *F.-A.*, *b.* 1883
1918	*Furness*, Marmaduke Furness, *b.* 1883, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Christopher *F.*, *b.* 1912
1720 I. *	*Gage*, Henry Rainald Gage (*Brit. Baron, Gage*), *b.* 1895, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Wm. H. St. Q. *G.*, *b.* 1858
1727 I. *	*Galway*, George Vere Arundell Monckton-Arundell, D.S.O., O.B.E., (*U.K. Baron, Monckton*), *b.* 1882, *s.* 1931, *m.*	Hon. Simon G. R. *M.-A.*, *b.* 1929
1478 I. *	*Gormanston*, Jenico William Richard Preston, (*U.K. Baron, Gormanston*), *b.* 1914, *s.* 1925, *M.*	Hon. Robert F. H. *P.*, *b.* 1915
1816 I.	*Gort*, John Standish S. P. Vereker, VC, C.B.E., D.S.O. (2 Bars), M.V.O., M.C., *b.* 1886, *s.* 1902	Hon. Charles S. *V.*, *b.* 1912
1900	*Goschen*, George Joachim Goschen, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Sir W. H. *G.*, K.B.E., *b.* 1876
1849	*Gough*, Hugh William Gough, M.C., *b.* 1892, *s.* 1919	Capt. Guy V. Hugh *G.*, *b.* '87
1620 I. *	*Grandison*. *See* "Jersey," *Engl. Earl*	
1916	*Grey of Fallodon*, Edward Grey, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1862, 1st Visct., *w.*	(None)

Created.	*Title Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1719 I.	**Grimston. See* "Verulam," *U.K. Earl*	
1831 I.	*Guillamore*, Richard O'Grady, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1930	Standish *O'G.*, *b.* 1869
1929	*Hailsham*, Douglas McGarel Hogg, P.C., *b.* 1872, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Quintin *H.*, *b.* 1907
1866	*Halifax*, Charles Lindley Wood, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1885, *w.*	Lord Irwin, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1881
1891	*Hambleden*, William Henry Smith, T.D., *b.* 1903, *s.* 1928, *m.*	Hon. Wm. Herbert *S.*, *b.* '30
1884	*Hampden*, Thomas Walter Brand, K.C.B., C.M.G., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Thomas H. *B.*, *b.* 1900
1791 I.	*Harberton*, Ernest Arthur George Pomeroy, *b.* 1867. *s.* 1912	Maj. Hon. Ralph *P.*, O.B.E.,
1917	*Harcourt*, William Edward Harcourt, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1922, *m.*	(None) [*b.* 1869
1846	*Hardinge*, Caryl N. Charles Hardinge, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Henry N. *H.*, *b.* 1929
1793 I.	*Hawarden*, Eustace Wyndham Maude, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Robert L. E. *M.*, *b.* 1926
1550	*Hereford*, Robert Charles Devereux, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1930, *m.*	Hon. Robert *D.*, *b.* 1894
1842	*Hill*, Charles Rowland Clegg-Hill, D.S.O., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *C.-H.*, *b.* 1904
1796	*Hood*, Grosvenor A. A. Hood, O.B.E. (*Ir. Baron, Hood*), *b.* 1868, *s.* '07, *m.*	Samuel *H.*, *b.* 1910
1821	*Hutchinson. See* "Donoughmore," *Irish Earl*	
1911	*Knollys*, Edward George William Tyrwhitt Knollys, M.B.E., D.F.C., *b.* 1895 *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. —*K.*, *b.* 1931
1895	*Knutsford*, Arthur Henry Holland-Hibbert, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1931, *m.*	Hon. Thurston *H.-H.*, *b.* [1888
1922	*Lee of Fareham*, Arthur Hamilton Lee, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., *b.* 1868, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1747	*Leinster. See* "Leinster," *Irish Duke*	
1922	*Leverhulme*, William Hulme Lever, *b.* 1888, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. Philip *L.*, *b.* 1915
1781 I.	*Lifford*, Evelyn James Hewitt, D.S.O., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. Wm. James *H.*, *b.* 1856
1921	*Long of Wraxall*, Francis David Long, *b.* 1911, *s.* 1924	Hon. R. Eric *L.*, M.P., *b.* [1892
1628 I.	**Lumley. See* "Scarbrough," *Engl. Earl*	
1660 I.	**Massereene & Ferrard* (1797), Algernon Wm. John Clotworthy Skeffington, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Oriel*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. John *S.*, *b.* 1914
1802	*Melville*, Henry Charles Clement Dundas, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1926, *m.*	Hon. Henry C.P.B. *D.*, *b.* '09
1916	*Mersey*, Charles Clive Bigham, C.M.G., C.B.E., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Edward Clive *B.*, *b.* [1906
1717 I.	**Midleton. See* "Midleton," *English Earl*	
1716 I.	*Molesworth*, George Bagot Molesworth, *b* 1867, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Charles R. *M.*, *b.* 1869
1801 I.	**Monck*, Henry Wyndham Stanley Monck (*U.K. Baron, Monck*), *b.* 1905, *s.* 1927	Brig.-Gen. Cecil S. O. *M.*, *b.* 1863 (to Irish Vcty. only).
1550 I.	*Mountgarret*, Piers Henry Augustine Butler (*U.K. Baron, Mountgarret*), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Major Walter T. *B.*, *b.* 1853 (to Irish Vcty. only).
1763 I.	*Mountmorres*, Rev. William Geoffrey Bouchard de Montmorency, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1880, *w.*	Rev. Arthur *de M.*, *b.* 1879
1920	*Novar*, Ronald Craufurd Munro-Ferguson, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1860, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1929	*Plumer*, Herbert Charles Onslow Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1857, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Thomas H. *P.*, M.C., *b.* 1890
1873	*Portman*, Edward Claud Berkeley Portman, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Seymour *P.*, *b.* 1868
1744 I.	**Powerscourt*, Mervyn Richard Wingfield, K.P., M.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Powerscourt*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Mervyn *W.*, *b.* 1905
1900	*Ridley*, Matthew White Ridley, *b.* 1902, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Matthew W. *R.*, *b.* 1925
1919	*Rothermere*, Harold Sidney Harmsworth, P.C., *b.* 1868, 1st Visc., *m.*	Hon. Esmond *H.*, *b.* 1898
1918	*St. Davids*, John Wynford Philipps, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1860, 1st Visc., *m.*	Hon. Jestyn R.A.P. *P.*, *b.* '17
1801	*St. Vincent*, Ronald Clarges Jervis, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1908, *w.*	Hon. Ronald G. *J.*, *b.* 1905
1911	*Scarsdale*, Richard Nathaniel Curzon, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1925, *m*	Hon. Francis N. *C.*, *b.* 1865
1905	*Selby*, Thomas Sutton Evelyn Gully, *b.* 1911, *s.* 1923	(None)
1805	*Sidmouth*, Gerald William Addington, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Raymond *A.*, *b.* 1887
1776 I.	*Southwell*, Arthur Robert Pyers J. M. Southwell, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Hon. Robert *S.*, *b.* 1898
1621 S.	**Stormont. See* "Mansfield, *Brit. Earl*	
1927	*Sumner*, John Andrew Hamilton, P.C., G.C.B., *b.* 1859, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1806 I.	†*Templetown*, Henry Edward Montagu Dorington Clotworthy Upton, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Hon. Hy. Aug. *U.*, *b.* 1894
1721	*Torrington*, George Master Byng, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Arthur S. *B.*, *b.* [1876
1926	*Tredegar*, Courtenay Charles Evan Morgan, C.B.E., *b.* 1867, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Evan *M.*, *b.* 1893
1921	*Ullswater*, James William Lowther, P.C., G.C.B., *b.* 1855, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Christopher *L.*, *b.* 1887
1622 I.	**Valentia*, Caryl Arthur James Annesley, C.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Annesley*), *b.* 1883, *s.* 1927	Rev. Wm. M. *A.*, *b.* 1875 (to Irish Vcty. only).
1918	*Wimborne*, Ivor Churchill Guest, P.C., *b.* 1873, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Ivor *G.*, *b.* 1903
1908	*Wolverhampton*, Henry Ernest Fowler, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1911, *m.*	(None)
1923	*Younger of Leckie*, James Younger, D.S.O., T.D., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Edward G. *Y.*, *b.* 1906

BISHOPS (24).—*Style*, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord.
[Those marked * always sit—21 others, except ◊Sodor and Man, by date, those awaiting admission in order shown (in parentheses)]

Apptd.		*Entd. Lords.*
1921	*Bath & Wells* (71st), St. John Basil Wynne Willson, D.D., *b.* 1868, *cons.* 1921	1927
1924	*Birmingham* (3rd), Ernest William Barnes, D.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., *b.* 1874, *cons.* 1924	(3)
1927	*Blackburn* (1st), Percy Mark Herbert, D.D., b 1885, *cons.* 1922, *trans.* 1927	(5)

1931	*Bradford* (2nd), Alfred Walter Frank Blunt, D.D., *b.* 1880, *cons.* 1931	(26)
1914	*Bristol* (49th), George Nickson, D.D., *b.* 1864, *cons.* 1906, *trans.* 1914	1920
1920	*Carlisle* (51st), Henry Herbert Williams, D.D., *b.* 1872, *cons.* 1920	1924
1928	*Chelmsford* (3rd), Henry Albert Wilson, D.D., *b.* 1876, *cons.* 1928	(13)
1919	*Chester* (34th), Henry Luke Paget, D.D., *b.* 1853, *cons.* 1906	1921
1929	*Chichester* (97th), George Kennedy Allen Bell, D.D., *b.* 1883, *cons.* 1929	(14)
1931	*Coventry* (3rd), Mervyn George Haigh, D.D., *b.* 1887, *cons.* 1930	(15)
1927	*Derby* (1st), Edmund Courtenay Pearce, D.D., *b.* 1871, *cons.* 1927	(10)
1920	**Durham* (86th), Herbert Hensley Henson, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1918, *trans.* 1920	1920
1924	*Ely* (61st), Leonard Jauncey White-Thomson, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1924	(2)
1916	*Exeter* (65th), Lord William Cecil, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1916	1921
1923	*Gloucester* (33rd), Arthur Cayley Headlam, C.H., D.D., *b.* 1862, *cons.* 1923	1929
1927	*Guildford* (1st), John Harold Greig, D.D., b. 1865, *cons.* 1921, *trans.* 1927	(7)
1930	*Hereford* (99th), Charles Lisle Carr, D.D., *b.* 1871, *cons.* 1922, *trans.* 1930	1928
1926	*Leicester* (1st), Cyril Charles Bowman Bardsley, D.D., *b.* 1870, *cons.* 1923, *trans.* 1926	(1)
1913	*Lichfield* (93rd), John Augustine Kempthorne, D.D., *b.* 1864, *cons.* 1910, *trans.* 1913	1919
1920	*Lincoln* (90th), William Shuckburgh Swayne, D.D., *b.* 1860, *cons.* 1920	1923
1923	*Liverpool* (3rd), Albert Augustus David, D.D., *b.* 1867, *cons.* 1921, *trans.* 1923	1926
1901	**London* (110th), Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, P.C., K.C.V.O., D.D., *b.* 1858, *cons.* 1897, *trans.* 1901	1901
1928	*Manchester* (6th) Frederic Sumpter Guy Warman, D.D., *b.* 1872, *cons.* 1919, *trans.* 1928	1921
1927	*Newcastle* (6th), Harold Ernest Bilbrough, D.D., *b.* 1867, *cons.* 1915, *trans.* 1927	(9)
1910	*Norwich* (90th), Bertram Pollock, K.C.V.O., D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1910	1916
1925	*Oxford* (36th), Thomas Banks Strong, G.B.E., D.D., *b.* 1861, *cons.* 1920, *trans.* 1925	1923
1927	*Peterborough* (31st), Claude Martin Blagden, D.D., *b.* 1874, *cons.* 1927	(6)
1927	*Portsmouth* (1st), Ernest Neville Lovett, C.B.E., D.D., *b.* 1869, *cons.* 1927	(8)
1926	*Ripon* (6th), Edward Arthur Burroughs, D.D., *b.* 1882, *cons.* 1926	(4)
1930	*Rochester* (102nd), Martin Linton Smith, D.S.O., D.D., *b.* 1868, *cons.* 1918, *trans.* 1930	1924
1920	*St. Albans* (4th), Michael Bolton Furse, D.D., *b.* 1872, *cons.* 1909, *trans.* 1920	1923
1923	*St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich* (3rd), Walter Godfrey Whittingham, D.D., *b.* 1861, *cons.* 1923	1930
1921	*Salisbury* (95th), St. Clair George Alfred Donaldson, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1904, *trans.* 1921	1928
1913	*Sheffield* (1st), Leonard Hedley Burrows, D.D., *b.* 1857, *cons.* 1909, *trans.* 1913	1919
1928	§*Sodor & Man* (73rd), William Stanton-Jones, D.D., *b.* 1866, *cons.* 1928	
1919	*Southwark* (3rd), Cyril Forster Garbett, D.D., *b.* 1875, *cons.* 1919	1922
1928	*Southwell* (4th), Henry Mosley, D.D., *b.* 1868, *cons.* 1919, *trans.* 1928	(11)
1923	*Truro* (7th), Walter Howard Frere, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1923	(1930)
1928	*Wakefield* (3rd), James Buchanan Seaton, D.D., *b.* 1868, *cons.* 1928	(12)
1923	**Winchester* (89th), Frank Theodore Woods, D.D., *b.* 1874, *cons.* 1916, *trans.* 1923	1920
1931	*Worcester* (107th), Arthur William Thomson Perowne, D.D., *b.* 1867, *cons.* 1920, *trans.* 1931	1923

BARONS.—*Style* (see footnote, p. 195), 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.*, C.B.E., *b.* 1879
1873	*Aberdare*, Clarence Napier Bruce, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Morys G. *B.*, *b.* 1919
1835	*Abinger*, Hugh Richard Scarlett, D.S.O., *b.* 1878, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Hon. James R. *S.*, *b.* 1914
1869	*Acton*, John E. H. Lyon-Dalberg-Acton, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1924	Hon. Richd. *L.-D.-A.*, *b.* 1909
1887	*Addington*, John Gellibrand Hubbard, O.B.E., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915	Hon. Raymond *H.*, *b.* 1884
1921	*Ailwyn*, Ronald Townshend Fellowes, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1886, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Com. Hon. Eric W. E. *F.*, R.N., *b.* 1887
1907	*Airedale*, Albert Ernest Kitson, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. James C. *K.*, *b.* 1854
1896	*Aldenham*, Alban George Henry Gibbs, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1907, *w.*	Hon. Gerald *G.*, *b.* 1879
1876	*Alington*, Napier George Henry Sturt, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1919, *m.*	(None)
1902	*Allerton*, George William Lawies Jackson, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. Edward L. *J.*, *b.* 1928
1929	*Alvingham*, Robert Daniel Thwaites Yerburgh, *b.* 1889, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Robert G. E. *Y.*, *b.* 1926.
1892	*Amherst of Hackney*, Wm. Alexander Evering Cecil, *b.* 1912, *s.* 19, *M.*	Hon. Henry K. A. *C.*, *b.* 1914
1881	*Ampthill*, Oliver A. Villiers Russell, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* '69, *s.* '84, *m.*	Hon. J. Hugo *R.*, *b.* 1896
1929	*Amulree*, William Warrender Mackenzie, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Basil W. S. *M.*, *b.* 1900.
1863	*Annaly*, Luke Henry White, M.C., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Luke R. *W.*, *b.* 1927
1917	*Annesley*. *See* "Valentia," *Irish Viscount*	(None to Barony)
1916	*Anslow*, Tonman Mosley, C.B., *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1903	*Armstrong*, William Hy. Armstrong FitzPatrick Watson-Armstrong, T.D., *b.* 1863, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Wm. J. M. *W.-A.*, *b.* 1892
1924	*Arnold*, Sydney Arnold, *b.* 1878, 1st Baron	(None)
1605	*Arundell of Wardour*, Gerald Arthur Arundell, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. John F. *A.*, *b.* 1907
1885	*Ashbourne*, William Gibson, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Lt. Edward *G.*, R.N., *b.* 1901
1835	*Ashburton*, Francis Denzil Edwd. Baring, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. Alexander *B.*, *b.* 1898
1892	*Ashcombe*, Henry Cubitt, C.B., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Roland C. *C.*, *b.* 1899
1920	*Ashfield*, Albert Henry Stanley, P.C., *b.* 1875, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1911	*Ashton of Hyde*, Thomas Gair Ashton, *b.* 1855, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Thos. R. *A.*, *b.* 1901
1800 I.	*Ashtown*, Frederick Oliver Trench. *b.* 1868, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Hon. Robert *T.*, *b.* 1897

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1919	*Askwith*, George Ranken Askwith, K.C.B., *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1917	*Atholstan*, Hugh Graham, *b.* 1848, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1928	*Atkin*, James Richard Atkin, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1867, *m.*	(Life Peerage)
1905	*Atkinson*, John Atkinson, P.C., *b.* 1844, *w.*	(Life Peerage)
1789 I. 1793*	*Auckland*, {Frederick Colvin George Eden (*Brit. Baron Auckland*), *b.* 1895, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Geoffrey M. *E.*, M.B.E., *b.* 1892
1900	*Avebury*, John Lubbock, *b.* 1915, *s.* 1929, *M.*	Hon. Maurice P. *L.*, *b.* 1900
1718 I.	*Aylmer*, John Frederick Whitworth Aylmer, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Kenneth A. *A.*, *b.* 1883
1929	*Baden-Powell*, Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Arthur R. P. *B.-P.*, *b.* 1913
1780	*Bagot*, William Bagot, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Claud L. *B.*, *b.* 1865
1607 S.	†*Balfour of Burleigh*, George John Gordon Bruce, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Master of Burleigh, *b.* 1927
1869	*Balinhard*. *See* "Southesk," *Scott. Earl*	
1924	*Banbury*, Frederick George Banbury, P.C., *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *w.*	Chas. Wm. *B.*, *b.* 1915
1698	*Barnard*, Christopher William Vane, C.M.G., M.C., *b.* '88, *s.* 1918, *m.*	{Hon. Harry J. N. *V.*, *b.* 1923.
1922	*Barnby*, Francis Vernon Willey, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., *b.* 1884, *s.* '29	(None)
1887	*Basing*, John Limbrey Robert Sclater-Booth, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1919, *m.*	George L. *S.-B*, *b.* 1903
1929	*Bayford*, Robert Arthur Sanders, P.C., *b.* 1867, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1447	*Beauchamp, Barony claimed by* Ulric Oliver Thynne.	
1917	*Beaverbrook*, William Maxwell Aitken, P.C., *b.* 1879, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. J. W. Maxwell *A.*, *b.* '10
1647 S.	†*Belhaven & Stenton*, Robert Edward Archibald Hamilton, C.I.E., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Master of Belhaven, *b.* 1903.
1848 I.	†*Bellew*, George Leopold Bryan, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Richd. E. *Bellew*, *b.* 1858
1856	*Belper*, Algernon Henry Strutt, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Alexander *S.*, *b.* 1912
1455	*Berners*, Gerald Hugh Tyrwhitt-Wilson, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1918	Hon. Clement *T.*, *b.* 1857
1784	*Berwick*, Thomas Henry Noel-Hill, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Chas. M. W. *N.-H.*, *b.* 1897
1922	*Bethell*, John Henry Bethell, *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John R. *B.*, *b.* 1902
1903	*Biddulph*, John Michael Gordon Biddulph, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1923, *m*	Hon. Michael *B.*, *b.* 1898
1923	*Blanesburgh*, Robert Younger, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1861 (*Ld. of Appeal*)	(Life Peerage)
1918	*Bledisloe*, Charles Bathurst, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.B.E. (*Governor-General of New Zealand*), *b.* 1867, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Benjamin L. *B.*, *b.* '99
1907	*Blyth*, Herbert William Blyth, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Ian A. J. *B.*, *b.* 1905
1892	*Blythswood*, Barrington Sholto Douglas Campbell, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1929	Rev. Hon. Leopold *Campbell-Douglas*, *b.* 1881
1797	*Bolton*, William George Algar Orde-Powlett, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Nigel A. *O.-P.*, *b.* 1900
1922	*Borwick*, Robert Hudson Borwick, *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. George *B.*, *b.* 1880.
1761	*Boston*, George Florance Irby, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Cecil S. *I.*, *b.* 1862
1887	*Bowes*. *See* "Strathmore and K.," *Scott. Earl*	
1711	*Boyle*. *See* "Cork and Orrery," *Irish Earl*	
1880	*Brabourne*, Cecil Marcus Knatchbull-Hugessen, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1915, *w.*	Hon. Michael *Knatchbull*, *b.* 1895
1925	*Bradbury*, John Swanwick Bradbury, G.C.B., *b.* 1872, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John *B.*, *b.* 1914
1866	*Brancepeth*. *See* "Boyne," *Irish Visct.*	
1788	*Braybrooke*, Henry Neville, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Richd. H. C. *N.*, *b.* '18
1529	*Braye*, Adrian Verney Verney-Cave, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1928, *m.*	Hon. Thos. A. *V.-C.*, *b.* 1902
1794 I.*	*Bridport*. *See* "Bridport," *U.K. Visct.*	
1860	*Brougham & Vaux*, Victor Henry Peter Brougham, *b.* 1909, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Hon. Anthony C. *B.*, *b.* 1915
1776	*Brownlow*, Peregrine Francis Adelbert Cust, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Robert H. H. *C.*, *b.* 1861
1915	*Buckmaster*, Stanley Owen Buckmaster, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Owen Stanley *B.*, *b.* '90
1529	*Burgh*, Alexander Leigh Henry Leith, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1926	Hon. John D. *L.*, *b.* 1909
1912	*Butler*. *See* "Carrick," *Irish Earl*	
1643	*Byron*, Rev. Frederick Ernest Charles Byron, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1917, *m.*	{Capt. Augustus Wm. *B.*, *b.* 1856.
1796	*Calthorpe*, Somerset Frederick Gough-Calthorpe, *b.* '62, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Frederick *G.-C.*, *b.* 1892
1383	*Camoys*, Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Ralph *S.*, *b.* 1913
1929	*Camrose*, William Ewert Berry, *b.* 1879, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John S. *B.*, *b.* 1909
1715 I.	*Carbery*, John Evans-Freke, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Ralfe *E.-F.*, *b.* 1897
1834 I. 1838*	*Carew*, {William Francis Carew (*U.K. Baron, Carew*), *b.* 1905, *s.* 1927	Hon. Gavin G. *C.*, *b.* 1906
1786	*Carleton*. *See* "Shannon," *Irish Earl*	
1916	*Carnock*, Frederick Archibald Nicolson, M.C., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1928	{Capt. Hon. Erskine A. *N.*, D.S.O., R.N., *b.* 1884.
1796 I. 1797*	*Carrington*, Rupert Victor John Carington, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Peter *C.*, *b.* 1919
1921	*Carson*, Edward Henry Carson, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1854, *m.*	(Life Peerage)
1812 I.	†*Castlemaine*, Albert Edward Handcock, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Robert *H.*, *b.* 1864
1869	*Castletown*, Bern. E. B. Fitz Patrick, P.C., K.P., C.M.G., *b.* '48, *s.* 83, *w.*	(None)
1460 S.*	*Cathcart*. *See* "Cathcart," *U.K. Earl*	
1918	*Cawley*, Frederick Cawley, P.C., *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Robt. Hugh *C.*, *b.* '77
1919	*Chalmers*, Robert Chalmers, P.C., G.C.B., *b.* 1858, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1911	*Charnwood*, Godfrey Rathbone Benson, *b.* 1864, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John R. *B.*, *b.* 1901

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1831	*Chaworth.* *See* "Meath," *Irish Earl*	
1858	*Chesham*, John Compton Cavendish, M.C., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. John Chas. C. *C.*, *b.* 1916
1887	*Cheylesmore*, Francis Ormond Henry Eaton, D.S.O., *b.* 1893, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. Herbert *E.*, *b.* 1895
1858	*Churston*, Richard Francis Roger Yarde-Buller, *b.* 1910, *s.* 1930	Hon. John *Y.-B.*, *b.* 1915
1800 I.	*Clanmorris*, Arthur Maurice Robert Bingham, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. John Michael *B.*, *b.* 1908
1828	*Clanwilliam.* *See* "Clanwilliam," *Irish Earl*	
1800 I.	*Clarina*, Eyre Nathaniel Massey, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1922, *m.*	(None)
1831	*Clements.* *See* "Leitrim," *Irish Earl*	
1672	*Clifford of Chudleigh*, William Hugh Clifford, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Chas. O. Hugh *C.*, *b.* '87
1299	*Clinton*, Chas. J. R. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, *b.* '63, *s.* '04, *m.*	Two co-heiresses
1762 I.*	*Clive.* *See* "Powis," *U.K. Earl*	
1919	*Clwyd*, John Herbert Roberts, *b.* 1863, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John Trevor *R.*, *b.* 1900
1313	*Cobham*, Gervase Disney Alexander, *b.* 1880, *claim established* 1916	(None)
1919	*Cochrane of Cults*, Thos. Horatio Arthur Ernest Cochrane, *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Thos. G. F. *C.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1883
1906	*Colebrooke*, Edward Arthur Colebrooke, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1874	*Coleridge*, Geoffrey Duke Coleridge, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Hon. Richard D. *C.*, *b.* 1905
1604 S.*	*Colville of Culross.* *See* "Colville," *U.K. Visct.*	
1917	*Colwyn*, Frederick Henry Smith, P.C., *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	Frederick J. V. *S.*, *b.* 1914
1841	*Congleton*, John Brooke Molesworth Parnell, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Wm. J. *P.*, *b.* 1925
1721 I.*	*Conway.* *See* "Hertford," *Brit. Marq.*	
1509	*Conyers*, Sackville George Pelham, M.C., *b.* 1888, *s.* 1926, *m.*	Two co-heiresses
1927	*Cornwallis*, Fiennes Stanley Wykeham Cornwallis, C.B.E., T.D., *b.* 1864, 1st Baron, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Wykeham S. *C.*, M.C., *b.* 1892
1874	*Cottesloe*, Thomas Francis Fremantle, C.B., *b.* 1862, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. John W. H. *F.*, *b.* '00
1914	*Cozens-Hardy*, Edward Herbert Cozens-Hardy, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Herbert A. *C.-H.*, *b.* '07
1929	*Craigmyle*, Thomas Shaw, P.C., *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Alex. *S.*, *b.* 1883
1899	*Cranworth*, Bertram Francis Gurdon, M.C., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Robert *G.*, *b.* 1904
1892	*Crawshaw*, Gerald Beach Brooks, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Herbert W. *B.*, *b.* 1890
1797 I.*	*Cremorne.* *See* "Dartrey," *U.K. Earl*	Brig.-Gen. Sir Douglas F. R. Dawson, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1854
1797 I.†	*Crofton*, Arthur Edward Lowther Crofton, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1912, *w.*	Hon. Edw. Chas. *C.*, *b.* 1896
1490	*Cromwell*, Robert Godfrey Wolseley Bewicke-Copley, M.C., *b.* 1893, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. David Godfrey *B.-C.*, *b.* 1929
1920	*Cullen of Ashbourne*, Brien Ibrican Cokayne, K.B.E., *b.* 1864, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Charles B. M. *C.*, *b.* 1912
1914	*Cunliffe*, Rolf Cunliffe, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *C.*, *b.* 1903
1927	*Cushendun*, Ronald John McNeill, P.C., *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1921	*Dalziel of Kirkcaldy*, James Henry Dalziel, P.C., *b.* 1868, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1924	*Danesfort*, John George Butcher, K.C., *b.* 1853, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1332	*Darcy de Knayth*, Mervyn Horatio Herbert (Viscount Clive—*see* Powis, Earl of), *b.* 1904, *s.* 1929	Duchessa Della Grazia, *b.* 1900
1927	*Daresbury*, Gilbert Greenall, C.V.O., *b.* 1867, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Edward *G.*, *b.* 1902
1924	*Darling*, Charles John Darling, P.C., *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *w.*	Maj. Hon. John C. *D.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1887
1923	*Darrington*, Herbert Pike Pease, P.C., *b.* 1867, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Jocelyn A. *P.*, *b.* 1908
1897	*Dawnay.* *See* "Downe," *Irish Visct.*	
1920	*Dawson of Penn*, Bertrand Edward Dawson, P.C., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.D., P.R.C.P., *b.* 186–, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1812 I.†	*Decies*, John Graham Hope de la Poer Beresford, P.C., D.S.O., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1910, *w.*	Hon. Arthur M. *H.-B.*, *b.* 1915
1299	*De Clifford*, Edward Southwell Russell, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. John *R.*, *b.* 1928
1851	*De Freyne*, Francis Charles French, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Francis A. J. *F.*, *b.* '27
1821	*Delamere*, Hugh Cholmondeley, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. Thomas *C.*, *b.* 1900
1835	*De L'Isle & Dudley*, Algernon Sidney, *b.* 1854, *s* 1922	Hon. William *S.*, *b.* 1859
1838	*De Mauley*, Rev. Maurice John George Ponsonby, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Hubert Wm. *P.*, *b.* 1878
1834	*Denman*, Thomas Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., *b.* '74, *s.* '94, *m.*	Hon. Thomas *D.*, *b.* 1905
1885	*Deramore*, Robert Wilfrid de-Yarburgh-Bateson, *b.* '65, *s.* '93, *m.*	Hon. George *de-Y.-B.*, *b.* '70
1887	*De Ramsey*, Ailwyn Edward Fellowes, *b.* 1910, *s.* 1925	John D. C. *F.*, *b.* 1915
1881	*Derwent*, George Harcourt V.-Bempde-Johnstone, *b.* '99, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Patrick V.-B.-*J.*, *b.* '01
1909	*Desart.* *See* "Desart," *Irish Earl*	
1831	*De Saumarez*, James St. Vincent Saumarez, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. James B. *S.*, *b.* 1889
1905	*Desborough*, Wm. Henry Grenfell, K.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* '55, 1st Bn., *m.*	(None)
1910	*De Villiers*, Charles Percy De Villiers, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Arthur P. *De V.*, *b.* 1911
1930	*Dickinson*, Willoughby Hyett Dickinson, P.C., K.B.E., *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Richard S. W. *D.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1897
1620 I. 1765*	*Digby*, Edward Kenelm Digby, D.S.O., M.C. (*Brit. Baron, Digby*), *b.* 1894, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Edward H. K. *D.*, *b.* 1924
1899	*Dorchester*, Dudley Massey Pigott Carleton, O.B.E., *b.* '76, *s.* 1925, *m.*	(None)
1615	*Dormer*, Charles Walter James Dormer, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1922	Hon. Joseph *D.*, *b.* 1914
1875	*Douglas.* *See* "Home," *Scott. Earl*	
1917	*Doverdale*, Oswald Partington, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. Edward A. *P.*, *b.* 1904

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1439	*Dudley*, Ferdinando Dudley William Lea-Smith, *b.* 1872, *claim established* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Ferdinando D. H. *L.-S.*, *b.* 1910
1800 I.*	*Dufferin & Claneboye. See* "Dufferin and A.," *U.K. Marq.*	Rbrt. Montague *Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood*, *b.* 1881
1929	*Dulverton*, Gilbert Alan Hamilton Wills, O.B.E., T.D., *b.* 1880, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Frederick *W.*, *b.* 1915
1800 I.	*Dunalley*, Henry Cornelius O'Callaghan Prittie, D.S.O., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Hon. Henry D. G. *P.*, *b.* 1912
1541 I.	*Dunboyne*, FitzWalter George Probyn Butler, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Patrick *B.*, *b.* 1917
1892	*Dunleath*, Charles Henry George Mulholland, C.B.E., D.S.O., *b.* 1886, *s.* 1931 *w.*	Rt. Hon. Henry G. H. *M.*, P.C., *b.* 1888
1831	*Dunmore. See* "Dunmore," *Scott. Earl*	
1869	*Dunning. See* "Rollo," *Scott. Baron*, below	
1462 I.	*Dunsany*, Edward John M. Drax Plunkett, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Randal *P.*, *b.* 1906
1780	*Dynevor*, Walter FitzUryan Rhys, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Charles *R.*, M.C., M.P. *b.* 1899
1928	*Ebbisham*, George Rowland Blades, G.B.E., *b.* 1868, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Rowland *B.*, *b.* 1912
1857	*Ebury*, Francis Egerton Grosvenor, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. Robert Egerton *G.*, *b.*
1859	*Egerton of Tatton*, Maurice Egerton, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1920	(None) [1914
1849	*Elgin. See* "Elgin and K.," *Scott. Earl*	
1643 S.	*Elibank, See* "Elibank," *U.K. Viscount*	
1802	*Ellenborough*, Henry Astell Law, M.C., *b.* 1889, *s.* 1931, *m.*	Richard E. C. *L.*, *b.* 1926
1510 S. 1885*	*Elphinstone*, (Sidney Herbert Elphinstone (*U.K. Baron, Elphinstone*), K.T., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Master of Elphinstone, *b.* 1914
1874	*Emly*, Thomas William Gaston Monsell, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1894, *w.*	(None)
1919	*Ernle*, Rowland Edmund Prothero, P.C., M.V.O., *b.* 1852, 1st Bn., *w.*	(None) [1899
1806	*Erskine*, Montagu Erskine, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Donald *E.*, *b.*
1872	*Ettrick. See* "Napier," *Scott. Baron*, below	
1627 S.	†*Fairfax*, Albert Kirby Fairfax, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Master of Fairfax, *b.* 1920
1929	*Fairhaven*, Urban Huttleston Rogers Broughton, *b.* 1896, 1st Baron	(None)
1897	*Fairlie. See* "Glasgow," *Scott. Earl*	
1916	*Faringdon*, Alexander Henderson, C.H., *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *w.*	Alex. Gavin *H.*, *b.* 1902
1756 I.	†*Farnham*, Arthur Kenlis Maxwell, D.S.O., *b.* 1879, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Somerset *M.*, *b.* 1905
1893	*Farrer*, Thomas Cecil Farrer, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Cecil *F.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1893
1876	*Fermanagh. See* "Erne," *Irish Earl*	
1856 I.	*Fermoy*, Edmund Maurice Roche, M.P., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Fras. G. *R.*, *b.* 1885
1798 I.	*Ffrench*, Charles Austin Thos. R. J. J. Ffrench, *b.* '68, *s.* '93, *m.*	Hon. John *F.*, *b.* 1872
1831	*Fingall. See* "Fingall," *Irish Earl*	
1909	*Fisher*, Cecil Vavasseur Fisher, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. John *V.-F.*, *b.* 1921
1790	*Fisherwick. See* "Donegall," *Irish Marq.*	
1906	*Fitzmaurice*, Edmond Geo. Petty-Fitzmaurice, P.C., *b.* '46, 1st Baron	(None)
1295	*FitzWalter*, Henry FitzWalter Plumptre, *b.* 1860, *called out of abeyance*, 1924, *m.*	(None)
1776	*Foley*, Adrian Gerald Foley, *b.* 1923, *s.* 1927, *M.*	Lt.-Col. Cyril P. *F.*, *b.* 1868
1445 S.	*Forbes*, Atholl Laurence Cunyngham Forbes, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Master of Forbes, *b.* 1918
1821	*Forester*, George C. Beaumont Weld-Forester, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Cecil G. *W.-F.*, *b.* 1899
1922	*Forres*, Stephen Kenneth Guthrie Williamson, *b.* 1888, *s.* 1931, *m.*	Hon. John A. H. *W.*, [*b.* 1922
1633 S.*	*Forrester. See* "Verulam," *Engl. Earl*	
1920	*Forster*, Henry William Forster, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1917	*Forteviot*, John Dewar, O.B.E., M.C., T.D., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Henry *D.*, *b.* 1906
1815	*Foxford. See* "Limerick," *Irish Earl*	
1790	*Gage. See* "Gage," *Irish Visct.*	
1917	*Gainford*, Joseph Albert Pease, P.C., *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Joseph *P.*, *b.* 1889
1800 I. 1806*	*Gardner* (claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner)	
1818 I.	*Garvagh*, Leopold E. Stratford Geo. Canning, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Leopold *C.*, *b.* 1920
1876	*Gerard*, Frederic John Gerard, M.C., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Robt. Wm. *G.*, *b.* 1918
1824	*Gifford*, Edgar Berkeley Gifford, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Charles *G.*, *b.* 1899
1917	*Gisborough*, Richard Godolphin Walmesley Chaloner, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Thos. W. P. L. *C.*, *b.* 1889
1918	*Glanely*, William James Tatem, *b.* 1868, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1899	*Glanusk*, Wilfrid Russell Bailey, D.S.O., *b.* 1891, *s.* 1928, *m.*	Hon. William *B.*, *b.* 1867
1918	*Glenarthur*, (James) Cecil Arthur, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1928, *m.*	Hon. Matthew *A.*, *b.* 1909
1921	*Glenavy*, Charles Henry Gordon Campbell, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1931, *m.*	Hon. Patrick G. *C.*, *b.* 1913
1911	*Glenconner*, Christopher Grey Tennant, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Colin C. P. *T.*, *b.* 1926
1922	*Glendyne*, John Nivison, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1930, *m.*	Hon. Robert *N.*, *b.* 1926
1916	*Glentanar*, Thomas Coats, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1918, *m.*	(None)
1909	*Gorell*, Ronald Gorell Barnes, C.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1884, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Timothy J. R. *B.*, *b.* 1927
1868	*Gormanston. See* "Gormanston," *Irish Visct.*	
1806	*Granard. See* "Granard," *Irish Earl*	
1782	*Grantley*, John Richard Brinsley Norton, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Richard *N.*, *b.* 1892
1794 I.	*Graves*, Clarence Percy Rivers Graves, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Henry A. C. *G.*, *b.* 1877
1927	*Greenway*, Charles Greenway, *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	Capt. Hon. C. K. *G.*, *b.* 1888

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1929	*Greenwood*, Hamar Greenwood, P.C., *b.* 1870, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. David *G.*, *b.* 1914
1902	*Grenfell*, Pascoe Christian Victor Francis Grenfell *b.* 1905, *s.* 1925	Hon. Arthur B. J. *G.*, *b.* 1908
1869	*Greville*, Charles Beresford Fulke Greville, O.B.E., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1909, *m*	Hon. Ronald *G.*, *b.* 1912
1324	*Grey de Ruthyn*, Cecil Talbot Clifton, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1912	(Co-heirs)
1886	*Grimthorpe*, Ralph Wm. Ernest Beckett, T.D., *b.* 1891, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Christopher *B.*, *b.* 1915
1815	*Grinstead. See* "Enniskillen," *Irish Earl*	
1880	*Haldon*, Lawrence William Palk, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1903, *w.*	Hon. Laurence *P.*, *b.* 1896
1886	*Hamilton of Dalzell*, Gavin George Hamilton, K.T., C.V.O., M.C., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1900, *m.*	John *H.*, *b.* 1911
1874	*Hampton*, Herbert Stuart Pakington, D.S.O., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1906	Hon. Humphrey *P.*, *b.* 1888
1926	*Hanworth*, Ernest Murray Pollock, P.C., K.B.E. (*Master of the Rolls*), *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	David Bertram, *P. b.* 1916
1910	*Hardinge of Penshurst*, Charles Hardinge, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., *b.* 1858, 1st Baron, *w.*	Maj. Hon. Alexander H. L. *H.*, C.V.O., M.C., *b.* 1894
1869	*Hare. See* "Listowel," *Irish Earl*	
1876	*Harlech*, Geo. Ralph Charles Ormsby-Gore, C.B., T.D., *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Rt. Hon. Wm. G. A. *O.-G.*, P.C., M.P., *b.* 1885
1815	*Harris*, George R. C. Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B., T.D., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1872, *w.*	Capt. Hon. Geo. St. V. *H.*, M.C., *b.* 1889
1866	*Hartismere. See* "Henniker," *Irish Baron*, below	
1295	*Hastings*, Albert Edward Delaval Astley, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Edward *A.*, *b.* 1912
1835	*Hatherton*, Edward C. R. Littleton, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1930, *m.*	Hon. Edward *L.*, *b.* 1900
1776	*Hawke*, Martin Bladen Hawke, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1887, *m.*	*Adm. Hon. Stanhope H.*, [*b.* 1863
1711	*Hay. See* "Kinnoull," *Scott. Earl*	
1927	*Hayter*, George Hayter Chubb, *b.* 1848, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Charles A. *C.*, *b.* 1871
1797 I.	*Headley*, Rowland George Allanson Winn, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Rowland *W.*, *b.* 1901
1906	*Hemphill*, Martyn Charles Andrew Hemphill, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1930, *m.*	Hon. Peter P. M. *H.*, *b.* 1928
1896	*Heneage*, George Edward Heneage, O.B.E., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1922	Hon. Hy. G. *H.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1868
1799 I.	**Henley*, Francis Robert Eden (*U.K. Baron, Northington*), *b.* 1877, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. Michael Francis *E.*, *b.* 1914
1800 I.	**Henniker*, Chas. Henry Chandos Henniker-Major (*U.K. Baron, Hartismere*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1902	Hon. Gerald *H.-M.*, *b.* 1872
1886	*Herschell*, Roguvald Farrer Herschell, *b.* 1923, *s.* 1929, *M.*	(None)
1922	*Hewart*, Gordon Hewart, P.C. (*Lord Chief Justice of England*), *b.* 1870, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Hugh V. *H.*, *b.* 1896
1828	*Heytesbury*, Leonard Holmes à Court, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. William *H.-à-C.*, *b.* '06
1886	*Hillingdon*. Arthur Robert Mills, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Charles H. *M.*, *b.* 1922
1886	*Hindlip*, Charles Allsopp, O.B.E., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Charles *A.*, *b.* 1906
1908	*Holden*, Ernest Illingworth Holden, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Angus *H.*, *b.* 1898
1912	*Hollenden*, Geoffrey Hope Hope-Morley, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Claude H. *H.-M.*, *b.* '87
1897	*Holm Patrick*, Hans Wellesley Hamilton, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1886, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. James Hans *H.*, *b.* 1928
1782 I.	**Hood. See* "Hood," *Brit. Visct.*	
1797 I.	*Hotham*, Henry Frederick Hotham, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1923	Hon. Peter *H.*, *b.* 1904
1881	*Hothfield*, John Sackville Richard Tufton, D.S.O., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1926, *m.*	Hon. Hy. H. S. *T.*, *b.* 1897
1597	*Howard de Walden*, Thomas Evelyn Scott-Ellis, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. John *S.-E.*, *b.* 1912
1869	*Howard of Glossop*, Bernard Edward Fitzalan Howard, M.B.E., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Miles *F.-H.*, *b.* 1915
1930	*Howard of Penrith*, Esme Wm. Howard, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O., *b.* 1863, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Francis P. R. *H.*, *b.* 1905
1923	*Hunsdon*, Herbert Cokayne Gibbs, *b.* 1854, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Walter D. *G.*, *b.* 1888
1796 I.	*Huntingfield*, Wm. C. Arcedeckne Vanneck, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. G. C. Arcedeckne *V.*, *b.* 1915
1866	*Hylton*, Hylton George Hylton Jolliffe, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. William *J.*, *b.* 1898
1931	*Hyndley*, John Scott Hindley, *b.* 1883, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1910	*Ilkeston*, Balthazar Stephen Sargant Foster, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1913, *m.*	(None)
1921	*Illingworth*, Albert Holden Illingworth, P.C., *b.* 1865, 1st Baron	(None)
1543 I.	*Inchiquin*, Donough Edward Foster O'Brien, *b.* 1897, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Phadrig *O'B.*, *b.* 1900
1897	*Inverclyde*, John Alan Burns *b.* 1897, *s.* 1919, *m.*	(None)
1919	*Inverforth*, Andrew Weir, P.C., *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Andrew *W.*, *b.* 1897
1921	*Invernairn*, William Beardmore, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1925	*Irwin*, Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* 1881, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Charles I. *W.*, *b.* 1912
1910	*Islington*, John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., D.S.O., *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1924	*Jessel*, Herbert Merton Jessel, C.B., C.M.G., T.D., *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Edward H. *J.*, *b.* 1904
1906	*Joicey*, James Joicey, *b.* 1846, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Arthur *J.*, *b.* 1880
1831	*Kenlis. See* "Headfort," *Irish Marq.*	
1856	*Kenmare. See* "Kenmare," *Irish Earl*	
1776 I. 1886*	*Kensington*, Hugh Edwardes, C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D., (*U.K. Baron, Kensington*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. William *E.*, *b.* 1904
1788	*Kenyon*, Lloyd Tyrell-Kenyon, *b.* 1917, *s.* 1927, *M.*	Gordon L. T. *K.*, *b.* 1873
1821	*Ker. See* "Lothian," *Scott. Marq.*	

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1909	*Kilbracken*, Arthur Godley, G.C.B., *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Hugh *G.*, C.B., K.C., *b.* '77
1900	*Killanin*, Michael Morris, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1927, *M.*	(None)
1789 I.	†*Kilmaine*, John Edward Deane Browne, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. John F. A. *B.*, *b.* 1902
1831	*Kilmarnock. See* "Erroll," *Scott. Earl*	
1172 I.	*Kingsale*, Michael William Robert de Courcy, D.S.O., *b.* 1882, *s.* 1931, *m.*	Hon. Michael J. R. *de C.*, Lieut. R.N., *b.* 1907
1682 S. 1860*	*Kinnaird*, {Kenneth FitzGerald Kinnaird (*U.K. Baron, Kinnaird*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Master of Kinnaird, *b.* 1912
1902	*Kinross*, Patrick Balfour, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. John *B.*, *b.* 1904
1838	*Kintore. See* "Kintore," *Scott. Earl*	
1930	*Kirkley*, William Joseph Noble, *b.* 1863, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1923	*Kylsant*, Owen Cosby Philipps, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1863, 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
1800 I.	*Langford*, Clotworthy Wellington Thomas Edward Rowley, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1931, *m.*	Hercules D. E. *R.*, *b.* 1859
1431	*Latymer*, Hugh Burdett Money-Coutts, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Thos. B. *M.-C.*, *b.* 1901
1869	*Lawrence*, Alexander Graham Lawrence, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. John *L.*, *b.* 1908
1859	*Leconfield*, Charles Henry Wyndham, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. Hugh A. *W.*, *b.* 1877
1839	*Leigh*, Francis Dudley Leigh, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Rupert W. D. *L.*, *b.* 1908
1797	*Lilford*, John Powys, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Stephen *P.*, *b.* 1869
1758 I.	*Lisle*, John Nicholas Horace Lysaght, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Horace *L.*, *b.* 1908
1925	*Lloyd*, George Ambrose Lloyd, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.S.O., *b.* 1879, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Alex. *L.*, *b.* 1912
1895	*Loch*, Edward Douglas Loch, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Geo. Hy. C. *L.*, *b.* 1916
1801	*Loftus. See* "Ely," *Irish Marq.*	
1541 I.	*Louth*, Randal Pilgrim Ralph Plunkett, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. Otway *P.*, *b.* 1892
1464 S. 1837*	*Lovat*, Simon Joseph Fraser, K.T., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Lovat*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Master of Lovat, *b.* 1911
1762	*Lovel & Holland. See* "Egmont," *Irish Earl*	
1928	*Lugard*, Frederick John Dealtry Lugard, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *b.* 1858, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1929	*Luke*, George Lawson-Johnston, K.B.E., *b.* 1873, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Ian *L.-J.*, *b.* 1905
1839	*Lurgan*, William Brownlow, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1858, *s.* 1882, *w.*	Hon. William *B.*, *b.* 1902
1914	*Lyell*, Charles Antony Lyell, *b.* 1913, *s.* 1926, *M.*	(None)
1859	*Lyveden*, Robert FitzPatrick Courtenay Vernon, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1926, *m.*	Cecil S. A. *V.*, *b.* 1862
1776 I.	*Macdonald*, Ronald Archibald Macdonald, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1874, *w.*	Alex. Godfrey *M.*, *b.* 1909
1922	*Maclay*, James Paton Maclay, P.C., *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon Joseph P. *M.*, M.P., *b.* [1899
1930	*Macmillan*, Hugh Pattinson Macmillan, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1873, *m.*	(Life Peerage)
1887	*Magheramorne*, Dudley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1903	Hon. Ronald *McG.-H.*, *b.* '65
1807	*Manners*, Francis Henry Manners, M.C., *b.* 1897, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Hon. John R. C. *M.*, *b.* 1923
1922	*Manton*, George Miles Watson, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Joseph *W.*, *b.* 1924
1908	*Marchamley*, William Tattersall Whiteley, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. John W. T. *W.*, *b.* 1922
1929	*Marks*, George Croydon Marks, C.B.E., *b.* 1858, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1930	*Marley*, Dudley Leigh Aman, D.S.C., *b.* 1884, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Godfrey, P. L. *A.*, *b.* [1913
1921	*Marshall of Chipstead*, Horace Brooks Marshall, P.C., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None) [*b.* 1921
1776 I.	*Massy*, Hugh Hamon Charles George Massy, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1926, *m.*	Hon. Hugh Hamon J. S. *M.*,
1928	*Melchett*, Henry Ludwig Mond, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Derek J. H. *M.*, *b.* 1922
1815	*Meldrum. See* "Huntly," *Scott. Marq.*	
1794	*Mendip. See* "Clifden," *Irish Visct.*	
1926	*Mereworth. See* "Oranmore & Browne," *Irish Baron*	[*b.* 1882
1925	*Merrivale*, Henry Edward Duke, P.C., *b.* 1855, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Edward *D.*, O.B.E.,
1911	*Merthyr*, Herbert Clark Lewis, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1914, *w.*	Hon. William *L.*, *b.* 1901
1919	*Meston*, James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I., *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Dougall *M.*, *b.* 1894
1838	*Methuen*, Paul Sanford Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. Paul *M.*, *b.* 1886
1905	*Michelham*, Herman Alfred Stern, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Jacque H. *S.*, *b.* 1903
1712	*Middleton*, Michael Guy Percival Willoughby, M.C., *b.* 1887, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Digby M. G. J. *W.*,
1922	*Mildmay of Flete*, Francis Bingham Mildmay, P.C., *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	[*b.* 1921 Hon. Anthony B. *M.*, *b.* 1909
1821	*Minster. See* "Conyngham," *Irish Marq.*	
1866	*Monck. See* "Monck," *Irish Visct.*	
1887	*Monckton. See* "Galway," *Irish Visct.*	
1874	*Moncreiff*, James Arthur FitzHerbert Moncreiff, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Harry R. W. *M.*, *b.* 1915
1884	*Monk Bretton*, John William Dodson, C.B. *b.* 1869, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. John Charles *D.*, *b.* 1924
1885	*Monkswell*, Robert Alfred Hardcastle Collier, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Robt. D. *C.*, *b.* 1926
1728	*Monson*, Augustus Debonnaire John Monson, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. John *M.*, *b.* 1907
1885	*Montagu of Beaulieu*, Edward John Barrington Douglas-Scott-Montagu, *b.* 1926, *s.* 1929, *M.*	(None)

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1806	*Mont Eagle.* See "Sligo," *Irish Marq.*	[*b.* 1852
1839	*Monteagle*, Thomas Aubrey Rice, C.M.G., M.V.O., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1926	Com. Hon. Francis *R.*, R.N.,
1918	*Morris*, Edward Patrick Morris, P.C., K.C.M.G, *b.* 1859, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon. Michael W. *M.*, *b.* 1903
1831	*Mostyn*, Edward Llewelyn R. Lloyd-Mostyn, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Roger *Ll.-M.*, *b.* 1920
1911	**Mountgarret.* See "Mountgarret," *Irish Viscount*	
1283	*Mowbray, Segrave* (1283), *& Stourton* (1448), Charles Botolph Joseph Stourton, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Capt. Hon. William *S.*, M.C., *b.* 1895
1929	*Moynihan*, Berkeley George Andrew Moynihan, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D., *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Patrick B. *M.*, *b.* 1906
1767 I.	**Mulgrave.* See "Normanby," *U.K. Marq.*	[1875
1781 I.	*Muskerry*, Robert M. FitzM. Deane-Morgan, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Matthew *D.-M.*, *b.*
1681 S.	**Nairne.* See "Lansdowne," *Brit. Marq.*	
1868	*Napier of Magdala*, James Pearse Napier, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1921, *w.*	Hon. Edward *N.*, *b.* 1861
1627 S.	**Napier* (*of Merchistoun*), Francis Edward Basil Napier (*U.K. Baron, Ettrick*), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Master of Napier, *b.* 1900
1776 I.	*Newborough*, Thomas John Wynn, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Robt. Vaughan *W.*, *b.* 1877
1892	*Newton*, Thomas Wodehouse Legh, P.C., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1898, *w.*	Hon. Richard *L.*, *b.* 1888
1930	*Noel Buxton*, Noel Edward Noel-Buxton, P.C., *b.* 1869, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Noel A. *N.-B.*, *b.* 1917
1554	*North*, William Henry John North, T.D., *b.* 1836, *s.* 1884, *w.*	Hon. Wm. F. J. *N.*, *b.* 1860
1884	*Northbourne*, Walter John James, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Walter E. C. *J.*, *b.* 1896
1866	*Northbrook*, Francis Arthur Baring, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1929, *w.*	Hon. Francis J. *B.*, *b.* 1915
1885	*Northington.* See "Henley," *Irish Baron*, above	[1885
1878	*Norton*, Ralph Bowyer Adderley, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1926, *m.*	Hon. Ronald W. F. *A.*, *b.*
1906	*Nunburnholme*, Charles John Wilson, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Ben Charles *W.*, *b.* 1928
1870	*O'Hagan*, Maurice Hbt. T. Towneley-O'Hagan, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1900, *w.*	Hon. Thos. A. E. *T-O'H.*, *b.* '17
1924	*Olivier*, Sydney Olivier, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1868	*O'Neill*, Shane Edward Robert O'Neill, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1928	Hon. Brian A. *O'N.*, *b.* 1911
1836 I.	*Oranmore & Browne*, Dominick Geoffrey Edward Browne (*U.K. Baron Mereworth*), *b.* 1901, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Hon. Dominick G. T. *B.*, *b.* 1929
1821	*Oriel.* See "Massereene and F.," *Irish Visct.*	
1868	*Ormathwaite*, Arthur Henry John Walsh, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1920, *w.*	Hon. William *W.*, M.V.O., *b.* 1863
1821	*Ormonde.* See "Ormonde," *Irish Marq.*	
1841	*Oxenfoord.* See "Stair," *Scott. Earl*	
1914	*Parmoor*, Charles Alfred Cripps, P.C., K.C.V.O., *b.* '52, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon. A. H. Seddon C., *b.* 1882
1929	*Passfield*, Sidney James Webb, P.C., *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1866	*Penrhyn*, Hugh Napier Douglas-Pennant, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Frank *D.-P.*, *b.* 1865
1909	*Pentland*, Henry John Sinclair, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1925	(None)
1603	*Petre*, Joseph William Lionel Petre, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1915, *M.*	Maj. Edward H. *P.*, *b.* 1881
1918	*Phillimore*, Godfrey Walter Phillimore, M.C., *b.* 1879, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Anthony F. *P.*, *b.* '07
1892	*Playfair*, George James Playfair, C.V.O., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1898, *m.*	(None)
1931	*Plender*, William Plender, G.B.E., *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1827	*Plunket*, Terence Conyingham Plunket, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Patrick T. *P.*, *b.* 1923
1831	*Poltimore*, George Wentworth Warwick Bampfylde, *b.* '82, *s.* '18, *m.*	Hon. Coplestone W. *B.*, *b.* '14
1690 S.	†*Polwarth*, Walter G. Hepburne-Scott, C.B.E., V.D., *b.* '64, *s.* 1920, *w.*	Master of Polwarth, *b.* 1890
1749	*Ponsonby.* See "Bessborough," *Irish Earl*	
1930	*Ponsonby of Shulbrede*, Arthur Augustus Wm. Harry Ponsonby, *b.* 1882, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Matthew *P.*, *b.* 1904
1885	*Powerscourt.* See "Powerscourt," *Irish Visct.*	
1918	*Queenborough*, Almeric Hugh Paget, G.B.E., *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1800 I.	*Radstock*, Granville George Waldegrave, C.B.E., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1913	Hon. Montagu *W.*, *b.* 1867
1852	*Raglan*, FitzRoy Richard Somerset, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. FitzRoy *S.*, *b.* 1927
1875	*Ramsay.* See "Dalhousie," *Scott. Earl*	
1826	*Ranfurly.* See "Ranfurly," *Irish Earl*	
1916	*Rathcreedan*, Charles Patrick Norton, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1930	Hon. Michael A. *N.*, *b.* 1907
1868 I.	*Rathdonnell*, Thos. Leopold McClintock Bunbury, M.B.E., *b.* 1881, *s.* 1929, *w.*	Hon. William R. *McC.-B.*, *b.* 1914
1821	*Ravensworth*, Gerald Wellesley Liddell, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Robert *L.*, *b.* 1902
1821	*Rayleigh*, Robert John Strutt, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. John A. *S.*, *b.* 1908
1628 S.	*Reay*, Aeneas Alexander Mackay, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1921	Baron Alexander *M.*, *b.* 1907
1902	*Redesdale*, David Bertram Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Thos. David *F.-M.*, *b.* 1909
1928	*Remnant*, Jas. Farquharson Remnant, C.B.E., *b.* 1863, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon. Robert J. *R.*, *b.* 1895.
1806 I.	*Rendlesham*, Frederick A. Charles Thellusson, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Percy *T.*, *b.* 1874
1885	*Revelstoke*, Cecil Baring, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1929, *w.*	Hon. Rupert *B.*, *b.* 1911
1920	*Riddell*, George Allardice Riddell, *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1905	*Ritchie of Dundee*, Charles Ritchie, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. J. Kenneth *R.*, *b.* '02
1913	*Rochdale*, George Kemp, *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John D. *K.*, *b.* 1906
1931	*Rochester*, Ernest Henry Lamb, C.M.G., *b.* 1876, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Foster C. L. *L.*, *b.* 1916.
1782	*Rodney*, George B. Harley Guest Rodney, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. George W. *R.*, *b.* 1918
1651 S.	**Rollo*, William Charles Wordsworth Rollo, C.B. (*U.K. Baron, Dunning*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1916, *w.*	Major John Eric H. *R.*, *b.* 1889

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1866	*Romilly*, William Gaspard Guy Romilly, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1905, *m.*	(None)
1896	*Rosmead*, Hercules Arthur Temple Robinson. *b.* 1866, *s.* 1897, *m.*	(None)
1796 I. 1838*	*Rossmore*, William Westenra (*U.K. Baron Rossmore*), *b.* 1892, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. William W. *W.*, *b.* 1931
1910	*Rotherham*, Stuart Lund Holland, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1927. *m.*	(None)
1885	*Rothschild*, Lionel Walter Rothschild, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1915	Nathaniel M. V. *R.*, *b.* 1910
1916	*Roundway*, Edward Murray Colston, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1925, *m.*	(None)
1911	*Rowallan*, Archibald Cameron Corbett, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon Godfrey *C.*, M.C., *b.* 1895
1929	*Russell of Killowen*, Frank Russell, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1867, *m.*	(Life Peerage)
1919	*Russell of Liverpool*, Edward Frederick Langley Russell, M.C., *b.* 1895, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Langley G. H. J. *R.*, *b.* 1922
1931	*Rutherford of Nelson*, Ernest Rutherford, O.M., *b.* 1871, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1651S. 1919*	*Ruthven* Walter Patrick Hore-Ruthven, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *Ruthven* *b.* 1870, *s.* 1921, *m.*	(Ctss. of Carlisle, *b.* 1896 / Brig-Gen. Hon. Sir Alex. *H.-R.*, *V.C.*, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1872)
1876	*Sackville*, Charles John Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., *Maj.-Gen.*, *b.* 1870. *s.* 1928, *m.*	(Hon. Edward C. *S.-W.*, *b.* 1901)
1911	*St. Audries*, Alexander P. Fuller-Acland-Hood, *b.* 1893, *s.* 1917	Hon. Arth. *F.-A.-H.*, *b.* '06
1559	*St. John of Bletso*, Moubray St. A. Thornton St. John, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. John *St. J.*, *b.* 1917
1852	*St. Leonards*, Frank Edward Sugden, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1908	Arthur H. *S.*, *b.* 1863
1887	*St. Levan*, John Townshend St. Aubyn, C.B., C.V.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1908, *w.*	Francis Cecil *St. A.*, *b.* 1895
1885	*St. Oswald*, Rowland George Winn, *b.* 1893, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Rowland *W.*, *b.* 1916
1796	*Salterford.* *See* "Courtown," *Irish Earl*	
1445S.†	*Saltoun*, Alexander Wm. Fredk. Fraser, C.M.G., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Master of Saltoun, M.C. *b.* 86
1930	*Sanderson*, Henry Sanderson Furniss, *b.* 1868, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1871	*Sandhurst*, John William Mansfield, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1921, *m.*	(Capt. Hon. Ralph Sheldon *M.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1892)
1802	*Sandys*, Michael Edwin Marcus Sandys, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *w.*	Lt.-Col. A. F. S. *Hill*, *b.* 1876
1929	*Sankey*, John Sankey, P.C., G.B.E., D.C.L., *b.* 1866, 1st Baron (*Lord High Chancellor*)	(None) [1923
1888	*Savile*, George Halifax Lumley-Savile, *b.* 1919, *s.* 1931, *m.*	Hon. Henry L. T. *L.-S.*, *b.*
1603	*Saye & Sele*, Geoffrey C. Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1907, *m.*	(Hon. Geoffrey *T.-W.-F.*, *b.* 1884)
1839	*Seaton*, John Regd. U. Eliott-Drake-Colborne, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Jas. *Colborne-Vivian*, [*b.* 1863
1831	*Sefton.* *See* "Sefton," *Irish Earl*	
1489S.†	*Sempill*, John Forbes-Sempill, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Master of Sempill, *b.* 1893
1916	*Shaughnessy*, William James Shaughnessy, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. William G. *S.*, *b.* 1922
1783I.	*Sheffield.* *See* "Stanley of Alderley," *U.K. Baron*, below.	
1784	*Sherborne*, James Huntly Dutton, D.S.O., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1920 *m.*	Hon. Charles *D.*, *b.* 1911
1880	*Shute.* *See* "Barrington," *Irish Visct.*	
1902	*Shuttleworth*, Ughtred J. Kay-Shuttleworth, P.C., *b.* '44, 1st Bn., *w.*	Richard U. P. *K.-S.*, *b.* 1913
1821	*Silchester.* *See* "Longford," *Irish Earl*	
1449S.†	*Sinclair*, Archibald James Murray St. Clair, M.V.O., *b.* 1875, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Master of Sinclair, *b.* 1914
1919	*Sinha*, Aroon Kumar Sinha, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1928, *m.*	Hon. Sudhindro *S.*, b. 1921
1828	*Skelmersdale*, Arthur Geo. Bootle-Wilbraham, M.C., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1930	Evelyn *B.-W.*, O.B.E., *b.* '77
1931	*Snell*, Henry Snell, C.B.E., *b.* 1865, 1st Baron	(None)
1916	*Somerleyton*, Savile Brinton Crossley, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Francis Savile *C.*, M.C., *b.* 1889
1784	*Somers*, Arthur Herbert Tennyson Cocks, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1887, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Rev. Henry L. S. *C.*, *b.* 1862
1873	*Somerton.* *See* "Normanton," *Irish Earl*	
1780	*Southampton*, Charles Henry Fitzroy, O.B.E., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Hon. Charles *F.*, *b.* 1904
1917	*Southborough*, Francis John Stephens Hopwood, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Spencer *H.*, *b.* 1889
1640	*Stafford*, Francis E. Fitzherbert-Stafford, D.S.O., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1913, *m.*	(Adm. Hon. Sir Edward *Fitzherbert*, K.C.B., *b.* 1864
1886	*Stalbridge*, Hugh Grosvenor, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Gilbert, *G.*, *b.* 1881
1839	*Stanley of Alderley*, Edward John Stanley (*Irish Baron, Sheffield*), *b.* 1907, *s.* 1931	Hon. Lyulph H. V. O., *S.*, *b.* 1915
1893	*Stanmore*, George A. Maurice Hamilton-Gordon, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1912	(None)
1796	*Stewart of Garlies.* *See* "Galloway," *Scott. Earl*	
1925	*Stonehaven*, John Lawrence Baird, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1874, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. James Ian *B.*, *b.* 1908
1318	*Strabolgi*, Cuthbert Matthias Kenworthy, *b.* 1853, *claim established* 1916, *m.*	Lt.-Com. Hon. Joseph *K.*, R.N., M.P., *b.* 1886
1911	*Strachie*, Edward Strachey, P.C., *b.* 1858, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Edward *S.*, *b.* 1882
1900	*Strathcona & Mount Royal*, Donald Stirling Palmer Howard, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1926, *m.*	Hon. Donald *H.*, *b.* 1923

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1836	*Stratheden & Campbell* (1841), Alastair Campbell, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Gavin *C.*, *b.* 1901
1884	*Strathspey*, Trevor Ogilvie-Grant, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Donald *G.*, *b.* 1912
1928	*Strickland*, Gerald Strickland (*Count Della Catena*) G.C.M.G., *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1796	*Stuart of Castle Stuart. See* "Moray," *Scott. Earl*	
1838	*Sudeley*, Wm. Charles Frederick Hanbury-Tracy, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1922	Richard A. F. *H.-T.*, *b.* 1911
1884	*Sudley. See* "Arran," *Irish Earl*	
1786	*Suffield*, Victor A. C. Harbord, *b.* 1897, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. John *H.*, *b.* 1907
1893	*Swansea*, Odo Richard Vivian, D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1875, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. John H. H. *V.*, *b.* 1925
1907	*Swaythling*, Stuart Albert Samuel Samuel-Montagu, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Hon. David C. *S.-M.*, *b.* 1928
1919	*Swinfen*, Charles Swinfen Eady, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1919	(None)
1913	*Sydenham of Combe*, George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., *b.* 1848, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1831 I. 1856*	*Talbot of Malahide* } *Talbot de Malahide* } James Boswell Talbot, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Milo J. R. *T.*, *b.* 1912
1797 I.	*Teignmouth*, Hugh Aglionby Shore, *b.* 1881, *s.* 1926, *m.*	Hon. Lionel *S.*, *b.* 1918
1831	*Templemore*, Arthur Claud Spencer Chichester, D.S.O., O.B.E., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Arthur P. S. *C.*, *b.* 1914
1884	*Tennyson*, Lionel Hallam Tennyson, *b.* 1889, *s.* 1928	Hon. Harold *T.*, *b.* 1919
1827	*Tenterden*, Charles Stuart Henry Abbott, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1882, *m.*	(None)
1918	*Terrington*, Harold J. Selborne Woodhouse, O.B.E., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. Horace *W.*, C.B.E., *b.* 1888
1616	*Teynham*, Henry John P. S. Roper-Curzon, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Chris. *P.-C.*, *b.* 1896
1929	*Thankerton*, William Watson, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1873, *m.*	(Life Peerage)
1792	*Thurlow*, Rev. Charles Edward Cumming-Bruce, *b.* '69, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Charles *C.-B.*, *b.* 1910
1876	*Tollemache*, Bentley Lyonel J. Tollemache, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Denis *T.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1884
1929	*Tomlin*, Thomas James Chesshyre Tomlin, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1867, *m.*	(Life Peerage)
1564 S.	*Torphichen*, John Gordon Sandilands, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Master of Torphichen, *b.* [1917
1930	*Trenchard*, Hugh Montague Trenchard, G.C.B., D.S.O., *Marshal of the R.A.F.*, *b.* 1873, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *T.*, *b.* 1921
1929	*Trent*, John Campbell Boot, *b.* 1889, *s.* 1931, *m.*	(None)
1917	*Treowen*, Ivor John C. Herbert, C.B., C.M.G., *b.* 1851, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1921	*Trevethin*, Alfred Tristram Lawrence, P.C., *b.* 1843, 1st Baron, *w.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Chas. Trevor *L.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1879
1880	*Trevor*, Charles Edward Hill-Trevor, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Chas. E. *H.-T.*, *b.* 1928
1462 I.	*Trimlestown*, Charles Aloysius Barnewall, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. Charles *B.*, *b.* 1899
1881	*Tweeddale. See* "Tweeddale," *Scott. Marq.*	
1881	*Tweedmouth*, Dudley C. Marjoribanks, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1874, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Edward *M.*, M.P., *b.* 1900
1786	*Tyrone. See* "Waterford," *Irish Marq.*	
1929	*Tyrrell*, William George Tyrrell, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1523	*Vaux of Harrowden*, Hubert Geo. Chas. Mostyn, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Three co-heiresses [1898
1800 I.	*Ventry*, Arthur William Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1923, *m*	Hon. Arthur *E.-de-M.*, *b.*
1762	*Vernon*, Francis W. L. Venables-Vernon, *b.* 1889, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. John L. *V.-V.*, *b.* 1923
1922	*Vestey*, William Vestey, *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Samuel *V.*, *b.* 1882
1841	*Vivian*, George Crespigny Brabazon Vivian, D.S.O., *b.* '78, *s.* '93, *m.*	Hon. Anthony *V.*, *b.* 1906
1930	*Wakefield*, Charles Cheers Wakefield, C.B.E., *b.* '59, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1905	*Waleran*, William George Hood Walrond, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1925	Hon. John H. *W.*, *b.* 1908
1723	*Walpole*, Robert Hy. Montgomerie Walpole, *b.* 1913, *s.* 1931, *M.*	Reginald H. *W.*, *b.* 1875
1780	*Walsingham*, George de Grey, D.S.O., *b.* 1884, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. John *de G.*, *b.* 1925
1922	*Wargrave*, Edward Alfred Goulding, P.C., *b.* 1863, 1st Baron	(None)
1922	*Waring*, Samuel James Waring, *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1926	*Warrington of Clyffe*, T. Rolls Warrington, P.C., *b.* 1851, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1792 I.	*Waterpark*, Charles Frederick Cavendish, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1912	Henry S. H. *C.*, *b.* 1876
1919	*Wavertree*, William Hall Walker, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1918	*Weir*, William Douglas Weir, P.C., *b.* 1877, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Jas. Kenneth *W.*, *b.* 1905
1821	*Wemyss. See* "Wemyss and March," *Scott. Earl*	
1839	*Wenlock*, Arthur Lawley, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1931, *m.*	(None)
1861	*Westbury*, Richard M. T. Bethell, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1930, *M.*	Hon. David A. *B.*, *b.* 1922
1776 I.*	*Westcote. See* "Cobham," *Brit. Visct.*	
1919	*Wester Wemyss*, Rosslyn Erskine Wemyss, G.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., *Admiral of the Fleet*, *b.* 1864, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1548	*Wharton*, Charles Theodore Halswell Kemeys-Tynte, *b.* 1876, *claim established* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Chas. John *K.-T.*, *b.* 1908
1912	*Whitburgh*, Thomas Banks Borthwick, *b.* 1874, 1st Baron	(None)
1826	*Wigan. See* "Crawford," *Scott. Earl*	
1491	*Willoughby de Broke*, John Henry Peyto Verney, M.C., *b.* 1896, *s.* 1923	Two co-heiresses.
1869	*Wolverton*, Frederic Glyn, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Nigel R. V. *G.*, *b.* 1904

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1922	*Woolavington*, James Buchanan, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1835	*Wortingham. See* "Gosford," *Irish Earl*	
1928	*Wraxall*, George Richard Lawley Gibbs, *b.* 1928, *s.* 1931, *m.*	Hon. Eustace H. B. *G.*, *b.* 1929
1915	*Wrenbury*, Henry Burton Buckley, P.C., *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Bryan *B.*, *b.* 1890
1838	*Wrottesley*, Victor Alexander Wrottesley, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1910	Hon. Walter B. *W.*, *b.* 1877
1919	*Wyfold*, Robert Trotter Hermon-Hodge, *b.* 1851, 1st Baron, *w.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Roland *H-H.*, D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1880
1829	*Wynford*, Philip George Best, D.S.O., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Samuel J. *B.*, *b.* 1874
1921	*Ystwyth*, Matthew Lewis Vaughan-Davies, *b.* 1840, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)

Peeresses in Their Own Right.

PEERESSES IN OWN RIGHT.—Peerages are occasionally granted immediately to ladies of distinction or the widows of distinguished men; but frequently the instances falling under this heading are the result of regular inheritance in lines which are open to females in default of males. Thus it results that some of the Peeresses now upon the list have male heirs who will succeed them in the ensuing generation and take their seats by strict right in the House of Lords; while, on the other hand, several peerages now occupied by males will fall to the other sex, and thus for a time take leave of that House. A resolution to admit Peeresses in their Own Right to the House of Lords was defeated in that house in 1930. A Peeress in her own Right retains her title after marriage, and if her husband's rank is the superior she is designated by the two titles jointly, the inferior one last: her hereditary claim still holds good in spite of any marriage whether higher or lower. No rank held by a woman can confer any title or even precedence upon her husband; but the rank of a Peeress in her own right is inherited by her eldest son (or perhaps daughter), to whomsoever she may have been married.

DUCHESS IN HER OWN RIGHT.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1900	*Fife*, Alexandra, Duchess (*H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught*), *b.* 1891, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Earl of Macduff, *b.* 1914

COUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—*Style*, The Countess of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lady.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1928	*Cave*, Anne Estella Sarah Penfold Cave, 1st Countess	(None)
1861	*Cromartie*, Sibell Lilian Blunt-Mackenzie, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Viscount Tarbat, *b.* 1904
1633 S.	*Loudoun*, Edith Maud Abney-Hastings, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Lord Mauchline, *b.* 1918
1688 S.	*Melfort*, Lady Edith Drummond, *b.* 1854. *Title of Countess not used*	(Dormant)
1901	*Roberts of Kandahar*, Aileen Mary Roberts, D.B.E., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1914	Lady Edwina *Lewin*, *b.* 1875
1701 S.	*Seafield*, Nina Caroline Studley-Herbert, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Lord Strathspey, *see* BARONS.

VISCOUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—*Style*, The Viscountess —— *Addressed as*, My Lady.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1918	*Rhondda*, Margaret Haig Mackworth, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1918	(None)
1885	*Wolseley*, Frances Garnet Wolseley, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1913	(None)

BARONESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—*Style*, The Baroness ——. *Addressed as*, My Lady.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1309	*Beaumont*, Mona Josephine T. Fitzalan-Howard, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Miles F. *F.-H.*, *b.* 1915
1421	*Berkeley*, Eva Mary Fitzhardinge Foley, M.B.E., *b.* 1875, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Two co-heiresses
1368	*Botreaux.* (*See* "Loudoun," Countess of)	*See* Loudoun, Countess of,
1897	*Burton*, Nellie Lisa Baillie, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1909, *w.*	Hon. George E. M. *B.*, *b.* 1894
1608	*Clifton*, Elizabeth Adeline Mary Bligh, *b.* & *s.* 1900	Earl of Darnley, *q.v.*
1264	*De Ros*, Mary Frances (*Countess of Dartrey*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Three co-heiresses
1609 S.*	*Dingwall. See* "Lucas," *Engl. Baroness* (Scott. title the earlier)	
1295	*Furnivall*, Mary Frances Katherine Agar, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1913, *m.*	(None)
1444 S.	*Gray*, Ethel Eveleen Gray-Campbell, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Master of Gray, *b.* 1894
1490 S.	*Herries*, Gwendolen (*Duchess of Norfolk*), *b.* 1877, *s.* 1908, *w.*	Duke of Norfolk, *q.v.*
1602 S.	*Kinloss*, Mary Morgan-Grenville, C.I., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1889, *w.*	Master of Kinloss, *b.* 1889
1663	*Lucas*, Nan Ino Cooper, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Anne R. *C.*, *b.* 1919
1911	*Ravensdale*, Mary Irene Curzon, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1925	Lady Cynthia Mosley, *b.* 1898
1299	*Strange of Knokin*, 1426 *Hungerford* and 1445 *De Moleyns*, Elizabeth (*Viscountess St. Davids*), *b.* 1884, title called out of abeyance 1921, *m.*	*See* St. Davids, Viscount
1529	*Wentworth*, Judith Anne Dorothea Lytton, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1917	Hon. Noel *Lytton-Milbanke*, *b.* 1900
1308	*Zouche of Haryngworth*, Mary Cecil Frankland, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Thos. W. A. *F.*, *b.* 1902

§OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

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Lord Chairman of Committees, The Earl of Onslow, O.B.E., £2,500.

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Asst. Librarian, F. G. G. Carr..... £300 to £500
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Yeoman Usher and Secretary to Lord Great Chamberlain, Brig.-Gen. Lord Esmé Gordon-Lennox, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.... £500
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Shorthand Writer, Herbert Arthur Stevens *fees.*
Editor of the Official Report, A. A. Reid... £600

Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles.

Abbott—*Tenterden*
Abney Hastings—*Loudoun*
Acheson—*Gosford*
Adderley—*Norton*
Addington—*Sidmouth*
Agar—*Furnivall*
Agar—*Normanton*
Agar Robartes—*Clifden*
Aitken—*Beaverbrook*
Akers Douglas—*Chilston*
Alexander—*Caledon*
Alexander—*Cobham*
Allsopp—*Hindlip*
Aman—*Marley*
Annesley—*Valentia*
Anson—*Lichfield*
Arthur—*Glenarthur*
Ashley Cooper—*Shaftesbury*
Asquith—*Oxford & A.*
Astley—*Hastings*
Bailey—*Glanusk*
Baillie—*Burton*
Baillie Hamilton—*Haddington*
Baird—*Stonehaven*
Balfour—*Kinross*
Bampfylde—*Poltimore*
Baring—*Ashburton*
Baring—*Cromer*
Baring—*Northbrook*
Baring—*Revelstoke*
Barnes—*Gorell*
Barnewall [—*Trimlestown*
Bathurst—*Bledisloe*
Beardmore—*Invernairn*
Beauclerk—*St. Albans*
Beaumont—*Allendale*
Beckett—*Grimthorpe*
Bennet—*Tankerville*
Benson—*Charnwood*
Beresford—*Decies*
Beresford—*Waterford*
Bernard—*Bandon*
Berry—*Camrose*
Bertie—*Abingdon*
Bertie—*Bertie of Thame*
Bertie—*Lindsey*
Best—*Wynford*
Bethell—*Westbury*
Bethune—*Lindsay*
Bewicke-Copley—*Cromwell*
Bigham—*Mersey*
Bingham—*Clanmorris*
Bingham—*Lucan*
Blades—*Ebbisham*
Bligh—*Clifton*
Bligh—*Darnley*
Blunt Mackenzie—*Cromartie*
Boot—*Trent*
Bootle Wilbraham—*Skelmersdale*
Borthwick—*Whitburgh*
Boscawen—*Falmouth*
Bourke—*Mayo*
Bowes Lyon—*Strathmore*
Boyle—*Cork*
Boyle—*Glasgow*
Boyle—*Shannon*
Brabazon—*Meath*
Brand—*Hampden*
Brett—*Esher*
Bridgeman—*Bradford*
Brodrick—*Midleton*
Brooks—*Crawshaw*
Brougham—*Brougham & Vaux*
Broughton—*Fairhaven*
Browne—*Kenmare*
Browne—*Kilmaine*
Browne—*Mereworth*
Browne—*Oranmore*
Browne—*Sligo*
Brownlow—*Lurgan*
Bruce—*Aberdare*
Bruce—*Balfour of Burleigh*
Bruce—*Elgin*
Brudenell Bruce—*Ailesbury*
Bryan—*Bellew*
Buchan—*Caithness*
Buckley—*Wrenbury*
Buchanan—*Woolavington*
Burns—*Inverclyde*
Butcher—*Danesfort*
Butler—*Carrick*
Butler—*Dunboyne*
Butler—*Lanesborough*
Butler—*Mountgarret*
Butler—*Ormonde*
Byng—*Strafford*
Byng—*Torrington*
Cambridge—*Athlone*
Campbell—*Argyll*
Campbell—*Blythswood*
Campbell—*Breadalbane*
Campbell—*Cawdor*
Campbell—*Glenavy*
Campbell—*Stratheden*
Canning—*Garvagh*
Capell—*Essex*
Carington—*Carrington*
Carleton—*Dorchester*
Carnegie—*Northesk*
Carnegie—*Southesk*
Cary—*Falkland*
Caulfeild—*Charlemont*
Cavendish—*Chesham*
Cavendish—*Devonshire*
Cavendish—*Waterpark*
Cavendish Bentinck—*Portland*
Cecil—*Amherst of Hackney*
Cecil—*Exeter*
Chaloner—*Gisborough*
Charteris—*Wemyss and March*
Chetwynd Talbot—*Shrewsbury*
Chichester—*Donegall*
Chichester—*Templemore*
Child Villiers—*Jersey*
Cholmondeley—*Delamere*
Chubb—*Hayter*
Churchill—*Marlborough*
Clarke—*Sydenham*
Clegg Hill—*Hill*
Clements—*Leitrim*
Clifton—*Grey de Ruthyn*
Coats—*Glentanar*
Cochrane—*Dundonald*
Cochrane Baillie—*Lamington*
Cocks—*Somers*
Cokayne—*Cullen*
Coke—*Leicester*
Cole—*Enniskillen*
Collier—*Monkswell*
Colston—*Roundway*
Colville—*Colville of Culross*
Compton—*Northampton*
Cooper—*Lucas*
Corbett—*Rowallan*
Courtenay—*Devon*
Craig—*Craigavon*
Crewe Milnes—*Crewe*
Crichton—*Erne*
Crichton Stuart—*Bute*
Cripps—*Parmoor*
Crossley—*Somerleyton*
Cubitt—*Ashcombe*
Cuffe—*Desart*
Cumming Bruce—*Thurlow*
Curzon—*Howe*
Curzon—*Ravensdale*
Curzon—*Scarsdale*
Cust—*Brownlow*
Dalrymple—*Stair*
Dalzell—*Carnwath*
Dalziel—*Dalziel of Kirkcaldy*
Dawnay—*Downe*
Dawson—*Dartrey*
Dawson—*Dawson of Penn*
Dawson—*De Ros*
Dawson Damer—*Portarlington*

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

De Courcy—*Kingsale*
De Grey—*Walsingham*
De Montmorency—*Mountmorres*
De Yarburgh Bateson—*Deramore*
Deane Morgan—*Muskerry*
Denison—*Londesborough*
Devereux—*Hereford*
Dewar—*Forteviot*
Dickson Poynder—*Islington*
Dillon Lee—*Dillon*
Dodson—*Monk Bretton*
Douglas—*Morton*
Douglas—*Queensberry*
Douglas Hamilton—*Hamilton*
Douglas Home—*Home*
Douglas Pennant—*Penrhyn*
Douglas Scott Montagu—*Montagu of Beaulieu*
Drummond—*Melfort*
Drummond—*Perth*
Duff—*Fife*
Duke—*Merrivale*
Duncombe—*Feversham*
Dundas—*Melville*
Dundas—*Zetland*
Dutton—*Sherborne*
Eady—*Swinfen*
Eaton—*Cheylesmore*
Eden—*Auckland*
Eden—*Henley*
Edgcumbe—*Mount Edgcumbe*
Edwardes—*Kensington*
Egerton—*Ellesmere*
Egerton—*Wilton*
Eliot—*St. Germans*
Eliott Drake Colborne—*Seaton*
Elliot—*Minto*
Erskine—*Buchan*
Erskine—*Mar*
Erskine—*Mar & Kellie*
Evans Freke—*Carbery*
Eveleigh de Moleyns—*Ventry*
Fane—*Westmorland*
Feilding—*Denbigh*
Fellowes—*Ailwyn*
Fellowes—*De Ramsey*
Finch—*Aylesford*
Finch Hatton—*Winchilsea*
Fitzalan Howard—*Beaumont*
Fitzalan Howard—*FitzAlan of Derwent*
Fitzalan Howard—*Herries*
Fitzalan Howard—*Howard of Glossop*
Fitzalan Howard—*Norfolk*
FitzClarence—*Munster*
FitzGerald—*Leinster*
Fitzherbert Stafford—*Stafford*
Fitzmaurice—*Lansdowne*
Fitzmaurice—*Orkney*
FitzPatrick—*Castletown*
FitzRoy—*Grafton*
Fitzroy—*Southampton*
Flower—*Ashbrook*
Foley—*Berkeley*
Foljambe—*Liverpool*
Forbes—*Granard*
Forbes Sempill—*Sempill*
Forward Howard—*Wicklow*
Foster—*Ilkeston*
Fowler—*Wolverhampton*
Fox Strangways—*Ilchester*
Frankland—*Zouche*
Fraser—*Lovat*
Fraser—*Saltoun*
Freeman Mitford—*Redesdale*
Freeman Thomas—*Willingdon*
Fremantle—*Cottesloe*
French—*De Freyne*
French—*Ypres*
Fuller Acland Hood—*St. Audries*
Furniss—*Sanderson*
Gascoyne Cecil—*Cecil of Chelwood*
Gascoyne Cecil—*Salisbury*
Gathorne Hardy—*Cranbrook*
Gibbs—*Aldenham*
Gibbs—*Hunsdon*
Gibbs—*Wraxall*
Gibson—*Ashbourne*
Giffard—*Halsbury*
Giustiniani Bandini—*Newburgh*
Glyn—*Wolverton*
Godley—*Kilbracken*
Goodeve Erskine—*Mar*
Gordon—*Aberdeen*
Gordon—*Huntly*
Gordon Lennox—*Richmond*
Gore—*Arran*
Gough Calthorpe—*Calthorpe*
Goulding—*Wargrave*
Graham—*Atholstan*
Graham—*Montrose*
Graham Toler—*Norbury*
Grant—*Strathspey*
Gray Campbell—*Gray*
Greenall—*Daresbury*
Grenfell—*Desborough*
Grey—*Grey of Fallodon*
Grey—*Stamford*
Grimston—*Verulam*
Grosvenor—*Ebury*
Grosvenor—*Stalbridge*
Grosvenor—*Westminster*
Guest—*Wimborne*
Guinness—*Iveagh*
Gully—*Selby*
Gurdon—*Cranworth*
Haldane Duncan—*Camperdown*
Hamilton—*Abercorn*
Hamilton—*Belhaven*
Hamilton—*Holm-Patrick*
Hamilton—*Sumner*
Hamilton Gordon—*Stanmore*
Hamilton Russell—*Boyne*
Hamilton Temple Blackwood—*Dufferin*
Hanbury Tracy—*Sudeley*
Handcock—*Castlemaine*
Harbord—*Suffield*
Hare—*Listowel*
Harmsworth—*Rothermere*
Harris—*Malmesbury*
Hastings—*Huntingdon*
Hay—*Erroll*
Hay—*Kinnoull*
Hay—*Tweeddale*
Heathcote Drummond Willoughby—*Ancaster*
Hely Hutchinson—*Donoughmore*
Henderson—*Faringdon*
Henniker Major—*Henniker*
Hepburn Stuart Forbes-Trefusis—*Clinton*
Hepburne Scott—*Polwarth*
Herbert—*Carnarvon*
Herbert—*Darcy de Knayth*
Herbert—*Pembroke*
Herbert—*Powis*
Herbert—*Treowen*
Hermon Hodge—*Wyfold*
Hervey—*Bristol*
Hewitt—*Lifford*
Hicks Beach—*St. Aldwyn*
Hill—*Downshire*
Hill Trevor—*Trevor*
Hindley—*Hyndley*
Hobart Hampden Mercer Henderson—*Buckinghamshire*
Hogg—*Hailsham*
Holland Hibbert—*Knutsford*
Holland—*Rotherham*
Holmes à Court—*Heytesbury*
Holroyd—*Sheffield*
Hood—*Bridport*
Hope—*Linlithgow*
HopeMorley—*Hollenden*
Hopwood—*Southborough*
Hore Ruthven—*Ruthven*
Howard—*Carlisle*
Howard—*Effingham*
Howard—*Howard of Penrith*
Howard—*Strathcona*
Howard—*Suffolk*
Hubbard—*Addington*
Innes Ker—*Roxburghe*
Irby—*Boston*
Isaacs—*Reading*
Jackson—*Allerton*
James—*Northbourne*
Jervis—*St. Vincent*
Jocelyn—*Roden*
Jolliffe—*Hylton*
Joynson Hicks—*Brentford*
Kaye Shuttleworth—*Shuttleworth*
Kearley—*Devonport*
KeithFalconer—*Kintore*
KemeysTynte—*Wharton*
Kemp—*Rochdale*
Kennedy—*Ailsa*
Kenworthy—*Strabolgi*
Keppel—*Albemarle*
Kerr—*Lothian*
King—*Lovelace*
King Tenison—*Kingston*
Kitson—*Airedale*
Knatchbull Hugessen—*Brabourne*
Knox—*Ranfurly*
Lamb—*Rochester*
Lambart—*Cavan*
Lambton—*Durham*
Lascelles—*Harewood*
Law—*Ellenborough*
Lawley—*Wenlock*
Lawrence—*Trevethin*
Lawson—*Burnham*
Lawson Johnston—*Luke of Pavenham*
Le Poer Trench—*Clancarty*
Lea Smith—*Dudley*
Legge—*Dartmouth*
Legh—*Newton*
Leith—*Burgh*
Leslie—*Rothes*
Leslie Melville—*Leven*
Lever—*Leverhulme*
Leveson Gower—*Granville*
Lewis—*Merthyr Tydfil*
Liddell—*Ravensworth*
Lindesay Bethune—*Bethune*
Lindsay—*Crawford*
Littleton—*Hatherton*
Loftus—*Ely*
Lopes—*Ludlow*
Lowry Corry—*Belmore*
Lowther—*Lonsdale*
Lowther—*Ullswater*
Lubbock—*Avebury*
Lumley—*Scarbrough*
Lumley Savile—*Savile*
Lygon—*Beauchamp*
Lyon Dalberg Acton—*Acton*
Lysaght—*Lisle*
Lyttelton—*Cobham*
Lytton—*Wentworth*
McClintock Bunbury—*Rathdonnell*
McDonnell—*Antrim*
M'Garel Hogg—*Magheramorne*
Mackay—*Inchcape*
Mackay—*Reay*
Mackenzie—*Amulree*
McLaren—*Aberconway*
McNeill—*Cushendun*
Maitland—*Lauderdale*
Manners—*Rutland*
Manners Sutton—*Canterbury*
Mansfield—*Sandhurst*
Marjoribanks—*Tweedmouth*
Marsham—*Romney*
Massey—*Clarina*

Maude—*Hawarden*
Maxwell—*Farnham*
Meade—*Clanwilliam*
Mildmay—*Mildmay of Flete*
Milles—*Sondes*
Mills—*Hillingdon*
Molyneux—*Sefton*
Monckton Arundell—*Galway*
Mond—*Melchett*
Money Coutts—*Latymer*
Monsell—*Emly*
Montagu—*Manchester*
Montagu—*Sandwich*
Montagu Douglas Scott—*Buccleuch*
Montagu Stuart Wortley Mackenzie—*Wharncliffe*
Montgomerie—*Eglinton*
Moore—*Drogheda*
Moreton—*Ducie*
Morgan—*Tredegar*
Morgan Grenville—*Kinloss*
Morris—*Killanin*
Mosley—*Anslow*
Mostyn—*Vaux*
Mountbatten—*Carisbrooke*
Mountbatten—*Milford Haven*
Mulholland—*Dunleath*
MunroFerguson—*Novar*
Murray—*Dunedin*
Murray—*Dunmore*
Murray—*Elibank*
Murray—*Mansfield*
Needham—*Kilmorey*
Nevill—*Abergavenny*
Neville—*Braybrooke*
Nicolson—*Carnock*
Nivison—*Glendyne*
Noble—*Kirkley*
Noel—*Gainsborough*
Noel Hill—*Berwick*
North—*Guilford*
Northcote—*Iddesleigh*
Norton—*Grantley*
Norton—*Rathcreedan*
Nugent—*Westmeath*
O'Brien—*Inchiquin*
O'Grady—*Guillamore*
Ogilvy—*Airlie*
Ogilvie Grant—*Strathspey*
Orde Powlett—*Bolton*
Ormsby Gore—*Harlech*
Osborne—*Leeds*
Paget—*Anglesey*
Paget—*Queenborough*
Pakenham—*Longford*
Pakington—*Hampton*
Palk—*Haldon*
Palmer—*Selborne*
Parker—*Macclesfield*
Parker—*Morley*
Parnell—*Congleton*
Parsons—*Rosse*
Partington—*Doverdale*
Paulet—*Winchester*
Pearson—*Cowdray*
Pease—*Daryngton*
Pease—*Gainford*
Pelham—*Chichester*
Pelham—*Conyers*
Pelham—*Yarborough*
Pelham Clinton Hope—*Newcastle*
Pellew—*Exmouth*
Pepys—*Cottenham*
Perceval—*Egmont*
Percy—*Northumberland*
Pery—*Limerick*
Petre Agar—*Furnivall*
Philipps—*Kylsant*
Philipps—*St. Davids*
Philipps—*Strange*
Phipps—*Normanby*
Pickford—*Sterndale*
Pierrepont—*Manvers*
Pleydell Bouverie—*Radnor*
Plumptre—*FitzWalter*
Plunkett—*Dunsany*
Plunkett—*Fingall*
Plunkett—*Louth*
Pollock—*Hanworth*
Pomeroy—*Harberton*
Ponsonby—*Bessborough*
Ponsonby—*De Mauley*
Ponsonby—*Ponsonby of Shulbrede*
Powys—*Lilford*
Pratt—*Camden*
Preston—*Gormanston*
Primrose—*Rosebery*
Prittie—*Dunalley*
Prothero—*Ernle*
Ramsay—*Dalhousie*
Rhys—*Dynevor*
Rice—*Monteagle*
Ritchie—*Ritchie of Dundee*
Roberts—*Clwyd*
Robinson—*Ripon*
Robinson—*Rosmead*
Roche—*Fermoy*
RoperCurzon—*Teynham*
Rous—*Stradbroke*
Rowley—*Langford*
Russell—*Ampthill*
Russell—*Bedford*
Russell—*De Clifford*
Ryder—*Harrowby*
Sackville—*De La Warr*
SackvilleWest—*Sackville*
St. Aubyn—*St. Levan*
St. Clair—*Sinclair*
St. Clair Erskine—*Rosslyn*
St. John—*Bolingbroke*
St. Leger—*Doneraile*
Samuel—*Bearsted*
Samuel Montagu—*Swaythling*
Sanders—*Bayford*
Sandilands—*Torphichen*
Saumerez—*De Saumerez*
Savile—*Mexborough*
Scarlett—*Abinger*
Sclater Booth—*Basing*
Scott—*Clonmell*
Scott—*Eldon*
Scott Ellis—*Howard de Walden*
Scudamore Stanhope—*Chesterfield*
Seymour—*Hertford*
Seymour—*Somerset*
Shaw—*Craigmyle*
Shirley—*Ferrers*
Shore—*Teignmouth*
Sidney—*De L'Isle*
Sinclair—*Caithness*
Sinclair—*Pentland*
Skeffington—*Massereene*
Smith—*Birkenhead*
Smith—*Colwyn*
Smith—*Hambleden*
Somerset—*Beaufort*
Somerset—*Raglan*
Spencer—*Churchill*
Spencer Churchill—*Marlborough*
Stanhope—*Harrington*
Stanley—*Ashfield*
Stanley—*Derby*
Stanley—*Stanley of Alderley*
Stapleton Cotton—*Combermere*
Stern—*Michelham*
Stewart—*Galloway*
Stewart Murray—*Atholl*
Stonor—*Camoys*
Stopford—*Courtown*
Stourton—*Mowbray*
Strachey—*Strachie*
Strutt—*Belper*
Strutt—*Rayleigh*
Stuart—*Castle Stewart*
Stuart—*Moray*
Studley Herbert—*Seafield*
Sturt—*Alington*
Sugden—*St. Leonards*
Sutherland Leveson Gower—*Sutherland*
Talbot—*Shrewsbury*
Talbot—*Talbot de Malahide*
Tatem—*Glanely*
Taylour—*Headfort*
Temple Gore Langton—*Temple of Stowe*
Tennant—*Glenconner*
Thellusson—*Rendlesham*
Thesiger—*Chelmsford*
Thynne—*Bath*
Tollemache—*Dysart*
Towneley O'Hagan—*O'Hagan*
Trench—*Ashtown*
Tufton—*Hothfield*
Turnour—*Winterton*
Twisleton Wykeham Fiennes—*Saye & Sele*
Tyrrell Kenyon—*Kenyon*
Tyrwhitt Wilson—*Berners*
Upton—*Templetown*
Vanden Bempde Johnstone—*Derwent*
Vane—*Barnard*
Vane Tempest Stewart—*Londonderry*
Vanneck—*Huntingfield*
Vaughan—*Lisburne*
Vaughan Davies—*Ystwyth*
Vavasseur Fisher—*Fisher*
Venables Vernon—*Vernon*
Vereker—*Gort*
Verney—*Willoughby de Broke*
Verney Cave—*Braye*
Vernon—*Lyveden*
Vesey—*De Vesci*
Villiers—*Clarendon*
Villiers—*Jersey*
Vincent—*D'Abernon*
Vivian—*Swansea*
Waldegrave—*Radstock*
Walker—*Wavertree*
Wallop—*Portsmouth*
Walrond—*Waleran*
Walsh—*Ormathwaite*
Ward—*Bangor*
Ward—*Dudley*
Warren—*De Tabley*
Watson—*Manton*
Watson—*Thankerton*
Watson Armstrong—*Armstrong*
Webb—*Passfield*
Weir—*Inverforth*
Weld Forester—*Forester*
Wellesley—*Cowley*
Wellesley—*Wellington*
Wemyss—*Wester Wemyss*
Wentworth Fitzwilliam—*Fitzwilliam*
Westenra—*Rossmore*
White—*Annaly*
Whiteley—*Marchamley*
Willey—*Barnby*
Williamson—*Forres*
Willoughby—*Middleton*
Wills—*Dulverton*
Wilson—*Nunburnholme*
Windsor—*Gloucester*
Windsor—*Wales*
Windsor—*York*
Windsor Clive—*Plymouth*
Wingfield—*Powerscourt*
Winn—*St. Oswald*
Winn—*Headley*
Wodehouse—*Kimberley*
Wood—*Halifax*
Wood—*Irwin*
Woodhouse—*Terrington*
Wyndham—*Leconfield*
Wyndham Quin—*Dunraven*
Wynn—*Newborough*
Yarde Buller—*Churston*
Yerburgh—*Alvingham*
Yorke—*Hardwicke*
Younger—*Blanesburgh*
Younger—*Younger of Leckie*

Courtesy Titles borne by Eldest Sons (*in actual use in* 1932).

Holders of Courtesy Titles are addressed in the manner shown for holders of substantive titles.

From this list it will be seen that the "Marquess of Blandford" *is the heir to the* Dukedom of Marlborough; *that the* "Earl of Altamont" *is the eldest son of the* Marquess of Sligo, *while* "Viscount Acheson" *is heir to the* Earldom of Gosford, *and* "Lord Aberdour" *to the* Earldom of Morton; * *the titles borne by second heirs are also given, e.g.* "Earl of Burlington," *eldest son of the* "Marquess of Hartington," *heir to the* Dukedom of Devonshire; "Viscount Bayham," *eldest son of the* "Earl of Brecknock," *heir to the* Camden Marquessate; *and* "Viscount Savernake," *eldest son of the* "Earl of Cardigan," *heir to the* Marquessate of Ailesbury.

NOTE.—In titles marked ° the "of" is *not* used.

Marquesses.

Blandford—*Marlborough*
Bowmont—*Roxburghe*
Douglas & Clydesdale—*Hamilton*
°Douro—*Wellington*
Graham—*Montrose*
Granby—*Rutland*
Hamilton—*Abercorn*
Hartington—*Devonshire*
Kildare—*Leinster*
Tavistock—*Bedford*
Titchfield—*Portland*

Earls.

Altamont—*Sligo*
Bective—*Headfort*
Brecknock—*Camden*
Burlington—**Hartington*
Cardigan—*Ailesbury*
Cassillis—*Ailsa*
Dalkeith—*Buccleuch*
Dumfries—*Bute*
Haddo—*Aberdeen*
Hopetoun—*Linlithgow*
Kerry—*Lansdowne*
Lincoln—*Newcastle*
March—*Richmond*
Medina—*Milford Haven*
Mornington—**Douro*
Mount Charles—*Conyngham*
Mulgrave—*Normanby*
Ossory—*Ormonde*
Rocksavage—*Cholm'ley*
Ronaldshay—*Zetland*
Sunderland—**Blandford*
Uxbridge—*Anglesey*

Viscounts.

Acheson—*Gosford*
Adare—*Dunraven*
Althorp—*Spencer*
Anson—*Lichfield*
Borodaile—*Beatty*
Boyle—*Shannon*
Brackley—*Ellesmere*
Brocas—*Jellicoe*
Broome—*Kitchener*
Bury—*Albemarle*
Calne—*Kerry*
Campden—*Gainsboro'*
Carlow—*Portarlington*
Castlereagh—*Londond'y*
Castlerosse—*Kenmare*
Chelsea—*Cadogan*
Chewton—*Waldegrave*
Clanfield—*Peel*
Clive—*Powis*
Coke—*Leicester*
Cole—*Enniskillen*
Cranborne—*Salisbury*
Cranley—*Onslow*
Curzon—*Howe*
Dalrymple—*Stair*
Dangan—*Cowley*
Drumlanrig—*Queensberry*
Duncannon—*Bessboro'*
Dunluce—*Antrim*
Dunsford—*Midleton*
Dunwich—*Stradbroke*
Ebrington—*Fortescue*
Ednam—*Dudley*
Elmley—*Beauchamp*
Elveden—*Iveagh*
Ennismore—*Listowel*
Erleigh—*Reading*
Errington—*Cromer*
Feilding—*Denbigh*
Fincastle—*Dunmore*
FitzHarris—*Malmesbury*
Folkestone—*Radnor*
Forbes—*Granard*
French—*Ypres*
Garmoyle—*Cairns*
Glenapp—*Inchcape*
Glerawly—*Annesley*
Hastings—*Huntingdon*
Hinchingbrooke—*Sandwich.*
Ikerrin—*Carrick*
Jocelyn—*Roden*
Kelburn—*Glasgow*
Kingsborough—*Kingston*
Knebworth—*Lytton*
Lambton—*Durham*
Lascelles—*Harewood*
Lewisham—*Dartmouth*
Loftus—*Ely*
Lymington—*Portsmouth*
Maidstone—*Winchilsea*
Malden—*Essex*
Mandeville—*Manchester*
Marsham—*Romney*
Melgund—*Minto*
Milton—*Fitzwilliam*
Moore—*Drogheda*
Morpeth—*Carlisle*
Newport—*Bradford*
Northland—*Rainfurly*
Parker—*Macclesfield*
Perceval—*Egmont*
Pollington—*Mexboro'*
Ratendone—*Willingdon*
Sandon—*Harrowby*
Savernake—**Cardigan*
Somerton—*Normanton*
Stopford—*Courtown*
Stuart—*Castlestewart*
Sudley—*Arran*
Suirdale—*Donoughmore*
Tamworth—*Ferrers*
Tarbat—*Cromartie*
Thurles—**Ossory*
Tiverton—*Halsbury*
Traprain—*Balfour*
Uffington—*Craven*
Weymouth—*Bath*
Windsor—*Plymouth*
Wolmer—*Selborne*

Barons (Lord —)

Aberdour—*Morton*
Apsley—*Bathurst*
Ardee—*Meath*
Ashley—*Shaftesbury*
Balgonie—*Leven*
Baliol—*Crawford*
Bingham—*Lucan*
Bruce—*Elgin*
Buckhurst—*De La Warr*
Burghersh—*Westm'land*
Burghley—*Exeter*
Cardross—*Buchan*
Carnegie—*Southesk*
Clifton—*Darnley*
Clonmore—*Wicklow*
Cochrane—*Dundonald*
Dalmeny—*Rosebery*
Dunglass—*Home*
Elcho—*Wemyss & March*
Erskine—*Mar & Kellie*
Eskdaill—**Dalkeith*
Forrester—*Verulam*
Garlies—*Galloway*
Gillford—*Clanwilliam*
Glamis—*Strathmore*
Glenorchy—*Breadalbane & H.*
Glerawly—*Annesley*
Herbert—*Pembroke*
Howard of Effingham—*Effingham*
Howland—**Tavistock*
Hyde—*Clarendon*
Loughborough—*Rosslyn*
Mauchline—*Loudoun*
Montgomerie—*Eglinton*
Naas—*Mayo*
Newtown-Butler—*Lanesborough*
North—*Guilford*
Ogilvy—*Airlie*
Ossulston—*Tankerville*
Porchester—*Carnarvon*
Scone—*Mansfield*
Settrington—**March*
Seymour—*Somerset*
Stanley—*Derby*
Stavordale—*Ilchester*
Thirlestane—*Lauderdale*
Thurles—**Ossory*
Vaughan—*Lisburne*
Willoughby de Eresby—*Ancaster*
Wodehouse—*Kimberley*

∴ *In addition to the above Titles of Courtesy the eldest son of Scottish Viscounts and Barons is usually styled* "The Master of ——" *e.g.* "The Master of Falkland," *eldest son of* Viscount Falkland; "The Master of Carnegie," *eldest son of* Lord Carnegie and *grandson* of the Earl of Southesk.

Contractions used in pages 111–129.

Contractions.—*S.* or *I.* appended to the date of creation denotes a *Scottish* or *Irish* title: the further addition of a * implies that the Peer in question holds also an Imperial title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as *Engl.*, *Brit.*, or *U.K.* When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the Imperial creation. A † appended to *S.* or *I.* implies that the Peer is an elected Representative to the House of Lords. For the mark ° see heading to Marquesses; *b.* signifies born; *s.*, succeeded; *m.*, married; *w.*, widower or widow; *M.*, minor.

His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Aberconway, Lord 1908
Aberdeen, Marquess of, K.T. .. 1885
Adland, Sir Francis Dyke, Bt. 1915
Adamson, William 1918
Addison, Christopher 1916
Aitchison, Craigie M. 1929
Alexander, Albert Victor 1929
Alness, Lord (*Lord Justice Clk.*) 1913
Amery, Leopold Charles M. S. 1922
Amulree, Lord, G.B.E. 1930
Anglin, *Hon.* Francis Alexander 1924
Ashfield, Lord 1916
Ashley, Lt.-Col. Wilfrid William 1924
Astbury, Sir John Meir 1929
Athlone, Earl of, K.G. 1931
Atholl, Duke of, K.T. 1921
Atkin, Lord 1919
Atkinson, Lord 1905
Baker, Harold T. 1915
Baldwin, Stanley 1920
Balfour, Earl of 1900
Banbury of Southam, Lord.... 1916
Barkes, Sir John Eldon, G.C.B. 1915
Barlow, Sir Montague, Bt., K.C.B.E. 1922
Barnes, George Nicoll, C.H..... 1916
Bath, Marquess of, K.G. 1922
Bayford, Lord 1922
Beatty, Admiral of the Fleet, Earl, G.C.B., O.M. 1927
Beauchamp, Earl, K.G. 1906
Beaverbrook, Lord 1918
Bell, *Hon.* Sir Francis Henry Dillon, G.C.M.G., K.C. 1926
Benn, Capt. Wm. Wedgwood, D.S.O. 1929
Bennett, *Hon.* Richard B., K.C. 1930
Bessborough, Earl of, G.C.M.G.... 1931
Birrell, Augustine, K.C. 1905
Blanesburgh, Lord, G.B.E. 1919
Bledisloe, Lord, G.C.M.G. 1926
Bondfield, Margaret..... 1929
Borden, *Hon.* Sir Robt. Laird, G.C.M.G., K.C. 1912
Boscawen, Sir Arthur S. T. Griffith- 1902
Bowerman, Charles Wm..... 1916
Brace, William 1916
Brentford, Viscount..... 1923
Bridgeman, Viscount 1920
Brown, James, O.B.E. 1930
Bruce, *Hon.* Stanley Melbourne, M.C. 1923
Buckmaster, Lord, G.C.V.O..... 1915
Burns, John 1905
Burton, *Hon.* Henry, K.C. 1924
Buxton, Earl, G.C.M.G. 1905
Canterbury, Archbishop of.... 1909
Carnegie, Hon. Sir Lancelot, K.V.O. 1924
Carson, Lord, K.C. 1905
Cavendish, Lord Richd. F., C.B. 1912
Cawley, Lord 1916
Cecil, Sir Evelyn, C.B.E. 1917
Cecil, Lord Hugh 1918
Cecil of Chelwood, Visc., K.C.. 1915
Chamberlain, Arthur Neville.. 1922
Chamberlain, Sir Austen, K.G. 1902
Chelmsford, Visc., G.C.S.I. 1916
Chesterfield, Earl of, K.G. 1894
Churchill, Winston L. Spencer, C.H. 1907
Clarendon, Earl of, G.C.M.G. .. 1931
Clay, Lt.-Col. Herbert H. Spender-, C.M.G. 1929
Clerk, Sir G. Russell, G.C.M.G.... 1926
Clynton, Lord 1926
Clyde, Jas. Avon, K.C. 1916
Clynes, John Robert 1918
Coates, Maj. *Hon.* Joseph Gordon, M.C. 1926
Colebrooke, Lord, G.C.V.O. 1914
Colwyn, Lord 1924
Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of, K.G. 1871
Connaught, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of, K.G. 1910
Cook, *Hon.* Sir Joseph, G.C.M.G. 1914
Cornwall, Sir Edwin A., Bt. .. 1921
Craigmyle, Lord 1906
Crawford, Earl of, K.T. 1916
Crewe, Marquess of, K.G..... 1892
Cromer, Earl of, G.C.I.E. 1922
Cushendun, Lord 1924
D'Abernon, Viscount, G.C.B. .. 1920
Dalziel of Kirkcaldy, Lord 1912
Darling, Lord 1917
Dartmouth, Earl of, G.C.V.O. .. 1885
Daryngton, Lord 1917
Davidson, John Colin Campbell, C.H. 1928
Dawson of Penn, Lord. G.C.V.O. 1929
De Bunsen, Sir Maurice W. E., Bt., G.C.M.G. 1906
Denman, Lord, G.C.M.G..... 1907
Derby, Earl of, K.G. 1903
Desart, Earl of, K.P. 1913
De Villiers, *Hon.* Jacob 1930
Devonport, Visc. 1909
Devonshire, Duke of, K.G... .. 1905
Dickinson, Lord, K.B.E. 1914
Donoughmore, Earl of, K.P..... 1918
Dudley, Earl of, G.C.B. 1901
Duff, *Hon.* Lyman Poore 1919
Dunedin, Viscount, G.C.V.O. .. 1896
Ernle, Lord, M.V.O. 1916
Erskine, Hon. Sir William, G.C.M.G. 1930
Fisher, Herbert A. L. 1916
FitzAlan of Derwent, Visc., K.G. 1918
Fitzmaurice, Lord..... 1908
Fitzpatrick, Sir Charles, G.C.M.G. 1908
Fitzroy, Hon. Edward 1924
Forbes, *Hon.* George William.. 1930
Forster, Lord, G.C.M.G. 1917
Foster, *Hon.* Sir Geo. Eulas, G.C.M.G. 1919
Fox, Col. George R. Lane-.... 1926
Gainford, Lord 1908
Geddes, Sir Auckland C., G.C.M.G. 1917
Geddes, Sir Eric, G.C.B..... 1917
George, David Lloyd, O.M. 1905
Gilmour, Sir John, Bt., D.S.O... 1922
Gloucester, H.R.H. Duke of, K.G. 1925
Gore, Hon. W. G. Ormsby-.... 1927
Goschen, Visc., G.C.S.I. 1930
Graham, *Hon.* George Perry .. 1925
Graham, Sir Ronald W., G.C.M.G. 1921
Graham, William 1924
Grahame, Sir G. Dixon, G.C.M.G. 1920
Granard, Earl of, K.P. 1907
Granville, Earl, G.C.V.O. 1928
Greene, Sir Wm. Conyngham, G.C.M.G. 1912
Greenwood, Arthur 1929
Greenwood, Lord 1920
Greer, Sir F. Arthur 1927
Gretton, Col. John, C.B.E. 1926
Grey of Fallodon, Visc., K.G. .. 1902
Guest, Capt. Hon. Fredk. E., C.B.E. 1920
Guinness, Lt.-Col. Hon. Walter E., D.S.O. 1924
Hacking, Douglas H., O.B.E. .. 1929
Hailsham, Viscount..... 1922
Hanworth, Lord, K.B.E. 1922
Hardinge, Sir Arth. H., G.C.M.G. 1913
Hardinge of Penshurst, Lord, K.G. 1904
Hardy, Laurence 1911
Henderson, Arthur 1915
Hewart, Lord, K.C. 1918
Hills, Major John Waller 1929
Hoare, Sir Samuel J. G., Bt., G.B.E. 1922
Hobhouse, Sir Charles Edwd. Henry, Bt. 1909
Hobhouse, Henry..... 1902
Hodge, John 1916
Hope, James Fitzalan..... 1922
Horne, Sir Robert S., G.B.E. .. 1919
Howard of Penrith, Lord, G.C.B. 1919
Howe, Earl, C.B.E. 1929
Hughes, *Hon.* Wm. Morris, K.C. 1916
Huntly, Marq. of.. 1881
Illingworth, Lord 1916
Innes, *Hon.* Sir J. Rose, K.C.M.G. 1915
Inverforth, Lord 1919
Irwin, Lord, K.G. 1922
Isaacs, *Hon.* Sir Isaac Alfred, K.C.M.G. 1921
Islington, Lord, G.C.M.G. 1911
Jackson, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir Francis Stanley, G.C.I.E. 1926
Johnston, Thomas 1931
Jones, Leifchild S. 1917
Jowett, Frederick William 1924
Jowitt, Sir Wm. Allen, K.C. .. 1931
Kellaway, Frederick George .. 1920
Kennedy, Thomas..... 1931
King, *Hon.* Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, C.M.G. 1922
Knox, *Hon.* Sir Adrian, K.C.M.G. 1920
Lambert, George 1912
Lampson, Godfrey L. T. Locker- 1928
Lansbury, George 1929
Lawrence, Sir Paul Ogden 1926
Lee of Fareham, Visc., G.C.B. .. 1919
Lewis, Sir John Herbert, G.B.E. 1913
Lindley, Hon. Sir Francis O., K.C.M.G. 1929
Lindsay, Hon. Sir Ronald C., G.C.M.G. 1925
Lister, Sir Philip Cunliffe-, G.B.E. 1922
Liverpool, Earl of, G.C.B..... 1917
Lloyd, Lord, G.C.S.I. 1924
Lloyd, *Hon.* Sir William Fredk., K.C.M.G., K.C. 1918
London, Bishop of, K.C.V.O. .. 1901
Londonderry, Marquess of, K.G. 1925
Lowndes, Sir Geo., K.C.S.I., K.C. 1929
Lugard, Lord, G.C.M.G. 1920
Lytton, Earl of, G.C.S.I. 1919
McCurdy, Charles Albert, K.C.. 1920
Macdonald, John A. Murray .. 1916
MacDonald, J. Ramsay 1924
McKenna, Reginald 1907
Mackinder, Sir Halford John.. 1926
Maclay, Lord..... 1916
Maclean, Sir Donald, K.B.E. .. 1916
Macmillan, Lord 1924
Macnamara, Thomas James .. 1911
Macpherson, James Ian 1918
Maitland, Sir Arthur Ramsay-Steel-, Bt. 1924
Malan, *Hon.* Francois S. 1920
Mallet, Sir Louis du P., G.C.M.G. 1913
Manchester, Duke of..... 1906
Marlborough, Duke of, K.G. .. 1899
Marshall of Chipstead, Lord, K.C.V.O. 1919
Maxwell, Sir Herbert E., Bt., F.R.S. 1897
Meighen, *Hon.* Arthur, K.C. .. 1920
Merrivale, Lord..... 1915
Midleton, Earl of, K.P..... 1897
Mildmay of Flete, Lord 1916
Monsell, Com. Sir Bolton M. Eyres-, G.B.E. R.N. 1923
Morison, Thomas Brash 1920
Morris, Lord, K.C.M.G. 1911
Morrison, Herbert Stanley.... 1931
Mulla, Sir Dinsha Fardunji, C.I.E. 1931
Mulock, *Hon.* Sir William, K.C.M.G. 1925

Murray, Charles David, C.M.G. . 1922
Murray, Sir George H., G.C.B. . . 1910
Newton, Lord 1915
Nicholson, Col. William G. 1925
Nield, Sir Herbert, K.C. 1924
Noel-Buxton, Lord 1924
Norman, Sir Henry, Bt. 1918
Norman, Montagu Collet, D.S.O. 1923
Novar, Visc., K.T. 1910
Olivier, Lord, K.C.M.G. 1924
Onslow, Earl of, O.B.E. 1926
Page, *Hon.* Earle C. Grafton . . 1929
Paget, Sir Ralph Spencer, K.C.M.G. 1919
Parker, Sir Gilbert, Bt. 1916
Parmoor, Lord, K.C.V.O 1914
Passfield, Lord 1924
Pearce, *Hon.* Sir George Foster, K.C.V.O. 1922
Peel, Earl, G.B.E. 1919
Percy, Lord Eustace 1924
Perley, *Hon.* Sir George H., K.C.M.G. 1931
Plymouth, Earl of 1929
Pollock, Sir Frederick, Bt. 1911
Ponsonby, Lt.-Col. Sir Fredk. E. Grey, G.C.B. 1914
Portland, Duke of, K.G. 1886
Pretyman, Ernest George 1917
Reading, Marquess of, G.C.B. . . 1911
Richards, Thomas 1918
Roberts, Fredk. Owen 1924
Robertson, John M. 1915
Robertson, Sir Malcolm A., G.C.M.G. 1927
Rodd, Sir Jas. Rennell, G.C.B. . . 1908
Romer, Sir Mark L. 1929
Rothermere, Visc. 1917
Rumbold, Sir Horace G. M., Bt., G.C.M.G. 1920
Runciman, Walter 1908
Russell of Killowen, Lord 1928
St. Davids, Visc., G.B.E. 1914
Salisbury, Marquess of, K.G. . . 1908
Salvesen, Hon. Lord 1922
Samuel, Sir Harry Simon 1916
Samuel, Sir Herb. Louis, G.C.B. 1908
Sandars, John S., C.V.O. 1905
Sanderson, Sir Lancelot 1926
Sankey, Lord (Lord Chancellor), G.B.E. 1928
Sargant, Sir Charles Hy. 1923
Sassoon, Maj. Sir Philip A. G. D., Bt., G.B.E. 1929
Sastri, V. S. Srinivasa, C.H. 1921
Scott, Sir Leslie, K.C. 1927
Scrutton, Sir Thos. Edwd. 1916
Scullin, *Hon.* James Henry . . 1930
Seely, Maj.-Gen. John E. B., C.B. 1909
Selborne, Earl of, K.G. 1900
Shaftesbury, Earl of, K.P. 1922
Shaw, Thomas 1924
Shortt, Edward, K.C. 1918
Shuttleworth, Lord 1886
Simon, Sir John A., G.C.S.I. . . 1913
Sinclair, Sir Archibald H. M., Bt., C.M.G. 1931
Slesser, Sir Henry 1929
Smith, Hastings B. Lees- 1931
Smuts, Lt.-Gen. *Hon.* Jan Christiaan, C.H. 1917
Snowden, Philip 1924
Somerleyton, Lord, G.C.V.O. 1902
Somerset, Lord Henry R. C. . . 1874
Southborough, Lord, G.C.B. 1912
Spicer, Sir Albert, Bt. 1912
Squires, *Hon.* Sir Richard A., K.C.M.G., K.C. 1930
Stanhope, Earl, D.S.O. 1929
Stanley, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir George F., G.C.I.E. 1927
Stonehaven, Lord, G.C.M.G. 1922
Strachie, Lord 1912
Sumner, Visc., G.C.B. 1912
Sutherland, Sir Wm., K.C.B. .. 1922
Sykes, Maj.-Gen. Sir Fredk. H., G.C.I.E. 1928
Tennant, Harold John 1914
Thankerton, Lord 1922
Thomas, James Henry 1917
Thomson, Sir William Mitchell-, Bt., K.B.E. 1924
Tilley, Sir John A. C., G.C.M.G. 1920
Tomlin, Lord 1929
Trevelyan, Sir Charles Philips, Bt. 1924
Trevethin, Lord 1921
Tryon, Maj. George Clement .. 1922
Tyrrell, Lord, G.C.M.G. 1928
Ullswater, Visc., G.C.B. 1898
Wales, H.R.H. the Prince of, K.G. 1920
Wallis, Sir John Edward Power 1926
Walters, Sir John Tudor 1919
Ward, Wm. Dudley 1922
Wargrave, Lord 1918
Warrington of Clyffe, Lord .. 1915
Watt, *Hon.* William Alexander 1920
Wedgwood, Col. Josiah Clement, D.S.O. 1924
Weir, Lord 1918
White, *Hon.* Sir Wm. Thomas, K.C.M.G. 1920
Whitley, John Henry 1911
Wiles, Thomas 1916
Williams, Sir Ellis W. Hume-, Bt., K.B.E. 1929
Willingdon, Earl of, G.C.S.I. 1931
Wilson, John Wm. 1911
Wilson, Lt.-Col. Sir Leslie Orme, G.C.I.E. 1922
Wilson, Sir Guy D. A. Fleetwood-, G.C.G.I. 1914
Wimborne, Visc. 1910
Winterton, Earl 1924
Wolmer, Viscount 1929
Wood, Sir Kingsley 1928
Wrenbury, Lord 1906
Yarborough, Earl of 1890
York, Archbishop of 1929
York, H.R.H. Duke of, K.G. .. 1925
Young, Lt.-Com. Sir Edwd. Hilton, G.B.E., R.N.V.R. 1922
Zetland, Marquess of, G.C.S.I. .. 1922

Clerk of the Council.—Col. Sir Maurice P. A. Hankey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Deputy Clerk, Colin Smith; *Registrar*, Sir Chas. H. Lawrence Neish, K.B.E., C.B.

THE GRAND PRIORY IN THE BRITISH REALM OF THE VENERABLE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

The Order had its origin in Jerusalem as an International lay confraternity for the relief of Christian pilgrims to the Holy Land, and was later sovereign in Rhodes and Malta, where its Knights kept galleys and galleons to attack the Barbary Corsairs and to prevent the spread of Turkish rule in the Mediterranean, from 1530 to 1798. The objects and purposes of the Order are, amongst other things, the maintenance of the St. John Ophthalmic Hospital at Jerusalem, and the St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade at Home and Overseas, and the London Light and Electrical Clinic for poor people. The Order is conferred for services in the cause of humanity throughout the Empire, and is open to both men and women. There are 5 classes: Bailiffs and Dames Grand Cross; Knights and Dames of Justice and of Grace; Commanders of both sexes; Officers of both sexes; Serving Brothers and Sisters. These distinctions are notified in the *London Gazette*, but do not confer any rank or title. The ribbon of the decorations of the Order is black (watered). *Headquarters:* St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.

Sovereign Head	The King-Emperor.
Grand Prior	H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G.
Sub-Prior	Maj.-Gen. The Earl of Scarbrough, K.G., G.B.E., K.C.B., T.D. A.D.C.
Prelate	The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Bailiff of Eale	Sir John Hewett, G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E.

Executive Officers.

Chancellor—Lt.-Gen. Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.P.
Secretary-General—Maj.-Gen. Sir Percival S. Wilkinson, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Receiver-General—Col. Francis Pixley, V.D.
Director of the Ambulance Department—Maj.-Gen. Sir Percival S. Wilkinson, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Hospitaller—Col. Sir Courtauld Thomson, K.B.E., C.B.
Almoner—Capt. A. C. Seton-Christopher.
Librarian—Col. Edwin J. King, C.M.G., F.S.A.
Registrar—Lt.-Col. J. T. Woolrych Perowne, V.D., T.D.
Genealogist—Sir Gerald W. Wollaston, Kt.Bach., M.V.O.
Chief Commissioner, St. John Ambulance Brigade at Home. Maj.-Gen. Sir John Duncan, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Do., Overseas, Col. James L. Sleeman, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O.

England, Great Britain, U. K., and 57 Ireland (marked I).

Baronets.

(Exclusive of such as are Peers.)

Scotland or Nova Scotia (88, marked S).

NOTE.—Clause II. of the Royal Warrant of February 8, 1910, ordains as follows :—"That no person whose name is not entered upon the Official Roll shall be received as a Baronet, or shall be addressed or mentioned by that title in any Civil, or Military Commission, Letters Patent or other official document." In the cases of titles printed in *italics* the holder of the Baronetcy has died but no person has proved his succession to the Baronetcy. Baronets are addressed as "Sir" (with Christian name) and in writing as "Sir Robert *A*—, Bt." Baronets' wives are addressed (formally) as "Your Ladyship" or "Lady *A*—," without any Christian name unless a daughter of a Duke, Marquess or Earl, in which case "The Lady Mary *A*—"; if daughter of a Viscount or Baron "The Hon. Lady *A*—."

Abdy, Sir Robt. Hy. Edwd. . . . 1850
Abercromby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geo. W., D.S.O. 1636
Acland, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Dyke . . . . . s 1645
Acland, *Maj.* Sir Wm. Henry Dyke, M.C., A.F.C., T.D. 1890
Adair, Sir Robert Shafto 1838
Adam, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Ronald Forbes, D.S.O., O.B.E. 1917
Affleck, Sir Fredk. Danby Jas. . 1782
Agnew, Sir Fulke M. G. Noel . s 1629
Agnew, Sir George Wm. 1895
Ainsworth (*see* above) 1917
Aird, Sir John 1901
Albu, Sir George 1912
Alexander, Sir Lionel C. W., O.B.O. 1809
Alexander, Sir Claud 1886
Alexander, Sir Douglas 1921
Alison, *Lt.-Com.* Sir Archibald O.B.E., R.N. 1852
Allan, Sir Henry S. M. Havelock 1858
Alleyne, *Lt.-Com.* Sir John Meynell, D.S.O., D.S.C. 1769
Amory, Sir John Heathcoat-, C.B.E. 1874
Anderson, Sir Kenneth S., K.C.M.G. 1919
Anderson, Sir John 1920
Anson, Sir Edward Reynell . . 1831
Anstruther, Sir Ralph Wm., T.D. s 1694
Anstruther, Sir Eric Windham Carmichael- (Gt. B. 1798) s 1700
Antrobus, Sir Cosmo G. 1815
Arbuthnot, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Dalrymple, C.M.G., D.S.O. . . . 1823
Archdale, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Mervyn 1928
Armstrong, Sir Nesbitt W. . . . 1841
Armstrong, Sir Geo. Elliot, C.M.G. 1892
Armytage, Sir George A., C.M.G., D.S.O. 1738
Arnott, Sir John Alex. 1896
Arthur, Sir George C. A., M.V.O. 1841
Aske, Sir Robert Wm., M.P. . . 1922
Austin, Sir William M. Byron . 1894
Aykroyd, Sir William Hy. 1920
Aykroyd, Sir Fredc. Alfred . . 1949
Aylmer, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fenton J., V.C., K.C.B. . . . . I 1622
Backhouse, Sir Edm. Trelawny 1901
Bacon, Sir Hickman Bacon Beckett *(Premier Baronet)* 1611
Baddeley, Sir John William . . . 1922
Bagge, Sir Alfred Wm. Francis 1867
Bailey, Sir Abe, K.C.M.G. 1919
Baillie, Sir Adrian W. Maxwell 1823
Baird, Sir James H. G., M.C. . . s 1696
Baird, *Capt.* Sir David, M.V.O. 1809
Baker, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Dodington G. R. Sherston-, I.M.S. 1796
Baker, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Randolf L., D.S.O., T.D. 1802
Balfour, Sir Arthur, K.B.E. . . . 1929
Ball, Sir Charles Arthur K., M.D. 1911
Banner, Sir Harmood Harmood- 1924
Bannerman, *Maj.* Sir Alexander s 1682
Barclay, Sir Colville Herbert . s 1668
Baring, Sir Godfrey 1911
Baring, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry Gilbert, C.B., C.B.E., M.B. . . . 1919
Barlow, *Col.* Sir Hilaro W. Wellesley, C.B., C.M.G., R.A. . . 1803
Barlow, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O. . . 1902
Barlow, Sir John Emmott 1907
Barlow, Rt. Hon. Sir Montague, K.B.E. 1924
Barnewall, Sir John Robert . . I 1623
Baron, Sir Louis Bernhard . . . 1930
Barran, Sir John N. 1895
Barratt, Sir Francis Layland- . 1908
Barrie, Sir James Matthew, O.M. 1913
Barrington, Sir Charles B. . . . 1831
Barrow, Sir Francis L. J. 1835
Barry, Sir Edward Arthur 1899
Bartlett, Sir Hardington B. . . 1913
Barton, Rt. Hon. Sir D. Plunket 1918
Barttelot, Sir Walter de S. . . 1875
Barwick, Sir John Storey 1912
Bass, *Capt.* Sir Wm. Arthur H. 1882
Bates, Sir Percy Elly, G.B.E. . . 1880
Batho, Sir Charles A. 1928
Bathurst, *Maj.* Sir Frederick Edwd. Wm. Hervey-, D.S.O. 1818
Baynes, Sir Christopher Wm. . 1801
Bazley, Sir Thomas Stafford . . 1869
Beauchamp, Sir Brograve C. . . 1911
Beauchamp, *Col.* Sir Frank E., C.B.E. 1918
Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague Harry Proctor- 1745
Beaumont, *Maj.* Sir George A. H. 1661
Becher, Sir Eustace W. W. Wrixon- 1831
Beckett, Hon. Sir Gervase . . . 1921
Bedingfeld, Sir Hy. E. Paston- 1661
Beecham, Sir Thomas 1914
Beevor, Sir Hugh Reeve, M.D. 1784
Beit, Sir Alfred Lane 1924
Bell, *Col.* Sir Maurice H. L., C.M.G., T.D. 1885
Bell, Sir John 1895
Bell, Sir Eastman, M.C. 1918
Bell, *Capt.* Sir C. W. Morrison- 1905
Bell, *Maj.* Sir Arthur Clive Morrison-, M.P. 1923
Bellew, Sir Hy. C. Grattan- . . 1838
Bellingham, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Edward H. C. P., C.M.G., D.S.O. . 1796
Benn, Sir Ion Hamilton, C.B., D.S.O. 1920
Benn, Sir Ernest J. P., C.B.E. 1914
Benn, Sir Arthur Shirley, K.B.E. 1926
Bennett, Sir Albert James . . . 1929
Berney, *Capt.* Sir Thos. Reedham, M.C. 1620
Berry, Sir James Gomer 1928
Bethune, Sir Alex. M. Sharp . s 1683
Betterton, Sir Hy. Bucknall, C.B.E., M.P. 1929
Beynon, Sir J. Wyndham, C.B.E. 1920
Biddulph, Sir Theophilus G. . . 1664
Bigge, Sir L. Amherst Selby-, K.C.B. 1919
Bilsland, Sir A. Steven, M.C. . . 1907
Bingham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert E. 1903
Birchenough, Sir J. Henry, K.C.M.G. 1920
Bird, Sir Robert Bland 1922
Birdwood, *Field-Marshal* Sir William R., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O. 1919
Birkin, Sir Henry R. S. 1905
Birkmyre, Sir Archibald, C.B.E. 1921
Black, Sir Alec 1918
Black, Sir Robert A. S. 1922
Blackett, Sir Hugh Douglas . . 1673
Blackwood (*see* above) 1814
Blair, Rt. Rev. Sir David O. Hunter- 1786
Blake, Sir Ulick . . . . . I 1622
Blake, Sir Cuthbert Patrick . . 1772
Blake, Sir Francis D., C.B. . . . 1907
Blaker, Sir Reginald 1919
Blakiston, Sir Horace N. 1763
Blennerhassett, Sir Marmaduke C. H. J. 1809
Blois, *Capt.* Sir Ralph B. M. . 1685
Blomefield, Sir Thos. E. P. . . 1807
Blosse, *Maj.* Sir Robert Lynch- I 1622
Blount, Sir Walter Aston 1642
Blunden, Sir William . . . . . I 1766
Blunt, Sir John L. R. 1720
Boevey, Sir Launcelot V. H. Crawley- 1784
Boileau, Sir Maurice C. 1838
Boles, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Dennis F., C.B.E. 1922
Bolton, Sir Ian F. C. 1927
Bonham, *Maj.* Sir Eric H., C.V.O. 1852
Bonsor, Sir Reginald 1925
Boord, Sir Richard William . . 1896
Booth, Sir Alfred Allen 1926
Booth, Sir Josslyn A. R. Gore- I 1760
Boothby, Sir Herbert Cecil . . 1660
Boreel, Sir Jacob W. Gustaaf . 1645
Borrowes, Sir Eustace . . . . . I 1646
Boswall, Sir Thomas Randolph Houstoun- 1836
Boughey, Sir George Menteth, C.B.E. 1798
Boughton, Sir William St. Andrew Rouse- 1641
Boulton, *Capt.* Sir Harold E., C.V.O., C.B.E. 1905
Bowater, Sir T. Vansittart, M.P. 1914
Bowden, Sir Harold, G.B.E. . . . 1915
Bowen, Sir Edw. Crowther, M.C. 1921
Bower, Sir Alfred L. 1925
Bowlby, Sir Anthony H. M. . . 1923
Bowles, *Col.* Sir Henry Ferryman, T.D. 1926
Bowman, Rev. Sir Paget (Mervyn) 1884
Bowyer, Sir George Henry . . . 1660
Boxall, *Col.* Sir Alleyne P., O.B.E., T.D. 1919
Boyd, Sir Walter Herbert 1916
Boyle, Sir Edward 1904
Boynton, Sir Griffith Henry . . 1618
Bradford, Sir Edward M. A. . . 1902
Bradford, Sir John Rose, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.D. . . . 1931
Brassey, *Maj.* Sir Leonard . . 1922
Brickwood, Sir John 1927
Brinckman, *Col.* Sir Theodore F., C.B. 1831
Brisco, Sir Aubrey Hylton . . 1782
Briscoe, Sir John Charlton, M.D. 1910
Broadbent, Sir John Francis H. 1893
Brocklebank, Sir Thos. A. L. . 1885
Brocklehurst, Sir Philip Lee, T.D. 1903
Brodie, Sir Benjamin V. S. . . 1834
Bromhead, *Col.* Sir Benj. P., C.B. 1806
Brooke, Sir Richd. Christopher 1662
Brooke, Sir Arth. R. de Capell- 1803

Brooke, *Capt.* Sir Basil Stanlake, C.B.E., M.C. 1822
Brooke, Sir Francis Hugh 1903
Brooke, Sir Robt. W., D.S.O., M.C. 1919
Brooksbank, Sir Edward C. .. 1919
Broughton, *Maj.* Sir Henry J. Delves 1661
Broun, Sir James Lionel .... s 1686
Brown, Sir Melville Richmond 1863
Brown, Sir John Hargreaves 1903
Brownrigg, *Capt.* Sir Douglas Egremont Robert, C.B., R.N. 1816
Bruce, Sir Michael W. S. .... s 1629
Bruce, Sir Hervey J. W. 1804
Brunner, Sir Felix J. M. 1895
Brunton, Sir Stopford 1908
Buchanan, Sir Geo. H. M. Leith- 1775
Buchanan, *Capt.* Sir Charles J. 1878
Bulkeley, Sir Richard H. Williams-, K.C.B. 1661
Bull, Sir Stephen J. 1922
Buller, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Mervyn E. Manningham- 1866
Bullough, Sir George 1916
Bunbury, Sir Charles H. N... 1681
Bunbury, Sir Mervyn Wm. Richardson- ..... i 1787
Burbidge, Sir Woodman, C.B.E. 1916
Burdett, *Capt.* Sir Francis .. 1619
Burdett, Sir Charles Coventry 1665
Burke, *Capt.* Sir Gerald Howe i 1797
Burnett, *Col.* Sir James L. G., C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... s 1626
Burnett, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Leslie Trew, O.B.E., T.D. 1913
Burney, *Com.* Sir Chas. Dennistoun, C.M.G. 1921
Burrard, Sir Harry Paul 1769
Burrell, *Maj.* Sir M. Raymond, C.B.E. 1774
Burton, Sir Charles Peter .. 1813
Butler, *Maj.* Sir R. Pierce, O.B.E. 1628
Butler, Sir Reginald 1922
Butler, Sir Wm. Waters..... 1926
Butt, Sir Alfred, M.P. 1929
Buzzard, Sir Edwd. Farquhar, K.C.V.O., M.D. 1929
Buxton, Sir T. Fowell..... 1840
Byass, *Maj.* Sir Geoffrey R. S. 1926
Cain, Sir Charles Alex. Nall- 1921
Cain, Sir Ernest 1920
Caird, Sir James 1928
Calthorpe, *Capt.* Sir Fitzroy H. Anstruther- Gough- 1929
Cameron, Sir John 1893
Campbell, *Capt.* Sir Chas. Ralph s 1628
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J. Bruce S., D.S.O. (Bar) ..... s 1804
Campbell, Sir John Hume- .. s 1665
Campbell, Sir John Alex. C. s 1668
Campbell, Sir Archibald S. L. 1808
Campbell, *Maj.* Sir Guy C.... 1815
Campbell, Sir A. T. Cockburn- 1821
Campbell, *Capt.* Sir William Andrewes Ava, M.C. 1831
Campbell, Sir Duncan J. A... 1831
Carden, Sir John Craven .... i 1787
Carden, *Maj.* Sir Fredk. H. W. 1887
Carew, Sir Henry Palk 1661
Cargill, Sir John Traill 1920
Carlile, Sir E. Hildred, C.B.E. 1917
Carlile, Sir Wm. Walter, O.B.E. 1928
Carmichael, Sir Eardley C. W. Gibson-Craig- 1702
Carnac, Rev. Sir Geo. C. Rivett- 1836
Cassel, Sir Felix, K.C. 1920
Catto, Sir Thomas S., C.B.E. .. 1921
Cautley, Sir Hy. Strother, K.C., M.P. 1924
Cave, Sir Edward Lambert Cave-Browne- 1641
Cave, Sir Charles Henry 1896
Cayley, Sir Kenelm H. E..... 1661
Cayzer, Sir August Bernard T. 1921
Cayzer, Sir Chas. William, M.P. 1904
Cayzer, *Maj.* Sir H. Robin, M.P. 1924
Chamberlain, Sir Henry H. E. 1828
Champneys, *Capt.* Sir Weldon Dairymple- 1910
Chance, Sir William 1900
Charles, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard Havelock, G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., M.D. 1928
Chaytor, Sir Edmund Hugh .. 1831
Chetwode, *Gen.* Sir Philip W., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. 1700
Chetwynd, Sir George Guy .. 1795
Cheyne, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B. 1908
Chichester, Sir Edwd. Geo. .. 1641
Child, Sir Coles John 1919
Child, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir (Smith) Hill, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O. 1868
Chitty, Sir Thos. Hy. Willes .. 1924
Cholmeley, Sir Hugh J. F. S. 1806
Christison, Sir Robt. Alexander 1871
Chubb, Sir Cecil H. E. 1919
Church, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geoffrey S., M.C. 1901
Churchman, *Col.* Sir Arthur C. 1917
Clark, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J. R. Andrew, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S. 1883
Clark, Sir George Smith 1917
Clark, *Maj.* Sir Thomas 1886
Clark, Sir Stewart Stewart- .. 1918
Clarke, *Gen.* Sir Chas. Mansfield, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. 1831
Clarke, Sir Rupert W. J. 1882
Clay, Sir George F. N. 1841
Clement, Sir A. P. Ashburnham- 1661
Clerk, Sir George James Robert s 1679
Clerke, Sir John E. Longueville 1660
Clifford, Sir Charles Lewis .. 1887
Coates, *Maj.* Sir Edward C., O.B.E. 1911
Coates, Sir William F. 1921
Coats, Sir Thomas C. Glen- .. 1894
Coats, Sir Stuart A. 1905
Cochrane, Sir Ernest C..... 1903
Cochrane, Sir Stanley 1915
Cockburn, Sir Robert ..... s 1671
Codrington, *Maj.* Sir Wm. R. 1721
Codrington, Sir Christopher... 1876
Coghill, *Capt.* Sir Marmaduke 1778
Cohen, Sir Herbert B., O.B.E... 1905
Collet, Sir Mark Edlmann .. 1888
Colleton, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Robert A.W., C.B. 1661
Colman, Sir Jeremiah 1907
Colquhoun, *Lt. Col.* Sir Iain, D.S.O. 1786
Colt, *Lt.-Com.* Sir Henry A., D.S.O., M.C. 1694
Colthurst, Sir George Oliver... 1744
Congreve, *Lt.-Com.* Sir Geoffrey Cecil, R.N. 1927
Cook, Sir Herbert Frederick 1886
Cooke, Sir Wm. H. C. W. 1661
Cooke, Sir Clement Kinloch-, K.B.E. 1926
Cooper, Sir Chas. N. P. Paston- 1821
Cooper, Sir William G. Daniel 1863
Cooper, Sir George Alex. 1905
Cooper, Sir Richard Ashmole.. 1905
Coote, Sir Ralph Algernon .. i 1621
Cope, *Col.* Sir Anthony 1611
Cope, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Thomas George, C.M.G., D.S.O. 1918
Cope, *Maj.* Sir William, T.D... 1928
Corbet, Sir Gerald Vincent .. 1808
Corbett, Sir Fras. E. G. Astley- 1821
Cornewall, Sir Geoffrey 1764
Cornwall, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwin A. 1918
Corry, Sir James P. I. M. 1885
Cory, Sir Clifford John 1907
Cory, Sir James Herbert 1919
Cotter, Sir Delaval J. A. .... i 1763
Cotterell, Sir John R. Geers.. 1805
Cotts, Sir W. D. Mitchell, K.B.E. 1921
Couper, Sir Ramsay Geo. Hy. 1841
Courthope, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Loyd, M.C., M.P. 1925
Cowan, *Adm.* Sir Walter Henry, K.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O. 1921
Craig, Sir Ernest 1927
Cralk, Sir Henry D., C.S.I. 1926
Craufurd, Sir Chas. W. F. 1781
Crisp, Sir Frank Morris 1913
Critchett, Sir Geo. Montague 1908
Croft, Sir James Herbert 1671
Croft, Sir John W. Graham ... 1818
Croft, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Page-, C.M.G., M.P. 1924
Crofton, *Maj.* Sir Morgan G., D.S.O. 1801
Crofton, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Malby, R.H., D.S.O. 1838
Crosbie, Sir William E. D. .. i 1630
Crosfield, Sir Arthur H., G.B.E. 1915
Cross, Sir William Coats 1912
Crossley, Sir Kenneth Irwin... 1909
Cuffe, Sir Otway F. L. Wheeler- i 1800
Cumming, *Maj.* Sir Alex. P. Gordon-, M.C. 1804
Cunard, Sir Gordon 1859
Cuninghame, Sir Hussey B. Fairlie- ..... s 1630
Cuninghame, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thos. A. A. Montgomery-, D.S.O. s 1672
Cunliffe, Sir Robt. Neville H. 1759
Cunyngham, Sir Colin Keith Dick- ..... s 1669
Cunyngham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Percy F., O.B.E. ..... s 1702
Currie, Sir Walter L. R. 1847
Curtis, *Capt.* Sir Roger C. M... 1794
Curtis, Sir Edgar Francis E... 1802
Cuyler, Sir George Halifax .. 1814
Dale, Sir J. Backhouse 1895
Dalrymple, Sir Hew Hamilton- s 1697
Dalrymple, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis Napier Elphinstone-, C.B.E., D.S.O. 1828
Dalrymple, Sir David Chas. H. 1887
Dalyell, Sir Jas. B. Wilkie- .. s 1685
Dancer, Sir Thomas J. ..... i 1662
Darell, *Maj.* Sir Lionel Edwd. H. M., D.S.O. 1795
Dashwood, *Capt.* Sir Geo. J. E. 1684
Dashwood, Sir John Lindsay 1707
David, Sir Percival V. D. E.... 1921
Davie, *Maj.* Sir W. Ferguson- 1847
Dawson, Sir Edward Rae 1927
Dawson, *Lt.-Com.* Sir Hugh Trevor 1920
Dawson, Sir Benjamin 1929
De Bathe, Sir Hugo Gerald .. 1801
Debenham, Sir Ernest Ridley 1931
De Bunsen, Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice W. E., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. 1919
DeCrespigny, Sir C. Champion- 1805
Deeley, Sir Harry M. Mallaby- 1922
De Hoghton, *Maj.* Sir James, C.B.E. 1611
De la Rue, Sir Evelyn Andros 1893
Denny, Rev. Sir Henry L. L. i 1782
Denny, Sir Archibald 1913
Dering, Sir Anthony, M.C. 1627
de Sausmerez, Sir Havilland Walter 1928
Des Vœux, Sir Fredk. Hy. A. i 1787
De Trafford, *Capt.* Sir Humphrey Edmund, M.C. 1841
Devitt, Sir Philip H. 1931
Devitt, Sir Thos. Gordon 1916
Dewey, Rev. Sir Stanley Daws 1917
D'Eyncourt, Sir Eustace Henry William Tennyson-, K.C.B., F.R.S. 1930
Dilke, Sir Fisher Wentworth 1862
Dillon, Sir Robert Wm. C. .. 1801
Dimsdale, Sir John Holdsworth 1902
Dixie, Sir George Douglas.... 1660
Dixon, Sir John 1916
Dixon, Sir Thomas James.... 1903
Dodsworth, Sir Matt. B. Smith-, O.B.E. 1784
Domville, Sir Compton M. 1815
Domville, Sir Gerald Guy .. 1824
Donner, Sir Edward 1907
Dorman, Sir Bedford L., O.B.E. 1923

Douglas, Sir James Stewart .. 1777
Douglas, Sir George Brisbane 1786
Douglas, Sir Kenneth 1831
Doyle, Sir Everard H. 1828
D'Oyly, Sir Hastings Hadley 1663
Drughorn, Sir John Frederick 1922
Drummond, Sir James H. Williams- 1828
Dryden, Sir Arthur 1733
Duckworth, Sir Edward Dyce 1909
Du Cros, Sir Arthur Philip .. 1916
Duke, Sir James 1849
Dunbar, Sir James G. H. R. .. s 1694
Dunbar, Sir G. A. Drummond s 1698
Dunbar, Sir Archibald E., M.C. s 1700
Dunbar, *Maj.* Sir Geo. Duff-Sutherland-, I.A. ..... s 1706
Dunbar, Sir Fredk. Geo. 1814
Dunbar, *Maj.* Sir C. Dunbar Hope- 1664
Duncan, Sir Charles E. O. 1905
Duncombe, *Maj.* Sir E. Pauncefort-, D.S.O. 1859
Duncombe, Sir George Aug. .. 1919
Dundas, Sir George W. Melville 1821
Dundas, Sir Philip 1898
Dunlop, Sir Thomas, G.B.E. .. 1916
Dunn, Sir John Henry 1917
Dunn, Sir James Hamet 1921
Dunnell, Sir Francis, K.C.B. .. 1921
Dunning, Sir Leonard 1930
Duntze, Sir George Puxley .. 1774
Dupree, *Col.* Sir William T... 1921
Durand, Sir Edward P. M. 1892
Durrant, Sir Wm. Henry E. .. 1784
Duveen, Sir Joseph 1927
Dyer, Sir John L. Swinnerton 1678
Dyke, Sir Oliver H. A. Hurt .. 1677
Earle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, D.S.O. 1869
East, *Lieut.* Sir Robt. Alan Clayton-, R.N. 1732
Ebrahim, Sir Hussein Ali Currimbhoy 1910
Echlin, Sir John Frederick .. 1 1721
Eckstein, Sir Bernard 1919
Eden, Sir Timothy Calvert .. 1672
Edgar, Sir Edward Mackay .. 1920
Edmonstone, Sir Archibald 1774
Edwards, Sir John H. P. C. .. 1866
Edwards, Sir John Clive L. .. 1921
Egerton, Sir Philip H. B. Grey- 1617
Eley, Sir Frederick 1921
Elgar, Sir Edward, O.M., K.C.V.O. 1931
Elliott, Sir Gilbert A. Boswell s 1666
Ellerman, Sir John Reeves, C.B. 1905
Elliott, Sir Ivo d'Oyly 1917
Elphinstone, *Maj.* Sir A. Logie s 1701
Elphinstone, Sir Howard G... 1816
Elton, Sir Ambrose 1717
Erskine, Sir Thos. W. H. J., D.S.O. 1821
Esmonde, Sir Thos. H. G. 1 1629
Esplen, Sir Wm. Graham 1921
Evans, Sir Wm. S. Worthington- 1916
Evans, Sir Murland de Grasse 1902
Evans, Sir Walter Harry 1920
Evans, Sir Evan Gwynne-.... 1913
Everard, Sir Nugent Henry .. 1911
Every, *Maj.* Sir Edwd. Oswald 1641
Ewart, Sir Robert Heard 1887
Ewing, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Norman Archd. Orr-, D.S.O. 1886
Fagge, Sir John Harry Lee .. 1660
Fairbairn, Sir Thomas Gordon 1869
Falkiner, Sir Terence E. P. .. 1 1778
Falle, *Maj.* Sir Bertram Godfray, M.P. 1916
Farquhar, Sir Peter Walter .. 1796
Farrington, Sir Henry A..... 1818
Fayrer, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jos., C.B.E. 1896
Feilden, Sir William Henry .. 1846
Ferguson, Sir Edwd. Johnson- 1906
Fergusson, *Gen.* Sir Charles G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. s 1703
Fergusson, Sir Thos. C. Colyer- 1866
Ffolkes, Rev. Sir Francis A. S., M.V.O. 1774
Fiennes, *Maj.* Hon. Sir Eustace 1916
Findlay, Sir John E. Ritchie. 1925
Firth, Sir Algernon Freeman 1909
Fison, Sir Francis G., M.C. 1905
Fitzgerald, Sir John J. 1903
FitzGerald, *Capt.* Sir Maurice (Knight of Kerry), M.C. 1880
FitzHerbert, Sir Hugo M. 1783
Flannery, Sir J. Fortescue .. 1904
Flavelle, Sir Joseph Wesley .. 1917
Fletcher, Sir Lancelot Aubrey- 1782
Floyd, Sir Henry R. K. 1816
Forbes (*see* Note, p. 136). ..... s 1626
Forbes. Sir John Stewart 1823
Ford, Sir Francis C. R. 1793
Ford. Sir Patrick J., M.P. 1929
Forwood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Dudley Baines, C.M.G. 1895
Foster, Sir Augustus Vere .. 1831
Foster, *Col.* Sir Wm. Yorke, C.B.E. 1838
Foster, Sir Thomas S. 1930
Foulis, Sir Charles Jas. Liston- s 1634
Fowke, Sir Fredk. F. Conant .. 1814
Fowler, Rev. Sir Montague .. 1890
Fox, Sir Gifford Wheaton 1924
Frank, Sir Howard George, G.B.E., K.C.B. 1920
Frankland, Sir Frodk. W. F. G. 1660
Fraser, *Maj.* Sir Keith A. 1806
Fraser, Sir John Malcolm, G.B.E. 1921
Freake, Sir Frederick C. M... 1882
Frederick, *Capt.* Sir Charles E. St. J., O.B.E. 1723
Freeling, Sir Charles Edward Luard 1828
Frere, *Maj.* Sir Bartle, D.S.O... 1876
Fry, Sir John Pease 1894
Fry, Sir Geoffrey Storrs, C.B., C.V.O. 1929
Fuller, Sir Gerard Fleetwood 1910
Furness, Sir Christopher 1913
Gallwey, *Maj.* Sir John Payne- 1812
Gamble, Sir David 1897
Ganzoni, *Capt.* Sir F. John C., M.P. 1929
Garthwaite, Sir William 1919
Geary, Sir William N. M. 1782
Gethin, *Col.* Sir Richard W. St. L., C.M.G., D.S.O. 1 1665
Gibbes, Sir Philip A. Osborne- 1774
Gibbons, Sir Alex. Doran 1752
Gibson, Sir Herbert 1926
Gibson, Sir Herbert, K.B.E. .. 1931
Gilbey, Sir H. Walter 1893
Gilmour, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir John, D.S.O., M.P. 1897
Gilmour, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Robert Gordon Gordon-, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O. 1926
Gladstone, Sir John Evelyn ... 1846
Glover, Sir Ernest William .. 1920
Glyn, Sir Arthur Robert 1759
Glyn, *Capt.* Sir Richard F., D.S.O. 1800
Godfrey, Sir John Ernest 1 1785
Goff, Sir Ernest Wm. Davis-.. 1905
Goldney, Sir Fredk. Hastings 1880
Gooch, Sir Robert Douglas .. 1866
Gooch, Sir Thos. Vere S. 1746
Goodhart, Sir Ernest Frede... 1911
Goodson, Sir Alfred Lassam .. 1922
Goold (*see* Note, p. 136) 1801
Gordon, Sir Home S. C. M. .. s 1631
Gordon, Sir Robert Chas. .... s 1706
Gordon, Sir Henry Wm. Duff- 1813
Gordon, Sir Lionel E. Smith- 1838
Gore, Sir Ralph St. George C. 1 1622
Goring, Sir Forster Gurney .. 1627
Goschen, Sir Edward Henry.. 1916
Goschen, Sir Harry Wm. H.N., K.B.E. 1927
Goulding, Sir William L. A.... 1904
Graaff, Sir de Villiers 1911
Grace, Sir Valentine R. 1795
Græme, Sir Egerton Hood Murray Hamond- 1783
Graham, Sir Montrose Stuart 1629
Graham, *Maj.* Sir Reginald, D.S.O. 1662
Graham, Sir Richard Jas. 1783
Graham, Sir John Frdk. Noble 1906
Grant, Sir Ludovic James .... s 1688
Grant, Sir Arthur L. ..... s 1705
Grant, Sir George Macpherson- 1838
Grant, Sir Alexander 1924
Grant, Sir James Augustus.. 1926
Gray, Sir William 1917
Grayson, Sir Henry Mulleneux, K.B.E. 1922
Green, Sir Edward Lycett 1886
Green, *Maj.* Sir Francis Haydn 1901
Greene, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Raymond, D.S.O. 1900
Greenwell, *Maj.* Sir Bernard E. 1906
Gregory, Sir Richard Arman 1931
Gresley, Sir Robert. 1611
Grey, Sir John Foley 1711
Grierson, *Maj.* Sir Robert G. W. ..... s 1685
Griffith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard J. Waldie-, T.D. 1858
Griffith, Sir Ellis A. Ellis- .. 1918
Griffiths, Sir Peter Norton-.. 1922
Grove, Sir Walter John 1874
Guinness, Sir Algrn. A. St. L.L. 1867
Guise, Sir Anselm William E. 1783
Gull, Sir Richard Cameron .. 1872
Gunning, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Charles Vere, C.B., C.M.G. 1778
Gunter, Sir Ronald Vernon .. 1901
Hadfield, Sir Rbt. Abbott, F.R.S. 1917
Haggerston, Sir Hugh C. de M. 1643
Hall, *Maj.* Sir Douglas B., D.S.O. 1919
Hall, Sir Martin J., O.B.E. .. s 1687
Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Fredk., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.P. 1923
Halsey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter J., O.B.E. 1920
Hambling, Sir Herbert 1924
Hamilton, *Maj.* Sir Robt. C. .. s 1646
Hamilton, Sir Wm. Stirling-. s 1673
Hamilton, Sir Chas. Edward Archibald Watkins .. 1776 and 1819
Hammick, Sir George Fredk. 1834
Hampson, Sir George F. 1642
Hanham, Sir John Ludlow .. 1667
Hanmer, Sir G. Wyndham.. 1774
Hansen, Sir Sven Wohlford.. 1921
Hanson, Sir Charles E. B.... 1918
Hanson, *Capt.* Sir Grld. Stanhope 1887
Hardinge, Sir Charles Edmund 1801
Hardy, Sir Reginald 1876
Hare, Sir George R. Leigh.... 1818
Hare, Sir Thomas Leigh, M.V.O. 1905
Harington, Sir Richard D. 1621
Harmsworth, Sir Hildebrand Alfred B. 1922
Harmsworth, Sir Leicester .. 1918
Harrison, Sir Heath 1917
Harrison, Sir John 1922
Hart, Sir Bruce 1893
Hartopp, Sir Fredk. Cradock . 1796
Hartwell, Sir Brodrick C. D. A. 1805
Harty, Sir Lionel Lockington 1831
Harvey, Sir Charles R. L. E... 1868
Hawkins, Sir John S. Cæsar.. 1778
Hawley, Sir David Henry 1795
Haworth, Sir Arthur A. 1911
Hay, Sir Duncan Edwyn .... s 1635
Hay, Sir Arthur Thomas Erroll s 1663
Hay, Sir William Henry .... s 1703
Hay, Sir Charles John Dalrymple-, C.V.O. 1798
Hazlerigg, Sir Arthur Grey .. 1622
Head, Sir Fras. D. Somerville 1838
Healey, Sir Gerald E. C. Chadwyck-, C.B.E. 1919
Heath, Sir James 1904
Heathcote, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Gilbert R. 1733

Heaton, Sir John Henniker .. 1912
Hennessy, *Maj.* Sir George R. J., O.B.E., M.P. 1927
Henniker, *Maj.* Sir Robert J. A., M.C. 1813
Henry, Sir James H. 1922
Hepburn, Sir John K. T. Buchan- 1815
Herschel, Rev. Sir John C. W. 1838
Hesketh, Sir Thomas Fermor- 1761
Hewett, Sir Harald G. 1813
Hewitt, Sir Joseph 1921
Heygate, Sir Frederick G. 1831
Heywood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Graham Fercival, D.S.O. 1838
Hicking, Sir William Norton 1917
Hickman, *Maj.* Sir Alfred Edward 1903
Hill, Sir A. Norman 1919
Hill, Sir Geo. Rowley..... I 1779
Hill, Sir James 1927
Hirst, Sir Hugo 1925
Hoare, Sir Sydney J. O'B. .... I 1784
Hoare, Sir Henry H. A. 1786
Hoare, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel J. G., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P. 1899
Hobart. *Lt.-Col.* Sir Claud Vere Cavendish, D.S.O.,O.B.E. 1914
Hobhouse, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Edward Henry 1812
Hodge, Sir Rowland F. W. 1921
Hodson, *Maj.* Sir Edmond Adair, D.S.O. ..... I 1789
Hogg, Sir Anth. Hy. Lindsay- 1905
Holcroft, Sir Geo. Harry 1921
Holden, Sir Harry Cassie 1909
Holden, Sir George 1919
Holder, Sir Henry Charles.... 1898
Holderness, Sir Ernest William Elmslie 1920
Holland, Sir R. Sothern 1917
Hollins, Sir Arthur Meyrick .. 1907
Holt, Sir Edward 1916
Home, Sir John ..... S 1671
Honywood, Sir Courtenay John 1660
Hood, Sir Harold Joseph 1922
Hope, Sir Archibald Philip .. S 1628
Hopkins, Sir John Wells W... 1920
Horder, Sir Thos. Jeeves, M.D. 1923
Horlick, Sir Ernest Burford 1914
Hornby, Sir Henry R. 1899
Horne, Sir Wm. Edgar 1920
Horsfall, Sir John Donald .. 1909
Hort, Sir Arthur Fenton 1767
Hoskyns, Sir Clement E., M.C. 1676
Houldsworth, Sir Henry H. .. 1887
Hoyle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Emmanuel, O.B.E. 1922
Hughes, Sir A. Collingwood .. 1773
Hulse, Sir Hamilton John .. 1739
Hulton, Sir Wm. Rothwell .. 1905
Hunter, Sir Wm. B. Hughes- 1906
Hutchison, Sir Eric A. O. .. 1923
Hyde, Sir Charles, O.B.E. 1922
Ingilby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William H. 1866
Ingram, Sir Herbert 1893
Innes, Sir James Bourchier .. S 1628
Isham, *Capt.* Sir Vere 1627
Isherwood, Sir Joseph William 1921
Jackson, Sir Robt. Montresor 1815
Jackson, Sir Hy. M. Mather-, C.B.E. 1869
Jackson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Dare, D.S.O., M.V.O. 1902
Jackson, *Capt.* Sir Hugh N. .. 1913
Jaffray, Sir William Edmund 1892
Jaffrey, Sir Thomas..... 1931
James, Sir John Kingston F. 1823
Jardine, Sir Alexander ..... S 1672
Jardine, Sir Ernest 1919
Jardine, Sir John W. Buchanan- 1885
Jardine, *Maj.* Sir Colin Arthur, D.S.O., M.C. 1916
Jarvis, Sir (Joseph) John 1922
Jehangir, Sir Jehangir Cowasji 1908
Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee 1857
Jenkinson, Sir Anthony B. .. 1661
Jenner, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter K. W., D.S.O. 1868
Jerningham, Sir Stafford Henry Wm. 1621
Jervis, *Col.* Sir John Henry Jervis-White- ..... I 1797
Jervoise, Sir Dudley A. L. Clarke- 1813
Jessel, Sir George, M.C. 1883
Johnson, Sir E. Gordon..... 1755
Johnson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Hy. A. W., C.B. 1818
Johnston, Sir Thomas Alexr. S 1626
Johnston, Sir Charles..... 1916
Johnstone, Sir Geo. Fredc. T. T. S 1700
Jones, Sir Lawrence J. 1831
Jones, Sir Evan Davies 1917
Jones, Sir Frederick John .. 1919
Jones, Sir John Prichard 1910
Jones, Sir Robert, K.B.E., C.B. 1926
Jones, *Capt.* Sir Pryce Victor Pryce- 1918
Kaye, Sir Henry Gordon 1923
Kaye, Sir Kenelm A. Lister- 1812
Keane, *Maj.* Sir John, D.S.O... 1801
Kekewich, Sir Trehawke H. 1921
Kellett, Sir Henry de Castres. 1801
Kemp, *Col.* Sir Kenneth H., C.B.E. 1642
Kennard, Sir Coleridge A. F.. 1891
Kennaway, *Capt.* Sir John .. 1791
Kennedy, Sir John R. B. 1836
Key, Sir Kingsmill James.... 1831
Keyes, *Adm. of the Fleet.* Sir Roger J. B., G.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O. 1919
Kimber, Sir Henry Dixon 1904
Kinahan, Sir Edward H. Hudson- 1887
King, *Capt.* Sir Geo. Hy. J. Duckworth- 1792
King, Sir George Adolphus .. 1815
King, Sir John Westall..... 1888
Kinloch, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir David A., C.B., M.V.O. ..... S 1686
Kinloch, Sir George, O.B.E. 1873
Kirkpatrick, Sir Chas. S. .... S 1685
Kleinwort, Sir Alex. Drake .. 1909
Knightley, Sir Chas. Valentine 1798
Knill, Sir John 1893
Knott, Sir James 1917
Knowles, Sir Francis Howe S. 1765
Lacon, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George H. U., D.S.O. 1818
Lacy, Sir Pierce 1921
Lake, *Com.* Sir Atwell H., O.B.E., R.N. 1711
Lakin, Sir Richard 1909
Lamb, Sir Charles Archibald 1795
Lambart, Sir Oliver F. 1911
Lamont, Sir Norman 1910
Lampson, Sir Curtis G. 1866
Lane, Sir W. Arbuthnot, C.B. 1913
Langham, Sir H. Charles A... 1660
Langman, *Maj.* Sir Archibald L., C.M.G. 1806
Langrishe, Sir Hercules Robt. I 1777
Larcom, *Maj.* Sir Thomas Perceval, D.S.O. 1889
Latham, Sir Herbert Paul .. 1919
Latta, Sir John 1920
Lauder, Sir George Wm. D. Dick- ..... S 1690
Laurie, Sir Wilfrid E. 1834
Lawrence, Sir Alexander W... 1858
Lawrence, Sir Wm. M. Trevor 1867
Lawrence, *Col.* Sir W. Roper, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., C.B. 1906
Lawson, Sir Wilfrid 1831
Lawson, Sir Henry Joseph .. 1841
Lawson, *Capt.* Sir Digby 1900
Lawson, Sir Peter Grant 1905
Lea, Sir Sydney 1892
Lechmere, Sir Edmund A. .. 1818
Leeds, *Flying-Offr.* Sir Reginald A. St. J., R.A.F. 1812
Lees, Sir Arthur Hy. James .. 1804
Lees, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Victor E., M.C. 1897
Leese, Sir Wm. Hargreaves .. 1903
Le Fleming, Sir William H... 1705
Legard, Sir Digby A. H. 1660
Leicester, Sir Peter F. F. .... I 1671
Leigh, Sir John, M.P. 1918
Leighton, Sir Richard T. 1693
Leith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alex., M.C. 1919
Leith, Sir Robert Ian A. Forbes- 1923
Le Marchant, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Edward Thomas, C.B.E. 1841
Lennard, Sir Richard F. Barrett- 1801
Lennard, Sir Stephen A. H. F. 1820
Leon, Sir George Edward .. 1911
Leslie, *Wing.-Com.* Sir Norman R. A. D., C.M.G., C.B.E. ..... S 1625
Leslie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John 1898
Lethbridge, *Capt.* Sir Wroth 1804
Lever, Sir Tresham J. P. 1911
Lever, Sir S. Hardman, K.C.B. 1920
Levinge, Sir Richard V. H. .. I 1704
Levy, Sir Maurice 1913
Lewis, Sir Frederick Wm.... 1918
Lewis, Sir George James E... 1902
Lewis, Sir Duncan Orr-..... 1920
Lewthwaite, Sir William 1927
Ley, Sir Henry Gordon 1905
Leyland, Sir A. E. H. Naylor- 1895
Lighton, Sir Christopher R. .. I 1791
Lithgow, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jas., M.C. 1925
Llewelyn, Sir Charles L. Dillwyn-Venables-..... 1890
Llewellyn, Sir David Richard 1922
Lloyd, Sir Marteine Owen M. 1863
Lockhart, Sir Graeme Duncan Power Sinclair-..... S 1636
Locock, Sir Charles Bird 1857
Loder, Sir Giles Rolls 1887
Longman, Sir Hubert Harry .. 1909
Lopes, Sir Hy. Yarde Buller., Loraine, Sir Percy Lyham, K.C.M.G. 1664
Louis, Sir Charles 1806
Low, Sir Walter John Morrison- 1908
Lowe, Sir Francis Gordon... 1918
Lowther, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Chas. B., D.S.O. 1824
Lucas, Sir Edward Lingard .. 1827
Lucy, *Maj.* Sir H. W. Cameron-Ramsay-Fairfax-..... 1836
Lushington, *Maj.* Sir Arthur P. D. 1791
Lyle, Sir Alex. Park 1929
Macalister, Sir Donald, K.C.B., M.D. 1924
McAlpine, Sir Robert 1918
Macara, Sir Charles D. 1911
Macartney, Sir William Isaac I 1799
McConnell, Sir Joseph, M.P. 1906
Macdonald, Sir A. W. M. Bosville S 1625
McFarland, Sir Basil A. T. .. 1914
MacGregor, *Commod.* Sir Malcolm, C.B., C.M.G., R.N. 1795
Macgregor, Sir Cyril P. MacC. 1828
McGrigor (*see* Note, p. 136) .. 1831
Mackenzie, Sir Arthur G. R... S 1673
Mackenzie, Sir Hector D., M.C. S 1703
Mackenzie, Sir L. Roderick K. S 1703
Mackenzie, Sir Robert H. Muir 1805
Mackenzie, *Col.* Sir Victor Audley Falconer, D.S.O., M.V.O. 1890
McLeod, Sir Charles Campbell 1925
Mackworth, *Capt.* Sir Humphrey 1776
Maclean, *Col.* Sir Fitz R. D., K.C.B. S 1631
Macleod, Sir John M. 1924
Maclure, *Col.* Sir John E. S... 1898
McMahon, *Maj.* Sir Horace W., D.S.O. 1817
Macnaghten, Sir Fras. Alexr. 1836
Macready, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir C. F. Nevil, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (*m*), C.B. (*c*) 1923
MacRobert, Sir Alasdair 1922

Madden, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir Chas. E., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. 1919
Madge, Sir Frank William.... 1919
Madhowlal, Sir Chinubhai .. 1923
Magnay, *Capt.* Sir Christopher B. Wm., M.C. 1844
Magnus, Sir Philip 1917
Mahon, Sir George E. J. 1819
Mainwaring, Sir Harry S. 1804
Maitland, Sir John Nisbet .. 1818
Maitland, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H. D. Ramsay-Steel-, M.P... 1917
Makgill, Sir John D. A. A. .. s 1627
Makins, Sir Paul A. 1903
Malcolm, Sir Michael A. J. .. s 1663
Malet, Sir Edward Wm. St. Lo 1791
Mander, Sir Charles Arthur.. 1911
Mann, Sir Edward 1905
Mansel, Sir Courtenay Cecil.. 1622
Mappin, Sir Charles T. H. .. 1886
Markham, Sir Charles 1911
Marling, *Col.* Sir Percival S., V.C., C.B. 1882
Marr, Sir James, C.B.E. 1919
Marriott, Sir Wm. J. Smith-.. 1774
Marsden, Sir John Denton .. 1924
Mason, Sir Wm. Jas. Peake .. 1918
Matheson, Sir Roderick M.C.. 1882
Mathias, Sir Richard 1917
Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Herb. E. s 1681
Maxwell, Sir John M. Stirling-, K.T. ..... s 1682
Ditto ..... G.B. 1707
Maxwell, Sir Patrick I. Heron- s 1683
May, Sir George E., K.B.E.... 1931
Medlycott, Sir Hubert M..... 1808
Mellor, Sir John S. Paget.... 1924
Menteth, Sir William Fredk. Stuart- 1838
Metcalfe, Sir T. John M. 1802
Meyer, Sir Frank Cecil, M.P. 1910
Meyrick, *Maj.* Sir George Llewellyn Tapps Gervis 1791
Meyrick, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. Charlton, C.B., C.M.G. 1880
Middlebrook, Sir William.... 1930
Middlemore, Sir William H... 1919
Middleton, Sir Arthur E. 1662
Milbank, *Capt.* Sir F.R. Powlett 1882
Milbanke, Sir John C. Peniston 1661
Milburn, Sir Leonard John .. 1905
Mildmay, *Capt.* Sir Anthony St. John-, M.C. 1772
Miles, *Capt.* Sir Chas. W., O.B.E. 1859
Millais, Sir Geoffrey Wm..... 1885
Miller, *Capt.* Sir C. J. Hubert 1705
Miller, Sir Wm. Frederic 1788
Mills, Sir Frederick 1921
Milman, Sir Francis 1800
Milne, *Admiral* Sir Archibald Berkeley, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. 1876
Milner, Sir William F. V. M... 1717
Mitchelson, Sir Archibald 1920
Moir, Sir Ernest William 1916
Molony, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Francis 1925
Molyneux, Sir Ernest 1730
Moncreiffe, *Com.* Sir John R.G., R.N. ..... s 1685
Monson, Sir Maxwell W. E. J. 1905
Montefiore, Sir Fras. Abraham 1886
Montgomery, Sir Henry J. Purves-Russell- 1801
Montgomery, Sir Alexander Cecil 1808
Moon, Sir Arthur Wilfred G. 1855
Moon, Sir Cecil Ernest 1887
Moore, Sir Alan Hilary 1919
Moore, Sir Edward Stanton.. 1923
Mordaunt, Sir Osbert L'E. .. 1611
Morgan, *Maj.* Sir David Hughes 1925
Morris, *Capt.* Sir Tankerville R. A., M.C. 1806
Morris, Sir Wm. Richard 1929
Mosley, Sir Oswald Ernald 1781
Moss, Sir John E. Edwards-.. 1868
Mostyn, *Capt.* Sir Pyers George J., M.C. 1670
Mott, Sir Basil, C.B. 1930
Mount, Sir Wm. Malcolm 1921
Mountain, Sir Edw. Mortimer Mowbray, Sir George Robert.. 1880
Muir, Sir Alexander Kay 1892
Munro, *Col.* Sir Hector ..... s 1634
Munro, Sir Thomas Torquil A. 1825
Muntz, Sir Gerard P. G. 1902
Murphy, Sir George Francis.. 1912
Murray, Sir John ..... s 1628
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Robert, D.S.O. ..... s 1630
Murray, Sir William Keith .. s 1673
Musgrave, Sir Nigel C. 1611
Musgrave (*see* Note, p. 136) .. 1 1782
Muspratt, Sir Max..... 1922
Nairn, Sir Michael..... 1904
Nairne, Sir John Gordon 1917
Napier, *Capt.* Sir Alex. Lennox s 1627
Napier, Sir Joseph W. Lennox 1867
Neal, Sir William Phené 1931
Neave, Sir Thomas L. H. 1795
Needl, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Audley D., C.B., M.V.O. 1859
Nelson, Sir James Hope 1912
Nepean, Sir Chas. E. M. Y. .. 1802
Neumann, Sir Cecil G. J..... 1912
Neville, Sir Reginald J. N. .. 1927
Newman, Sir Robt. H. S. D. L., M.P. 1836
Newnes, Sir Frank Hillyard.. 1895
Newson, Sir Percy Wilson.... 1921
Newton, Sir Harry K., O.B.E. 1900
Newton, Sir Louis Arthur .. 1924
Nicholson, Sir Chas. Archd. .. 1859
Nicholson, Sir John N..... 1912
Nicolson, Sir Arthur J. F. W. s 1629
Nightingale, Sir Ed. Manners 1628
Nixon, *Maj.* Sir Christopher W., D.S.O. 1906
Noble, Sir George John Wm. 1902
Noble, Sir John Henry Brunel 1923
Norman, Rt. Hon Sir Henry.. 1915
Nugent, Sir Hugh Charles .. 1 1795
Nugent, *Capt.* Sir George G. B. 1806
Nugent, Sir Walter R. 1831
Nussey, Sir Thomas Willans.. 1909
Nuttall, Sir Edmund Keith.. 1922
Nutting, *Capt.* Sir Harold S... 1903
Oakeley, Sir Chas. John 1790
O'Brien, *Maj.* Sir Timothy C. 1849
Ochterlony, Sir David F. 1823
O'Connell, Sir Maurice J. A., M.C. 1869
Ogilvy, Sir Herbert K. ..... s 1626
Ogle, *Col.* Sir Edmund A..... 1816
Ohlson, Sir Erik Olof 1920
O'Loghlen, Sir Michael 1838
O'Neill, Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh.. 1929
Onslow, Sir Richard W. 1797
Oppenheimer, Sir Michael.... 1921
Orde, Sir Arthur J. Campbell- 1790
Osborn, Sir Alg. Kerr Butler 1662
Osborne, Sir Francis 1 1629
Outram, *Maj.* Sir Francis D., O.B.E. 1858
Owen, Sir John Arthur..... 1813
Owen, Sir Hugo Cunliffe- 1920
Paget, Sir John Rahere, K.C.. 1871
Paget, Sir Richard Arthur S. 1886
Paget, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Cecil W., C.M.G., D.S.O. 1897
Palmer, *Maj.* Sir Geoffrey F.N. 1660
Palmer, Sir Fredk. Archdale 1791
Palmer, Sir Alfred Molyneux 1886
Palmer, Sir Samuel Ernest .. 1916
Parker, Sir Wm. S. Hyde.... 1681
Parker, Sir Wm. Lorenzo, O.B.E. 1844
Parker, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Gilbert 1915
Parsons, *Col.* Sir Herbert J. F. 1918
Pasley, *Maj.* Sir T. E. Sabine 1794
Paul, Sir Robert Joshua 1 1794
Paul, Sir Aubrey E. H. Dean. 1821
Pearson, Sir Neville Arthur.. 1916
Pease, Sir Edward 1882
Pease, *Capt.* Sir Richard Arthur 1920
Pechell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Augustus A. Brooke-, R.A.M.C. 1797
Peek, Sir Francis H. G..... 1874
Peel, Sir Robert 1800
Peirse, *Maj.* Sir Hy. B. De la Poer Beresford-, D.S.O. 1814
Pelly, Sir Harold 1840
Pennefather, Sir John de Fonblanque 1924
Perceval (*see* Note, p. 136).... 1631
Perks, Sir Robert William .. 1908
Petit, Hon. Sir Dinshaw M... 1890
Peto, Sir Basil Edward, M.P... 1927
Peto, Sir Henry 1855
Petrie, Sir Charles Alexander 1918
Peyton, Sir Alg. Thomas 1776
Philipps, Sir Henry E. E..... 1887
Philipps, Sir Laurence R..... 1919
Phillips, Sir Lionel L. Faudel- 1897
Phillips, Sir Lionel 1912
Piers, Sir Charles Pigott 1 1661
Pigot, Sir George 1764
Pigott, Sir Berkeley 1808
Pilditch, Sir Philip Edwd., M.P. 1929
Pile, *Col.* Sir Frederick A., D.S.O., M.C. 1900
Pilkington, *Col.* Sir Thomas Edwd. Milborne-Swinnerton- s 1635
Poë, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Hutcheson, C.B. 1912
Pole, Sir John G. Carew- 1628
Pole, Sir Cecil P. Van-Notten- 1791
Pollen, Sir John L. Hungerford 1795
Pollock, Bt., Hon. Sir Fredk., K.C. 1866
Pollock, Sir M. F. Montagu-.. 1872
Poore, Sir Edward 1795
Portal, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wyndham R., D.S.O., M.V.O. 1901
Porter, Sir Wm. Henry 1889
Porter, Sir John S. Horsbrugh- 1902
Pound, Sir John Lulham 1905
Powell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Douglas, C.B.E. 1897
Power (*see* Note, p. 136) 1836
Power, Sir John Cecil, M.P. .. 1924
Poynter, Sir Hugh Edward .. 1902
Prescott, *Capt.* Sir Geo. L.I.B. 1794
Preston, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Hulton, D.S.O., M.C. 1815
Prevost, Sir Charles T. K..... 1805
Price, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Fredk. Rugge- 1804
Price, Sir Fras. C. Rose..... 1815
Price, Sir Robert Hy. Green-. 1874
Primrose, Sir William Louis . 1903
Pringle, Sir Norman H..... s 1683
Pryke, Sir William Robert .. 1926
Pryse, Sir Lewes T. Loveden.. 1866
Quilter, Sir Eley Cuthbert.... 1897
Radcliffe, Sir Joseph Edward 1813
Raeburn, Sir Wm. Hannay .. 1923
Ralli, Sir Eustratio L., M.C... 1912
Ramsay, *Maj.* Sir James Douglas, M.V.O., T.D. ..... s 1666
Ramsay, Sir Alexander B. .. 1806
Ramsden, Sir John F. 1689
Rankin, Sir Hubert C. R..... 1898
Rasch, *Col.* Sir F. Carne 1903
Rashleigh, Sir Colman B. W. 1832
Rawlinson, *Col.* Sir Alfred, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. 1891
Reade, Sir George 1661
Readhead, Sir James Halder.. 1922
Reckitt, Sir Philip B., O.B.E.... 1894
Redwood, Sir Thomas Boverton 1911
Rees, Sir Richard L. E. M. .. 1919
Reid, Sir Hugh, C.B.E. 1922
Reid, Sir Edward James 1897
Renals, Sir Herbert 1895
Renshaw, Sir C. Stephen Bine 1903
Renwick, Sir John Robert .. 1921
Renwick, Sir Harry B., K.B.E. 1927
Reynolds, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jas. P., D.S.O., T.D., M.P. 1923
Rhodes, Sir John Phillips.... 1919
Rich, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Almeric, E.F. 1791

Richardson, Sir Ian R. H. Stewart- ..... s 1630
Richardson, Sir Lewis, C.B.E. 1924
Richardson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Philip Wigham, O.B.E., V.D., M.P. .. 1920
Richmond, Sir Fredk. Henry 1929
Ricketts, Sir Claude A. F..... 1828
Riddell, Sir Walter R. Buchanan s 1628
Rigby, *Col.* Sir Hugh M., K.C.V.O., M.S., F.R.C.S. 1929
Ripley, *Capt.* Sir Henry W. A. 1880
Ripley, Sir Frederic Hugh .. 1897
Ritchie, Sir James Wm., M.B.E. 1903
[new patent 1918]
Roberts, Sir Samuel, M.P. 1919
Roberts, Sir T. L. Howland.. 1809
Roberts, Sir George..... 1931
Roberts, Sir James..... 1909
Robertson, *Field-Marshal* Sir William R., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. 1919
Robinson, Sir Douglas Innes 1823
Robinson, *Maj.* Sir Fredk. V. L., M.C. 1660
Robinson, Sir John B. 1854
Robinson (*see* Note, p. 136) .. 1908
Robinson, Sir Christopher Hy. 1920
Roll, Sir Frederick James.... 1921
Roche, Sir Standish O'Grady 1838
Rolleston, Sir Humphry D., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D. 1924
Rolls, *Capt.* Sir John C. E. Shelley- 1806
Ropner, Sir John Henry 1904
Rose, Sir Francis Cyril 1872
Rose, Sir Philip Humphrey V. 1874
Rose, Sir Charles Henry 1909
Ross, Sir Charles H. A. F. L... s 1672
Ross, Rt. Hon. Sir John 1919
Rothband, Sir Henry Lesser 1923
Rowley, *Maj.* Sir Charles S... 1786
Rowley, *Capt.* Sir George Wm. 1836
Royce, Sir Fredk. Hy., O.B.E. 1930
Royden, Sir Thomas, C.H. 1905
Rumbold, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace G. M., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. 1779
Runciman, Sir Walter 1906
Russell, Sir George A. C. 1812
Russell, *Capt.* Sir Alec C., M.C. 1916
Rutherford, *Col.* Sir John 1916
Rutherford, Sir Hugo 1923
Ryan, Sir G. Hemmington .. 1919
Rycroft, *Maj.* Sir Nelson E. O. 1784
St. Aubyn, *Capt.* Sir Hugh Molesworth- 1689
St. George, Sir John 1766
Salt, *Lt.-Com.* Sir John W. Titus 1869
Salt, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thos. Anderdon, D.S.O. 1899
Samman, Sir Henry, M.C. 1921
Samuel, Sir Edward Levien .. 1898
Samuelson, Sir Henry B. 1884
Sandeman, Sir Alexander N. Stewart-, M.P. 1929
Sanderson, Sir Frank Bernard 1920
Sassoon, *Maj.* Rt. Hon. Sir Philip A. G. D., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P. 1890
Sassoon, Sir Ellice Victor .. 1909
Savory, Sir Wm. Borradaile .. 1890
Sawle, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Chas. J. Graves-, M.V.O. 1836
Scarisbrick, Sir Tom T. Leyland 1909
Schuster, Sir Felix 1906
Scott, Sir Douglas Edwd. 1806
Scott, Sir Douglas W. 1916
Scott, Sir Fras. M. Sibtald .. 1806
Scott, Sir Samuel Edward 1821
Scott, Sir Walter..... 1907
Scott, Sir Samuel Haslam .. 1909
Seale, Sir John Carteret 1838
Sebright, Sir Guy Thomas S... 1626
Seely, Sir Hugh Michael 1896
Seton, *Col.* Sir Bruce G., C.B. s 1663
Seton, Sir John Hastings .... s 1683
Seymour, Sir Michael Culme- 1809
Seymour, Sir Albert V. F..... 1869
Shakerley, *Col.* Sir Walter Geoffrey, C.B.E., T.D..... 1838
Sharp, Sir Milton 1920
Sharp, Sir Herbert Edward .. 1922
Shaw, *Lt.-Com.* Sir John J. K., R.N. 1665
Shaw, *Maj.* Sir Robert de Vere, M.C. 1821
Shaw, Sir Charles Edward 1908
Sheffield, Sir Berkeley 1756
Shelley, *Maj.* Sir John F. 1611
Shiffner, Sir Henry Burrows .. 1818
Shuckburgh, Sir G. F. Stewkley 1660
Simeon, Sir John Walter B... 1815
Sinclair, Sir Ronald N. J. C. U. s 1704
Sinclair, *Maj.* Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald H. Macdonald, P.C., C.M.G., M.P. 1786
Sitwell, Sir George R. 1808
Skinner, Sir Thomas Hewitt 1912
Skipwith, Sir Grey H. d'E. .. 1622
Slade, Sir Alfred Fothringham 1831
Sleight, Sir Ernest, O.B.E., T.D. 1920
Smiley, Sir Hugh Houston .. 1903
Smith, Sir William R. D J. Cusack- 1799
Smith, Sir C. Michael V. Duff-Assheton- 1911
Smith, Sir Drummond C..... 1804
Smith, Sir Wm. Sydney W... 1809
Smith, Sir T. Rudolph H., C.B.E., M.B. 1897
Smith, Sir Prince 1911
Smith, Sir John G. L. Vassar- 1917
Smith, Sir Herbert..... 1920
Smith, Sir William Reardon 1920
Smyth, Bowyer-, Sir Philip Weyland 1661
Smythe, Sir E. Walter J. P. H. 1661
Soame, Sir Charles B. Buckworth-Herne- 1698
Somerville (*see* Note p. 136) .. 1748
Spearman, Sir Alex. Young.. 1840
Speelman, Jonkheer Sir Cornelis Jacob 1686
Speyer, Sir Edgar 1906
Spicer, Rt. Hon. Sir Albert .. 1908
Stafford, Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Joseph, C.B., F.R.C.S. 1914
Stainer, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Lovelace 1809
Stanford, Sir Charles Thomas- 1929
Stanier, *Capt.* Sir Alex. Beville, M.C. 1917
Staples, Sir John M. 1628
Stapleton, Sir Miles Talbot .. 1679
Stephen, Sir Herbert..... 1891
Stern, Sir Edward David 1922
Stevenson, Sir Daniel M. 1914
Stewart, Sir Harry J. U. 1623
Stewart, Sir H. Shaw-, C.B. .. s 1667
Stewart, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Hugh H. 1803
Stewart, Sir Douglas Law 1881
Stewart, *Capt.* Sir Edward Orde MacTaggart- 1892
Stewart (*see* Note p. 136)..... 1920
Stewart, Sir Alexander..... 1920
Stirling, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George M. H., C.B.E., D.S.O. ..... s 1666
Stirling, Sir (Walter) George 1800
Stockenström, Sir Andries .. 1840
Stonhouse, Sir Ernest Hay .. 1628
Stott, Sir Philip Sidney 1920
Stow, Sir Elliot Philipson- .. 1907
Stracey, *Maj.* Sir Edward P... 1818
Strickland, Sir Walter W. .. 1641
Stronge, Sir Walter L. 1803
Stuart, Sir Simeon H. L..... 1660
Stucley, Sir Hugh N. G. 1859
Studd, Sir J. E. Kynaston, O.B.E. 1929
Sturdee, *Capt.* Sir Lionel A. Doveton, R.N. 1916
Style, Sir William Fredk. 1627
Sullivan, Rev. Sir Frederick.. 1804
Sullivan, Sir William..... 1881
Sutherland, Sir A. Munro, K.B.E. 1921
Suttie, Sir George Grant- .... s 1702
Sutton, Sir Arthur Edwin.... 1772
Sutton, Sir George Augustus.. 1919
Sutton, Sir George..... 1922
Sutton, Sir J. Bland-, F.R.C.S 1925
Swann, Sir Charles Duncan .. 1906
Swinburne, Sir Hubert 1660
Sykes, Sir Arthur..... 1781
Sykes, Sir Mark Tatton Richd. 1783
Sykes, *Col.* Sir Alan John 1917
Sykes, Sir Charles, K.B.E. 1921
Synge, Sir Robert M..... 1801
Tancred, *Maj.* Sir T. S. Lawson- 1662
Tangye, Sir H. Lincoln..... 1912
Tate, Sir Ernest William 1898
Taylor, Sir E. Stuart O.B.E., M.D. 1917
Taylor, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jas. Worsley- 1917
Temple, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard D., D.S.O. 1876
Terry, Sir Henry M. Imbert- 1917
Thomas, Sir Fredk. C., K.C. .. 1929
Thomas, Sir Godfrey J. V., K.C.V.O., C.S.I. 1694
Thomas, Sir George Alan 1766
Thomas, Sir Robert J. 1918
Thomas, Sir Wm. James 1919
Thompson, *Maj.* Sir Thomas Raikes Lovett, M.C. 1806
Thompson, *Capt.* Sir Algar de C. Meysey- 1874
Thompson, Sir Matthew W. .. 1890
Thompson, Sir Henry F. Herb. 1899
Thomson, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Mitchell-, K.B.E., M.P. 1900
Thomson, Sir Wilfrid Forbes Home 1925
Thomson, Sir Frederick C. .. 1929
Thornhill, Sir Anthony J. Compton- 1885
Thorold, Sir John George.... 1642
Throckmorton, Sir Robt. G.M. 1642
Thursby, Sir George James .. 1887
Tichborne, Sir Anthony J. H. Doughty 1621
Tooth, Sir Hugh V. H. Lucas- 1920
Touche, Sir George Alexander 1920
Trelawny, Sir J. W. Salusbury- 1628
Trevelyan, Sir Walter J. 1662
Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Philips, M.P. 1874
Tritton, Sir (Alfred) Ernest 1905
Trollope, Sir Henry C..... 1642
Troubridge, Sir Thos. H. C. .. 1799
Truscott, Sir George Wyatt .. 1909
Tubbs, Sir Stanley Wm. 1929
Tuck, *Maj.* Sir W. Reginald.. 1910
Tuite, Sir Morgan H. P. 1622
Tupper, Sir Charles Stewart.. 1888
Turing, Sir Robert A. H. ..... s 1641
Twisden, Sir John Ramskill.. 1666
Twysden, *Lieut.* Sir Roger Thomas, R.N. 1611
Tyrwhitt, *Adm.* Sir Reginald, Y., G.C.B., D.S.O. 1919
Usher, Sir Robert 1899
Vane, Sir Fras. P. Fletcher-.. 1785
Varasour, *Capt.* Sir Leonard Pius, R.N. 1828
Verner, Sir Edward W. 1846
Verney, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry C. W., D.S.O. 1818
Vernon, Sir B. George H. .. 1835
Vernon, Sir John Herbert .. 1914
Vestey, Sir Edmund Hoyle .. 1921
Vincent, Sir Francis Erskine 1620
Vyvyan, *Col.* Sir Courtenay B., C.B., C.M.G. 1645
Waechter, Sir Harry L. D'A... 1911
Wake, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Hereward, C.M.G., D.S.O. 1621
Wakeman, *Capt.* Sir Offley .. 1828
Walker, *Maj.* Sir Geo. Ferdinand Forestier- 1835
Walker, Sir Baldwin P. 1856
Walker, Sir James Heron.... 1868
Walker, Sir I. Peter Andrew M. 1886
Walker, Sir Alexander Arthur 1906
Walker, Sir Chas. Leolin Forestier-, K.B.E. 1919

Wallace, Sir Matthew Gemmill 1922
Waller, Sir William Edgar .. 1780
Waller, Sir Wathen A. 1815
Walsh, Sir Hunt H. A. Johnson- 1775
Walsham, Sir John S. 1831
Ward, *Com.* Sir Melvill Willis, D.S.O., R.N. 1914
Ward, Sir Cyril 1911
Ward, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert Lambert, D.S.O., T.D. 1929
Warde, *Col.* Sir C. Edw., O.B.E. 1919
Wardlaw, Sir Henry 1631
Warmington, Sir M. Denham 1908
Warner, *Col.* Sir T. Courtenay, C.B. 1910
Warren, Sir Aug. G. D. J. B. 1784
Warrender, Sir Victor A. G. A., M.C., M.P. 1715
Waterlow, Sir Edgar L. 1873
Waterlow, Sir Wm. James .. 1930
Watson, Sir Thomas Aubrey.. 1866
Watson, Sir Derrick Wm. I... 1895
Watson, Sir Geoffrey 1918
Watson, Sir Norman James.. 1912
Wauchope, Sir John D. Don- 1667
Webb, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry 1916
Webderburn, *Maj.* Sir John A. Ogilvy- 1803
Welby, Sir Chas. G. Earle, C.B. 1801
Weldon, Sir Anthony Edwd. W. 1723
Werner, Sir Derrick Julius.. 1905
Wheeler, Sir Arthur 1920
Wheler, Sir Trevor Wood 1660
Whichcote, Sir George 1660
White, Sir Archibald W. 1802
White, Sir George Stanley.... 1904
White, Sir Woolmer R. D. .. 1922
White, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Godfrey Dalrymple-, M.P. 1926
Whitehead, Sir Rowland E., K.C. 1889
Whiteley, Sir H. J. Huntington- 1918
Wigan, Sir Roderick Grey 1898
Wiggin, Sir Charles R. Hy. .. 1892
Wigram, Sir Edgar Thomas.. 1805
Wilbraham, Sir Philip W. Baker- 1776
Williams, Sir Wm. Willoughby 1798
Williams, Sir William Law .. 1866
Williams, Sir Michael Osmond- 1909
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Rhys, D.S.O., K.C. 1918
Williams, *Col.* Sir Robert 1915
Williams, Rt. Hon. Sir Ellis W. Hume-, K.B.E., K.C., M.P. .. 1922
Williams, Sir Robert 1928
Williamson, Sir Hedworth .. 1642
Wills, Sir Ernest Salter..... 1904
Wills, Sir George P. Vernon.. 1923
Wiltshire, Sir Gerard Arthur Maxwell 1841
Wilmot, Sir Arthur Ralph .. 1759
Wilmot, Sir John Eardley- .. 1821
Wilson, Sir Spencer P. Maryon- 1661
Wilson, *Maj.* Sir M. Bromley- 1757
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Mathew R. H., C.S.I., D.S.O. 1874
Wilson, Sir James Robertson.. 1906
Wilson, Sir John M. H. 1920
Wingate, *Gen.* Sir Reginald, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. 1920
Winnington, Sir Fras. S. W... 1755
Wiseman, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. G. Eden, C.B., C.M.G. 1628
Whitney, *Maj.* Sir Henry E.W. Fetherstonhaugh 1776
Wittewronge, Sir John C. B. Lawes- 1882
Wolseley, Sir Reginald Beatty 1745
Wolseley, Sir Edric Charles J. 1628
Wombwell, Sir Fredk. P. A.W. 1778
Wood, Sir John 1918
Wood, Sir John Stuart Page 1837
Wood, Sir Arthur N. Lindsay 1897
Wood, *Maj.* Sir S. Hill Hill-.. 1921
Worley, Sir Arthur, C.B.E..... 1928
Worsfold, Sir Thomas Cato .. 1924
Worsley, Sir Wm. Hy. A. 1838
Wraxall, Sir Chas. F. Lascelles 1813
Wrey, Sir Philip Bourchier S., C.B.E. 1628
Wright, Sir Arthur C. Cory-.. 1903
Wright, *Col.* Sir William C., K.B.E., C.B. 1920
Wrightson, Sir Thomas G., T.D. 1900
Wynn, *Col.* Sir Herbert L. W. Williams-, C.B., T.D. 1628
Yarrow, Sir Alfred Fernandez 1916
Yate, *Col.* Sir Charles Edward, C.S.I., C.M.G. 1921
Young, Sir Charles A., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. 1769
Young, Sir George, M.V.O. 1813
Young, Sir Wm. M. Need 1821
Younger, Sir William 1911

Registrar of Baronetage, A. J. Eagleston, C.V.O., Home Office, S.W. 1.
Asst. do., P. T. Shorey, M.B.E.

* Precedency in Great Britain.

The Sovereign.
The Prince of Wales.
Younger Sons of the Sovereign.
Grandsons of the Sovereign.
Sovereign's Brothers.
Sovereign's Uncles
Sovereign's Nephews.
Ambassadors.
Archbishop of Canterbury.
Lord High Chancellor.
Archbishop of York.
Prime Minister.
Lord President of the Council.
Speaker of the House of Commons.
Lord Privy Seal (if of Baronial rank).
Five following State Officers if Dukes:
(1) Lord Great Chamberlain (on duty)
(2) Earl Marshal.
(3) Lord Steward.
(4) Lord Chamberlain.
(5) The Master of the Horse.
Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation:
1. Of England; 2. Of Scotland; 3. Of Great Britain; 4. Of Ireland; 5. Those created since the Union
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Five above State Officers if Marquesses.
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.
Dukes' eldest Sons.
Five above State Officers if Earls.
Earls, in same order as Dukes.
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Marquesses' eldest Sons.
Dukes' younger Sons.
Five above State Officers if Viscounts.
Viscounts, in same order as Dukes.
Earls' eldest Sons.
Marquesses' younger Sons.
Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester.
All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration.
Five above State Officers if Barons.
Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.
Barons, in same order as Dukes.
Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.
Comptroller of H.M.'s Household.
Vice-Chamberlain of Household.
Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron.
High Commissioners (*see* p. 99).
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.
President of the Probate Court.
The Lords Justices of Appeal.
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.
G.C.S.I.; G.C.M.G.; G.C.I.E.; G.C.V.O.; G.B.E.
Knights Commanders of the above Orders.
Knights Bachelor.
Judges of County Courts and Judges of the Mayor's and City of London Court
Serjeants at law.
Masters in Lunacy.
§C.B.; C.S.I.; C.M.G.; C.I.E.; C.V.O.; C.B.E.; D.S.O.; M.V.O.(4th); O.B.E.; I.S.O.
Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' eldest Sons.
Eldest Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
M.V.O.(5th); M.B.E.
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.*

For Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commanders of the British Empire, *see* p. 158.

LOCAL PRECEDENCY.—No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but naturally in the county the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly the Sheriff. In London and other Corporations, the Mayor stands first, after him the Aldermen, Sheriffs, Chief Officers, and Livery. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.

* For fuller tables (and for *Scottish and Irish Precedency*) see Introduction to "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE," a companion volume, price 25s. net.
§ A complete list, in *Alphabetical Order* (the only list so published), of all holders of these decorations will be found in "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE."

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

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

THE SOVEREIGN.

Lady of the Garter—H.M. THE QUEEN.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of York.
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester.
H.R.H. Prince George.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught.
H.M. the King of Italy.
H.M. King Alfonso XIII.
H.M. the King of Sweden.
H.M. the King of Norway.
H.M. King Manoel.
H.M. the King of Denmark.
H.M. the King of the Belgians.
H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan.
The Duke of Portland.
The Duke of Bedford.
The Duke of Marlborough.
The Duke of Wellington.
The Marquess of Crewe.
The Earl of Selborne.
The Viscount Grey of Fallodon.
The Earl Beauchamp.
The Earl of Derby.
The Earl of Chesterfield.
The Duke of Devonshire.
The Lord Hardinge of Penshurst.
The Marquess of Bath.
The Marquess of Salisbury.
The Marquess of Londonderry.
The Earl of Harewood.
The Viscount Fitz-Alan of Derwent.
The Rt. Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain.
The Earl of Athlone.
The Duke of Abercorn.
The Lord Desborough.
The Earl of Lonsdale.
The Earl of Scarbrough.
The Lord Irwin.
(1 vacancy).
Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester.
Chancellor, The Bishop of Oxford.
Registrar, The Dean of Windsor.
Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Gerald W. Wollaston, M.V.O.
Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William P. Pulteney, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Secretary, Brig.-Gen. Sir D. Dawson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G.

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

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

THE SOVEREIGN.

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. The Duke of York.
H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught.
The Duke of Roxburghe.
The Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair.
The Lord Hamilton of Dalzell.
The Earl of Mar and Kellie.
The Lord Lovat.
The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry.
The Duke of Atholl.
The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.
The Marquess of Bute.
The Viscount Novar.
The Lord Elphinstone.
The Marquess of Linlithgow.
The Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne.
The Duke of Sutherland.
Sir John Maxwell Stirling-Maxwell, Bt.
The Earl of Home.
Chancellor, The Duke of Roxburghe.
Dean, Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, M.A.
Lyon King of Arms and Secretary, Francis James Grant, W.S., F.S.A., *Scot.*
Usher of the Green Rod, Brig.-Gen. Sir Robert G. Gordon-Gilmour, Bt., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (1788)—K.P.

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

THE SOVEREIGN.

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught.
The Lord Castletown.
The Earl of Granard.
The Earl of Arran.
The Earl of Shaftesbury.
The Earl of Donoughmore.
The Viscount Powerscourt.
The Earl of Midleton.
The Earl of Cavan.
The Earl of Desart.
The Duke of Abercorn.
Ulster King of Arms, Registrar, and Knight Attendant, Maj. Sir Nevile R. Wilkinson, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.
Genealogist,
Usher of the Black Rod, Sir Samuel Murray Power, C.B.

THE ORDER OF MERIT (1902)—O.M.

Ribbon, Blue and Crimson.


O.M.Civ.

This Order confers no precedence. It is designed as a special distinction for eminent men and women—without conferring a knighthood upon them. The Order is limited in numbers to 24, with the addition of foreign honorary members. Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil, the badge of the former having crossed swords, and the latter oak leaves. Membership is designated by the suffix O.M., which is 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 all classes of the remaining Orders of Knighthood.


O.M.Mil.

MILITARY.

Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Earl Jellicoe, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Earl Beatty, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Edward Madden, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

HONORARY.

Admiral Count Togo.

CIVIL.

Sir Edward Elgar, Bt., K.C.V.O., MUS. DOC.
Sir Joseph John Thomson, F.R.S.
Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George.
Sir James Matthew Barrie, Bt., LL.D.
Sir Chas. Scott Sherrington, G.B.E., M.D.
Sir James George Frazer, F.R.S.
Lord Rutherford, F.R.S.
Sir George Abraham Grierson, K.C.I.E., PH.D.
John Galsworthy.
Samuel Alexander, LITT.D.
Montague Rhodes James, LITT.D., F.S.A., F.B.A.
George Macaulay Trevelyan, O.B.E., LITT.D., F.B.A.
Philip Wilson Steer.
Sir William Henry Bragg, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Secretary and Registrar, Hon. Sir Harry Julian Stonor, K.C.V.O.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1399).

Ribbon, Crimson. *Motto, Tria juncta in uno.* (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.

THE SOVEREIGN; *Great 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., G.B.E.; *Dean of the Order*, The Dean of Westminster; *Bath King of Arms*, Admiral Sir William Christopher Pakenham, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; *Registrar and Secretary*, Maj.-Gen. Sir Geoffrey P. T. Feilding, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.; *Genealogist*, Alfred Trego Butler, M.C.; *Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod*, Vice-Adm. Richard G. A. W. Stapleton-Cotton, C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O.; *Deputy Secretary*, Maj. H. H. F. Stockley, M.V.O., O.B.E.; *Chancery*, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood.—G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.B., Knight Commander; C.B., Companion.

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

(Since enlarged eight times.) *Ribbon*, Light Blue, with White Edges.
Motto, Heaven's Light our Guide.

Sovereign, THE KING-EMPEROR; *Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander*, The Viceroy and Gov.-Gen. of India; *Secretary* (in India), Sir C. C. Watson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood—for the time being; G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.S.I., Knight Commander; C.S.I., Companion.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818).

Ribbon, Saxon Blue, with Crimson Centre. *Motto, Auspicium melioris ævi.*

THE SOVEREIGN; *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.M.B.E., M.C.; *Prelate*, Rt. Rev. Henry Hutchinson Montgomery, K.C.M.G., D.D.; *Chancellor*, The Rt. Hon. Earl Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G.; *Secretary*, Sir James E. Masterton-Smith, K.C.B.; *King of Arms*, Sir F. A. Swettenham, G.C.M.G., C.B.; *Registrar*, Sir H.C.M. Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod*, Sir Reginald L. Antrobus, A.C.M.G., C.B.; *Chancery*, Colonial Office, S.W.—G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.M.G., Knight Commander; C.M.G., Companion.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1877).

(Since enlarged eight times.) *Ribbon*, Imperial Purple. *Motto, Imperatricis auspiciis.*

Sovereign, THE KING-EMPEROR; *Grand Master*, The Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being; *Secretary* (in India), Sir C. C. Watson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood—for the time being; G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.I.E., Knight Commander; C.I.E., Companion.

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1917).

Ribbon, Purple (Civil Division); Purple, with narrow vertical Red Centre Stripe (Military Division). *Motto, For God and the Empire.*


G.B.E.


K.B.E.

THE SOVEREIGN; *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; *Prelate*, Rt. Rev. the Bishop of London; *King of Arms*, Adm. Sir Herbert Leopold Heath, K.C.B., M.V.O.; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood—for the time being; *Secretary*, The Permanent Secretary to the Treasury; *Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod*, Sir Frederic G. Kenyon, G.B.E., K.C.B. 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. The Order was divided into *Military* and *Civil* divisions in Dec., 1918.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896).

Ribbon, Blue, with Red and White Edges. *Motto, Victoria.*


G.C.V.O.

THE SOVEREIGN; *Chancellor*, The Lord Chamberlain; *Secretary*, The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse; *Registrar*, Paymaster Rear-Adm. Philip John Hawkins Lander Row, C.B.—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.


K.C.V.O.

THE KNIGHTS BACHELOR.





The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor, instituted by James I. in the 17th century, lapsed, and in 1908 a voluntary association under the title of "The Society of Knights" (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor" by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1257 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight. In 1926 a design for a badge to be worn by Knights Bachelor was approved and adopted, a miniature reproduction being shown at the head of this paragraph. An annual Knightage is published from information supplied by the authorities, and can be obtained on application. The Officers of the Society are:—*Principal*, ; *Vice-Principal*, Commander Sir Trevor Dawson, Bt., R.N.; *Hon. Registrar*, Sir Park Goff, M.P.; *Clerk*, Hubert Whelbourn; *Registry and Library*, 21 Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.

ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR (1917)—C.H.

Ribbon, Carmine, with Gold Edges.

This Order consists of one Class only and carries with it no title or precedence, but ranks after the 1st Class of the Order of the British Empire, *i.e.*, Kts. and Dames Grand Cross (Mil. and Civ. Div.). The number of awards is limited and is open to both sexes.

MEN.

Barnes, Rt. Hon. George N.
Bruce, Rt. Hon. Stanley M., P.C., M.C.
Burnham, The Viscount, G.C.M.G.
Carlile, Rev. John C., C.B.E., D.D.
Carlile, Rev. Preb. Wilson, D.D.
Chetwynd, The Viscount.
Churchill, Rt. Hon. W. S., M.P.
Davidson, Rt. Hon. John Colin Campbell, C.B., M.P.
Davies, William John.
Delius, Frederick.
Dillon, Viscount.
Ellerman, Sir John Reeves, Bt.
Evans, Sir Evan Vincent.
Faringdon, The Lord.
Gloucester, Bishop of, D.D.
Haldane, Professor John Scott, M.D.
James, Rev. Herbert Armitage, D.D.
Jones, Rev. John Daniel, D.D.
Jones, Thomas, LL.D.
Keogh, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Alfred, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.D.
Layton, Sir Walter Thomas, C.B.E.
Lothian, Marquess of.
Mansbridge, Albert, LL.D.
Newbolt, Sir Henry, LL.D.
Parker, James.
Quinan, *Kenneth Bingham.*
Royden, Sir Thomas, Bt.
Ripper, Prof. William, D.S.C.
Rowntree, Benjamin Seebohm.
Sastri, Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa.
Seddon, James Andrew.
Sheppard, Very Rev. Hugh R. L., D.D.
Smuts, *Lt.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. J. C., P.C.
Swettenham, Sir Frank A., G.C.M.G.
Wardle, George James.

WOMEN.

Barrett, Florence Elizabeth Willey, Lady, C.B.E., M.D.
Baylis, Miss Lilian Mary.
Carruthers, Mrs. (Miss Violet Markham).
Haldane, Miss Elizabeth.
Lansdowne, The Dow. Marchioness of, C.I., G.B.E., V.A.
Royden, Miss Agnes Maude.
Swanwick, Mrs. Helena Maria.
Tennant, Mrs. Margaret Edith.
Tuckwell, Miss Gertrude Mary.
Walker, Miss Jane Harriet, M.D.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies)—V.A.

Instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 1880, but no conferments have been made since the death of Queen Victoria. Badge, in the first three Classes a medallion of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, differing in the width and jewelling of the border as the Classes descend, whilst the fourth substitutes a jewelled cipher. All four are surmounted by some form of a crown, which is attached to a bow of white moiré ribbon. The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient.

THE SOVEREIGN.

MEMBERS OF THE ORDER.

FIRST CLASS.

H.M. the Queen.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Argyll, C.I., G.B.E., R.R.C.
H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, C.I., G.B.E.
Victoria Alberta, Marchioness of Milford Haven.
H.R.H. Princess Victoria.
H.M. the Queen of Norway.
Princess Louise Marie Elizabeth, formerly Grand Duchess of Baden.
H.M. the Queen of the Netherlands.

SECOND CLASS.

H.H. Princess Helena Victoria, C.I., G.B.E.
Queen Elisabeth of the Hellenes.
Princess Margaret of Prussia.
H.H. Princess Marie Louise, C.I., G.B.E.
H.M. Queen Marie of Rumania, C.I.
H.I. and R.H. the Grand Duchess Cyril of Russia, C.I.
H.R.H. the Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone.
H.R.H. Princess Alfonso d'Orleans-Bourbon.

THIRD CLASS.

Emily Theresa, Baroness Ampthill.
Hariot Georgiana, Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, C.I., D.B.E.
Louisa Jane, Countess of Antrim.
Maud Evelyn, Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne, C.I., G.B.E., C.H.
Edith, Countess of Lytton.
Verena Maud, Viscountess Churchill.

FOURTH CLASS.

Hon. (Marie) Lady Mallet.
Hon. Mrs. Grant.
Mrs. John Haughton.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)—C.I.

Instituted January 1, 1878, and for a like purpose with the simultaneously created Order of the Indian Empire. Enlarged January 30, 1900. Badge, the royal cipher in jewels within an oval, surmounted by an Heraldic Crown and attached to a bow of light blue watered ribbon, edged white. The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient.

THE SOVEREIGN.

MEMBERS OF THE ORDER.

H.M. the Queen.
H.M. the Queen of Norway.
H.M. Queen Marie of Rumania, V.A.
H.R.H. the Princess Victoria.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Argyll, G.B.E., V.A., R.R.C.
H.R.H. the Princess Beatrice, G.B.E.
H.H. Princess Helena Victoria, G.B.E., V.A.
H.I. and R.H. the Grand Duchess Cyril of Russia, V.A.
H.H. Princess Marie Louise, G.B.E., V.A.
Mary, Baroness Kinloss.
Lady Jane Emma Crichton
Edith, Dowager Countess of Lytton.
Hariot Georgiana, Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, D.B.E., V.A.
H.H. the Dowager Maharani of Cooch Behar.
Maud Evelyn, Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne, G.B.E., C.H., V.A.
Constance Mary, Dowager Baroness Wenlock.
H.H. Maharani Sahib Chimna Bai Gaekwar.
H.H. Rani Sahib Nundkumar Bai Bhugwat Sinh Jareja, of Gondal.
H.H. the Dowager Maharani of Mysore.
Lady George Hamilton.
H.H. the Maharani Sahiba of Udaipur.
Alice, Baroness Northcote, D.B.E.
Amelia Maria, Lady White.
Margaret, Baroness Ampthill, G.B.E.
Mary Caroline, Dowager Countess of Minto.
Lady Victoria Patricia Helena Ramsay.
Margaret Etrenne Hannah, Marchioness of Crewe.
Frances Charlotte, Viscountess Chelmsford, G.B.E.
Mary Adelaide, Countess of Wellingdon, G.B.E.
Dorothy Evelyn Augusta, Baroness Irwin.
Pamela, Countess of Lytton.
H.H. the Senior Maharani Shrimati Chinkooraja Scindia, of Gwalior.
H.H. Maharani, Regent of Travancore.
Margaret Evelyn, Viscountess Goschen.
Jeannette Hope, Lady Birdwood.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1886)—D.S.O.



Ribbon, Red, with Blue Edges.

Bestowed in recognition of especial services in action of commissioned officers in the Navy, Army and Royal Air Force. The members are Companions only and rank immediately before the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order. A Bar may be awarded for any additional act of service.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1902, enlarged 1912)—I.S.O.



Ribbon, Crimson, with Blue Centre.

Restricted to members of the administrative or clerical (clerk) branches of the Civil Service, and consists of the SOVEREIGN, the Prince of Wales, and Companions (not exclusively male) to a number not exceeding 700, of whom 250 may belong to the Home Services, 200 to the Indian and 250 to the services of Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates.

OTHER PRINCIPAL DECORATIONS AND MEDALS (in order of Precedence).

A full list of of all Orders, Decorations and Medals and Orders regarding the wearing of them will be found in WHITAKER'S PEERAGE.

The New Zealand Cross.—1869.—N.Z.C.—For conspicuous bravery. Instituted March 10, 1869. There is only one surviving holder—Benjamin Biddle, of N.Z.

The Royal Red Cross—R.R.C.—For ladies, founded 1883, is a distinction conferred upon ladies of any rank or nation who may be brought to the Sovereign's notice for acts of mercy in attending to the sick or wounded in time of war.

The Distinguished Service Cross.—1914.—D.S.C.—In substitution for the Conspicuous Service Cross, 1901: is designed for bestowal on all officers of the R.N. below the rank of Lieutenant-Commander, and on Warrant Officers.

The Military Cross.—1915.—M.C.—Awarded to Captains, Lieutenants, and 1st class Warrant Officers in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces.

The Distinguished Flying Cross.—1918.—D.F.C.—Designed for bestowal upon Officers and Warrant Officers in the Royal Air Force for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.

The Air Force Cross.—1918.—A.F.C.—Instituted as preceding, but for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although not in active operations against the enemy.

The Indian Order of Merit.—Instituted in 1837, as a reward for personal bravery, to Indian officers and men.

The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal (1st Class, gold; and Class, silver).—Was founded in 1900, and is a reward for any person, of either sex, who shall have rendered useful service in or for India.

The Albert Medal.—A.M.—Dates from 1866, with extensions in 1867 and 1877, and is a recognition of acts of gallantry performed by any person whatever—"For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea" or "on Land."

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.—1914.—D.S.M.—Is designed 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 all other persons holding corresponding positions in His Majesty's Service afloat, for distinguished conduct in war.

The Conspicuous Gallantry Medal. — C.G.M. — Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R.N.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal.—D.C.M.—Awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Army.

The Distinguished Flying Medal.—1918.—D.F.M.—and the **Air Force Medal**—A.F.M.—for warrant and non-commissioned officers and men for equivalent services as for D.F.C. and A.F.C.

The Edward Medal.—Established by King Edward VII. in 1907, is a recognition of heroic acts performed by miners and quarrymen, or of others who have endangered their lives in rescuing those so employed.

The King's Police Medal.—Instituted in 1909 as a reward "only for acts of exceptional courage and skill or conspicuous devotion to duty" to officers and men of any recognised Police Force or organised Fire Brigade in the United Kingdom, India, and His Majesty's Dominions beyond the Seas. The number of medals awarded in any one year shall not exceed 120.

The Medal of the Order of the British Empire, for Gallantry.—Awarded in recognition of acts of gallantry. All ranks are eligible for the Medal of the Military Division; there is also a Medal of the Civil Division.

N.B.—*All the above Medals are worn before War Medals.*

The Meritorious Service Medal. — M.S.M. — Since Sept., 1928, granted only to recipients of the Meritorious Service Annuity.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration. — V.D.—Was an honour for rewarding the meritorious services of officers of the Force in question, who must have been in commission and have served twenty years.

The Territorial Decoration. — T.D. — Established in 1908; is restricted to commissioned officers of twenty years' good service in the Territorial Army. Similarly a **Territorial Long Service Medal** has been substituted for that formerly awarded to Volunteers.

The Royal Naval Reserve and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Decoration—R.D.—**and Medal.**—Instituted in 1910 to reward good and long service by officers and men of these Services.

The Imperial Service Medal.—May be granted only to Members of Civil Services in the U.K., India, the Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, in other than the administrative and clerical grades.

The Medal of the Order of the British Empire, for Meritorious Service.—Is restricted in the Military Division to ranks below that of Warrant Officer, and in the Civil Division to persons not eligible for appointment to the five Classes of the Order.

The Badge of the Order of the League of Mercy.—Both sexes; was established in 1899 in connexion with the **League of Mercy**, an institution also founded in 1899 to promote the welfare of hospitals by obtaining small subscriptions for King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, &c.

Ancient Irish Titles.

The Fox (*O'Sionnach*), Major Brabazon Hubert Maine *Fox*, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1919.
The Knight of Glin, Desmond Fitzjohn Lloyd *FitzGerald*, *b.* 1862, *suc.* 1895.
The Knight of Kerry (21st), Sir John Peter Gerald Maurice *FitzGerald*, Bart., M.C., *b.* 1884, *suc.* 1916.
The MacDermot, Prince of Coolavin, Charles Edward *MacDermot*, *b.* 1862, *suc.* 1904.
The McGillicuddy of the Reeks, Lt.-Col. Ross Kinloch *McGillicuddy*, D.S.O., *b.* 1882, *suc.* 1921.
The O'Conor Don, Owen Phelin *O'Conor*, *b.* 1870.
The O'Donoghue of the Glens, Geoffrey *O'Donoghue*, *b.* 1859.
The O'Donovan, Col. Morgan William *O'Donovan*, C.B., *b.* 1861.
The O'Gorman, Mathghamhnam, Col. Nicholas Purcell *O'Gorman*, *b.* 1845.
The O'Grady of Killyballyowen, William de Courcy L. Renzy *O'Grady*.
The O'Kelly, Chief of Jathmaine, Maj. Arthur Dillon Denis *Kelly*, *b.* 1853, *suc.* 1897.
The O'Morchoe, Chief of The Sept, Capt. Arthur Donel McMurrogh *O'Morchoe*, *b.* 1892.
The O'Rourke, Surg.-Lt.-Commander Patrick Joseph Alfred *O'Rourke*, R.N., *b.* 1898, *suc.* 1917.

Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders, and Knights Commanders

OF THE BATH, STAR OF INDIA, ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, INDIAN EMPIRE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER AND OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

For Knights Bachelor, see pp. 159–164.

NOTE.—Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders and Knights Commanders are addressed in the same manner as Baronets (*q.v.*) but in writing, the appropriate initials (G.C.B., K.C.B., &c.) are appended to surname in place of "Bt." The wife of a Knight Grand Cross or Knight Commander is addressed as "Lady ——."

Abbas Ali Baig, Sir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Abdul Qaiyum, *Nawab Khan Bahadur* Sir, K.C.I.E.
Abdur Rahim, Sir, K.C.S.I.
Abell, Sir Westcott, S., K.B.E.
Abrahamson, Sir Martin A., K.B.E.
Adair, *General* Sir William T., K.C.B.
Adams, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur Robert, K.B.E., V.D.
Adams, *Col.* Sir Henry E. F. Goold-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Adamson, Sir Harvey, K.C.S.I.
Addis, Sir Charles Stewart, K.C.M.G.
Addison, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Albert P., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Aga Khan, H.H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, The, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
Aglen, Sir Francis A., G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Ahmad Husain, *Nawab Maulvi* Sir, K.C.I.E.
Alderson, Sir Edward H., K.C.B., K.B.E.
Alexander, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Wm., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D., M.P.
Ali Imam, *Syed* Sir, K.C.S.I.
Allason, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard Bannatine, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Allen, *Paym.-Rear-Admiral* Sir Bertram C., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Allen, Sir Hugh Percy, K.C.V.O.
Allen, *Col. Hon.* Sir James, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., T.D.
Allen, Sir Walter McArthur, K.B.E.
Allen, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Jas., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.P.
Altham, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward A., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Alwar, *Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Amarsinhji Banesinhji, *Raj Sahib* Sir, K.C.I.E.
Amos, Sir Maurice Sheldon, K.B.E.
Anderson, Sir Alan Garrett, K.B.E.
Anderson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Alex., K.C.B.
Anderson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir David Murray, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Anderson, Rt. Hon. Sir John, G.C.B.
Anderson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Robert Murray McCheyne, K.C.M.G.
Antrobus, Sir Reginald L., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Appaji Rao Sitole, *Lt.-Col.* Sardar Sir, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Archer, Sir Geoffrey F., K.C.M.G.
Archer, Sir John, K.B.E.
Argyle, *Hon.* Sir Stanley Seymour, K.B.E., M.B.
Armitage, *Capt.* Sir Cecil Hamilton, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Armstrong, Sir Harry Gloster, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Ashford, Sir Cyril E., K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Asser, *Gen.* Sir Joseph John, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Gen.
Aston, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Grey, K.C.B.
Atkins, *Col.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.B.
Atkinson, *Maj.* Sir Arthur J., K.B.E.
Atkinson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edwin H. de Vere, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Atta, Sir Nana Ofori, K.B.E.
Austin, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
Aylesworth, *Hon.* Sir Allen B., K.C.M.G., K.C.
Ayyar, Sir Chetput Pattabhirama
Ayyar Ramaswami, K.C.I.E.
Baber Sham Shere Jang, Bahadur Rana, *Gen.* Sir, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Babington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Melville, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Bacon, *Adm.* Sir Reginald Hugh Spencer, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Baddeley, Sir Frank Morrish K.B.E C.M.G.
Baddeley, Sir Vincent W., K C.B.
Bahawalpur, *Capt.* H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Bain, Sir Albert Ernest, K.B.E.
Bainbridge, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edmond Guy T., K.C.B.
Baines. Sir Frank, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Baird. Sir Robert H. H., K.B.E.
Baker, Sir Herbert. K.C.I.E., A.R.A.
Baker, *Adm.* Sir Lewis Clinton-, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B E.
Baldwin, *Col.* Sir John G., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Balfour, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Alfred G., K.B.E., C.B.
Ballance, *Col.* Sir Chas. A., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Ballance, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Hamilton Ashley, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.C.S.
Bandaranaika, Sir Solomon Dias, K.C.M.G.
Bankart, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Arthur Reginald, K.C.V.O.
Bankes, Rt. Hon. Sir Eldon, G.C.B.
Bannerman, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur D'Arcy Gordon, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Baria, *Maj.* H.H. Raja of, K.C.S.I.
Barker, Sir Wilberforce Ross, K.C.I.E., C.B.
Barnard, Sir Frank S., K.C.M.G.
Barnes, Sir Geo. Stapylton, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Barnes, Sir Hugh S., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Barnes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald W. R., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Baroda, Gaekwar of, H.H. Maharaja, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Barraclough, *Col.* Sir (Samuel) Henry E., K.B.E., V.D.
Barrett, Sir Jas. Wm, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.D.
Barrie, Sir Charles Coupar, K.B.E.
Barrow, *Gen.* Sir Edmund G., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Barrow, *Gen.* Sir George de S., G.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Barstow, Sir George Lewis, K.C.B.
Barton, Sir Sidney, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Barton, Sir Wm. P., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Barttelot, *Adm.* Sir Brian H. F., K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Barwell, *Hon.* Sir Henry Newman, K.C.M.G.
Bates, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Loftus, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Batterbee, Sir Harry F., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Bayley, Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.
Bayley, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Dennis Readett-, K.B.E.
Bayly, *Adm.* Sir Lewis, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Baynham, *Capt.* Sir Walter de M., K.B.E., R.D., R.N.R.
Beale, Sir John Field, K.B.E.
Beatson, *Col.* Sir Geo. T., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.D., V.D.
Beattie, Sir James, K.B.E.
Beatty, *Maj.-Gen.* Guy A. H., K.B.E. C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Beaumont, Sir Henry Hamond Dawson, K.C.M.G.
Beeton, Sir Mayson M., K.B.E.
Belfield, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Bell, Sir Charles Alfred, K.C.I.E., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Bell, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis H. Dillon, G.C.M.G., K.C.
Bell, Sir H. Hesketh, G.C.M.G.
Bell, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Bell, Rev. Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson-, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Bell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur L. Lynden-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Bennett, *Hon.* Sir John Robert, K.B.E.
Bennett, Sir William H., K.C.V.O.
Bentinck, *Adm.* Sir Rudolf W., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Berkeley, Sir Ernest J. L., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Berry, Sir Walter Wheeler, K.B.E.
Berry, Sir William John, K.C.B.
Best, *Hon.* Sir Robert W., K.C.M.G.
Best, Sir Thomas Alexander Vans, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Bethell, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Alexander Edward, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Beveridge, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilfred William Ogilvy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Beveridge, Sir William H., K.C.B.
Beynon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William G.L., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Bhairon Singh, *Maharaj*, Sir, K.C.S.I.
Bhim Shum Shere Jung, *Gen.* Sir, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Bhopal, *Lt.-Col.*, The Nawab of, G.C.I.E., G.S I., C.V.O.
Bhore, Sir Joseph Wm., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Bhownaggree, Sir Mancherji Merwanji, K.C.I.E.
Bigham, Hon. Sir F. Trevor R., K.B.E., C.B.
Bijawar, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Bikanir, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.C.
Biles, Sir John Harvard, K.C.I.E.
Bingham, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Cecil E., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bingham, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Fras. R., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Bingley, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred H., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Birch, *Gen.* Sir Jas. Fredk. Noel, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Bircham, Sir Bernard Edward Halsey, K.C.V.O.
Bird, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilkinson Dent, K.B.E., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Blackett, Sir Basil P., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Blackwell, Sir Ernley R. H., K.C.B.
Blake, Sir Arthur Ernest, K.B.E.
Blankenberg, Sir Reginald A., K.B.E.
Blenkinsop, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred Percy, K.C.B., C.M.G., K.H.P.
Blenkinsop, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Layton John, K.C.B., D.S.O., R.A.V.C.
Block, Sir Adam S. Jas., K.C.M.G.
Blood, *Gen.* Sir Bindon, G.C.B.
Blumberg, *Gen.* Sir Herbert E., K.C.B.
Bodkin, Sir Archibald H., K.C.B.
Bolton, Sir Horatio Norman, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Bond, Sir Charles H., K.B.E.
Bonn, Sir Max Julius, K.B.E.
Bonython, *Hon.* Sir J. Langdon, K.C.M.G.
Booth, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Francis F. Haworth-, K.C.M.G.
Boothby, Sir Robert T., K.B.E.
Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Laird, G.C.M.G.
Bosanquet, Sir Oswald V., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Bottomley, Sir Wm. Cecil, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
Bourdillon, Sir Bernard H., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Bourke, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George D., K.C.M.G., C.B., R.A.M.C.
Bourne, Sir Alfred G., K.C.I.E., F.R.S.
Bowen, Sir George Bevan, K.B.E.
Bower, Sir Edmund E. Nott-, K.C.B.
Bower, *Com.* Sir Graham J., K.C.M.G., R.N.
Bower, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hamilton, K.C.B.
Bower, *Capt.* Sir (J.) Wm. Nott-, K.C.V.O.
Bowring, Sir Chas. Calvert, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Boyce, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William G. B., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Boyle, Sir Alexander George, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Boyle, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Algernon D. E. H., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Boyle, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Wm. Hy. D., K.C.B.
Boys, Sir Francis T., K.B.E.
Braddon, *Hon.* Sir Hy. Yule, K.B.E.
Brade, Sir Reginald H., G.C.B.
Bradford, *Adm.* Sir Edward Eden, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Bragg, Sir Wm. Hy., O.M., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Braithwaite, *Gen.* Sir Walter P., G.C.B.
Brakspear, Sir Harold, K.C.V.O.
Brand, *Wing Commander* Sir Christopher Joseph Quintin, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.
Brand, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Hubert G., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Bray, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Claude A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bray, Sir Denys de S., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Bridges, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Tom M., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Briggs, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Jas., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Briggs, *Adm.* Sir Charles J., K.C.B.
Brise, Sir Evelyn J. Ruggles-, K.C.B.
Brittain, Sir Harry, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Brock, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Osmond De B., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Brockman, Sir Edward Lewis, K.C.M.G.
Broderick, Sir John J., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Brocking, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry T., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Brooks, Sir James Henry, K.C.B.
Brown, Sir Arthur Whitten, K.B.E.
Brown, *Col.* Sir G. McLaren, K.B.E.
Brown, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
Browne, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur G. F., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Browne, *Col.* Lord Arthur Howe, K.B.E., C.B.
Browning, *Adm.* Sir Montague E., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Bruce, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir David, K.C.B. (*m*), C.B. (*c*), M.B., F.R.S.
Bruce, *Adm.* Sir Henry Harvey, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Brunker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Brunyate, Sir Jas. Bennett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Brunyate, Sir Wm. Edwin, K.C.M.G.
Bryan, *Col.* Sir Herbert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Buchanan, Sir George C., K.C.I.E.
Buckland, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald U. H., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Budd, Sir Cecil L., K.B.E.
Bulfin, *Gen.* Sir Edward S., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Buller, *Adm.* Sir Henry Tritton, G.C.V.O., C.B.
Bunbury, Sir Henry Noel, K.C.B.
Burdon, *Maj.* Sir John A., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Burdwan, Maharajadhiraj of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Burn, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
Burrard, *Col.* Sir Sidney G., K.C.S.I., F.R.S.
Burstall, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Burt, Sir Hy. Parsall, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Burtchaell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles H., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.B.
Burton, Sir William Parker, K.B.E.
Butcher, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Jas., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Butler, Sir Cyril Kendall-, K.B.E.
Butler, Sir Fredk. G. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Butler, Sir Montagu Sherard Dawes, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Butler, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard Harte K., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Butler, Sir Spencer Harcourt, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Butler, *Capt.* Sir Thomas Dacres, K.C.V.O.
Byatt, Sir Horace Archer, G.C.M.G.
Byrne, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Joseph A., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Byrne, Rt. Hon. Sir William Patrick, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Cadman, Sir John, G.C.M.G., D.Sc.
Caird, Sir Andrew, K.B.E.
Calthorpe, *Admiral of the Fleet* Hon. Sir Somerset Arthur Gough-, G.C.B. (*m*), G.C.M.G., C.B. (*c*), C.V.O.
Cameron, Sir Donald Charles, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Cameron, Sir Edward John, K.C.M.G.
Cameron, *Maj.* Sir Maurice A., K.C.M.G.
Campbell, *Gen.* Sir David G. M., K.C.B.
Campbell, *Gen.* Sir Frederick, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Campbell, Sir Gordon Huntly, K.B.E.
Campbell, *Adm.* Sir Henry Hervey, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Campbell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Walter, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Campbell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Pitcairn, K.C.B.
Campion, *Col.* Sir William Robert, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.
Capper, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Cardew, Sir Alex. Gordon, K.C.S.I.
Carlyle, Sir Robert W., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Carmichael, Sir George, K.C.S.I.
Carmichael, Sir James, K.B.E.
Carnegie, Rt. Hon. Sir Lancelot Douglas, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Carruthers, *Hon.* Sir Joseph Hector McNeil, K.C.M.G.
Carter, Sir Edgar Bonham, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Carter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Evan E., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Carter, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Gordon, K.C.V.O.
Carter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John T., K.C.M.G.
Carter, Sir Maurice Bonham-, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Carter, Most Rev. William M., K.C.M.G.
Cartwright, Sir (W.) Chauncy, K.C.M.G.
Cassels, *Gen.* Sir Robert A., K.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., A.D.C.Gen.
Cave, *Col.* Sir Thomas Sturmy, K.C.B., C.B.E., V.D.
Cayley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter de Sausmarez, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Cecil, Rt. Hon. Sir Evelyn, P.C., G.B.E.
Chamberlain, *Col.* Sir Neville F. F., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Chambers, Sir Edmund K., K.B.E., C.B.
Chambers, *Surg.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Joseph, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.D.
Chambers, Sir Theodore G., K.B.E.
Chamier, Sir Edward M. de C., K.C.I.E.
Chance, Sir Frederick Wm., K.B.E.
Chancellor, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Robt., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Chandler, Sir Wm. Kellman, K.C.M.G.
Chaplin, Sir Francis Drummond Percy, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Chapman, Sir Sydney J., K.C.B., C.B.E.
Charlton, *Admiral* Sir Edward F. B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Chatfield, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Alfred E. Montacute, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Chatterjee, Sir Atul Chandra, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Chauvel, *Gen.* Sir Harry Geo., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Chave, *Capt.* Sir Benjamin, K.B.E.
Chaytor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward W. C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., V.D.
Cheatle, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir George Lenthal, K.C.B., C.V.O., F.R.C.S., R.N.
Cheetham, Sir Milne, K.C.M.G.
Chhatarpur, H.H. the Maharaja of, *Bahadur*, K.C.I.E.
Chichester, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arlington A., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Childs, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Borlase E. Wyndham, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Chilton, Sir Hy. Getty, K.C.M.G.
Chitty, Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G.
Chrystal, Sir George W., K.C.B.
Clark, Sir Ernest, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Clark, Sir William Henry, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Clarke, *Capt.* Sir Arthur W., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., R.N.R.
Clarke, *Hon.* Sir Francis Grenville, K.B.E.
Clarke, *Hon.* Sir Fredk. Jas., K.C.M.G.
Clarke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Travers Edwards, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Clarkson, *Eng. Vice-Adm.* Sir William, K.B.E., C.M.G., R.A.N.
Clayton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick Thos., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Cleland, Sir Chas. John, K.B.E., M.V.O.
Clement, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Clementi, Sir Cecil, G.C.M.G.

Clerk, Sir Dugald, K.B.E.
Clerk, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Russell, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Clifford, *Col.* Sir Charles, K.B.E., C.M.G., V.D., T.D.
Clifford, Sir Hugh Charles, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
Climo, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Skipton Hill, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Clive, Sir Robert Henry, K.C.M.G.
Close, Sir Charles F., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S.
Clubbe, Sir Chas. P.B., K.B.E., M.R.C.S.
Coaker, *Hon.* Sir William Ford, K.B.E.
Coates, *Col.* Sir William, K.C.B., C.B.E., V.D.
Cobb, Sir Cyril S., K.B.E., M.V.O., M.P.
Cobham, Sir Alan John, K.B.E.
Cochin, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Cocks, *Hon.* Sir Arthur Alfred Clement, K.B.E.
Codrington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred Edward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Cohen, Sir Leonard Lionel, K.C.V.O.
Cohen, Sir Robert Waley-, K.B.E.
Coke, *Admiral* Sir Charles Henry, K.C.V.O.
Colefax, Sir Hy. Arthur, K.B.E., K.C.
Collins, Sir Godfrey P., K.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
Collins, Sir Wm. Job, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Colville, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Stanley Cecil James, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Colvin, Sir Elliot Graham, K.C.S.I.
Colyer, Sir James Frank, K.B.E.
Connell, Sir Robert Lowden, K.B.E.
Cook, Sir Basil Alfred Kemball, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Cook, Sir Chas. Archer, K.C.B.
Cook, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph, G.C.M.G.
Cooke, *Lt-Gen.* Sir Herbert F., K.C.B., K.B.E., C.S.I., D.S.O.
Cooper, Sir James Alex., K.B.E.
Cooper, Sir Robert Elliott-, K.C.B.
Cope, Sir Alfred Wm., K.C.B.
Cope, Sir Arthur S., K.C.V.O., R.A.
Corbett, Sir Geoffrey L., K.B.E., C.I.E.
Corbett, Sir Vincent E. H., K.C.V.O.
Corcoran, Sir John Arthur, K.B.E., C.B.
Cordeaux, *Maj.* Sir Harry Edward Spiller, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Corkran, Sir Victor G. S., K.C.V.O.
Cory, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George N., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Couchman, Sir Francis Dundas, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Couper, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Victor A., K.C.B.
Cox, Sir Charles Thos., K.C.M.G.
Cox, Sir Edward Owen, G.B.E.
Cox, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Percy Z., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Craddock, Sir Reginald Hy., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Craig, *Maj.* Sir Algernon Tudor-, K.B.E.
Crawford, Sir Wm. Smith, K.B.E.
Creedy, Sir Herbert James, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Crear, Sir James, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Cowell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir William Rooke, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Crewe, *Brig.-Gen. Hon.* Sir Chas. Preston, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Crichton, *Col.* Hon. Sir George Arthur Charles, K.C.V.O.
Croker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Leycester, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Crookshank, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Sydney D., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Crosbie, *Hon.* Sir John C., K.B.E.
Crosby, Sir Josiah, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Crowe, Sir Edward Thomas Frederick, K.C.M.G.
Cruise, Sir Richard R., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.E.
Crump, Sir Hy. Ashbrooke, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Cubitt, Sir Bertram B., K.C.B.
Cubitt, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thomas A., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Cullen, *Hon.* Sir William Portus, K.C.M.G.
Cumming, Sir John Ghest, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Cunningham, Sir A. Fredk. D., K.C.I.E.
Cunningham, Sir George, K.B.E., C.B.
Cunynghame, Sir Hy. H. S., K.C.B.
Currie, *Gen.* Sir Arthur W., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Currie, Sir James, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Currie, Sir James T., K.C.B.
Curtis, Sir Richard James, K.B.E.
Cust, *Adm.* Sir Herbert E. Purey-, K.B.E., C.B.
Custance, *Admiral* Sir Reginald N., G.C.B., K.C.M.G. C.V.O.
Dadabhoy, Sir Maneckji Byramji, K.C.I.E.
Daljit Singh, Raja, Sir, K.B.E., C.S.I.
Dalrymple, *Col.* Sir William, K.B.E.
Daly, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Dane, Sir Louis W., G.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Dane, Sir Richd. Morris, K.C.I.E.
Daniell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John F., K.C.M.G.
Daniels, Sir Percy, K.B.E.
Darlington, *Col.* Sir Henry Clayton, K.C.B., C.M.G., T.D.
Datia, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Davenport, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir William Bromley-, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.
David, Sir (T.W.) Edgeworth, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.S.
Davidson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John H., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Davidson, Sir Lionel, K.C.S.I.
Davies, Sir Alfred, K.B.E., C.B.
Davies, *General* Sir Francis John, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Davies, Sir John Thomas, K.C.B.
Davies, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
Davis, Sir Charles Thomas, G.C.M.G.
Davison, Sir William Hy., K.B.E., M.P.
Dawkins, Sir Horace C., K.C.B., M.B.E.
Dawson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Douglas F.R., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G.
De Bartolomé, *Admiral* Sir Charles M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
De Brath, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ernest, K.C.B., C.I.E.
De Chair, *Admiral* Sir Dudley R. S., K.C.B. (*ret.*), C.B. (*C.*), M.V.O.
D'Egville, Sir Howard, K.B.E.
Dehamain, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Walter Sinclair, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Delevingne, Sir Malcolm, K.C.B.
De Lisle, *Gen.* Sir Henry De Beauvoir, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Demetriadi, Sir Stephen, K.B.E.
de Montmorency, Sir Geoffrey Fitzhervey, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Denham, Sir Edward B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Denison, Sir Hugh, K.B.E.
Dennis, Sir Alfred H., K.B.E., C.B.
Dennis, Sir Raymond Herbert, K.B.E.
Densham, Sir Harry P., K.B.E.
Dering, Sir H. Guy, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
De Salis, *Admiral* Sir William Fane, K.B.E., M.V.O.
Des Graz, Sir Charles Louis, K.C.M.G.
Deverell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Cyril John, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Devonshire, Sir James Lyne, K.B.E.
De Waal, *Hon.* Sir N. Frederic, K.C.M.G.
Dew, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Armine Brereton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Dewas, H.H. Maharaja of (Junior), K.C.S.I.
Dewas, H.H. the Senior Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Dewrance, Sir John, G.B.E.
Dholpur, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. the Maharaj Rana of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Dhrangadhra, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Diamond, Sir William Henry, K.B.E.
Dick, *Col.* Sir Arthur Robert, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.
Dickinson, Sir Alwin R., K.C.M.G.
Dixon, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Henry G., K.C.B.
Dixon, *Eng. Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert Bland, K.C.B.
Dobbs, Sir Hy. Robert Conway, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E.
Dobell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Macpherson, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dodds, Sir James Miller, K.C.B.
Donald, Sir J. Stuart, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Donald, Sir Robert, G.B.E.
Donop, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stanley B. von, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Donovan, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.B.
Dorward, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur R.F., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Dougherty, Rt. Hon. Sir James Brown, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Douie, Sir James McCrone, K.C.S.I.
Dowson, Sir Ernest Macleod, K.B.E.
Drummond, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis D. Williams-, K.B.E.
Drummond, Hon. Sir J. Eric, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Du Boulay, Sir James Houssemayne, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Du Cane, *Gen.* Sir John Philip, G.C.B.
Duck, *Vet.-Col.* Sir Francis, K.C.B.
Duckham, Sir Arthur McDougal, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Duff, *Admiral* Sir Alexander L., G.C.B., G.B.E., K.C.V.O.
Duff, *Adm.* Sir Arthur A. M., K.C.B.
Duff, Sir Arthur Cuningham Grant, K.C.M.G.
Duff, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hector L., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Duffy, *Hon.* Sir Frank Gavan, K.C.M.G.
Dukes, Sir Paul, K.B.E.
Duncan, *Maj-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Dunstan, Sir Wyndham R., K.C.M.G.
Dyson, Sir Frank Watson, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Eaglesome, Sir John Egan, K.C.M.G.
Earle, Sir Archdale, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Earle, Sir Lionel, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Edgerley, Sir Steyning W., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Edwards, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred H. M., K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Egerton, Sir Brian, K.C.I.E.
Egerton, *Admiral* Sir George Le Clerc, K.C.B.
Egerton, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G.
Elder, Sir James A. M., K.B.E.
Elles, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edmond R., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
Elles, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh J., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
Ellington, *Air Marshal* Sir Edwd. Leonard, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.

Elliot, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward L., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Elliot, Sir Francis E. H., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Elliot, Sir James Duncan, K.B.E.
Elliott, Sir Bignell G., K.B.E.
Ellis, Sir Chas. E., G.B.E., K.C.B.
Ellis, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edward H. F. Heaton-, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Ellis, Sir William Hy., G.B.E.
Ellison, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gerald F., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Elphinstone, Sir George K. B., K.B.E.
English, *Col.* Sir Thos. Crisp, K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S., A.M.S.
Erskine. *Col.* Sir Arthur Edward, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Erskine, Hon. Sir William Augustus Forbes, G.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Escott, Sir Ernest B. Sweet-, K.C.M.G.
Evans, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Eve, Sir Herbert T., K.B.E.
Everett, *Adm.* Sir Allan F., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Everett, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry J., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Ewing, Sir Jas. Alfd., K.C.B., F.R.S.
Eyles, Sir Alfred, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Eyres, Sir Harry Charles Augustus, K.C.M.G.
Fagan, Sir Patrick James, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Falconer, Sir Robt. A., K.C.M.G., LL.D.
Fanshawe, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Arthur Dalrymple, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Fanshawe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward A., K.C.B.
Fanshawe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hew Dalrymple, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Fanshawe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Farquhar, *Admiral* Sir Arthur M., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Faussett, *Capt.* Sir Bryan G. Godfrey-, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.
Fawcus, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harold B., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.M.C.
Fazl-i-Husain, *Khan Bahadur* Mian Sir, K.C.I.E.
Feilding, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey P. T., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fell, Sir Godfrey B. H., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Fell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Matthew H. G., K.C.B., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Fenton, Sir Michael Wm., K.C.S.I.
Ferguson, Sir John, K.B.E., M.P.
Fergusson, *Admiral* Sir James Andrew, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Fiddes, Sir George Vandeleur, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Field, *Adm.* Sir A. Mostyn, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Field, *Adm.* Sir Fredk. L., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Fielding, Sir Charles Wm., K.B.E.
Findlay, Sir Mansfeldt de Cardonnel, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Fisher, *Admiral* Sir Frederick W., K.C.V.O.
Fisher, Sir Norman F. Warren, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Fisher, *Vice-Admiral* Sir William Wordsworth, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Fitch, Sir Cecil Edwin, K.B.E.
FitzGeorge, *Col.* Sir Augustus C. F., K.C.V.O., C.B.
FitzHerbert, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Edward Stafford, K.C.B.
FitzPatrick, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, G.C.M.G.
FitzRoy, Sir Almeric Wm., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Fletcher, Sir A. G. Murchison, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Fletcher, Sir Walter M., K.B.E., C.B., M.D.
Flett, Sir John S., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Floud, Sir Francis L. C., K.C.B.
Flynn, Sir (J.) Albert, K.C.B.
Foote, *Admiral* Sir Randolph F. O., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Forbes, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Wm., K.B.E., C.B.
Forbes, Sir George Stuart, K.C.S.I.
Ford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Fortescue, Hon. Sir John William, K.C.V.O.
Fortescue, *Capt.* Hon. Sir Seymour John, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.
Foster, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Eulas, G.C.M.G.
Fountain, Sir Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Fowke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Henry, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Fowle, *Col.* Sir (H.) Walter Hamilton, K.B.E.
Fowler, *Col.* Sir James Kingston, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.D.
Fowler, Sir Henry, K.B.E.
Fowler, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Sharman, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fox, Sir Harry Halton, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Franks, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. McKenzie, K.C.B.
Fraser, Sir Stuart M., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Fraser, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Theodore, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.
Freeland, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry F. E., K.C.I.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Freeman, Sir Philip Horace, K.B.E.
Fremantle, *Adm.* Sir Sydney R., G.C.B., M.V.O.
Friend, *Maj.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Lovick B., K.B.E., C.B.
Fry, Sir Frederick M., K.C.V.O.
Fry, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Fuller, *Adm.* Sir Cyril T. M., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fuller, Sir Francis C. B. D., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Fuller, *Hon.* Sir George W., K.C.M.G.
Fuller, Sir J. Bampfylde, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Furse, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Thos., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Gait, Sir Edward A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Gallwey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas J., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Galway, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Lionel, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gamble, *Admiral* Sir Douglas A., K.C.V.O.
Game, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Philip Woolcott, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Gardiner, Sir Frederick Crombie, K.B.E., LL.D.
Garnsey, Sir Gilbert Francis, K.B.E.
Garran, Sir Robert Randolph, K.C.M.G.
Garraway, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Charles Frederick, K.C.M.G.
Garrod, *Col.* Sir Archd. E., K.C.M.G.
Garton, Sir Richard C., G.B.E.
Gascoigne, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Ernest F. O., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gaskell, *Surg.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Arthur, K.C.B., O.B.E.
Gataere, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.B.
Gates, Sir Frank C., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Gaunt, *Admiral* Sir Ernest F. A., K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Gaunt, *Adm.* Sir Guy R. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Gauntlett, Sir Mager Frederic, K.C.I.E., K.B.E.
Gay, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Geddes, Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.D.
Geddes, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric C., G.C.B.(c), G.B.E., K.C.B. (*m*).
Gellibrand, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.B., D.S.O.
German, *Maj.* Sir James, K.B.E.
Gibb, Sir Alexander, G.B.E., C.B.
Gibbons, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter, K.B.E.
Gibbs, Sir Philip Hamilton, K.B.E.
Gibson, Sir Henry James, K.C.B.
Gibson, Sir Robert, K.B.E.
Gilbert, Sir John Wm., K.B.E.
Gillan, Sir Robt. Woodburn, K.C.S.I.
Gillman, *Gen.* Sir Webb, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gimlette, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Desmond, K.C.B., R.N.
Girouard, *Col.* Sir E. Percy C., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Glancy, Sir Reginald Isidore Robert, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Glasgow, *Maj.-Gen. Hon.* Sir Thomas William, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
Glazebrook, Sir Richard Tetley, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Gleichen, *Maj.-Gen.* Lord Edward, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Glubb, *Maj.-Gen.*, Sir Frederic M., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Goadby, Sir Kenneth Weldon, K.B.E.
Godley, *General* Sir Alex. J., G.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Godwin, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles A. C., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Goffe, Sir Herbert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Goldfinch, Sir Arthur H., K.B.E.
Gondal, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Goode, Sir William A. M., K.B.E.
Goodenough, *Admiral* Sir William E., G.C.B., M.V.O.
Goodwin, *Eng.-Vice-Adm.* Sir George G., K.C.B.
Goodwin, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (T. H.) John C., K.C.B., D.S.O., K.H.S.
Gordon, Sir Chas. Blair, G.B.E.
Gordon, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alex. Hamilton, K.C.B.
Gore, Sir Francis Charles, K.C.B.
Gorringe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Fredk., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Goschen, Hon. Sir William Hy., K.B.E.
Gough, *Gen.* Sir Hubert de la Poer, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Gower, Sir Robert Patrick Malcolm, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Gower, Sir Geo. Granville Leveson-, K.B.E.
Gowers, Sir Ernest Arthur, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Gowers, Sir Wm. Frederick, K.C.M.G.
Graham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Ritchie C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Graham, Sir Lancelot, K.C.I.E.
Graham, Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Wm., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.
Grahame, Rt. Hon. Sir George D., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Granet, Sir (W.) Guy, G.B.E.
Grant, Sir Alfred Hamilton, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Grant, *Admiral* Sir E. Percy F. G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Grant, *Admiral* Sir Heathcote S., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Grant, Sir James Dundas, K.B.E.
Grant, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip G., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Graumann, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Graves, Sir Robert Windham, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Gray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Mcl. W., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.B.
Green, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Donald Percy, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Green, *Admiral* Sir John F. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Greene, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Conyngham, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Greene, Sir Wm. Graham, K.C.B.
Greer, Sir Joseph H., K.C.V.O.
Greg, Sir Robert H., K.C.M.G.
Grenfell, Sir Wilfred Thomason, K.C.M.G., M.D.
Greville, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Grey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Raleigh, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.V.O.
Gridley, Sir Arnold Babb, K.B.E.
Grierson, Sir George Abraham, O.M., K.C.I.E.
Grigg, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward W. M., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.
Grindle, Sir Gilbert Edmund Augustine, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Groom, *Hon.* Sir Littleton Ernest, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Grover, *Gen.* Sir Malcolm H. S., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
Guillemard, Sir Laurence N., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Gurbakhsh Singh Bedi, Sir, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Guthrie, Sir Connop, K.B.E.
Gwyer, Sir Maurice L., K.C.B.
Gwynn, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Wm., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hadcock, *Lt.-Col.* Sir A. George, K.B.E., T.D., F.R.S.
Haggard, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Vernon H. S., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Wolseley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Hailey, Sir William Malcolm, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Haking, *Gen.* Sir Richd. Cyril Byrne, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Haldane, *Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Aylmer L.*, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Hall, Sir A. Daniel, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Hall, *Admiral* Sir George Fowler King-, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Hall, *Adm.* Sir Herbt. G. King-, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C. Gen.
Hall, *Admiral* Sir Wm. Reginald, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.C.L.
Halliday, *Gen.* Sir Lewis Stratford Tollemache, †, K.C.B.
Halsey, Sir Laurence E., K.B.E.
Halsey, *Adm.* Sir Lionel, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Hambro, Sir C. Eric, K.B.E.
Hambro, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Percival O., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Hamilton, *Gen.* Sir Bruce M., G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Hamilton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Owen Fisher, K.C.B.
Hamilton, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Henry, K.C.B.
Hamilton, Sir Horace P., K.C.B.
Hamilton, *General* Sir Ian S. M., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hammick, Sir Murray, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Hammond, Sir E. Laurie L., K.C.S.I., C.B.E.
Hands, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Handyside, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Patrick B., K.B.E., C.B.
Hankey, *Col.* Sir Maurice P. A., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Harding, Sir Edward John, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Hardinge, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Hardy, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Sir John F. Gathorne-, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hare, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Steuart W., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Harington, *Gen.* Sir Charles H., G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. GEN.
Hari Singh, *Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Harman, Sir Charles A. King-, K.C.M.G.
Harmer, Sir Sidney F., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Harper, Sir Charles H., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Harrel, Rt. Hon. Sir David, G.C.B., G.B.E., K.C.V.O., I.S.O.
Harris, Sir Arthur A. H., K.B.E.
Harris, Sir Austin Edward, K.B.E.
Harris, Sir Charles, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Harris, Sir C. Alexander, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Harris, *Col.* Sir David, K.C.M.G., V.D.
Harris, Sir Henry Percy, K.B.E.
Harrison, Sir Cecil R., K.B.E.
Harrison, Sir James Humphrys, K.C.V.O.
Harrison, Sir John, K.B.E.
Harrison, Sir William Montagu Graham-, K.C.B., K.C.
Hart, Sir George Sankey, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Hartog, Sir Philip J., K.B.E., C.I.E.
Harvey, Sir Ernest Musgrave, K.B.E.
Harvey, Sir Henry P., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Harwood, Sir Ralph E., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
Hawkes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Montague Pakington, K.C.B., C.S.I.
Haworth, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Lionel Berkeley Holt, K.B.E.
Hayes, *Commodore* Sir Bertram Fox, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.R.
Hayward, Sir Maurice H. W., K.C.S.I.
Hazen, *Hon.* Sir John Douglas, K.C.M.G.
Hearst, *Hon.* Sir William Howard, K.C.M.G.
Heath, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Ernest, K.C.B. (*m*), C.B. (*c*), C.V.O.
Heath, Sir Hy. Frank, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Heath, *Admiral* Sir Herbert L., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Heath, Sir Thomas Little, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Hedley, *Col.* Sir W. Coote, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Hehir, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Patrick, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G., I.M.S.
Henderson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Brodie H., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Henderson, Sir Frederick Ness, K.B.E.
Henderson, *Admiral* Sir Regd. F. H., G.C.B.
Hendry, Sir Alexander, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Heneker, *Gen.* Sir William C. G., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Henley, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Henn, Sir Sydney H. H., K.B.E., M.P.
Hennessy, Sir Alfred Theodore, K.B.E.
Henriques, Sir Philip G., K.B.E.
Herbert, Sir Alfred E., K.B.E.
Herbert, Sir Dennis H., K.B.E.
Herdman, *Maj.* Sir Emerson Crawford, K.B.E.
Heriot, Sir William Maitland-, K.B.E.
Herringham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilmot, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Hertslet, Sir Cecil, K.B.E.
Hewett, Sir Fredk. Stanley, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., M.D.
Hewett, Sir John P., G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E.
Hewlett, Sir Wm. Meyrick, K.C.M.G.
Hickie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Bernard, K.C.B.
Higgins, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John F. A., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Higgins, Sir John Michael, K.C.M.G.
Hiley, *Col.* Sir Ernest Haviland, K.B.E.
Hiley, Sir Ernest Varvill, K.B.E.
Hill, Sir Arthur Wm., K.C.M.G., F.R.S.
Hill, Sir Claude H. A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Hill, *Surg.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Hindley, Sir *Clement D.* M., K.C.I.E., V.D.
Hipwood, Sir Charles, K.B.E., C.B.
Hirtzel, Sir F. Arthur, K.C.B.
Hobbs, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Joseph J. Talbot, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., V.D.
Hodges, *Admiral* Sir Michael H., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Hodgson, Sir Robert McL., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Hohler, Sir Thomas Beaumont, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Holbrook, *Col.* Sir Arthur R., K.B.E., V.D.
Holden, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Henry Capel Lofft, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Holland, Sir Robert Erskine, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.V.O.
Holland, Sir Thomas Henry, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Hollis, Sir Alfred Claud, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Holman, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Holmden, Sir Osborn G., K.B.E.
Holmes, Sir Arthur William, K.B.E.
Holmes, Sir Charles John, K.C.V.O.
Holt, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Maurice P. C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hood, Hon. Sir Alexander Nelson, K.C.V.O.
Hope, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Geo. P. Webley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Hopkins, Sir Richard V. N., K.C.B.
Hopkinson, Sir Fredk. T., K.B.E.
Hore, Sir Charles F. Adair, K.B.E., C.B.
Horne, Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Stevenson, G.B.E., K.C., M.P.
Horrocks, *Col. Sir William H.*, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
Horwood, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir William Thomas Francis, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Hoskins, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur R., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hotson, Sir John E. B., K.C.S.I., O.B.E.
Houston, Sir Alexander C., K.B.E., C.V.O., M.B., D.Sc.
Howard, Sir Henry Fraser, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Hudson, *Gen.* Sir Havelock, G.C.B., K.C.I.E.
Humphreys, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Wm., K.B.E., M.I.C.E.
Humphrys, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis Henry, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.I.E.
Hunloke, *Maj.* Sir Philip, K.C.V.O.
Hunt, *Admiral* Sir Allen Thomas, K.C.B., C.S.I.
Hunter, *Gen.* Sir Archibald, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Hunter, Sir George B., K.B.E., D.Sc.
Hunter, Sir John, K.B.E.
Hunza, The Mir of, K.C.I.E.
Hurcomb, Sir Cyril W., K.B.E., C.B.
Hurst, Sir Alfred W., K.B.E., C.B.
Hurst, Sir Cecil J. B., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.
Hutchings, Sir Alan, K.B.E.
Hutchison, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.P.
Hutson, Sir Eyre, K.C.M.G.
Hyderabad, *Lt.-Gen.* H.E.H. the Nizam of, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.

Im Thurn, Sir Everard F., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Indore, H.H. *ex*-Maharaj Holkar of, G.C.I.E.
Inge, Very Rev. William Ralph, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Inglefield, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Edward F., K.B.E.
Innes, Sir Charles Alex., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Innes, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. R., K.C.M.G.
Ironside, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Edmund, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Irvin, Sir John Hannel, K.B.E.
Irvine, *Hon.* Sir Wm. Hill, K.C.M.G.
Irwin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jas. Murray, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Isaacs, Rt. Hon. Sir Isaac Alfred, K.C.M.G.
Jackson, Sir Herbert, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Jackson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Louis C., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Jackson, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley, G.C.I.E.
Jackson, *Admiral* Sir Thomas, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Jackson, *Adm.* Sir Thomas S., K.C.V.O.
Jackson, Sir Wilfrid E. F., K.C.M.G.
Jacob, *Field Marshal* Sir Claud W., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Jacob, Sir Lionel M., K.C.S.I.
Jaisalmer, H.H. Maharawal of, K.C.S.I.
James, Sir Frederick Seton, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
James, *Hon.* Sir Walter H., K.C.M.G., K.C.
Jamieson, Sir James Wm., K.C.M.G.
Jammu and Kashmir — *see* Hari Singh.
Jaora, H.H. the Nawab of, K.C.I.E.
Japp, Sir Henry, K.B.E.
Jarmay, Sir John Gustave, K.B.E.
Jeffreys, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Darell, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Jehangir, Sir Cowasji, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
Jekyll, *Col.* Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G.
Jenkinson, Sir Mark Webster, K.B.E.
Jerram, *Adm.* Sir T. H. Martyn, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*m*), C.B.(*c*).
Jeudwine, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hugh S., K.C.B., K.B.E.
Jind, *Col.* H.H. Ranbir Singh, *Rajendra Bahadur*, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Jodhpur, *Maj.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Johnson, *Col.* Sir Robert Arthur, K.B.E., T.D.
Johnson, *Hon.* Sir Wm. Elliott, K.C.M.G.
Johnston, Sir Frederick Wm., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Johnston, Sir Reginald Fleming, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Johnstone, Hon. Sir Alan, G.C.V.O.
Johnstone, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter Edgeworth, K.B.E., C.B.
Johore, H. H. Sultan of, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Bertram Hyde, K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Edgar Rees, K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Francis A., K.B.E., C.B.
Jones, Sir Roderick, K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Thomas George, K.B.E.
Jones, *Hon.* Sir William Hall-, K.C.M.G.
Jones, Sir William John, K.B.E.
Joshi, Sir Moropant Vishwanath, K.C.I.E.
Junagadh, H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Kahlur, *Maj.* H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Kapurthala, *Col.* H. H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
Kashmir—*see* Hari Singh.
Kaul, Sir Daya Kishan, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Kavanagh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles T. M., K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Keary, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. D'Urban, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Keir, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Lindesay, K.C.B.
Keith, Sir Wm. John, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Kell, *Col.* Sir Vernon G. W., K.B.E., C.B.
Kelly, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Donald, K.C.B.
Kelly, *Adm.* Sir William A. H., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Kemball, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George V., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Kenderdine, Sir Charles H., K.B.E.
Kennard, Sir Howard Wm., K.C.M.G. C.V.O.
Kennedy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward C. W. Mackenzie-, K.B.E., C.B.
Kennedy, Sir Robert John, K.C.M.G.
Kent, Sir Stephenson, K.C.B.
Kenyon, Sir Fredc. G., G.B.E., K.C.B., T.D.
Keogh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.H., M.D.
Keppel, *Adm.* Sir Colin Richd., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Kerr, Sir John Henry, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Kershaw, Sir Louis J., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Kiddle, *Adm.* Sir Edward B., K.B.E., C.B.
Kiggell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Lancelot Edward, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Kilpin, Sir Ernest F., K.C.M.G.
Kindersley, Sir Robert M., G.B.E.
King, Sir Alexander F., K.C.B.
King, Sir Henry Seymour, K.C.I.E.
Kingsnorth, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Arthur Fredk., K.C.B.
Kinnear, Sir Walter S., K.B.E.
Kirkpatrick, *General* Sir Geo. Macaulay, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Kishan Parshad, Maharaja, G.C.I.E.
Kitson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gerald Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Kittermaster, Sir Harold Baxter, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Knapp, Sir Arthur Rowland, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E.
Knight, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wyndham Charles, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O.
Knox, Rt. Hon. Sir Adrian, K.C.M.G., LL.B.
Knox, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred W. F., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.P.
Knox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. E., K.C.B.
Knudsen, Sir Karl Fredrik, K.B.E.
Kolhapur, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Kotah, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharao of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
Kutch, H.H. the Maharao of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Lagden, Sir Godfrey Y., K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Lake, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Percy H. N., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Lake, Sir Richard S., K.C.M.G.
Lamb, Sir Harry H., G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Lamb, Sir John, K.C.B.
Lambagraon, *Lt.-Col.* Raja of, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Lambe, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Charles, Laverock, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lambert, Sir Geo. Bancroft, K.C.S.I.
Lambert, Sir Henry Chas. M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Lambton, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Wm., K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Lampson, Sir Miles W., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Landon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick W. B., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Lane, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ronald B., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Larke, Sir William James, K.B.E.
Latta, Sir Andrew Gibson, K.B.E.
Law, Sir W. Algernon, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Lawford, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Sydney T. B., K.C.B
Lawrence, Sir Henry Staveley, K.C.S.I.
Lawrence, *Gen.* Hon. Sir Herbert A., G.C.B.
Lawson, Sir Arnold, K.B.E.
Lawson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Meyrick, K.C.B.
Laycock, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Joseph Fredk., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.
Learmouth, *Admiral* Sir Fredk. C., K.B.E., C.B.
Leathes, Sir Stanley M., K.C.B.
Lee, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard P., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Lee, *Hon.* Sir Walter Hy., K.C.M.G.
Leetham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Legard, *Col.* Sir James D., K.C.B.
Lely, Sir Frederic S. P., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Leng, Sir Hilary Howard, K.B.E.
Leslie, Sir Norman A., K.B.E.
Leslie, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Walter Stewart, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Letts, Sir Wm. Malesbury K.B.E.
Levick, Sir Hugh Gwynne, K.B.E.
Levinge, Sir Edward Vere, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Lewis, Sir Alfred E., K.B.E.
Lewis, Rt. Hon. Sir John Herbert, G.B.E.
Lewis, *Hon.* Sir N. Elliott, K.C.M.G.
Lewis, Sir Wilmott, K.B.E.
Liddell, Sir Fredk. Francis, K.C.B.
Liddell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Limbdi, Thakor Saheb of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Limpus, *Adm.* Sir Arthur Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Lindley, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Oswald, G.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
Lindsay, Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Charles, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Lister, *Maj.* Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-, G.B.E., M.C., M.P.
Livesey, Sir Harry, G.B.E.
Livingstone, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hubert A. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Llewellyn, Sir William, G.C.V.O., P.R.A.
Lloyd, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Owen Edward Pennefather, K.C.B., A.M.S.
Lloyd, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Fredk., K.C.M.G., D.C.L.
Lloyd, Sir John H. Seymour-, K.B.E., C.M.G., K.C.
Lobnitz, Sir Frederick, K.B.E.
Lockhart, Sir James H. S., K.C.M.G.
Loharu, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Long, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Arthur, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Longley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Raynsford, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Loomis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick O. W., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lovett, Sir Harrington V., K.C.S.I.
Low, Sir Charles E., K.C.I.E.
Lowndes, Rt. Hon. Sir George Rivers, K.C.S.I.
Lowrey, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
Lowther, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Cecil, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Lowther, Sir Henry Crofton, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Luce, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard H., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.B.
Lumsden, Sir John, K.B.E., M.D.

Lutyens, Sir Edwin Landseer, K.C.I.E., R.A.
Lyte, Sir Henry C. Maxwell, K.C.B.
McAlpine, Sir Thomas Malcolm, K.B.E.
Macartney, Sir George, K.C.I.E.
Macassey, Sir Lynden Livingstone, K.B.E., K.C.
Macauley, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Bohun, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
McCall, Sir Robert Alfred, K.C.V.O., K.C.
MacCallum, Sir Mungo William, K.C.M.G., LL.D.
MacCormick, *Col.* Sir Alexander, K.C.M.G., M.D.
McCracken, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. W. N., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Macdonald, Sir George, K.C.B., D.Litt.
Macdonald, *Col.* Sir Murdoch, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P.
MacDonell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald C., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Macdonogh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George M. W., G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
MacGeagh, *Col.* Sir Henry D. F., K.B.E., T.D., K.C.
McGowan, Sir Harry D., K.B.E.
McIlwraith, Sir Malcolm, K.C.M.G.
Mackenzie, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.
Mackenzie, Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.V.O., Mus.Doc.
Mackenzie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Colin J., K.C.B.
McKenzie, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Duncan, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., V.D.
Mackenzie, *Col.* Sir Robert C., K.B.E., C.B., V.D.
Mackie, Sir Horatio George Arthur, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Mackintosh, Sir Ashley W., K.C.V.O., M.D.
Maclagan, Sir Edward D., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Maclean, Rt. Hon. Sir Donald, K.B.E., M.P.
Macleay, Sir James William Ronald, K.C.M.G.
Macleod of MacLeod, Sir Frederick L., K.B.E.
Macleod, Sir James McIver, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Macleod, Sir John Lorne, G.B.E.
MacLeod, Sir Reginald, K.C.B.
McLintock, Sir William, G.B.E., C.V.O.
McMahon, *Lt.-Col.* Sir A. Henry, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
McMillan, *Hon.* Sir Daniel Hunter, K.C.M.G.
Macmullen, *Gen.* Sir Cyril Norman, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.D.C.Gen.
MacMunn, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George F., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.
McNabb, *Surg.Rr.-Adm.* Sir Daniel J. P., K.B.E., C.B.
Macnaghten, Hon. Sir Malcolm M., K.B.E.
Macneal, Sir Hector M., K.B.E.
Maconachie, Sir Richard R., K.B.E., C.I.E.
McPherson, Sir Hugh, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
McPherson, *Hon.* Sir William Murray, K.B.E.
Maffey, Sir John Loader, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Magill, *Col.* Sir James, K.C.B., A.M.S.
Makins, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Henry, G.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.S.
Malcolm, Sir Ian Z., K.C.M.G.
Malcolm, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Neill, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Maler Kotla, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Nawab of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Malkin, Sir Herbert Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Malleson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilfrid, K.C.I.E., C.B.
Mallet, Sir Bernard, K.C.B.
Mallet, Rt. Hon. Sir Louis, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Malta, Most Rev. Bp. of, K.B.E.
Mance, *Brig.-Gen.* Harry O., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Mandi, *Capt.* H.H. the Raja of, K.C.S.I.
Manifold, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Courtenay C., K.C.B., C.M.G., I.M.S.
Manifold, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Michael G. E. Bowman-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Mann, Sir John, K.B.E.
Manning, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir William H., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Mansell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir George Robert, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Mansell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Herbt., K.B.E.
Mansfield, Sir Alfred, K.B.E.
Mansfield, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert, K.C.B.
Mant, Sir Regd. Arthur, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Marchant, Rev. James, K.B.E., LL.D.
Marden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Owen, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Marjoribanks, Sir George J., K.C.V.O.
Marjoribanks, Sir Norman Edward, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Marling, Sir C. Murray, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Marnoch, Sir John, K.C.V.O.
Marris, Sir William S., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Marshall, Sir Arthur H., K.B.E.
Marshall, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Raine, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Martindale, Sir Arthur H. T., K.C.S.I.
Martyn, Sir Henry L., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Marwood, Sir William F., K.C.B.
Massingberd, *Gen.* Sir Archibald A. Montgomery-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Masson, Sir David Orme, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Matheson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Torquhil George, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Mathew, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles M., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Maude, Sir Walter, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Maudsley, *Col.* Sir Henry C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Maurice, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. Barton, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Max Muller, Sir Wm. Grenfell, G.B.E.
Maxse, *Gen.* Sir Fredk. Ivor, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Maxwell, *Col.* Sir Arthur, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.
Maxwell, Sir James C., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.D.
Maxwell, Sir William, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
Maxwell, Sir William George, K.B.E., C.M.G.
May, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward S., K.C.B., C.M.G.
May, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald Seaburne, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Maybury, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Henry P., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.I.C.E.
Mayhew, Sir Basil Edgar, K.B.E.
Maynard, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles C. M., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Maynard, Sir Herbert John, K.C.I.E.
Meade, *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Sir Herbert, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
Mears, Sir Edward Grimwood, K.C.I.E.
Meeks, *Hon.* Sir Alfred Wm., K.B.E.
Mehta, Sir Chunilal Vijbhukhandas, K.C.S.I.
Meiklejohn, Sir Roderick S., K.B.E., C.B.
Melliss, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles John, V.C., K.C.B., C.S.I.
Mellor, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir James Gilbert Shaw, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., K.C.
Mendl, Sir Sigismund F., K.B.E.
Mensforth, Sir Holberry, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Mercer, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir H. Frederic, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Mercer, Sir Wm. Hepworth, K.C.M.G.
Merewether, Sir Edward Marsh, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Micallef, *Hon.* Sir Ricardo, K.C.M.G.
Michaelis, Sir Maximillian, K.C.M.G.
Middleton, Sir John, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Middleton, Sir Thomas H., K.C.I.E., K.B.E., C.B.
Midwinter, *Capt.* Sir Edward C., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Miller, Sir John Ontario, K.C.S.I.
Mills, Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Milne, *Field Marshal* Sir George F., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Miraj, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Mitchell, Sir Edward Fancourt, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Mitchell, Sir Herbert Edward, K.C.V.O.
Mitchell, *Hon.* Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Mitchell, Prof. Sir Wm., K.C.M.G.
Mitchelson, *Hon.* Sir Edwin, K.C.M.G.
Mitra, Sir Bhupendra Nath, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Moberly, Sir Arthur N., K.C.I.E.
Moir, Sir Thomas E., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Money, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir A. Wigram, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.S.I.
Monro, Sir Horace Cecil, K.C.B.
Monsell, *Com.* Rt. Hon. Sir Bolton M. Eyres-, G.B.E., M.P.
Montgomery, Rt. Rev. Bishop H. H., K.C.M.G., D.D.
Montgomery, Sir C. Hubert, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Montgomery, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert A. Kerr, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Mooney, Sir John Joseph, K.B.E.
Moore, *Admiral* Sir Archibald G. H. W., K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Moore, *Admiral* Sir Arthur W., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Moore, Sir Charles James Stevenson-, K.C.I.E., C.V.O.
Moore, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.A.V.C.
Moore, *Maj.-Gen. Hon.* Sir Newton J., K.C.M.G., V.D., M.P.
Moore, Sir Wm. Harrison, K.B.E., C.M.G., L.L.D.
Moores, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Samuel Guise Guise-, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Morgan, Sir Herbert E., K.B.E.
Morison, Sir Theodore, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Morris, Sir Daniel, K.C.M.G.
Morris, *Col.* Sir Wm. G., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Morvi, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Mudhol, *Lt.* the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan, *Nawab*, Sir, K.C.I.E., M.B.E.
Muhammad Akbar Khan, *Maj. Nawab* Sir, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Muhammad Habibulla, *Khan Bahadur*, Sir, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Muhammad Muzammilullah Khan, *Nawab*, Sir, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
Muhammad Shafi, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Mian, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Mulcahy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis Edward, K.C.B.
Mullaly, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.S.I.
Muller, Sir Wm. Grenfell Max, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Mulock, Rt. Hon. Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Munro, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir David, K.C.B., C.I.E., M.B.
Murdoch, *Lt.-Col. Hon.* Sir James Anderson, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Murray, Sir Alexander R., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Murray, *Gen.* Sir Archibald J., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. C.V.O., D.S.O.
Murray, Sir George, K.B.E.
Murray, Sir Geo. Evelyn P., K.C.B.
Murray, Rt. Hon. Sir George H., G.C.H., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.
Murray, *Hon.* Sir George John R., K.C.M.G.
Murray, Sir John Hubert Plunkett, K.C.M.G.
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Malcolm D., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E.
Murray, Sir Oswyn Alexander R., G.C.B.
Murray, *Hon.* Sir Thomas K., K.C.M.G.
Murray, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Valentine, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Murshidabad, The Nawab Bahadur of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Myers, *Hon.* Sir Michael, K.C.M.G.
Mysore, *Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
Mysore, H.H. the Yavaraja of, G.C.I.E.
Nagar, Raja of, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Nance, *Surg.-Capt.* Sir Arthur S., K.B.E., C.B., R.N.
Nash, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip A. M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Nathan, *Col.* Sir Frederic L., K.B.E.
Nathan, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew, G.C.M.G.
Nawanagar—*see* Ranjitsinhji.
Neish, Sir Charles Henry Lawrence, K.B.E., C.B.
Newdegate, Sir Francis A. Newdigate-, G.C.M.G.
Newland, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Foster R. K.C.M.G., C.B., M.B.
Newlands, *Hon.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Newman, Sir George. K.C.B., M.D.
Newsholme, Sir Arthur, K.C.B., M.D.
Newton, Sir Francis Jas., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Newton, Sir G. Douglas C., K.B.E., M.P.
Nicholl, Sir Edward. K.B.E.
Nicholls, Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G.
Nicholls, *Gen.* Sir William Charles, K.C.B.
Nicholson, Sir Arthur Wm., K.C.B.
Nicholson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cecil L., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Nicholson, *Adm.* Sir Douglas R. L., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Nicholson, Sir Frederick Augustus, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Nicholson, Sir Walter Frederick, K.C.B.
Nicholson, *Admiral* Sir William C. M., K.C.B.
Nicol, Sir Thos. Drysdale, K.B.E.
Niemeyer, Sir Otto E., G.B.E., K.C.B.
Nimmo, Sir Adam, K.B.E.
Norman, *Surg.-Vice-Adm.* Sir William Hy., K.C.B., R.N.
Northey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Nosworthy, *Hon.* Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Notley, *Comm.* Sir Franke B. S., K.B.E., R.D., R.N.R.
Oakley, Sir John Hubert, G.B.E.
O'Brien, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles R. M., K.C.M.G.
O'Donnell, Sir Samuel Perry, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
O'Donnell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas J., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.M.S.
O'Dwyer, Sir Michael Fras., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Ogilvie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter Holland, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.B., K.H.P.
O'Grady, *Capt.* Sir James, K.C.M.G.
O'Keefe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Menus Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Oliphant, Sir Lancelot, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Olive, Sir James William, K.B.E.
Oliver, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Henry Fras., G.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.
Oman, Sir Charles W. C., K.B.E., LL.D., M.P.
Ommanney, *Admiral* Sir R. Nelson, K.B.E., C.B.
O'Neill, Sir Arthur E., K.B.E.
Oppenheimer, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
Oram, *Eng.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Hy. Jno., K.C.B.
Orange, Sir Hugh William, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E.
Orr, *Maj.* Sir Charles W. J., K.C.M.G.
Osborn, Sir Nathaniel F. B., K.B.E., C.B.
Ottley, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Charles L., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Ovey, Sir Esmond, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Packe, Sir Edwd. Hussey, K.B.E.
Padma Sham Shere Jung, Rana Bahadur, *Gen.* Sir, G.B.E., K.C.I.E.
Paget, Rt. Hon. Sir Ralph Spencer, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Pahang, H.H. the Sultan of, K.C.M.G.
Paine, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Godfrey M., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Pakenham, *Admiral* Sir Wm. Christopher, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Palanpur, *Maj.* H.H. the Nawab of, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Palin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip Chas., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Palitana, Thakore Sahib of, K.C.I.E.
Palmer, *Col.* Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Panna, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Pares, Sir Bernard, K.B.E.
Paris, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald, K.C.B.
Parr, *Hon.* Sir Christopher James, K.C.M.G.
Parry, Sir Fredk. S., K.B.E., C.B.
Partridge, Sir Cecil, K.B.E.
Patey, *Adm.* Sir George E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Patiala, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
Peacock, *Hon.* Sir Alex. J., K.C.M.G.
Peacock, Sir Walter, K.C.V.O.
Pearce, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Foster, K.C.V.O.
Pears, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edmund R., K.B.E., C.B.
Pears, Sir Steuart E., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Pearson, *Gen.* Sir A. Astley, K.C.B.
Peat, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Pedder, Sir John, K.B.E., C.B.
Peden, *Hon.* Sir John Beverley, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.B.
Peel, Sir Arthur Robert, K.C.M.G.
Peel, Sir William, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Peirse, *Adm.* Sir Richard H., K.C.B. (*m*), K.B.E., C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.
Pelly, *Adm.* Sir Henry Bertram, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Penson, Sir T. Henry, K.B.E.
Penton, Sir Edward, K.B.E.
Perceval, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Maxwell, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Percival, Sir John Hope, K.B.E.
Percival, *Col.* Sir Harold F. P., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Percy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Samuel Jocelyn, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pereira, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cecil E., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Perley, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Halsey, P.C., K.C.M.G.
Perry, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh W., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.S.I.
Perry, Sir Percival L. D., K.B.E.
Petavel, Sir Joseph E., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Peters, Sir Lindsley Byron, K.B.E.
Peyton, *General* Sir William Eliot, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Phayre, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur, K.C.B.
Phillimore, *Admiral* Sir Richd. F., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Philipps, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ivor, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Phillips, Sir Percival, K.B.E.
Phipps, Sir Eric C. E., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Piggot, Sir G. Bettesworth, K.B.E.
Pike, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Watson, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.M.S.
Pim, Sir Alan William, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Pinching, *Surg.-Maj.* Sir Horace H., K.C.M.G.
Pinney, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald J., K.C.B.
Plunkett, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace C., K.C.V.O.
Pollard, *Paym.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Charles Fleetwood, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Polson, *Col.* Sir Thomas A., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Ponsonby, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. E. Grey, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Ponsonby, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Poole, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cuthbert, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pope, Sir William J., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Popham, *Air Marshal* Sir Henry Robert M. Brooke-, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Porbandar, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Porter, *Col.* Sir (H. E.) Bruce-, K.B.E., C.M.G., A.M.S.
Porter, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Jas., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.D., R.N.
Porter, Sir Leslie A. S., K.C.S.I.
Powell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Herbt., K.C.B.
Power, *Lt.-Col.* Sir D'Arcy, K.B.E.
Powers, *Hon.* Sir Charles, K.C.M.G.
Prabhashankar Dalpatram Pattani, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Pratt, Sir John T., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Prendergast, *Admiral* Sir Robert John, K.C.B.
Preston, Sir Frederick G. P., K.B.E.
Price, *Col.* Sir Rhys H., K.B.E., C.M.G., V.D.
Prince, Sir Alex. Wm., K.B.E.
Pröbyn, Sir Leslie, K.C.M.G.
Proctor, Sir Philip B., K.B.E.
Prout, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Thomas, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.B.
Pryn, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir William W., K.B.E., C.B.
Pryor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Pomeroy Holland-, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Pulteney, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William P., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Radcliffe, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Charles Deliné, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Radcliffe, Sir Frederick Morton, K.C.V.O.
Radcliffe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Percy P. de B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Rafter, Sir Chas. Haughton, K.B.E.
Rahim Bakhsh, *Maulvi*, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Rahimtoola, Sir Ibrahim, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Rainy, Sir George, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Raitt, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert A., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Rajendra Nath Mukharji, Sir, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Rajgarh, H.H. Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Rajpipla, *Capt.* H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Rama Varma, H.H. Sir (ex-Raja of Cochin), G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Rampal Singh, Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Ramsay, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Ramsay, Sir Malcolm G., K.C.B.
Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, H.H. Maharaja of Nawanagar, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
Ratlam, *Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Raven, Sir Vincent L., K.B.E.
Read, Sir Herbt. Jas., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Ready, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Felix F., K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Redmayne, Sir Richard A. S., K.C.B.
Reed, Sir Stanley, K.B.E., LL.D.
Rees, Sir Milson, K.C.V.O.
Reid, Sir John, K.B.E.
Reid, Sir William James, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Rennie, Sir Ernest Amelius, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Renton, Sir Alex Wood, G.C.M.G., K.C.
Rewa, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Reynolds, Sir Leonard Wm., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Reynolds, *Maj.* Sir Percival Reuben, K.B.E.
Rhodes, *Col. Hon.* Sir R. Heaton, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., V.D.
Richardson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George S., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Richmond, *Adm.* Sir Herbert W., K.C.B.
Rickard, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
Ridout, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Dudley H., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Ricu, Sir Jean Louis, K.C.S.I.
Risley, Sir John Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C.
Ritchie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald B., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Robb, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. S., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Roberts, Sir Alex. Fowler, K.B.E.
Roberts, Sir Arthur C., K.B.E.
Robertson, Sir Benjamin, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Robertson, Rt. Hon. Sir Malcolm Arnold, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Robertson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip R., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Robertson, Sir Robert, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Robertson, Sir Wm. Chas. F., K.C.M.G.
Robin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Robinson, *Hon.* Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G.
Robinson, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Hy. Russell, K.C.M.G.
Robinson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thos. Bilbe, G.B.E., K.C.M.G
Robinson, Sir W. Arthur, G.C.B., C.B.E.
Roblin, *Hon.* Sir Rodmond P., K.C.M.G.
Robson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur W. Mayo-, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Robson, Sir Herbert T., K.B.E.
Rodd, Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., M.P.
Rodwell, Sir Cecil H., K.C.M.G.
Rolleston, *Col.* Sir Lancelot, K.C.B., D.S.O., T.D.
Romer, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Cecil F., K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Rosenthal, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., F.R.I.B.A.
Ross, Sir Frederick William Leith-, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Ross, Sir Ronald, K.C.B., F.R.C.S.
Rostron, *Capt.* Sir Arthur Henry, K.B.E., R.N.R.
Rowlatt, Sir Frederick Terry, K.B.E.
Rowlatt, *Hon.* Sir Sidney A. T., K.C.S.I.
Ruck, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard Matthews, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Rundle, *General* Sir H. M. Leslie, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Russell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Andrew Hamilton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Russell, Sir Claud F. W., K.C.M.G.
Russell, Sir Herbert W. H., K.B.E.
Russell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Michael W., K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
Russell, Hon. Sir Odo W. T. V., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Ruthven, *Brig.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Alexander Gore Arkwright Hore-, ꝟꝛ, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Ryan, Sir Andrew, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Ryrie, *Maj.-Gen. Hon.* Sir Granville de L., K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D.
Sadler, Sir Michael E., K.C.S.I., C.B.
St. John, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. Beauchamp, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
St. Johnston, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Reginald, K.C.M.G.
Sale, Sir Stephen Geo., K.C.I.E.
Salis, Count de, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Salmond, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir John M., G.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Salmond, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.B.
Salmond, *Air Marshal* Sir Wm. Geoffrey H., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Salter, Sir James Arthur, K.C.B.
Samson, Sir E. Marlay, K.B.E., K.C.
Samthar, H.H. Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Samuel, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Louis, G.C.B., G.B.E., M.P.
Samuel, Sir John S., K.B.E.
Samuelson, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
Sanders, Sir Charles J. O., K.B.E.
Sangli, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Sankey, *Col.* Sir H. Stuart, K.B.E., C.V.O., V.D.
Sarawak, H.H. the Raja of, G.C.M.G.
Sarma, Sir Bayya Narasimheshwara, *Rao Bahadur*, K.C.S.I.
Satow, Sir Harold E., K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Savile, Sir Leopold H., K.C.B.
Scallon, *Gen.* Sir Robert I., G.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Schooling, Sir William, K.B.E.
Schroder, Sir Walter, K.B.E.
Schuster, Sir Claud, G.C.B., C.V.O., K.C.
Schuster, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Ernest, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Binny, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Scott, *Col.* Sir Buchanan, K.C.I.E.
Scott, *Hon.* Sir Ernest S., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Scott, Sir J. George, K.C.I.E.
Scott, Sir Robert R., K.C.B., C.S.I.
Scott, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Edwin, K.C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Seabrooke, Sir James H., K.C.I.E.
Seeds, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Selby, Sir Walford H. M., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Setalvad, Sir Chimanlal Harilal, K.C.I.E.
Seton, Sir Malcolm C. C., K.C.B.
Severn, Sir Claud, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Shackleton, Sir David Jas., K.C.B.
Shahpura, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Shams Shah, *Nawab Khan Bahadur* Sir, K.C.I.E., I.S.O.
Share, *Paym.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Hamnet H., K.B.E., C.B., R.N.
Sharpe, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Shaw, *Lt.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. Chas., K.C.B.
Shea, *Gen.* Sir John S. M., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sheldon, Sir Mark, K.B.E.
Sheppard, *Admiral* Sir Thomas Dawson Lees, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Sheppard, Sir Wm. Didsbury, K.C.I.E.
Sherrington, Prof. Sir Charles Scott, O.M., G.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
Sherwood, *Col.* Sir Arthur Percy, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Shipway, Sir Francis E., K.C.V.O., M.D.
Shone, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William T., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Shuckburgh, Sir John Evelyn, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Shute, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Cameron D., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Sifton, Sir James D., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Sikkim, H. H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Sillem, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arnold F., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Simmons, Sir Percy Coleman, K.C.V.O.
Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir John Allsebrook, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., K.C., M.P.
Simpkin, Sir Oswald R. A., K.C.B., C.B.E.
Simpson, Sir John William, K.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.
Sims, Sir Thomas, C.B.
Simson, Sir Henry John Forbes, K.C.V.O.
Sinclair, *Adm.* Sir Edwyn S. Alexander-, G.C.B., M.V.O., A.D.C.Gen.
Sinclair, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walrond A. F., K.B.E.
Singer, *Admiral* Sir Morgan, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Sirmur, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Sirohi, H.H. Maharao of, K.C.S.I.
Sitamau, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Skeen, *General* Sir Andrew, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Skelton, *Eng. Vice-Adm.* Sir Reginald Wm., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Skevington, Sir Joseph O., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Skinner, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Percy Cyriac Burrell, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sladen, *Com.* Sir Sampson, K.B.E., R.N.
Slater, Sir Alexander Ransford, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Sloley, Sir Herbert Cecil, K.C.M.G.
Smethurst, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Smith, Sir Allan MacGregor, K.B.E.
Smith, *Adm.* Sir Aubrey C. H., K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Smith, *Hon.* Sir Charles George, K.C.M.G.
Smith, Sir Frank E., K.C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Smith, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Smith, Sir H. Llewellyn, G.C.B.
Smith, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Smith, Sir James Joynton, K.B.E.
Smith, *Lt.* Sir Keith Macpherson, K.B.E.
Smith, Sir Malcolm, K.B.E.

Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Sydenham C. U., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Smith, Sir Thomas J., K.B.E.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Douglas, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Smith, Sir Wm. Rose, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Smith, Sir Sydney A. Armitage-, K.B.E., C.B.
Smith, Sir J. E. Masterton-, K.C.B.
Smith, Rt. Rev. John Taylor-, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.D.
Smyth, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Nevill, V.C., K.C.B.
Smyth, Sir Samuel A., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Snagge, Sir Harold Edward, K.B.E.
Snell, Sir John F. C., G.B.E., M.I.C.E.
Snow, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thos. D'Oyly, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Somerville, Sir William, K.B.E., D.SC.
Sonpur, The Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Soulsby, Sir William Jameson, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E.
Sparks, Sir Ashley, K.B.E.
Spencer, Sir Harris, K.B.E.
Spender, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wilfrid B., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Spickernell, *Paym.-Capt.* Sir Frank Todd, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., R.N.
Spinks, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charlton W., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Spring, Sir Fras. Edwd., K.C.I.E.
Squires, *Hon.* Sir Richard Anderson, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Stamp, Sir Josiah C., G.B.E.
Standen, Sir Bertram P., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Standing, *Com.* Sir Guy, K.B.E., R.N.V.R.
Stanford, *Col. Hon.* Sir Walter E. M., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Stanistreet, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Bradshaw, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.B.
Stanley, Hon. Sir Arthur, G.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Stanley, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir George F., G.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Stanley, Sir Herbert James, G.C.M.G.
Stanley, Sir John, K.C.I.E., K.C.
Stanley, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Victor Albert, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Stanton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry E., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Startin, *Admiral* Sir James, K.C.B.
Stavert, Sir William E., K.B.E.
Stawell, Sir Richard R., K.B.E., M.D.
Steel, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John Miles, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Stein, Sir M. Aurel, K.C.I.E.
Stephens, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald B., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Stephenson, Sir Hugh Lansdown, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Stern, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert G., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward, K.B.E.
Stewart, Sir Charles John, K.B.E.
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jas. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Stewart, *Col.* Sir James P. M. Purves-, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John H. Keith, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Stewart, Sir Kenneth Dugald, K.B.E.
Stewart, Sir Samuel Findlater, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Stileman, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Stiles, *Col.* Sir Harold J., K.B.E., M.B.
Stirling, *Hon.* Sir (John) Lancelot, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Stonor, Hon. Sir Hy. Julian, K.C.V.O.
Stopford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Lionel A. M., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Storey, Sir Thomas James, K.B.E.
Storrs, *Col.* Sir Ronald, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Stow, Sir Alexander Montague, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
Strachey, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Strakosch, Sir Henry, G.B.E.
Streatfeild, *Col.* Sir Henry, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Street, *Hon.* Sir Philip Whistler, K.C.M.G.
Strickland, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir E. Peter, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Strohmenger, Sir Ernest J., K.B.E., C.B.
Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Andrew M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Stuart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Campbell, K.B.E.
Stuart, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Theodosius Burnett-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Chas. O., K.C.S.I.
Stubbs, Sir Reginald E., G.C.M.G.
Sturgis, Sir Mark B. R., K.C.B.
Sutherland, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm., K.C.B.
Swann, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Oliver, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Swat, The Wali of, K.B.E.
Swettenham, Sir Frank A., G.C.M.G., C.H.
Swettenham, Sir J. Alex., K.C.M.G.
Swinton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ernest Dunlop, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Sykes, *Maj.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Frdk. H., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Sykes, Sir John Chas. G., K.C.B.
Sykes, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Percy M., K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Symes, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Stewart, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Symon, *Hon.* Sir Josiah H., K.C.M.G.
Symonds, Sir Charters J., K.B.E., C.B., M.D.
Symons, Sir R. Fox-, K.B.E., M.R.C.S.
Symons, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Hy., K.B.E., C.S.I., O.B.E., I.M.S.
Talbot, Sir Gerald Francis, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Tate, *Maj.* Sir Robert Wm., K.B.E.
Taylor, Sir John Jas., K.C.B., I.S.O.
Taylor, Sir William, K.B.E., C.B.
Taylor, Hon Sir Wm. F. Kyffin, G.B.E., K.C.
Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir, K.C.S.I., LL.D.
Theiler, Sir Arnold, K.C.M.G.
Thom, Sir William, K.B.E.
Thomas, Sir Charles John Howell, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Thomas, Sir John Lynn-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
Thomas, Sir Thomas Shenton W., K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Thomas, Sir Wm. Beach, K.B.E.
Thompson, Sir John Perronet, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Thompson, Sir Percy, K.B.E., C.B.
Thomson, Sir Basil H., K.C.B.
Thomson, *Col.* Sir Courtauld, K.B.E., C.B.
Thomson, Sir Francis Vernon, K.B.E.
Thomson, Sir Graeme, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Thomson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Montgomerie, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.C.
Thornhill, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. Beaufoy, K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Thornton, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward N., K.B.E., M.R.C.S.
Thornton, Sir Hy. Worth, K.B.E.
Thornycroft, Sir John E., K.B.E.
Threlfall, Sir Richard, C.B.E., F.R.S.
Thring, Sir A. Theodore, K.C.B.
Thuillier, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry F., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Thursby, *Admiral* Sir Cecil Fiennes, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Thurston, Sir T. George O., K.B.E.
Thwaites, *Gen.* Sir William, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C.GEL.
Tilley, Rt. Hon. Sir John A. C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.
Timpson, Sir John, K.B.E.
Todhunter, Sir Chas. George, K.C.S.I.
Toker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alliston C., K.C.B.
Tower, Sir Reginald T., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Townley, Sir Walter Beaupré, K.C.M.G.
Townsend, Sir Reginald, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Towse, *Capt.* Sir (E.) Beachcroft Beckwith, V.C., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Treherne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis Harper, K.C.M.G., A.M.S.
Tritton, Sir Seymour B., K.B.E.
Trotter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James K., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Troup, Sir Edward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Truter, Sir Theodorus Gustaff, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Tucker, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Tudor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Hugh, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Tudor, *Adm.* Sir Frederick Charles Tudor-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Tupper, *Admiral* Sir Reginald G. O., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Turnbull, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh S., K.B.E.
Turner, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir George R., K.C.B. (*m*), C.B. (*c*).
Turner, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
Turner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard E. W., V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Turpin, Sir William G., K.C.B.
Twigg, Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Tytler, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry C., K.C.B., C.M.G. C.I.E., D.S.O.
Udaipur, H.H. the Maharana of, G.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Umar Hayat Khan, Malik, *Col.* Sir, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
Uniacke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C. C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Valadier, *Maj.* Sir Auguste Charles, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Van Ryneveld, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Helperus Andreas, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Vansittart, Sir Robert G., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Van Straubenzee, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Casimir Cartwright, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Vaughan, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Louis Ridley, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Venkatagiri, Mansubhdar of, *Maha-raja*, K.C.I.E.
Verney, Sir Harry Lloyd, K.C.V.O.
Vernon, Sir William Henry Venables-, K.B.E.
Vesey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ivo Lucius Beresford, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Vijiaraghava, Acharya, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir Tiruvalangudi, K.B.E.
Vincent, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Berkeley, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Vincent, Sir Wm. H. Hoare, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Vyvyan, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Arthur Vyell, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Waddell, Sir Charles Graham, K.B.E.
Wadia, Sir Nasarvanji Navroji, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Waistell, *Adm.* Sir Arthur K., K.C.B.
Wake, *Admiral* Sir Drury St. A., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Walker, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.

Walker, Sir Charles, K.C.B.
Walker. *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George T. Forestier-, K.C.B.
Walker, Sir Herbert Ashcombe, K.C.B.
Walker, Sir James, K.C.I.E.
Walker, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harold B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wallace, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cuthbert S., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Wallace, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Wallace, Sir Lawrence, K.B.E.
Wallers, Sir Evelyn Ashley, K.B.E.
Wallington, Sir Edward Wm., C.V.O., C.M.G.
Walsh, Sir Charles Arthur, K.B.E.
Walton, *Hon.* Sir Edgar Harris, K.C.M.G.
Wapshare, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.S.I.
Ward, *Maj.* Hon. Sir John Hubert, K.C.V.O.
Wardrop, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alexander E., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Wardrop, Sir John Oliver, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Ware, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fabian A. G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Warren, Sir Norcot, K.C.I.E.
Waterhouse, Sir Nicholas E., K.B.E.
Waterhouse, Sir Ronald Dockray, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.
Watson, Sir Alfred William, K.C.B.
Watson, Sir Chas. Cuningham, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Watson, *Col.* Sir Chas. Gordon Gordon-, K.B.E., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
Watson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry D., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O.
Watson, *Adm.* Sir Hugh Dudley Richards, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Watt, *Hon.* Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Watts, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Wauchope, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Grenfell, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Waugh, Sir Alexander Telford, K.C.M.G.
Webb, *Col.* Sir A. Lisle Ambrose, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Webb, *Adm.* Sir Richard, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Weigall, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (William Ernest George) Archibald, K.C.M.G.
Welby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alfred C. E., K.B.E.
Welch, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir George, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Wellesley, Sir Victor A. H., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Wemyss, *Capt.* Sir (M.) Francis Colchester-, K.B.E.
Wernher, *Col.* Sir Harold A., K.C.V.O.
Western, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Geo. Balfour, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Weston, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Aylmer G. Hunter-, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.P.
Wheeler, Sir Henry, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Whigham, *Gen.* Sir Robert D., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
White, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir C. Brudenell B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
White, Sir Herbert Edw., K.C.M.G.
White, Sir Herbert T., K.C.I.E.
White, *Col.* Sir William Hale-, K.B.E., M.D.
White, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Whitehouse, Sir George, K.C.B.
Whitelegge, Sir Benjamin Arthur, K.C.B., M.D.
Whitley, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Edward Nathan, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Whyte, Sir Alex. Fredk., K.C.S.I.
Whyte, *Paym.-Rear-Adm.*, Sir Wm. Marcus Charles Beresford, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Wigram, *Col.* Sir Clive, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Wigram, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Kenneth, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Wilberforce, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Herbert R.B.F., C.B., C.M.G.
Wilford, Sir Thos. Mason, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Wilkinson, *Maj.* Sir Nevile R., K.C.V.O., F.S.A.
Wilkinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Percival S., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Wilkinson, Sir Russell Facey, K.C.V.O.
Willcocks, Sir William), K.C.M.G.
Willcox, *Col.* Sir William Henry, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.D.
Willert. Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
Williams, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Arthur J. Allen-, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.I.C.E.
Williams, Sir Evan Owen, K.B.E.
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Godfrey, K.C.I.E., C.B.
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh Bruce-, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Hanbury-, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John L. V., K.B.E., T.D.
Willis, Sir Frederick J., K.B.E., C.B.
Wilson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexander, K.C.B.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arnold T., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wilson, Sir Henry Francis, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Wilson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry Fuller M., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Horace John, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Orme, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wilson, *Col.* Sir Murrough J., K.B.E.
Wilson, *Hon.* Sir Reginald Victor, K.B.E.
Wilson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Samuel H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E.
Wilson, Rt. Hon. Sir Guy D.A. Fleetwood-, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Charles Stewart-, K.C.I.E.
Wilton, Sir Ernest Colville Collins, K.C.M.G.
Wingate, Sir Andrew, K.C.I.E.
Winter, *Col.* Sir Ormonde de l'Epee, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Winterbotham, Sir H. Martin, K.C.S.I.
Wittenoom, *Hon.* Sir Edward Horne, K.C.M.G.
Wodehouse, *Maj.* Sir Edwin Fredk., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jas. Wm. Leigh-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Wood, Sir John Barry, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Woods, Sir James Williams, K.B.E.
Woodward, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Woolcombe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Louis, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Woon, *Gen.* Sir John Blaxell, K.C.B.
Wormald, Sir John, K.B.E.
Worthington, *Col.* Sir Edward S., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., K.H.P.
Wortley, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Richard Montagu-Stuart-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wright, Sir Alexander Kemp, K.B.E.
Wright, Sir Almroth E., K.B.E., C.B., M.D., F.R.S.
Wyndham, Sir Percy C. H., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Wynne, *General* Sir Arthur Singleton, G.C.B
Wynne, Sir Trevredyn Rashleigh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., V.D.
Wyon, Sir Albert W., K.B.E.
Yapp, Sir Arthur K., K.B.E.
Yarr, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (M.) Thomas, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
Young, Sir A. Henderson, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Young, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hilton, G.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., M.P.
Young, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Frank Popham, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Young, Sir Wm. Douglas, K.B.E., C.M.G.
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.
Zaharoff, Sir Basil, G.C.B., G.B.E.

THE MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.

Royal Foundation.

Governor, Maj.-Gen. Carteret W. Carey, C.V.O., C.B.E.

Lt.-Col. T. L. Coxhead, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Lt.-Col. A. C. Jackson.
Lt.-Col. J. H. Martin, D.S.O.
Lt.-Col. A. C. Money.
Brig.-Gen. C. B. Norton, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Brig.-Gen. C. C. Onslow, C.B.
Col. H. H. Rogers, D.S.O.
Lt.-Col. A. W. Waite.
Lt.-Col. W. E. Webb, D.S.O.
Brig.-Gen. E. H. Finch-Hatton, C.M.G., D.S.O.
(1 vacancy.)

Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commanders of the Order of the British Empire.

NOTE.—Dames Grand Cross (G.B.E.) and Dames Commanders (D.B.E.) are addressed in a manner similar to that of Knights Grand Cross or Knights Commanders, *e.g.* "Miss Florence Smith," after receiving the honour of G. (or D.) B.E. would be addressed as "Dame Florence," and in writing, as "Dame Florence Smith, G. (or D.) B.E." Where such award is made to a lady already in enjoyment of a higher title the appropriate letters are appended to her name, *e.g.* "The Countess of ——, G.B.E." Dames Grand Cross of the British Empire rank after wives of Baronets and before wives of Knights Grand Cross. Dames Commanders rank after the wives of Knights Grand Cross and before the wives of Knights Commanders.

DAMES GRAND CROSS AND DAMES COMMANDERS.

Aberdeen and Temair, The Marchioness of, G.B.E.
Airlie, The Dowager Countess of, G.B.E.
Ampthill, The Lady, C.I., G.B.E.
Anderson, Dame Adelaide Mary, D.B.E.
Anstruther, Hon. Dame Eva Isabella Henriette, D.B.E.
Antrobus, Edith Marion, Lady, D.B.E.
Arnott, Caroline, Lady, D.B.E.
Atholl, The Duchess of, D.B.E., M.P.

Bailey, Hon. Dame Mary, D.B.E.
Barnett, Dame Henrietta, D.B.E.
Becher, Dame Ethel Hope, G.B.E., R.R.C.
Bedford, The Duchess of, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Bevan, Hon. Dame Maud Elizabeth, D.B.E.
Bridgeman, Caroline Beatrice, Viscountess, D.B.E.
Brittain, Dame Alida Luisa, D.B.E.
Browne, Dame Sidney Jane, G.B.E., R.R.C.
Buller, Dame Audrey Charlotte Georgiana, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Burnett, Dame Maud, D.B.E.
Bute, The Marchioness of, D.B.E.
Butt, Dame Clara, *see* Rumford.
Buxton, The Countess, G.B.E.

Campbell, Dame Janet Mary, D.B.E., M.D.
Casson, Dame Sybil (Sybil Thorndike), D.B.E., LL.D.
Cavan, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Chamberlain, Dame Ivy Muriel, G.B.E.
Chelmsford, The Viscountess, G.B.E.
Chisholm, Dame Alice, D.B.E.
Cook, Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
Cox, Dame Belle, D.B.E.
Crowdy, Dame Rachael Eleanor, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Cruickshank, Dame Joanna Margaret, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Curzon of Kedleston, The Marchioness, G.B.E.

Darnley, Florence Countess of, D.B.E.
Davidson, Margaret Alice, Lady, G.B.E.
Dawson, Aimée Evelyn, Lady, G.B.E.
de Sausmarez, Annie Elizabeth, Lady, G.B.E.
Dhar, H.H. the Maharani of, D.B.E.
Dixon, Edith, Lady, D.B.E.
Donner, Anna Maria, Lady, D.B.E.
Dorrien, Olive Crofton, Lady Smith-, D.B.E.
Dove, Dame Jane Frances, D.B.E.
Dufferin and Ava, The Dowager Marchioness of, C.I., D.B.E., V.A.
Findlay, Harriet Jane, Lady, D.B.E.
Forster, The Lady, G.B.E.
Furse, Dame Katherine, G.B.E.

George, Dame Margaret Lloyd, G.B.E.
Godman, Dame Alice May, D.B.E.
Gosford, The Dowager Countess of, D.B.E.
Greenwood, Marjorie, Lady, D.B.E.
Greville, Hon. Dame Margaret Helen, D.B.E.
Grimston, Dame Madge Kendal-, D.B.E.
Harcourt, The Dowager Viscountess, G.B.E.
Harrowby, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Hennessy, Dame Una Constance Pope-, D.B.E.
Hoare, The Lady Maud, D.B.E.
Houston, Lady (Lucy, Lady Byron), D.B.E.
Hudson, Dame Mary Elizabeth, G.B.E. (The Viscountess Northcliffe).
Hughes, Dame Ethel Mary, G.B.E.
Humphrys, Dame Gertrude Mary, D.B.E.
Hunt, Dame Agnes Gwendoline, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Hunt, Dame Catherine Reeve, D.B.E.
Jekyll, Agnes Lowndes, Lady, D.B.E.
Jersey, The Dowager Countess of, D.B.E.
Kendal, Dame Madge, *see* Grimston.
King, Dame Ethel Locke, D.B.E.
Knight, Dame Laura, D.B.E., A.R.A.
Lansdowne, The Dowager Marchioness of, C.I., G.B.E., V.A., C.H.
Lawrence, Hon. Dame Maude Agnes, D.B.E.
Lees, Dame Sarah Ann, D.B.E.
Leicester, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Lennox, Lady Algernon Gordon-, D.B.E.
Liverpool, The Countess of, G.B.E.
Livingstone, Dame Adelaide, D.B.E.
Londonderry, The Marchioness of, D.B.E.
Lumsden, Dame Louisa Innes, D.B.E., LL.D.
Lyall, Dame Beatrix Margaret Hudson, G.B.E.
Lyttelton, Hon. Dame Edith, G.B.E.
McCarthy, Dame Emma Maud, G.B.E., R.R.C.
McIlroy, Dame Anne Louise, D.B.E., M.D.
Mair, Dame Sarah Elizabeth Siddons, D.B.E., LL.D.
Massey, Dame Christina Allen, G.B.E.
Melchett, The Dowager Lady, D.B.E.
Monro, The Hon. Lady, D.B.E.
Montrose, The Dowager Duchess of, G.B.E.
Mount Stephen, The Lady, D.B.E.
Narsingarh, H.H. the Rani-Regent of, D.B.E.
Novar, The Viscountess, G.B.E.

O'Dwyer, Una, Lady, D.B.E.
Oliver, Beryle, Lady, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Oram, Dame Sarah Elizabeth, D.B.E., R.R.C.

Paget, Louisa, Lady, G.B.E.
Pearson, Ethel Maud, Lady, D.B.E.
Penrose, Dame Emily, D.B.E., D.C.L.
Pentland, The Lady, D.B.E.
Phillpotts, Dame Bertha, D.B.E., LITT.D.
Phipps, Dame Jessie Percy Butler Wilton-, D.B.E.
Reid, Dame Clarissa Guthrie-, D.B.E.
Reid, Flora, Lady, G.B.E.
Rhondda, The Viscountess, D.B.E.
Rice, Dame Margaret Ker Pryse-, D.B.E.
Ridley, The Dowager Viscountess, D.B.E.
Roberts, The Countess, D.B.E.
Rumford, Dame Clara Butt-, D.B.E.

Shakespear, Dame Ethel Mary Reader, D.B.E., D.SC.
Simpson, Dame Florence, D.B.E.
Smith, Dame Anne Beadsmore, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Smyth, Dame Ethel Mary, D.B.E., MUS. DOC.
Stradbroke, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Strickland, Dame Barbara, D.B.E.
Swift, Dame Sarah Ann, G.B.E., R.R.C.

Talbot, Dame Meriel Lucy, D.B.E.
Talbot de Malahide, Isabel, Lady, D.B.E.
Vaughan, Dame Helen Charlotte Isabella Gwynne-, G.B.E. (*Civil*), D.B.E. (*Military*).

Waldegrave, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Walker, Dame Eadith Campbell, D.B.E.
Waterford, The Dowager Marchioness of, G.B.E.
Webster, Dame May Louise, D.B.E.
Wenlock, The Lady, G.B.E.
Willingdon, The Countess of, C.I., G.B.E.
Wills Dame Janet Stancomb-, D.B.E.
Wingate, Caroline Leslie, Lady, D.B.E.
Wordsworth, Dame Elizabeth, D.B.E.



Knights Bachelor.



A LIST OF THE GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD.
(Exclusive of such as have afterwards received the higher honour of K.C.B., *&c., q.v.)*

NOTE.—Knights Bachelor are addressed as "Sir —" (Christian name), and in writing as Sir A—B—, (Christian and surname). Wives of Knights Bachelor as Lady — (surname only).

Abdul Husain, *Khan Bahadur*, Sir.
Abdul Karim Abu Ahmed Khan Ghuznavi, *Haji* Sir.
Abdul Qadir, *Khan Bahadur Sheikh* Sir.
Acton, *Hon.* Sir Edward.
Adam, Sir James, C.B.E., K.C.
Adami, Sir Leonard C.
Adams, Sir John, LL.D.
Adams, Sir John Coode-.
Adamson, Sir John E., C.M.G.
Agar, Sir Francis.
Aird, Sir John.
Airey, Sir Edwin.
Aitchison, Sir Stephen Harry.
Ali Muhammad Khan, Dehlavi, Sir.
Allan, Sir H. Montagu, C.V.O.
Allard, Sir George Mason.
Allen, Sir Ernest K., C.B.E.
Allen, Sir John S., M.P.
Allen, Sir Thomas Wm.
Allison, Sir Richard J., C.B.E.
Allom, Sir Charles Carrick.
Alston, Sir Charles Ross.
Ambalawanar Kanagasabi, Sir.
Ames, Sir Herbert Brown.
Anderson, Sir Alex. Jas., C.S.I., V.D.
Anderson, Sir Maurice, M.V.O.
Anderson, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert N.
Andersson, Sir Charles Llewellyn, O.B.E.
Anderton, Sir Francis Robt.
Andrewes, Prof. Sir Fredk. William, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
Angell, Sir Ralph N.
Angier, Sir Theodore V. S.
Annepu Parasuramadas Patro Garu, *Rao Bahadur*, Sir.
Anthony, Sir John.
Appleby, Sir Alfred.
Armstrong, Sir Charles H.
Ashdown, Sir Curtis George.
Aspinall, Sir Algernon, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Aspinall, Sir J. Audley F.
Astbury, Rt. Hon. Sir John Meir.
Atcherley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Llewellyn W., C.M.G., C.V.O.
Atkins, Sir Ivor A., MUS.DOC.
Avory, *Hon.* Sir Horace E.
Ayling, Sir Wm. Bock.
Aziz-ud-din Ahmad, *Khan Bahadur Qazi* Sir, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.S.O.
Badgerow, Sir George Washington, C.M.G., C.V.O.
Bagge, *Maj.* Sir Richard L., D.S.O.
Baillie, Sir James B., O.B.E.
Baker, Sir Alfred.
Baker, Sir John, M.D.
Ball, Sir Albert.
Ballantyne, Sir Henry.
Ballinger, Sir John, C.B.E.
Banatvala, *Col.* Sir Hormasjee Eduljee, C.S.I., I.M.S.
Banerji, Sir Albion Rajkumar, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Bankart, Sir Alfred S., M.B.E.
Banks, Sir R. Mitchell, K.C.
Bantock, Sir Granville, D.MUS.
Barber, Sir E. Fairless.
Barber, Sir George Wm.
Barclay, Sir Harry John.
Barclay, Sir Thomas, LL.B.
Barker, *Capt.* Sir D. Wilson.
Barker, Sir Henry Edward.
Barker, Sir Herbert A.
Barker, Sir Rayner Childe, C.I.E.
Barnes, Sir Frederic Gorell.
Barnes, Sir Thomas Jas., C.B.E.
Barnett, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Louis Edwd., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
Barr, Sir James, C.B.E., M.D.
Barran, Sir Rowland H.
Barratt, Sir Albert.
Barrow, Sir Samuel.
Barth, Sir Jacob William, C.B.E.
Barthorpe, Sir Fredk. Jas.
Bartolo, Sir Augusto, LL.D.
Barton, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. B.
Barton, Sir John George, C.B.
Barton, Sir William.
Batchelor, Sir Stanley L.,
Bates, Rt. Hon. Sir R. Dawson, O.B.E.
Bateson, *Hon.* Sir Alexander Dingwall.
Batten, Sir John Kaye.
Bayer, Sir Horace.
Bayley, Sir John.
Beard, Sir Lewis.
Beare, Sir Thomas Hudson.
Beardsell, Sir William A.
Beasley, Sir Howard C., O.B.E.
Beattie, Sir John Carruthers
Beatty, Sir Kenneth James.
Beauchamp, Sir Harold.
Beaumont, Sir John W. F., K.C.
Beazley, Sir Charles R.
Beck, Sir A. Cecil T.
Beck, Sir Raymond.
Becker, Sir Fredk. E. R.
Begbie, Sir James.
Beharrell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Geo., D.S.O.
Belcher, Sir Charles F., O.B.E.
Bell, Sir Ernest A. S., C.I.E.
Bell, Sir James, C.V.O.
Bell, Sir James.
Bell, Sir John Ferguson.
Bell, Sir John W. Anderson.
Bellhouse, Sir Gerald, C.B.E.
Bencraft, Sir Henry W. R.
Bennett, *Hon.* Sir Charles Alan.
Bennett, Sir Courtenay W., C.I.E.
Bennett, *Capt.* Sir Ernest N., M.P.
Bennett, Sir F. Sowerby.
Bennett, Sir Henry Honywood Curtis-, K.C.
Bennett, Sir Norman Godfrey, M.B.C.S.
Bennett, Sir Reginald.
Benson, Sir Frank R.
Berkeley, Sir Maurice J.
Berry, Sir Geo. Andreas, M.P
Berry, Sir James, F.R.C.S.
Bertram, *Hon.* Sir Anton, K.C.
Bethell, Sir Thomas Robert.
Biffen, Sir Rowland H., F.R.S.
Bigger, Sir Edward Coey.
Biggs, Sir Albert Ashley.
Billimoria, Sir Shapurji Bomanji, M.B.E.
Birchall, *Maj.* Sir John D., T.D., M.P.
Bird, Sir Charles Hayward, C.B.E.
Bird, Sir Harry.
Bird, Sir William B. M.
Birkett, Sir Thomas W.
Biron, Sir Hy. Chartres.
Black, Sir Arthur Wm.
Blacker, Sir Geo. F., C.B.E., M.D.
Blain, Sir Herbert Edwin, C.B.E.
Blair, *Hon.* Sir James Wm.
Blair, Sir Reginald.
Blair, Sir Robert.
Blakeway, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Denys B., C.I.E.
Blomfield, Sir Reginald T.
Bois, Sir Stanley.
Bolam, Sir Robert A., O.B.E.
Bomanji, Sir Dhunjibhoy.
Bond, Sir Walter McGeough.
Bonner, Sir Geo. Albert.
Booth, Sir Charles Henry.
Boscawen, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir A. S. T. Griffith-.
Bose, Sir Jagadis Chandra, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Bourne, Sir Frederick Samuel A., C.M.G.
Bovell, Sir Henry Alleyne.
Bowater, *Maj.* Sir Frank.
Bowater, Sir William Henry.
Bowen, Sir John Cuthbert Grenside.
Bower, Sir Percival, M.B.E.
Bowring, *Hon.* Sir Edgar R.
Bowring, Sir Frederick Charles.
Bowser, *Hon.* Sir John.
Bowyer, *Capt.* Sir Geo. E. Wentworth, M.C., M.P.
Bradley, *Col.* Sir A. Montague, T.D.
Bradney, *Col.* Sir Joseph A., C.B., T.D.
Bramsdon, Sir Thos. A.
Branch, Sir Charles Ernest St. John.
Branson, *Hon.* Sir George A. H.
Brass, *Capt.* Sir William, M.P.
Bray, Sir Edward Hugh, C.S.I.
Brett, Sir Cecil M. W., C.S.I.
Brevitt, Sir Horatio.
Brickdale, Sir C. Fortescue-.
Bright, Sir Charles, F.R.S.E.
Broadbridge, Sir Geo. Thos.
Broadway, Sir Alan Brice.
Brockman, Sir H. V. Drake-.
Broodbank, Sir Joseph G.
Brooke, Sir John Reeve, C.B.
Brown, Sir *Edward*, LL.D.
Brown, Sir Wm. Nicholson.
Browne, Sir George Washington, F.R.S.A.
Browne, Sir Jas. Crichton-.
Browning, Sir Jeffrey, C.B.E., I.S.O.
Bruce, Sir Robert.
Bruce, Sir Wallace.
Brunton, Sir William.
Bruton, Sir James.
Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan, C.V.O., C.B.E., I.S.O.
Bryceson, Sir Arthur Benj.
Buchanan, Sir George S., C.B., M.D.
Buck, Sir Edward J., C.B.E.
Buckland, Sir Hy. James.
Buckland, Sir Philip Lindsay.
Buckleton, Sir Henry.
Budge, Sir E. A. Wallis, LITT.D.
Bulmer, Sir James William.
Burdon, Sir Ernest, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Burn, Sir George.
Burn, Sir Richard, C.S.I.
Burnet, Sir John Jas., R.A.
Burrell, Sir William.
Burrows, Sir Stephen Montagu, C.I.E.
Burton, Sir Montague.
Burton, Sir Pomeroy.
Burton, Sir William J. M.
Bury, Sir George.
Bushby, Sir Edmund Fleming.
Butterfield, Sir Fredk. W. L.
Butters, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Henry, C.M.G., M.B.E.
Butterworth, Sir Alex. Kaye.
Cahn, Sir Julian.
Calamur Viravalli Kumaraswami Sastri, *Diwan Bahadur*, Sir.
Calder, Sir James Charles, C.B.E.
Callaghan, Sir Alfred J.
Callender Sir Thomas O.
Cameron, Sir D. Young, R.A.
Campbell, Sir Archibald H.
Campbell, Sir John, C.S.I., O.B.E.
Campbell, Sir Malcolm.
Cann, Sir Wm. Moore.
Carden, Sir Herbert.
Carey, Sir Willoughby L.
Carkeek, Sir Arthur.
Carlyon, Sir Alexander Keith.
Carmichael, *Lt.*-Col. Sir Jas. Forrest H., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Carncross, *Hon.* Sir Walter C. F., V.D.
Carpenter, *Maj.* Sir Archibald Boyd Boyd-.
Carpenter, Sir Hy. *Cort H.*
Carr, Sir Emsley.
Carr, Sir Hubert Winch.
Carr, Sir William.
Carruthers, Sir William.
Carter, Sir Frank W., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Carter, Sir William.
Carter, *Hon.* Sir Wm. Morris, C.B.E.
Cator, Sir Ralph B. P.
Caulcutt, Sir John.
Caw, Sir James Lewis.
Chadwick, Sir David T., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Chadwick, Sir R. Burton, M.P.
Chalmers, Sir Alfred J. G.
Chapman, *Hon.* Sir Fredk. R.
Chapman, Sir Samuel, M.P.
Chappell, Sir Ernest, C.B.E.
Charles, *Hon.* Sir Ernest Bruce, C.B.E.
Chatterton, Sir Alfred, C.I.E.
Chaudhuri, Raja Sir Manmatha Nath Ray.
Cherry, Sir Benjamin L.
Chettur Sankaran Nayar, Sir, C.I.E.
Chevis, Sir William.
Chhaju Ram, *Chandhri* Sir, C.I.E.
Chilcott, *Lt.-Com.* Sir H. Warden S., R.N.V.R.
Chitty, Sir Charles William.
Choksy, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Nasarvanji Hormasji, C.I.E.
Chow Shou-Son, Sir.

Christophers, *Col.* Sir Samuel R., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.M.S.
Chubb, Sir Lawrence Wensley.
Churchman, Sir Wm. Alfred.
Clark, Sir Wm. Ovens.
Clarke, Sir E. Percival.
Clarke, Sir Ernest Michael.
Clarke, Sir Geoffrey Rothe, C.S.I., O.B.E.
Clarke, Sir Reginald, C.I.E.
Clarke, Sir Thomas Basil.
Clausen, Sir George, R.A.
Clauson, *Hon.* Sir Albert Charles, C.B.E.
Cleaver, Sir James Fredk.
Clegg, Sir John Charles.
Clegg, Sir William E., C.B.E.
Clemmey, Sir William Henry.
Clode, Sir W. Baker, K.C.
Clough, Sir Robert.
Clutterbuck, Sir Peter H., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D.
Coates, Sir James, H. B.
Coates, Sir Leonard James.
Cocke, Sir Hugh Golding.
Cockerill, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir George Kynaston, C.B., M.P.
Cockerline, Sir Walter Hrbt.
Cohen, Sir Benj. Arthur, K.C.
Cohen, Sir Lewis.
Cole, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Walter G., C.S.I., C.V.O., O.B.E.
Colebatch, *Hon.* Sir Hal Pateshall, C.M.G.
Coles, Sir Richard James, C.B.E.
Collie, Sir R. John, C.M.G.
Collier, Sir George H., C.I.E.
Collins, Sir George.
Collins, Sir Thomas.
Combe, Sir Ralph Molyneux.
Connell, Sir Isaac.
Connolly, *Hon.* Sir James Daniel.
Connor, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Frank Powell, D.S.O., F.R.C.S.
Conway, Sir Martin, M.P.
Conyngham, *Col.* Sir Gerald P. Lenox-, K.B.E.
Cook, Sir Edward Mitchener, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Cook, Sir Ernest Hy., D.Sc.
Cook, *Hon.* Sir Tasker K.
Coombe, Sir Thomas Melrose.
Cooper, Sir Thomas Edwin, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A.
Cornwallis, *Col.* Sir Kinahan, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Cory, Prof. Sir Geo. E.
Cotterill, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J. Montagu, C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
Cotton, Sir Harry Evan Auguste, C.I.E.
Couch, Sir Arthur T. Quiller.
Couper, Sir John Chas., M.V.O., O.B.E.
Court, Sir Josiah, M.D.
Courtis, Sir John W.
Coventry, Hon. Sir Regd. Wm., K.C.
Cowan, Sir Wm. Henry.
Coward, Sir Cecil Allen.
Coward, Sir Henry, Mus.D.
Cowen, Sir Frederic Hymen.
Cowley, Sir Arthur Ernest.
Cox, Sir Reginald Kennedy-.
Coxen, *Maj.* Sir Wm. Geo.
Coyajee, Sir Jahangir Cooverjee.
Craig, Sir Ernest Gordon.
Craig, Sir James, M.D.
Craig, Sir Maurice, C.B.E., M.D.
Craigie, Prof. Sir William Alexander.
Crawford, Sir Francis Colomb, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Crawford, Sir Homewood, C.V.O.
Crawley, *Maj.* Sir Philip A. S.
Cripps, Hon. Sir R. Stafford, K.C., M.P.
Crittall, Sir Valentine Geo.
Crooks, Sir James.
Crozier, *Maj.* Sir Thos. Hy.
Crump, Sir Louis Charles.
Crundall, Sir William Hy.
Cullinan, *Maj.* Sir Thos. Major, D.S.O.
Cuming, Sir Arthur Herbert.
Cundiff, Sir William.
Cunliffe, Sir Joseph Herbert, K.C.
Currie, Sir William Crawford.
Cuscaden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George V.D.
Cussen, Hon. Sir Leo. F. B.
Dabholkar, Sir Vasantrao Anandrao, C.B.E.
Dalal, Sir Barjor Jamshedji.
Dalal, *Sardar* Sir Bomanji Ardeshir.
Dalal, Sir Dadiba Merwanjee, C.I.E.
Dance, Sir George.
Daniel, Sir John.
Dannreuther, Sir Sigmund, C.B.
Darley, Sir Bernard D'O., C.I.E.
Das, *Rai Bahadur* Seth Sir Bisheshar.
Davenport, Sir Henry E.
Davidson, Sir James Inglis.
Davidson, Sir Leybourne F. W.
Davidson, Sir Nigel G., C.B.E.
Davie, Sir Hy. Augustus Ferguson-, C.B.
Davies, Sir Alfred T., C.B.E.
Davies, Sir David S.
Davies, Sir George Edmund.
Davies, Sir Henry, C.B., I.S.O.
Davies, Sir Richard, C.B.E.
Davies, Sir Thomas.
Davies, Sir Walford, Mus.D.
Davies, Sir William.
Davies, Sir W. Howell.
Davies, Sir Colin Rees-.
Davies, Sir William Rees-.
Davis, Sir Charles Henry.
Davis, Sir David.
Davis, Sir Edmund.
Davis, Sir Steuart S., C.M.G.
Davison, Sir Joseph.
Dawson, Sir Chas. Simon.
Davy, Sir William.
Daw, Sir William Herbert.
Dawson, Sir Arthur J., C.B.E.
Dawson, Sir Philip, M.P.
Deacon, Sir Henry W., C.B.E.
Deane, Sir Geo. Campbell
Deane, Sir Thos. Manly.
Deedes, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wyndham Henry, C.M.G., D.S.O.
De Frece, Sir Walter, M.P.
de Freitas, Sir Anthony, O.B.E.
de Glanville, Sir Oscar, C.I.E., O.B.E.
De la Fosse, Sir Claude Fraser, C.I.E.
De Mel, Sir Henry L., C.B.E.
Denby, Sir Ellis.
Denman, Sir Arthur.
Dent, Sir Francis Henry, C.V.O.
de Pass, Sir Eliot Arthur.
de Villiers, *Hon.* Sir Jean Etienne Reenan
Dibdin, Sir Lewis T., K.C.
Dibdin, Sir Robert Wm.
Dickens, Sir Henry Fielding, K.C.
Dickinson, Sir Arth. Lowes.
Dickinson, Sir John.
Dilley, Sir Arthur G., M.B.E.
Dinshaw, Sir Hormusjee Cowasjee, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Dobbie, Sir Joseph.
Dobbin, Sir Alfred Graham.
Dobson, Sir Arthur D.
Dodd, Sir Edwin.
Dodd, Sir Robert J. S., C.S.I.
Dolby, *Maj.* Sir George Alexander.
Donald, Sir James, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Dost Muhammad Khan, Nawab Arbab Sir, O.B.E.
Dowbiggin, Sir Herbert L., C.M.G.
Dowdall, Sir Laurence C., C.B.
Downer, Sir Harold G.
Downes, Sir Arthur H., M.D.
Downing, Sir Stanford Edwin.
Doyle, Sir N. Grattan, M.P.
Drayton, *Hon.* Sir Hy. Lumley.
Drummond, Prof. Sir David, C.B.E., D.C.L.
Duckworth, Sir Geo. Herbert, C.B.
Dudley, Sir Wm. Edward, O.B.E.
Du Maurier, Sir Gerald.
Dunbar, Sir Loraine Geddes.
Duncan, Sir Andrew Rae.
Dunlop, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Robert Wm. Layard, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Durrant, Sir Arthur I., C.B.E., M.V.O.
Dwyer, Sir F. Conway, M.D.
Dyson, Sir Frederick.
Easten, Sir Stephen, O.B.E.
Ebrahim, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, C.B.E.
Eddington, Sir Arthur Stanley, M.Sc., F.R.S.
Eddis, Sir Basil E. Garth.
Edelston, Sir Thomas D.
Edge, *Capt.* Sir William, M.P.
Edmonds, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir James Edward, C.B., C.M.G.
Edwards, Sir George, O.B.E.
Eggar, Sir Henry C., M.V.O.
Elliot, Sir George, O.B.E.
Ellis, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Henry Brabazon Heaton-, C.B.E.
Ellissen, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Herbert, C.B.E.
Elphinstone, Sir Lancelot H.
Elverston, Sir Harold.
Erskine, Sir James M., Monteith.
Essex, Sir Richard Walter.
Etherton, Sir George H., O.B.E.
Evans, Sir Alfred Henry.
Evans, Sir Arthur J., F.R.S.
Evans, Sir E. Vincent, C.H.
Evans, *Hon.* Sir John William, C.M.G.
Evans, Sir Robert C.
Evans, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thos. John Carey-, M.C., I.M.S.
Evans, Sir Walter.
Eve, *Hon.* Sir H. Trelawney.
Everett, Sir Percy Winn.
Everitt, Sir Clement.
Evershed, Sir Sydney Herbt.
Eves, Sir Charles.
Ezra, Sir David Elias D.
Fairbairn, Sir George.
Faire, Sir Arthur Wm., C.B.E.
Falls, *Maj.* Sir Charles F., M.P.
Farley, Sir Edwin W. T.
Farmer, Sir John Bretland, F.R.S.
Farquharson, Sir Arthur W.
Farwell, *Hon.* Sir Christopher, J. W.
Faulkner, Sir Alfred Edward, C.B., C.B.E.
Fawcett, Sir Charles G. H.
Fawcett, Sir Wm. Claude.
Fay, Sir Sam.
Fell, Sir Arthur.
Ferguson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur Geo., C.B.E.
Ferguson, Sir Henry Lindo, C.M.G., M.D.
Fernando, Sir Hilarion Marcus, M.D.
Fforde, Sir Cecil, K.C.
Findlay, Sir Chas. Stewart.
Finlay, Sir Campbell K.
Firth, Sir Charles H., LL.D.
Fiset, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Eugene, C.M.G., D.S.C., M.D.
Fisher, Sir Edward Knapp-.
Fisher, Sir Stanley.
Fisher, Sir Walter Newton.
Fithian, Sir Edwd. Wm.
Fleming, Sir John Ambrose.
Fleming, Sir Thomas Henry.
Fletcher, Sir Banister Flight, F.R.I.B.A.
Fletcher, Sir Carteret E.
Fletcher, Sir E. Ernest.
Fletcher, *Com.* Sir E. Lionel, C.B.E., R.N.R.
Flitcroft, Sir Thos. Evans.
Flower, Sir Archibald Dennis.
Forbes, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William.
Ford, Sir James Henry.
Forrest, Sir John Wm., O.B.E.
Forster, Sir Thos. Edwards, K.C.
Foster, Sir Harry Seymour.
Foster, Sir Montagu R. W., T.D.
Foster, Sir William, C.I.E.
Fowlds, *Hon.* Sir George, C.B.E.
Fowler, Sir George Jefford.
Fox, Sir Frank, O.B.E.
Fox, Sir John Charles.
Francis, Sir John.
Fraser, Sir Gordon.
Fraser, Sir Hugh Stein.
Fraser, Sir John Foster.
Fraser, Sir John George, C.M.G.
Fraser, Sir Matthew Pollock, K.C.
Frazer, Sir James George, O.M., F.R.S.
Fremantle, Sir Selwyn Howe, C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D.
French, *Capt.* Sir Houston, C.V.O.
Frere, Sir Bartle H. T., K.C.
Froom, Sir Arthur Hy.
Frost, Sir John Meadows.
Fry, Sir William.
Fuller, Sir Benjamin John.
Furness, Sir Robt. Howard.
Gales, Sir Robert Richard.
Gallagher, Sir William, C.B., I.S.O.
Galloway, Sir David James.
Gammell, Sir Sydney James.
Ganesh, Datta Singh, *Babu* Sir.
Gardiner, Sir Robert S.
Garland, Sir S. Archibald.
Garnean, Sir (J.) George.
Gastrell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Houghton-, C.M.G.
Gauvain, Sir Henry John, M.D.
Gebbie, Sir Frederick St. John, C.I.E.
Gelder, Sir Alfred.
Gentle, Sir William B.
German, Sir Edward.
Gibbons, Sir Thomas Clark Pilling, K.C.
Gibson, Sir Walter Matthew, C.V.O., I.S.O.
Gidney, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry A. J., I.M.S.
Giles, Sir Charles Tyrrell, K.C.
Giles, Sir Robert Sidney.
Gillies, Sir Harold D., C.B.E., F.R.C.S.
Ginwala, Sir Padamji Pestonji.
Glegg, Sir Alexander.
Godfrey, Sir Dan.

Godfrey, Sir Geo. Cochrane.
Godfrey, Sir Joseph E., M.B.
Goenka, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Hari Ram, C.I.E.
Goff, Sir Park, K.C., M.P.
Gold, *Maj.* Sir Archibald G.
Goldstone, Sir Frank Walter.
Gollan, Sir Hy. C., C.B.E., K.C.
Gooch, Sir Henry Cubit.
Goodchild, Sir William A, C., C.M.G.
Goode, Sir Richard A. J., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Goodenough, Sir Francis Wm., C.B.E.
Goodwin, Sir William V. S. Gradwell.
Gopi Nath, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Purohit, C.I.E.
Gordon, Hon. Sir Alexander.
Gordon, *Hon.* Sir David John.
Gore, *Col.* Sir St. John Corbet, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Gott, Sir Benjamin S.
Gott, Sir Charles Henry.
Gould, *Lt.-Col. Hon.* Sir Albert John, V.D.
Gour, Sir Hari Singh, D.C.L.
Govind, Balvant Pradhan, Sir.
Govind, Dinanath Madgamkar, Sir.
Gower, Sir Robt. Vaughan, O.B.E., M.P.
Graham, Sir Aubrey Gregor.
Graham, Sir Cecil W. N.
Graham, Sir J. Crosland.
Graham, *Hon.* Sir Thos. Lynedoch.
Graham, Sir William
Grain, Sir Peter.
Grannum, Sir Edward Allan, C.M.G.
Gray, *Maj.* Sir Ernest.
Gray, Sir Reginald, K.C.
Greaves, Sir William Ewart.
Greaves, *Hon.* Sir Wm. H.
Green, Sir Frederick D.
Green, Sir J. Little, O.B.E.
Greer, Rt. Hon. Sir F. Arth.
Greer, Sir Harry.
Greet, Sir P. B. Ben.
Gregory, Sir John Roger Burrow.
Greig, *Col.* Sir James Wm., C.B., K.C., V.D.
Greig, Sir Robert B., LL.D.
Grey, Sir Geo. Duncan, LL.D.
Grice, Sir John.
Grierson, Sir Andrew, S.S.C.
Griffin, Sir Charles James.
Griffin, Sir Henry Daly.
Griffith, Sir Francis C., C.S.I., O.B.E.
Griffith, Sir John Purser.
Griffith, Sir W. Brandford, C.B.E.
Grundy, Sir Cuthbert C.
Gunson, Sir James Henry, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Gyi, Sir Joseph Augs., Maung.
Hacking, Sir James.
Hadow, Sir Frederick Austin, C.V.O.
Hadow, Sir William Henry, C.B.E., MUS.D.
Haggas, Sir James Ellison.
Hague, Sir Harry.
Haldane, Sir William S.
Hall, Sir Henry, I.S.O.
Hall, Sir Hugh.
Hallett, Sir F. Greville, O.B.E.
Halliday, Sir Fredk. Loch, C.I.E., M.V.O.
Hamer, Sir Wm. Heaton, M.D.
Hamilton, *Maj.* Sir Collingwood George C., M.P.
Hamilton, Sir Daniel M.
Hamilton, Sir James.
Hamilton, Sir Robert Wm., M.P.
Hamilton, Sir Sidney Orme Rowan-.
Handover, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry George.
Hansell, Sir Edward Wm., K.C.
Hanson, Sir Philip H., C.B.
Harari, Sir Victor R., *Pasha*, C.M.G.
Hardie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David.
Hardy, Sir William Bate, F.R.S.
Harper, Sir Edgar Josiah.
Harrington, Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley.
Harrison, Sir Edwd. Richard.
Harrowing, Sir John Henry.
Hart, Sir W. Edward, O.B.E.
Hartley, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Harold Brewer, C.B.E., M.C.
Hartley, Sir Percival Horton Smith-, C.V.O., M.D.
Hartnoll, Sir Henry S.
Harty, Sir Herbert Hamilton.
Harvey, Sir John Martin-.
Haslam, Sir John, M.P.
Hastings, Sir George, M.D.
Hastings, Sir Patrick, K.C.
Hatt, Sir Harry Thomas.
Haultain, *Hon.* Sir Fredk. Wm. Gordon.
Haward, Sir Henry E.
Hawke, *Hon.* Sir John Anthony.
Hawkey, Sir Alfred James.
Hawkins, Sir Anthony Hope.
Haycraft, Sir Thomas W.
Hays, Sir Marshall.
Hayward, Sir Fred.
Head, Sir Henry, M.D., LL.D.
Headlam, *Capt.* Sir Edward James, C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.I.M.
Heald, Sir Benjamin Herbert, V.D.
Hearn, *Col.* Sir Gordon Risley, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Heaton, Sir Joseph John.
Hedstrom, Sir John Maynard.
Helme, Sir Norval W.
Henderson, Prof. Sir James B.
Henderson, Sir Robert H., C.I.E.
Henderson, Sir Thomas.
Henderson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Vivian L., M.C., M.P.
Henderson, Sir William, C.B.
Henry, *Col.* Sir William D., C.I.E., V.D.
Henschel, Sir Geo., MUS.DOC.
Hepper, *Col.* Sir Harry A. L.
Herchenroder, Sir Furcy Alf.
Hercy, Sir Francis Hugh George, C.B.E.
Herdman, *Hon.* Sir Alexander L.
Hewett, Sir F. Stanley, M.V.O.
Heyman, Sir Herman M.
Hiam, Sir Fred.
Hicks, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Maxwell, C.B.E.
Hidayatallah, *Khan Bahadur Shaikh* Sir Ghulam Husain.
Higgins, Sir Sydney Geo., C.B.E.
High, Sir William.
Higham, Sir Chas. F.
Highet, Sir Robt. Swan, C.B.E.
Hill, Sir Enoch.
Hill, Sir Leonard E., M.R.C.S. F.R.S.
Hill, *Hon.* Sir Maurice, K.C.
Hill, Sir Thos. Eustace, O.B.E., M.B.
Himbury, Sir Wm. Henry.
Hinchcliffe, Sir James P.
Hissam-ud-din Bahadur, *Maj. Sardar Wazirzada* Sir, C.I.E., I.D.S.M.
Hodgson, Sir William.
Hogg, Sir Malcolm N.
Hohler, Sir Gerald Fitzroy, K.C.
Holberton, Sir Edgar J., C.B.E.
Holdsworth, Sir Charles.
Holdsworth, Sir Wm. Searle, K.C.
Holland, Sir Edward John.
Holt, *Capt.* Sir Hy. Gisborne.
Holt, Sir Herbert Samuel.
Hood, Sir Alexander Jarvie.
Hope, Sir Harry.
Hopkins, Sir Frederick G., D.SC.
Hopkinson, Sir Alfred, K.C.
Hopwood, Sir William.
Hordern, Sir Samuel.
Horne, Sir Jas. Allan.
Hornell, Sir William W., C.S.I.
Hornsby, Sir Bertram, C.B.E.
Horridge, *Hon.* Sir Thos. G.
Horwood, *Hon.* Sir Wm. Hy.
Hose, Sir John Walter, C.S.I.
Ho Tung, Sir Robert.
Houston, Sir Thos., O.B.E., M.D.
Howarth, Sir Alfred.
Hudson, Sir Leslie Sewell.
Hughes, Sir Thomas John.
Hughes, Sir Thomas Raffles, K.C.
Hughman, Sir Ernest M.
Hulbert, Sir Charles.
Hume, Sir George H., M.P.
Humphery, Sir John.
Humphreys, Hon. Sir Travers.
Humphries, Sir Albert E.
Humphries, Sir Sydney R. White.
Hungerford, Sir Alex. Wilson.
Hunt, Sir John, O.B.E.
Hunt, Sir John Joseph.
Hunter, Sir Mark Somers.
Hurd, Sir Archibald.
Hurst, Sir Gerald B., K.C., M.P.
Hussey, Sir George.
Hutchinson, Sir G. Thompson.
Hyde, Sir Clarendon G.
Hyett, Sir Francis Adams.
Hyslop, Sir Robert Murray.
Igglesden, Sir Charles.
Iliffe, Sir Edward Mauger, C.B.E.
Inglis, Sir Albemarle P., M.V.O., I.S.O.
Inskip, Sir Thomas Walker Hobart, C.B.E., K.C., M.P.
Instone, Sir Samuel.
Irvine, Sir James Colquhoun, C.B.E., D.SC.
Irwin, Sir John.
Ismail Sait, *Khan Bahadur* Sir, Haji.
Jackson, Sir Barry Vincent.
Jackson, Sir Henry, M.P.
Jackson, Sir Jas. Ralph.
Jackson, Sir John, O.B.E.
Jackson, Sir John Ernest, C.I.E.
Jackson, Sir Percy Richard.
James, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Bernard, C.B., C.I.E., M.V.O.
Jaquet, Sir Robt. G., C.I.E.
Jarratt, Sir Wm. Smith.
Jarvis, *Col.* Sir Alex. W., C.M.G., M.V.O., T.D.
Jeans, Sir James Hopwood.
Jeejeebhoy, Sir Byramjee.
Jenkins, Sir William, M.P.
Jenks, Sir Maurice.
Jodrell, Sir Neville P.
Jogendra Singh, Sardar Sir.
John, Sir Edwin, C.B.E.
John, Sir Wm. Goscombe, R.A.
Johnson, Sir Benjamin S
Johnson, Sir Stanley.
Johnston, Sir Christopher N., K.C. (Lord Sands).
Johnstone, Sir Robert S.
Jones, Sir George W. H., M.P.
Jones, Sir Pendrill Charles Varrier-.
Jones, Sir Robt. Armstrong, M.D.
Jones, *His Honour* Judge Sir Thomas Artemus, K.C.
Jones, Sir Wm. G. Yarworth.
Joseph *Capt.* Sir F. L'Estrange, C.B.E.
Jowitt, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Allen, K.C.
Julius, Sir Geo. Alfred.
Jury, Sir William F.
Jwala Prasad, *Rai Bahadur*, Sir.
Kanga, Sir Jamshedji Behramji.
Kater, *Hon.* Sir Norman Wm.
Kay, Sir Joseph Aspden.
Kay, Sir Robt. Newbald.
Kay, Sir William.
Kaye, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Cecil, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Kearney, Sir Francis Edgar.
Keeble, Sir Frederick Wm., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Keeling, Sir Hugh T., C.S.I.
Keightley, Sir Samuel R.
Keith, Sir Arthur, M.D.
Keith, Sir Henry S.
Kelly, Sir Henry Greene.
Kelly, Sir Patrick A., C.I.E.
Kelly, Sir Samuel, C.B.E.
Kelly, Sir Thomas.
Kemp, Sir Jos. Horsford, C.B.E., K.C.
Kemp, Sir Norman Wright.
Kennedy, Sir Alex. McA.
Kenrick, Sir Geo. Hamilton.
Kent, Sir Walter G., C.B.E.
Kerly, Sir Duncan M., K.C.
Kershaw, Sir Leonard Wm.
Keshav Prasad Singh, *Maharaja Bahadur* Sir, C.I.E.
Keymer, Sir Daniel Thos., O.B.E.
Kidman, Sir Sidney.
Kikabhai Premchand, Sir.
Killik, Sir Stephen.
King, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir C. Wallis, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.
King, Sir Frederic Truby, C.M.G., M.D.
King, Sir Kelso.
King, Sir Wm. O. Meade-.
Kingdon, Sir Donald.
Kingsmill, *Adm.* Sir Chas. E.
Kinsey, Sir Joseph James.
Kirby, Sir Horace Woodburn.
Kirkpatrick, Sir Cyril R. S.
Kirkwood, Sir Walter G. C.
Kirwan, *Hon.* Sir John Waters.
Kitoyi Ajasa, Sir.
Kitson, Sir Albert E., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Knox, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James Stuart, O.B.E.
Kole, Sir Nene Emmanuel Mate Konor of Manya Krobo.
Kothari, Sir Jehangir Hormasji, O.B.E.
Kotze, *Hon.* Sir John Gilbert.
Kotze, Sir Robert Nelson.
Krishnarajapuram Pallegondai Puttanna Chetty, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir, C.I.E.
Kurma, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Venkata Reddi Nayudu Garu.
Kyd, Sir David Hope, LL.D.

Lacey, Sir Francis Eden.
Lala Sita Ram, *Rai Bahadur*, Sir.
Lamb, Sir Horace, F.R.S.
Lamb, Sir Jos. Quinton, M.P.
Lambert, Sir Arthur Wm. M.C.
Lang, *Hon.* Sir Frederic W
Langerman, Sir Jan W. S.
Langton, *Hon.* Sir George Philip.
Laporte, *Hon.* Sir Hormisdas.
Larmor, Sir Joseph, F.R.S.
Lascelles, Sir Alfred Geo.
Lathlain, Sir Wm. Francis.
Lauder, Sir Harry.
Lavery, Sir John, R.A.
Law, Sir Alfred Joseph, M.P.
Lawrence, Rt. Hon. Sir Paul Ogden.
Lawrence, Sir Walter.
Layton, Sir Walter Thos., C.B., C.B.E.
Ledgard, Sir Henry.
Lee Ah Yain, Sir.
Lees, Sir Wm. Clare, O.B.E.
Legge, Sir Thomas Morison C.B.E., M.D.
Leggett, *Maj.* Sir Edward H. M., D.S.O.
Leishman, Sir James.
Lemieux, *Hon.* Sir François Xavier, LL.D.
Lennard, Sir Thos. Joseph.
Lennard, Sir Fiennes Cecil Arthur Barrett-.
Leslie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Bradford, O.B.E.
Levison, Sir Leon.
Levita, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Cecil Bingham, C.B.E., M.V.O.
Levy, Sir Albert,
Levy, *Hon.* Sir Daniel, LL.B
Levy, Sir John Arthur.
Lewis, Sir Andrew J. W. L., LL.D.
Lewis, Sir Thos., C.B.E., M.D
Leys, Sir Cecil.
Lidiard, Sir Herbert.
Lindsay, Sir Benjamin.
Lindsay, Sir D'Arcy, C.B.E.
Linthorne, Sir Richard Roope, O.B.E.
Lister, Sir Fredk. Spencer.
Lithiby, Sir John, C.B.
Little, Sir Ernest G. Graham-, M.D., M.P.
Livingstone, Sir Richard Winn.
Lloyd, Sir John Buck
Lobjoit, Sir Wm. Geo., O.B.E.
Lochore, Sir James.
Lockhart, Sir Robt. C.
Lockyer, Sir Nicholas Colston, C.B.E., I.S.O.
Lodge, Sir Oliver, F.R.S.
Lodge, Prof. Sir Richard.
Logan, Sir Ewen R.
London, Sir Stanford, C.B.E.
Longstaff, Sir John,
Lord, Sir Walter Greaves-K.C., M.P.
Lorden, Sir John William.
Lougher, Sir Lewis.
Love, Sir Joseph Clifton.
Low, Sir Austin. C.I.E.
Low, Sir Sidney James.
Lowry, Sir Arthur Belmore.
Lucas, *Hon.* Sir Edward.
Luke, Sir John Pearce C.M.G.
Lunn, Sir George.
Lunn, Sir Henry S., M.D.
Luscombe, Sir John Henry.
Luxmoore, *Hon.* Sir Arthur Fairfax C.
Lyle, Sir Charles E. Leonard.
Lyle, Sir Thomas Ranken.
Lynch, Sir Henry Joseph.
Lynn, Sir Robert John.
Lyons, *Col.* Sir Henry George, F.R.S.
Lytton, Sir Henry Alfred.

McAnally, Sir Henry Wm. Watson, C.B.
Macartney, Sir Edward Hy.
Macartney, Sir Mervyn E., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.
McAuliffe, Sir Henry T., F.C.A.
McCardie, *Hon.* Sir H. Alfred.
McClean, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis Kennedy.
McCowan, Sir David.
Maccoy, Sir John.
McCullagh, Sir Crawford,
Macdonald, Sir Donald.
McDonald, Sir James Gordon, O.B.E.
McDonnell, Sir Michael Fravcis Joseph.
Macdonell, Sir PhilipJames.
Macdougall, Sir Alexander Maclean.
McEwen, Sir John B., MUS. DOC.
McFadyean, Sir Andrew.
McFadyean, Sir John.
MacFarland, Sir John Hy., LL.D.
McGavin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Donald Johnstone, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., M.D.
Macgregor, SirJamesComyn, C.M.G.
Machin, Sir Stanley.
McIver, *Maj.* Sir Charles.
McKay, Sir George Mills.
MacKenna, Sir James, C.I.E.
MacKenzie, Sir Colin, M.D.
Mackenzie, Sir Wm. Leslie.
Mackinder, Rt. Hon. Sir Halford J.
Mackinnon, *Hon.* Sir Frank Douglas.
MacKinnon, Sir Percy Graham.
Mackintosh, Sir Harold Vincent.
Macklin, Sir James.
Maclachlan, Sir Thomas J.L.
Maclean, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Ewen John, M.D.
McLean, Sir Robert.
Macleod, Sir Norman C.
Macmillan, Sir Frederick O., C.V.O.
McMullan, Sir Thomas W.
McNaghten, Sir Henry Pelham Wentworth.
McNess, Sir Charles.
Macphail, *Maj.* Sir Andrew, O.B.E., M.D.
Macpherson, Sir Duncan J., C.I.E.
Macpherson, Sir John, C.B.
Macpherson, Sir Norman M.
MacWatt, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Charles, C.I.E., I.M.S.
McWatters, Sir Arthur Cecil, C.I.E.
Magniac, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Charles Lane, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Maguire, Sir Alexander Herbt.
Major, *Hon.* Sir Charles Henry.
Mallet, Sir Charles Edward.
Mallet, Sir Claude C., C.M.G.
Mandleberg, Sir G. Charles.
Mann, Sir Donald Daniel.
Mann, Sir T. Duncombe.
Mannath Krishnan Nayar, *Diwan Bahadur Avargal*, Sir.
Manners, *Maj.* Sir Geo. E. J.
Manville, Sir Edward.
Margerison, Sir Lawrence, C.B.E.
Margesson, Sir Mortimer R.
Marriott, Sir John A. R.
Marshall, Sir Guy A. K., C.M.G., D.SC.
Marshall, Sir John H., C.I.E., D.Litt.
Marston, Sir Charles, K.C.
Martel, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Philip, C.B.
Marten, Sir Amberson B.
Martin, Sir Charles James, C.M.G., D.SC., D.C.L.
Martin, Sir James.
Mason, Sir David, O.B.E.
Matthews, Sir Herbert.
Matthews, Sir John B., K.C.
Mattinson, Sir Miles, K.C.
Maugham, *Hon.* Sir Frederick Herbert.
Maule, Sir Robert.
Mawson, Sir Douglas, O.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S.
Maxwell, Sir John, C.M.G.
Maxwell, Sir William.
May, Sir Chichester Gould, M.D.
Mechan, Sir Henry.
Mecredy, Sir James.
Meff, Sir William.
Mehta, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Mehta, Sir Manubhai Nandshankar, C.S.I.
Mehta, Sir Sorabji Bezonji, C.I.E.
Meinertzhagen, Sir Ernest L.
Mellor, Sir George.
Melrose, Sir John.
Melvin, Sir Martin John
Mendl, Sir Charles.
Menendez, *Maj.* Sir (M.) Raymond.
Mercieca, *Hon.* Sir Arturo, LL.D.
Merriman, Sir Frank Boyd, K.C., O.B.E., M.P.
Meyer, Sir Robert.
Michelli, Sir James, C.M.G.
Middleton, Sir John Page.
Miers, Sir Henry Alex.
Mifsud, Sir Ugo Pasquale, LL.D.
Miles, Sir John Charles.
Miller, *Hon.* Sir Edward.
Miller, Sir Francis Henry.
Miller, Sir Frederick Dawson, K.C.
Mills, Sir William.
Mirza Zaffar Ali, *Khan Bahadar*, Sir.
Mitchell, Sir John.
Mitchell, Sir Peter Chalmers, C.B.E., LL.D.
Mitchell, Sir Wm. Foot.
Mitchell, Sir William Lane-, M.P.
Mitter, Sir Brojendra Lal.
Mitter, Sir Provash Chandra, C.I.E.
Modi, *Shams-ul-Ulama* Sir Jivanji Jamshedji, C.I.E.
Molteno, *Hon.* Sir James Tennant, K.C
Molyneux, Sir Percy.
Money, Sir Leo Chiozza.
Moneypenny, Sir Frederick W., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Montagu, Sir Ernest Wm. Sanders.
Monteath, Sir Ruthven G.
Montgomery, Sir Matthew Walker.
Moody, Sir George Edward James.
Moore, Sir Fredk. William.
Moore, Sir Harold J. de Courcy.
Moore, Sir John Wm., M.D.
Moorhouse, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Morcom, Sir William John.
Morell, Sir Stephen Joseph.
Morgan, Sir Benjamin Howell.
Morgan, *Col.* Sir Charles Langbridge, C.B.E.
Morgan, Sir John David.
Morgan, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Kenyon P. Vaughan-, O.B.E., M.P.
Morine, *Hon.* Sir Alfred Bishop, K.C.
Morris, Sir Frank.
Morris, Sir Harold Spencer, M.B.E., K.C.
Morris, Sir Samuel M.
Morrison, Sir William.
Moti Chand, *Raja* Sir, C.I.E.
Moti Sagar, *Rai Bahadur* Sir
Mottram, Sir Thos. Harry C.B.E.
Moulden, Sir Frank Beaumont.
Muhammad Akbar Nazar Ali Hydari *Nawab*, Sir.
Muhammad Fakhruddin, *Khan Bahadur Sayed*, Sir.
Muhammad Iqbal, Dr. *Sheikh* Sir.
Muhammad Ismail, Sir, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Muhammad Israr Hasan Khan, *Khan Bahadur*, Sir, C.I.E.
Muhammad Mehr Shah, Nawab Sayad Sir.
Muhammad Saadulla, *Maulavi Saiyid*, Sir.
Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Khan Bahadur*, Sir.
Muhammad Yahub, *Maulavi*, Sir.
Muhammad Yusuf, *Haji*, Sir.
Muir, Sir Thomas, C.M.G.
Mules, Sir Horace C., C.S.I., M.V.O., O.B.E.
Mulla, Sir Dinshah Fardunji, C.I.E.
Mullens, Sir John Ashley.
Munroe, Sir Harry Courthope-, K.C.
Murchison, Sir C. Kenneth.
Murison, Sir William.
Murray, Sir David, R.A.
Murray, Sir Hugh, C.I.E., C.B.E.
Murray, Sir James.
Murray, Sir Norman McIver.
Myles, Sir Thos., C.B., M.D.
Naef, Sir Conrad J., C.B., C.B.E.
Nairne, *Maj.* Sir Robert S., T.D
Napier, Sir Walter J., D.C.L.
Nariman, Sir Tremulji Bhikaji.
Nall, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Joseph, D.S.O., M.P.
Nanavati, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Behramji Hormasji, C.I.E.
Nash, Sir Vincent.
Nath, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Purohit Gopi, C.I.E.
Nathan, Sir Charles S., C.B.E.
Needham, Sir Christopher T.
Neill, Sir Thomas.
Nelson, Sir Amos.
Nelson, Sir Arthur Edward, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Nelson, Sir Frank.
Nettleton, Sir Sydney C.K.F.
Newbolt, Sir Francis G., K.C.
Newbolt, Sir Hy. J., C.H., D.Litt.
Newbould, Sir Babington B.
Newland, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Simpson, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.D.
Newman, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John R. Pretyman.
Neylan, Sir Daniel, C.B.E.
Ngata, *Hon.* Sir Apirana Turupa.
Nicholls, Sir Wm. Edgar.
Nicholson, Sir John Rumney, C.M.G.
Nield, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert, K.C.
Nizam-ud-Din Ahmad, Maulvi Nawab, C.I.E., O.B.E., Sir.

Noble, Sir William.
Norman, Sir Fredk. John.
Norris, Sir Hy. George.
North, Sir Jonathan.
Noyce, Sir Frank, C.S.I., C.B.E.
Nrifrenda Nath Sircar, Sir.
Nugent, Sir Roland Thos.
Nunan, Sir Joseph J., K.C.
Nunn, Prof. Sir Thos. Percy, D.SC.
Oakden, Sir Ralph, C.S.I., O.B.E.
Oatley, Sir George Herbert.
Obeyesekere, Sir Christoffel.
O'Connell, Sir John Robt.
O'Connor, Rt. Hon. Sir James.
O'Connor, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Frederick Travers, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.V.O.
Odgers, Sir Chas. Edwin.
O'Donohoe, Sir James.
Oliver, Sir Thomas, M.D.
O'Malley, Sir Edwd. L.
Onkar Mull Jatia, *Rai Bahadur* Sir, O.B.E.
Openshaw, Sir James, O.B.E.
Oppenheimer, Sir Ernest.
Ormond, Sir Herbert John.
O'Shaughnessy, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas L., K.C.
Otter, Sir John Lonsdale.
Outerbridge, Sir Joseph.
Owen, Sir David John.
Owen, Sir James G.
Owen, Sir William Cecil.
Owens, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Chas. J., C.B.
Oxley, Sir Alfred James Rice-, C.B.E.
Packard, Sir Edward.
Page, Sir Archibald.
Page, Sir Arthur, K.C.
Paish, Sir George.
Pakeman, Sir John R., C.B.E.
Parker, Sir George Phillips.
Parkinson, Sir Albert Lindsay.
Parkinson, Sir Thos. W., M.D.
Parlett, Sir Harold George, C.M.G.
Parry, Sir Edward Abbott.
Parsons, Sir John Herbert, D.SC.
Partridge, Sir Bernard.
Pascoe, Sir Edwin Hall.
Paton, Sir George William.
Paton, Sir James Wallace.
Paul, Sir Harisankar.
Peacock, Sir Peter.
Peake, Sir Arthur Copson.
Pearce, Sir William.
Pearson, Sir Hubert G.
Pearson, Sir Louis Frederick, C.B.E.
Peat, Sir Wm. Barclay, C.V.O.
Peers, Sir Charles R., C.B.E.
Pellatt, *Col.* Sir Hy. M., C.V.O.
Pemberton, Sir Max.
Pengilly, Sir Alexander.
Penny, Sir Fredk. Geo., M.P.
Percival, Sir Tom.
Perkins, *Col.* Sir Edwin King, C.B.E., V.D.
Perring, Sir William George.
Perry, Sir Edwin Cooper.
Peter, Sir John Charles.
Petrie, Sir David, C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Petrie, Prof. Sir William M. Flinders, F.R.S.
Petter, Sir Ernest W.
Pettigrew, Sir Andrew Hislop.
Philip, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Robert Wm.
Phillipps, Sir William Herbert.
Phillips, Sir John Randall, O.B.E., M.B.
Phillips, Sir William Watkin.
Phipps, Sir Edmd. B., C.B.
Pickford, Sir Alfred Donald.
Piggott, Sir Henry H., C.B., C.B.E.
Piggott, Sir Theodore Caro.
Pilter, Sir John, O.B.E.
Pinero, Sir Arthur Wing.
Pink, Sir Harold Rufus.
Pinkham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles, O.B.E.
Platt, Sir Thomas Comyn-.
Playfair, Sir Nigel.
Plowman, Sir George Thomas, C.M.G.
Plummer, Sir Edgar Stroud.
Po Tha, Sir U., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Pole, Sir Felix John Clewett.
Pollard, Sir Geo. Herbert.
Pollock, Sir Adrian Donald Wilde.
Pollock, Sir Henry Edward, K.C.
Poole, Sir Reginald W. E. L.
Portal, Sir Spencer John.
Porter, Sir William Haldane, C.B.
Powell, Sir George Allan, C.B.E.
Powell, Sir Robt. Leonard.
Power, Sir Samuel M., C.B.
Pownall, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Asshe-ton, O.B.E., T.D., M.P.
Prain, *Lt.-Col.* Sir *David*, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.M.S.
Pratt, Sir Henry Sheldon.
Pratt, Sir John William.
Prescott, *Maj.* Sir Wm. Hy.
Prestige, *Maj.* Sir John Theodore.
Preston, Sir Walter R., M.P.
Price, Sir Keith Wm.
Price, Sir William.
Priestley, Sir Arthur.
Priestley, Sir Joseph C., K.C.
Priestley, Sir Wm. E. B.
Priestman, Sir John.
Pringle, *Col.* Sir John W., C.B.
Pritchard, Sir Albert Edward.
Pritchard, Sir Harry Goring.
Prosser, Sir John C.V.O., LL.D., W.S.
Pulley, Sir Charles Thornton.
Purcell, Sir Gilbert K. T.
Purves, *Col.* Sir Thos. F., O.B.E.
Putman, Sir Thomas.
Quekett, Sir Arthur Scott, LL.D.
Quick, *Hon.* Sir John.
Quin, Sir Stephen B.
Quinn, Sir Patrick, M.V.O.
Raghunath Venkaji Salmis, *Rao Bahadur* Sir, C.I.E.
Raghupati Venkataratnam Nayudao Garu, M. R. Ry. *Diwan Bahadur*, Sir.
Raine, Sir Walter.
Raman, Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata.
Ramsay, Sir William M., D.D.
Randles, Sir John S.
Rankin, Sir George Claus.
Raoof, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Muhammed Abdul Saiyid.
Raws, *Col.* Sir Wm. Lennon, C.B.E.
Rawson, Sir A. Cooper, M.P.
Ray, Sir Prafulla Chandra, C.I.E.
Ray, Sir William.
Read, Sir Alfred Henry.
Redford, Sir Edward P. W., C.B.
Reed, *Col.* Sir Joseph.
Reid, Sir William, M.B.E.
Reith, Sir John Chas. W.
Rentoul, Sir Gervais S. C., K.C., M.P.
Reynolds, Sir Frank Umhlali.
Rhodes, Sir Campbell Ward, C.B.E.
Rhodes, Sir Edward.
Rice, Sir Frederick Gill.
Rice, Sir William George.
Richards, Sir Henry Maunsell, C.B.
Richardson, Sir Albion H. H., C.B.E., K.C.
Richardson, Sir Thos. Wm.
Rigg, Sir Edward, C.B., C.V.O., I.S.O.
Ritchie, Sir Adam Beattie.
Ritchie, Sir John.
Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James Reid, C.I.E., I.M.S.
Roberts, Sir John, C.M.G.
Robertson, Sir Carrick Hey, F.R.C.S.
Robertson, Sir Charles Grant, C.V.O.
Robertson, Sir George Stuart, K.C.
Robertson, Sir Hy. Beyer.
Robertson, Sir Hugh S.
Robertson, Sir John, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.D.
Robertson, Sir Johnston Forbes-.
Robinson, Sir Hugh Malcolm, C.B., I.S.O.
Robinson, Sir Roy L., O.B.E.
Robinson, Sir Sydney M.
Robinson, Sir Thomas, O.B.E.
Robinson, Sir Thos. Wm.
Robinson, Sir William, C.B.E.
Robinson, Sir Wm. Henry.
Roche, *Hon.* Sir Alex. Adair.
Roche, Sir George.
Roden, Sir Robert Blair.
Rodger, Sir Alexander, O.B.E.
Roe, Sir Alliott Verdon, O.B.E.
Roffey, Sir George Walter.
Roger, Sir Alexander F. P.
Rogers, Sir Hallewell.
Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Leonard, C.I.E., M.D.
Rolleston, Sir Wm. G. S.
Romer, Rt. Hon. Sir Mark Lemon.
Ronald, Sir Landon.
Roney, Sir Ernest.
Rose, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur, D.S.O.
Rose, Sir Thos. Kirke.
Rosling, Sir Edward.
Ross, Sir Edward Denison, C.I.E., Ph.D.
Rothenstein, *Prof.* Sir William.
Rothern, Sir Percy, O.B.E.
Rouse, Sir Alexander Macdonald, C.I.E.
Rowbotham, Sir Thomas.
Rowland, Sir John Thos. P.
Rowland, Sir Leonard Bromfield.
Roxburgh, Sir Thomas Laurence, C.M.G.
Roy, Sir Ganendro Prosad.
Royle, Sir George, C.B.E.
Russell, Sir Charles L. S.
Russell, Sir Edward John, O.B.E.
Russell, Sir Wm. Alison.
Rylands, Sir Wm. Peter.
Sams, Sir Hubert A., C.I.E.
Samuel, Rt. Hon. Sir Harry S.
Sanders, Sir Edgar C.
Sanderson, Rt. Hon. Sir Lancelot, K.C.
Sargant, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Hy.
Sargeant, Sir Alfred Read.
Sargent, Sir Percy W. G., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.C.S.
Sarkar, Sir Jadu Nath, C.I.E.
Sarkar, Sir Nilratan, M.D.
Sarvapalli Radha Krishnan, Sir.
Sathappa, *Diwan Bahadur*, Sir Chettiar.
Savill, Sir Edwin.
Schafer, Sir Ed. A Sharpey-.
Schneider, Sir Gualterus S.
Schuster, Prof. Sir Arthur, F.R.S.
Scott, Sir Gilbert, F.R.I.B.A.
Scott, Sir Henry Milne, K.C.
Scott, Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie, K.C.
Scott, Sir Robt. Forsyth, LL.D.
Scrutton, Rt. Hon. Sir Thos, Edward.
Seager, Sir William H.
Seal, Sir Brajendranath, D.SC.
Seaman, Sir Owen.
Segrave, *Capt.* Sir Thomas George, C.B.E., R.N.R.
Semple, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David, M.D.
Senier, Sir Fredc. William.
Sennett, Sir Richard Christopher.
Sethna, Sir Phiroze Cursetjee, O.B.E.
Sexton, Sir James, C.B.E., M.P.
Shadi Lal, Sir.
Shah Muhammad Sulaiman, Sir, LL.D.
Shad Nawaz Khan Bhutto, *Khan Bahadur* Sir, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Shahab-ud-Din, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Chaudhri.
Sharp, Sir Henry, C.S.I., C.I.E
Sharpe, Sir Montagu, K.C.
Shaw, Sir Archibd. McInnes, C.B., V.D., T.D.
Shaw, Sir Geo. Watson, C.S.I.
Shaw, Sir John Houldsworth.
Shaw, Sir Walter Sydney.
Shaw, Sir Wm. Napier, F.R.S.
Shead, Sir Samuel G.
Shedden, Sir George.
Shedden, Sir Lewis, C.B.E.
Shee, Sir George R. F.
Shee, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Martin Archer-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Shentall, Sir Ernest.
Shepherd, Sir Harry Percy.
Shepperson, Sir Ernest W., M.P.
Sheridan, Sir Philip C., C.M.G.
Sherlock, Sir Alfred Parker.
Shields, Sir Douglas.
Shipstone, Sir Thomas.
Short, Sir Frank, R.A.
Shou-Son, Sir Chow.
Sidey, *Hon.* Sir Thos. Kay.
Simpson, Sir Clement B.
Simpson, Sir James.
Simpson, Sir Jas. Fletcher.
Simpson, Sir John Hope, C.I.E.
Simpson, Sir Maurice George, C.S.I.
Sims, Sir Thomas, C.B.
Sinclair, Sir John Robt.
Sisnett, Sir Herbert K. McDonnell.
Sitwell, Sir Sidney A. H.
Sivagnanam, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir Tinnevelley Nellaiyappa Pillai.
Skinner, Sir Henry Ross-.
Skinner, Sir Sydney Martyn.
Slade, Sir James Benjn.
Sleigh, Sir Wm. Lowrie.
Slesser, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, K.C.
Slingo, Sir William.
Smalley, Sir Herbert, M.D.
Smiles, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter D., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.P.
Smith, Sir Cecil Harcourt, C.V.O.

Smith, Sir Clarence.
Smith, Sir E. C. Wyldbore.
Smith, Sir Frederick.
Smith, Very Rev. Sir Geo. Adam, D.D.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh Bateman Protheroe-, O.B.E.
Smith, Sir James.
Smith, Sir John James.
Smith, Sir Jonah Walker, M.P.
Smith, Sir Lindsey.
Smith, Sir Philip Colville, C.V.O.
Smith, Sir Thomas, V.D.
Smith, *Col.* Sir Wm. Robert, M.D.
Smith, Sir Alfred van Waterschoodt Lucie-.
Smith, Sir Hy. Moncrieff-, C.I.E.
Smith, Sir Henry Scott-.
Smith, Sir Hy. Sutcliffe.
Smith, Sir Henry White, C.B.E.
Smith, Sir Osborne Arkell.
Smyly, Sir P. Crampton.
Smyly, Sir William J., M.D.
Smyth, Sir Robert Middleton Watson-.
Snagge, *His Honour* Judge Sir Thomas M.
Snowden, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Robert Eccles, V.D.
Somervell, Sir Arthur, MUS.D.
Souchon, Sir Louis, C.B.E.
Soundy, Sir John Thos., C.B.E.
Soward, Sir Alfred W., C.B.
Sowden, Sir William John.
Speed, Sir Edwin Arney.
Spence, Sir Alexander, O.B.E.
Spence, Sir Reginald Arthur.
Spencer, Sir Charles Gordon.
Spencer, Sir J. Ernest.
Spicer, Sir Evan.
Spielman, Sir Meyer Adam.
Spilsbury, Sir Bernard Hy., M.B.
Sprigge, Sir Squire, M.D.
Sprott, Sir Fredk. L.
Spurgeon, Sir Arthur.
Stabb, Sir Newton John, O.B.E.
Stanes, Sir Robert.
Stanley, *Maj.* Sir Charles Wentworth.
Stanton, Sir Herbert Edwin Pelham Hughes-, R.A.
Stanyon, *Col.* Sir Henry J., C.I.E., V.D.
Starmer, Sir Chas. Walter.
Stavridi, Sir John.
Statham, *Hon.* Sir Charles Ernest.
Stead, Sir Chas., C.B.E., M.V.O.
Stephen, Sir Harry L.
Stephens, Sir Alfred.
Stephens, Sir Wm. E. Reynolds-.
Stephenson, Sir Albert Frederick.
Sterry, Sir Wasey, C.B.E.
Stevenson, Sir Alexander.
Steward, Sir Hy. A. Holden.
Stewart, Sir Robert.
Stockton, Sir Edwin F.
Stoll, Sir Oswald.
Stone, Sir Joseph Hy., C.I.E.
Stonehouse, Sir Edmund.
Strangman, Sir Thos. Joseph.
Stringer, *Hon.* Sir Thos. Walter.
Stronge, Sir Herbert Cecil.
Stuart, Sir Louis, C.I.E.
Stupart, Sir Robert F.
Sugden, Sir Wilfred Hart, M.P.
Suhrawardy, Sir Abdulla.
Suhrawardy, Sir Zahhadur Rahim Zahid.
Sukhdeo Pershad, *Rao Bahadur Pandit*, Sir, C.I.E.
Sulman, Sir John, F.R.I.B.A.
Sultan Ahmad, Sir.
Sundar Singh, *Sardar Bahadur* Majithia, Sir, C.I.E.
Sutherland, Sir Geo. H.
Swift, *Hon.* Sir Rigby.
Tagore, Maharaja Sir Prodyat Kumar.
Tagore, Sir Rabindranath.
Tait, Sir Thomas.
Talbot, *Hon.* Sir Geo. John.
Tallis, Sir George.
Tandy, *Brig.* Sir Edward A.
Tanner, Sir Henry, C.B., I.S.O.
Tasker, *Maj.* Sir Robert Inigo, T.D.
Tata, Sir Dorabji Jamsetji.
Taylor, Sir Allen.
Taylor, Sir Andrew Thomas.
Taylor, Sir Fredk. Williams-.
Taylor, Sir Herbert John.
Taylor, Sir Lionel Alex. G.
Taylor, Sir Thomas.
Taylor, Sir Thomas M., C.B.E.
Tegart, Sir Chas. Augustus, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.V.O.
Terrell, Sir Courtney.
Terry, Sir Richard R.
Thakurdas, Sir Purshottamdas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
Theobald, Sir Henry Studdy, K.C.
Thomas, Sir Brumwell.
Thomas, Sir Daniel L.
Thomas, Sir Illtyd.
Thomas, Sir Thos. Powell.
Thomas, Sir William Hy., M.B.E.
Thompson, Sir Wm. Ernest.
Thomson, Sir John Arthur, LL.D.
Thomson, Sir Joseph J., O.M., D.SC.
Thomson, Sir St. Clair.
Thomson, Sir William, LL.D.
Thorne, Sir Wm. Calthrop.
Tirumalai Desikachiar, *Diwan Bahadur*, Sir.
Tobin, His Honour Judge Sir Alfred A., K.C.
Todd, Sir Wm. A. Forster.
Tomkins, Sir Lionel Linton, C.I.E.
Tomlinson, Sir Thomas S.
Tottenham, Sir Alex. R. L., C.I.E.
Towle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis Wm., C.B.E.
Travers, Sir Walter L., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Tredgold, Sir Clarkson Henry.
Trench, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard Hy. Chevenix, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Tritton, Sir William A.
Tudball, Sir William.
Turner, Sir Ben, C.B.E.
Turner, Sir Montagu C.
Turner, Sir Skinner.
Turner, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. George.
Twomey, Sir Daniel H. R.
Tyler, Sir Alfred Wm.
Tyler, Sir Henry H. Francis, M., C.I.E.
Underhill, Sir Arthur.
Upton, Sir Thomas E. T.
Urwick, Sir Thomas Hunter.
Vacha, Sir Dinshah Edalji.
Vakil, *Capt. Sardar* Sir Rustom Jehangir.
Van Boeschoten, Sir Johannes G.
Van der Meulen, Sir Fredk. A., O.B.E.
Van Hulsteyn, Sir Willem.
Varjivandas, Sir Jugmohandas.
Vasanji Trikamji Mulji, Sir.
Vasudeva Raja, Sir Venga nad Raja, C.I.E.
Veno, Sir William Henry.
Vepa Ramesam Pantalu, Sir.
Verco, Sir Joseph Cooke, M.D.
Verney, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Ralph, C.I.E., C.V.O.
Vicars, Sir John.
Vicars, Sir William, C.B.E.
Vincent, Sir Percy.
Vora, Sir Manmohandas Ramji.
Voules, Sir Francis Minchin, C.B.E.
Vyle, Sir Gilbert Christopher.
Wade, Sir William, C.B.E.
Waghorn, *Col.* Sir Wm. Danvers, C.B., C.M.G.
Waley, *Capt.* Sir Fredk. Geo., C.B.E., R.A.N.R.
Walker, Sir Emery.
Walker, Sir Gilbert Thomas, C.S.I.
Walker, Sir Henry, C.B.E.
Walker, Prof. Sir James.
Walker, Sir John W. Thomson-, O.B.E.
Walker, Sir Norman, M.D.
Wall, Sir Frederick Joseph.
Wallace, Sir Edward H.
Wallace, Sir John S. Stewart-, C.B.
Wallace, Sir Robert, K.C.
Waller, Sir Maurice L., C.B.
Wallis, Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Power.
Walmsley, Sir Hugh.
Walsh, Sir Cecil, K.C.
Walters, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Tudor.
Walters, Sir W. Howell.
Walton, Sir Geo. O'Donnell.
Wanless, Sir William James.
Warburg, *Capt.* Sir Oscar Emanuel, O.B.E.
Ward, Sir Thomas R. J., C.I.E., M.V.O.
Waring, Sir Holburt Jacob, C.B.E., F.R.C.S.
Warner, Sir Geo. Frederic.
Waters, Sir Harry George.
Watkins, Sir Percy Emerson.
Watson, Sir Arthur, C.B.E.
Watson, Sir D. Milne, LL.D.
Watson, Sir Duncan, M.I.E.E.
Watson, Sir Francis.
Watson, Sir Hugh W. Allan.
Watson, Sir Logie Pirie.
Watson, Sir Malcolm, M.D.
Watson, Sir William, LL.D.
Watt, Sir James.
Watts, Sir Thomas, M.D.
Wayland, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Abraham, M.P.
Webb, Sir Chas. Morgan, C.I.E.
Webb, Sir Montagu de P., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Wedgwood, Sir Ralph Lewis, C.B., C.M.G.
Welby, Sir Geo. Earle, C.M.G.
Wells, Sir William Hy.
Welsford, Sir Robert Mills, LL.B.
Wessels, *Hon.* Sir Johannes W.
West, Sir Glynn H.
West, Sir Walter Woolf.
Wheatley, Sir Zachariah.
Wheeler, Sir Wm. Ireland De C., M.D.
Whetham, Sir Wm. Cecil D. Dampier-, F.R.S.
Whitaker, *Col.* Sir Albert Edward, C.B.E., T.D.
Whitaker, Sir James S.
White, Sir Thomas.
Whiteside, Sir Cuthbert Wm.
Whitla, Sir Wm., M.D.
Whitley, Sir Michael Hy.
Whitson, Sir Thomas B.
Whyte, Sir Wm. Edward, O.B.E.
Wigram, Sir Henry Francis.
Wilberforce, Sir Herbert W. W.
Wild, Sir Ernest, K.C.
Wilkins, *Capt.* Sir George H., M.C.
Williams, Sir Sydney Chas. Stuart.
Williams, Sir Howell Jones.
Williams, Sir I. Thomas.
Williams, Sir John Fischer, C.B.E., K.C.
Williams, Sir Richard John.
Williams, Sir Wm. Richard.
Williamson, Sir James, C.B.
Williamson, Sir Walter J. Franklin, C.M.G.
Willis, *Col.* Sir George Henry, C.I.E., M.V.O.
Wills, Sir Frank Wm.
Willson, Sir Walter Stuart James.
Wilson, Sir Robert.
Wilson, Sir Roderick Roy.
Wilson, Sir Samuel.
Wilson, Sir Wemyss Grant.
Wilson, Sir Wm. Courthorpe T., K.C.
Wilson, *Hon.* Sir John C. Dove-.
Wilson, His Hon. Judge Sir Herbert Wm. Lush-, K.C.
Windham, *Com.* Sir Walter George, R.N.R.
Windham, Sir Wm., C.B.E.
Winfrey, Sir Richard.
Winnicott, Sir John Fredk.
Winter, *Hon.* Sir Marmaduke George, C.B.E.
Wishart, *Col.* Sir Sidney, V.D.
Withers, Sir John James, C.B.E., M.P.
Witt, Sir Robt. Clermont, C.B.E.
Wollaston, Sir Gerald W., M.V.O.
Wood, Sir Charles Edgar.
Wood, Sir Henry J.
Wood, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Kingsley, M.P.
Woodall, Sir Ambrose E., M.D.
Woodgate, Sir Alfred, C.B.E.
Woodroffe, *Hon.* Sir John G.
Woods, Sir James Edward.
Woods, Sir Raymond W., C.B.E.
Woods, Sir Robert Hy.
Woods, Sir Robert Stanton, M.D.
Woods, Sir Wilfrid W., C.M.G.
Woodward, Sir Arthur Smith, F.R.S.
Woolley, *Col.* Sir Chas. Augustus, V.D.
Wright, Sir Bernard Swanwick.
Wright, Sir Herbert.
Wright, *Hon.* Sir Robert Alderson.
Wright, Sir Robert Patrick.
Wylie, Sir Francis James.
Wynne, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Arthur, LL.D.
Young, Sir Alfred Karney.
Young, Sir Fredk. Wm.
Young, *Col.* Sir John Smith, C.V.O.
Young, Sir Robert, O.B.E., M.P.
Zammit, Sir Temistocle, C.M.G., M.D., D.Litt.
Zulfikar Ali Khan, *Khan*, Sir.



THE VICTORIA CROSS. *V.C.*

Ribbon, Crimson for all Services.

FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY. INSTITUTED *January 29th*, 1856.



The Victoria Cross was instituted in 1856, on the close of the Crimean War, and extended in 1911 and 1920. The decoration is worn before all others, on the left breast, and consists of a bronze Maltese Cross, 1½ inches in diameter, with the Royal Crown surmounted by a lion in the centre, and beneath there is the inscription "For Valour." A special annuity of £10 a year is granted to every recipient below Commissioned Rank, with an additional £5 a year for every bar, such bar being added for additional acts of bravery which would have entitled the recipient to the Victoria Cross if he or she had not already received it. In the event of an annuitant being unable to obtain a livelihood on leaving the Service, the amount of the annuity may be increased to £50. In 1911, the right to receive the Cross was extended to Indian soldiers, and in 1920 a Royal Warrant extended the right to Matrons, Sisters and Nurses, and the Staff of the Nursing Services and other services pertaining to Hospitals and Nursing, and to Civilians of either sex regularly or temporarily under the orders, direction or supervision of the Naval, Military or Air Forces of the Empire.

A LIST OF SURVIVING RECIPIENTS.

Addison, Rev. Wm. Robt. F., (C.F.), *Gt. War* 1916
Adlam, *Capt.* Tom Edwin (Bedf. R.), *Gt. War*.... 1916
Agar, *Com.* Augustine W. S., D.S.O., (R.N.), *Gt. War* 1919
Alexander, *Maj.-Gen.* E. W., C.B., C.M.G. (R.F.A.), *Gt War* 1925
Allen, *Maj.* Wm. Barnsley, D.S.O. M.C., M.B., (R.A.M.C.), *Gt. War*..... 1916
Amey, *Corpl.* William (R. War. R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Andrew, *Capt.* Leslie W. (N. Z. Inf.), *Gt. War*.. 1917
Angus, *L.-Corpl.* W. (H.L.I.), *Gt. War* 1915
Archibald, *Sapper* Adam, (R.E.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Auten, *Lieut.-Com.* Harold, D.S.C., (R.N.R.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Axford, *L.-Corpl.* Thomas L., M.M. (Aust.I.F.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Aylmer, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fenton J., Bt., K.C.B., (R.E.), *Hunza-Nagar*..... 1891
Barrett, *Maj.* John C. (Leic. R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Barron, *Corpl.* Colin (Canad. Infy.), *Gt. War*.... 1918
Barter, *Capt.* Fredk. M.C. (Indian Army), *Gt. War* 1915
Bassett, *Lieut.* Cyril R. G. (N. Z.), *Gt. War*..... 1915
Beak, *Maj.* Daniel M. Wm., D.S.O., M.C., (R. Scots Fus.), *Gt. War* 1918
Bees, *Corpl.* W. (Canad. Inf.), *S. Africa* 1901
Beesley, *Pte.* William (Rif. Bgde.), *Gt. War* 1918
Beet, *Corpl.* H., *Gt. War* 1918
Belcher, *Capt.* D. W. (L.R.B.), *Gt. War* 1915
Bell, *Lt.-Col.* F. W. (W. Australia), *S. Africa*.... 1901
Bellew, *Capt.* Edward D. (Brit. Columbia R.), *Gt. War* 1915
Bennett, *Capt.* E. P., M.C. (Worcs. R.), *Gt. War* .. 1917
Bent, *C.-S.-M.* S. J. (East Lancs. R.), *Gt. War*.. 1914
Bingham, *Capt.* Hon. E., O.B.E., (R.N.), *Gt. War*.. 1916
Bishop, *Lt.-Col.* William Avery, D.S.O. (bar), M.C., D.F.C. (Can. Cav. & R.F.C.), *Gt. War* 1917
Bissett, *Lieut.* William D. (A. & S. H.), *Gt. War* 1918
Blackburn, *Lieut.* Arthur S. (Australia), *Gt. War* 1916
Bloomfield, *Capt.* Wm. Anderson (S. Africa), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Bonner, *Lt.* Charles G., D.S.C. (R.N.R.), *Gt. War*.. 1917
Booth, *Capt.* Frederick C., D.C.M. (S. Africa), *Gt. War* 1917
Borella, *Lieut.* Albert C., M.M. (Australia), *Gt. War* 1918
Borton, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur D., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Lond. R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Boulter, *Lt.* Wm. Ewart (N'hants R.), *Gt. War*.... 1916
Bourke, *Lt.-Com.* Roland, D.S.O. (R.N.V.R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Boyle, *Capt.* E. Courtney (R.N.), *Gt. War* 1915
Bradley, *Lieut.* Fredk. H. (R.F.A.), *S. Africa* .. 1901
Brereton, *Pte.* Alexander (Manitoba R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Brooks, *C.-Sgt.-M.* Edward (Oxf. & B. L. I.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Brooks, *Sergt.* Oliver (Cold. Gds.), *Gt. War*..... 1915
Brown, *Corpl.* Walter Ernest, D.C.M. (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Bryan, *L.-Corpl.* Thomas (Northd.Fus.), *Gt. War* 1917
Buchanan, *Capt.* Angus (S.W. Bord.), *Gt. War*.... 1916
Burges, *Lt.-Col.* Dan, D.S.O. (Glouc. R.) *Gt. War*. 1918
Burman, *Sergt.* William Francis (Rif. Bgde.), *Gt. War* 1917
Burt, *Corpl.* Alfred A. (Herts R.), *Gt. War* 1915
Butler, *Pte.* Wm. Boynton (W. Yorks. R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Bye, *Sergt.* Robert (Welsh Gds.), *Gt. War* 1917
Byrne, *Pte.* Thomas (21st Lancers), *Sudan*..... 1898
Caffrey, *Pte.* J. (York. and Lanc. R.), *Gt. War*.... 1915
Caldwell, *Sergt.* Thomas (Lanark. Yeo. & R.S. Co. Fus.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Calvert, *Sergt.* Laurence, M.M. (K.O.Y.L.I.), *Gt. War* 1918
Campbell, *Rear-Adm.* Gordon, D.S.O. (2 bars), M.P. (R.N.), *Gt. War* 1917
Campbell, *Col.* John Vaughan, G.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Coldstr. Gds.), *Gt. War* 1916
Carmichael, *Sergt.* John (N. Staff. R.), *Gt. War*.. 1917
Carpenter, *Rr.-Adm.* Alfred Fras. B., *Gt. War* 1918
Carroll, *Pte.* John (Aus. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Cartwright, *Pte.* George (Aust.), *Gt. War* 1918
Cator, *Sergt.* Harry (E. Surr. R.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Chafer, *Pte.* George W. (E. York. R.), *Gt. War* .. 1916
Chatta Singh, *Sepoy* (Bhopal Inf.), *Gt. War*..... 1916
Christian, *Pte.* Harry (K. O. Royal R.), *Gt. War.* 1916
Christie, *L.-Cpl.* John Alex. (Lond. R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Clarke, *Sergt.-Maj.* James (Lanc. Fus.), *Gt. War.* 1918
Clements, *Corpl.* J. J. (Rimgtn's Guides), *S. Africa* 1900
Cloutman, *Maj.* Brett M., M.C. (R.E.), *Gt. War*.. 1918
Coffin, *Maj.-Gen.* Clifford, C.B., D.S.O. (R.E.), *Gt. War* 1917
Collins, *Sergt.* John, D.C.M. (R. Welch Fus.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Coltman, *L.-Cpl.* William H., D.C.M., M.M. (N. Staff. R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Colvin, *Capt.* Hugh (Chesh. R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Colvin, *Col.* J. M. Colquhoun (R.E.), *Mohmand* .. 1897
Cooper, *2nd Lieut.* Edward (K.R.R.C.), *Gt. War*.. 1917
Coppins, *Corpl.* Frederick George (Manitoba R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Cosgrove, *Sergt.* W. (R. Munst. F.), *Gt. War* 1915
Costello, *Brig.-Gen.* Edmond W., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O. (I.A.), *Malakand* 1897
Counter, *Corpl.* Jack Thomas (King's R.), *Gt. War.* 1918
Coury, *Lt.* Gabriel G. (R.A.F.), *Gt. War*..... 1916
Coverdale, *Lt.* C. Harry, M.M. (Manch. R.) *Gt. War* 1917
Cox, *Pte.* Christopher (Bedf. R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Craig, *Lt.* J. M. (R.A.F.), *Gt. War* 1917
Crandon, *Pte.* H. G. (28th Hrs.), *S. Africa* 1901
Crichton, *Pte.* James (Auckland R., N.Z.), *Gt. War* 1918
Crimmin, *Col.* John, C.B., C.I.E., V.D. (I.M.S.), *Burma* 1889
Cross, *Corpl.* Arthur Henry (M.G.C.), *Gt. War* ... 1918
Crowe, *Capt.* John (Worc. R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Cruickshank, *Pte.* Robert Edward (Lond. R.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Crutchley, *Com.* Victor Alexander, D.S.C. (R.N.), *Gt. War* 1918
Cunningham, *Pte.* John (E. York. R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Currey, *Pte.* W. M. (Aust.)..... 1917
Curtis, *Sergt.* A. E. (E. Surrey Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Curtis, *Sergt.* Horace A. (R. Dub. Fus.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Dalziel, *Driver* Henry (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War*.... 1918
Daniels, *Maj.* H., M.C. (Rif. Bgde.), *Gt. War* 1915
Darwan Sing Negi, *Naik* (Garwhal R.), *Gt. War*.. 1915
Davey, *Corpl.* Philip, M.M. (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War* 1918
Davies, *Corpl.* John Thomas (S. Lancs. R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Davies, *Sergt.* Joseph (R. Welch Fus.), *Gt. War*... 1916

Davies, *Maj.-Gen.* L. A. E. Price-, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. (K.R.R.C.), *S. Africa* 1901
Davies, *Capt.* Richard B., D.S.O. (A.F.C.), R.N., *Gt. War* 1916
Dawson, *Capt.* Jas. Lennox (R.E.), *Gt. War* 1915
Day, *Corpl.* Sidney J. (Suff. R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Daykins, *Sergt.* John B. (Y. & L.R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Dean, *Maj.* Donald J. (R.W. Kent R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Dean, *Lieut.* P. T. (R.N.V.R.), *Gt. War* 1918
de Wiart, *Maj.-Gen.* Adrian Carton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. (4th Dn. Gds.), *Gt. War* 1916
Dinesen, *Lieut.* Thomas (Quebec R.), *Gt. War* .. 1918
Dobson, *Capt.* Claude C., D.S.O. (R.N.), *Gt. War*.. 1919
Dobson, *L.-Col.* F. W. (Coldstr. Gds.), *Gt. War* .. 1914
Doogan, *Pte.* John (1st D.G.), *Laing's Nek* 1881
Dorrell, *Lt.-Col.* G. T., M.B.E. (R.H.A.), *Gt. War* 1914
Douglas, *Maj.-Gen.* H. E. M., C.M.G., D.S.O. (R.A.M.C.), *S. Africa* 1899
Downie, *Sergt.* Robert (R. Dub. F.), *Gt. War* 1916
Doxat, *Maj.* Alexis C. (K.R.R.C.), *S. Africa* 1901
Doyle, *C.-Sergt.-Maj.* Martin, M.M. (R. Munst. Fus.), *Gt. War* 1918
Drain, *Sergt.* J. H. C. (R.H.A.), *Gt. War* 1914
Dresser, *Pte.* Tom (Green Howards), *Gt. War* 1914
Drummond, *Lt.-Com.* Geoffrey H. (R.N.V.R.) *Gt. War* 1918
Duffy, *Pte.* James (R. Innis. Fus.), *Gt. War* 1918
Dunmore, *Maj.* Earl of, D.S.O., M.V.O. (16th Lrs.), *Upper Swat* 1897
Dunstan, *Lieut.* William (Australia), *Gt. War* .. 1915
Durrant, *Corpl.* E. (Rifle Bgde.), *S. Africa* 1900
Dwyer, *Lt.* John James (Aust. M.G.C.), *Gt. War* 1917
Edwards, *Corpl.* Frederick J. (Middx R.), *Gt. War* 1916
Edwards, *Pte.* Thos. (Black Watch), *Sudan* 1884
Edwards, *2nd Lieut.* Wilfrid (K. O. York. L. I.), *Gt. War* 1917
Egerton, *Sergt.* Ernest Albert (Sherwood F.), *Gt. War* 1917
Elcock, *Corpl.* Roland (Roy. Scots), *Gt. War* 1918
Engleheart, *Sergt.* H. (10th Hrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
English, *Maj.* W. John (A.S.C.), *S. Africa* 1901
Evans, *Sergt.* Arthur, D.C.M. (Linc. R.), *Gt. War*.. 1918
Evans, *C.-S.-M.* George (Manch. Regt.), *Gt. War* 1916
Evans, *Lt.-Col.* Lewis Pugh, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Black Watch), *Gt. War* 1917
Farmer, *Lt.-Col.* Donald D. (King's R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Finch, *Sergt.* N. Augustus (R.M.A.), *Gt. War* .. 1918
Findlater, *Piper* G. (Gord. Highrs.), *Tirah* 1897
Findlay, *Maj.* George de C. E., M.C. (R.E.), *Gt. War* 1918
Fitzpatrick, *Pte.* F. (Conn. Rang.), *S. Africa* 1879
Forshaw, *Capt.* William T. (Manchester R.), *Great War* 1915
Foss, *Lt.-Col.* C. C., D.S.O. (Bedfs. R.), *Gt. War* .. 1915
Foster, *Corpl.* Edward (E. Surr. R.), *Gt. War* .. 1917
Freyberg, *Lt.-Col.* Bernard C., C.M.G., D.S.O. (2 Bars) (Gren. Gds.), *Gt. War* 1916
Frickleton, *Lieut.* Samuel (N.Z.), *Gt. War* 1917
Frisby, *Capt.* Cyril Hubert (Cold. Gds.), *Gt. War* 1918
Fuller, *L.-Corp.* W. (Welch R.), *Gt. War* 1914
Fuller, *L.-Corp.* W. D. (Gren. Gds.), *Gt. War* .. 1915
Garforth, *Sergt.* Chas. E. (15th Hrs.), *Gt. War*.... 1914
Geary, Rev. Benj. H., C.F. (E. Surrey R.), *Gt. War* 1915
Gee, *Capt.* Robert, M.C. (Royal Fus.), *Gt. War* .. 1918
Gobind Singh, *Dejadar* (Ind. Cav.), *Gt. War* 1916
Godley, *Pte.* Sidney F. (Roy. Fus.), *Gt. War* 1914
Good, *Corpl.* Herman James (Quebec R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Gordon, *L.-Corp.* B. S., M.M. (Aust.), *Gt. War*.... 1917
Gordon, *Col.* W. E., C.B.E., A.D.C. (Gord. High.), *S. Africa* 1900
Gorle, *Lieut.* Robert (R.F.A.), *Gt. War* 1918
Gort, *Col.* Viscount, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C. (Gren. Gds.), *Gt. War* 1918
Gosling, *Batt. Sergt.-Major* William (R.F.A.), *Gt. War* 1917
Gourley, *2nd Lieut.* Cyril E., M.M. (R.F.A.), *Gt. War* 1918
Graham, *Maj.* John R. N. (M.G.C.), *Gt. War*.... 1917
Grant, *Col.* Charles J. Wm. (I.A.), *Manipur* 1891
Grant, *Col.* John Duncan, C.B., D.S.O. (I.A.), *Thibet* 1904
Grant, *Lt.* John G. (Wellington R., N.Z.), *Gt. War* 1918
Greaves, *Sergt.* Fred (Sherwood F.), *Gt. War* .. 1917
Greenwood, *Lt.-Col.* Harry, D.S.O. (and Bar), M.C., (K.O.Y.L.I.), *Gt. War* 1918
Gregg, *Lieut.* Milton F., M.C. (and Bar), (Nova Scotia R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Gregg, *Sergt.* William, D.C.M., M.M. (Rif. Bgde.), *Gt. War* 1918
Grieve, *Capt.* Robert Cuthbert (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Grimbaldeston, *C.Q.M.S.* William H. (K.O.S.B.), *Gt. War* 1917
Grimshaw, *Lt.* John (Lanc. Fus.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Grogan, *Brig.-Gen.* George Wm. St. G., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Worc. Regt), *Gt. War* 1918
Guy, *Com.* Basil John Douglas, D.S.O. (R.N.), *China* 1900
Haine, *Capt.* Reginald L., M.C. (H.A.C.), *Gt. War* 1917
Hall, *Sergt.* Arthur (Aust.), *Gt. War* 1918
Halliday, *Gen.* Sir Lewis S. T., K.C.B. (R.M.L.I.), *China*..... 1900
Halliwell, *L.-Corpl.* Joel (Lanc. Fus.), *Gt. War*.. 1918
Halton, *Pte.* Albert (K.O. Royal R.), *Gt. War* .. 1917
Hamilton, *2nd Lt.* John (Australia), *Gt. War* .. 1915
Hamilton, *Sergt.* John Brown (High. L.I.), *Gt. War* 1917
Hanna, *Lieut.* Robert (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Hansen, *Maj.* Percy H., D.S.O., M.C. (Lincs. R.), *Gt. War* 1915
Harvey, *Capt.* Fredk. M. W. (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Harvey, *Pte.* Jack (Lond. R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Harvey, *Pte.* Norman (R. Innis. F.), *Gt. War* .. 1918
Harvey, *Pte.* Samuel (York & Lanc. R.), *Gt. War* 1915
Hayward, *Capt.* Regd. F. Johnson, M.C. (Wilts R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Heaton, *Corpl.* Wm. (King's Regt.), *S. Africa* .. 1900
Heaviside, *Pte.* Michael (Durh. L. I.), *Gt. War*.. 1917
Hedges, *Lieut.* Frederick W. (Beds. R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Henderson, *Trooper* H. S. (Bulawayo), *Rhodesia* 1896
Herring, *Maj.* Alfred Cecil (N'thants R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Hewitson, *Corpl.* James (K.O. Royal R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Hewitt, *2nd Lieut.* William Henry (S. Afr. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Hill, *Pte.* Albert (R. Welch Fus.), *Gt. War*..... 1916
Hogan, *Sergt.* J. (Manchester R.), *Gt. War*..... 1914
Holbrook, *Com.* N. D. (R.N.), *Gt. War* 1914
Holland, *Maj.* E. J. (R. Canadian Dns.), *S. Africa* 1900
Holland, *Capt.* John Vincent (Leinster R.), *Gt. War* 1916
Holmes, *Lieut.* F. W. (K. O. Y.L.I.), *Gt. War* .. 1914
Holmes, *Pte. Thomas William* (Can. Mtd. Rif.), *Gt. War* 1918
Hornby, *Brig.-Gen.* E. J. Phipps-, C.B., C.M.G. (R.A.), *S. Africa*..... 1900
Howell, *Corpl.* Geo. Julian, M.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Hudson, *Maj.* Charles Edward, D.S.O., M.C. (Sherwood F.), *Gt. War* 1918
Huffam, *Capt.* Jas. P. (West Riding R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Hughes, *Pte.* Thomas (Con. Rang.), *Gt. War*..... 1916
Hull, *Shoeing-Smith* Chas. (21st Lrs.), *Gt. War* .. 1916
Hunter, *Corpl.* David Ferguson (High. L.I.), *Gt. War* 1918
Hutcheson, *Capt.* Bellenden, M.C. (Can. A.M.C.), *Gt. War* 1918
Hutchinson, *Col.* E. D. Brown Synge-, C.B. (14th Hrs.), *South Africa* 1900
Hutchinson, *L.-Corp.* James (Lanc. Fus.) *Gt. War* 1916
Hutt, *Corpl.* Arthur (R. Warwick R.), *Gt. War*.. 1917
Ingram, *Lt.* George M., M.M. (Australia), *Gt. War* 1918
Inkson, *Lt.-Col.* Edgar Thos., D.S.O. (R.A.M.C.), *S. Africa* 1900
Insall, *Wing-Commander* Gilbert S. M., M.C. (R.A.F.), *Gt. War* 1915
Inwood, *Pte.* Reginald Roy (Aust. Imp. Fce.), *Gt. War* 1917
Ishar Singh, *Naik* (28th Punjabis), *Waziristan*.. 1921
Jacka, *Capt.* A., M.C. (Australia), *Gt. War* 1915
Jackson, *Pte.* William (Australia), *Gt. War* 1916
James, *Maj.* H., M.C. (Worcs. R.), *Gt. War* 1915
James, *Capt.* Manley Angell, M.C. (Glouc. R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Jarvis, *L.-Cpl.* C. A. (*Gt. War*) 1915
Jensen, *Pte.* Jorgen C. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War*.... 1917
Jerrard, *Flg.-Offr.* Alan (R.A.F.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* Dudley G., D.S.O. (bar), M.C. (S.W. Bord.), *Gt. War* 1918
Johnson, *Lt.* James (Northum. Fus.), *Gt. War* .. 1918
Johnson, *Sergt.* William Hy. (Sher. F.), *Gt. War* 1918
Johnstone, *Maj.* R. (Imp. Light Horse), *S. Africa* 1899
Jones, *Col.* C. Mansel-, C.M.G., D.S.O. (W. York. R.), *S. Africa*..... 1900
Jones, *Pte.* Thos. Alfred, D.C.M. (Chesh. R.), *Gt. War*..... 1916
Joynt, *Capt.* William Donovan (Aust. I.F.), *Gt. War* 1918
Judson, *2nd Lieut.* Reginald Stanley, D.C.M., M.M. (Auckland R., N.Z.), *Gt. War*..... 1918

Karanbahadur Rana, *Naik* (Gurkha Rifles), *Gt. War* 1918
Kelly, *Capt.* Henry, M.C. (bar) (W. Riding R.), *Gt. War* 1916
Kennedy, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Clark-, C.M.G., D.S.O.(bar) (Quebec R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Kenny, *Pte.* Henry (Loyal R.), *Gt. War* 1916
Kenny, *Pte.* Thomas (Durham L. I.), *Gt. War* ... 1916
Kenny, *Pte.* Thomas Jas. B. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Kenny, *Sergt.* W. (Gordon H.), *Gt. War* 1915
Ker, *Capt.* Allan Ebenezer (Gord. High.), *Gt. War* 1918
Kerr, *Pte.* John Chipman (Canad. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1916
Keysor, *Lieut.* Leonard (Australia), *Gt. War* 1915
Khudadad Khan, *Naik* (129th Baluch.), *Gt. War* 1914
Kinross, *Pte.* Cecil John (Canadian Inf.) *Gt. War* 1918
Kirby, *Group-Capt.* Frank H., C.B.E., D.C.M., (R.A.F.), *S. Africa* 1900
Knight, *2nd Lt.* Alfred J. (Sherwood F.),*Gt. War* 1917
Knight, *Capt.* H. J. (King's Regt.), *S. Africa* .. 1900
Knox, *2nd Lieut.* Cecil Leonard, (R.E.), *Gt. War* 1917
Konowal, *Corpl.* Filip (Canadian Inf.), *Gt. War* . 1917
Kulbir Thapa, *Rifmn.* (Gurkha R.), *Gt. War* 1915
Laidlaw, *Sergt.* Daniel (K.O.S.B.), *Gt. War* 1915
Lala, *Jemedar* (41st Dogras), *Gt. War* 1916
Lauder, *Pte.* David R. (R. Scots Fus.), *Gt. War* .. 1916
Laurent, *Sergt.* Harry John (N.Z. Rif. Bgde.), *Gt. War* 1918
Lawrence, *Lt.-Col.* B. T. T. (17th Lrs.), *S. Africa*.. 1900
Lawson, *Pte.* E. (Gord. High.), *Tirah* 1897
Leach, *Lieut.* J. (M'chester R.), *Gt. War*..... 1914
Leak, *Pte.* John (Australia), *Gt. War* 1916
Leake, *Lt.-Col.* A. Martin- (S.A. Const.), *S. Africa*, 1902; (R.A.M.C.), Clasp, *Gt. War*..... 1915
Le Quesne, *Lt.-Col.* Ferd. Simeon (R.A.M.C.), *Burma* 1889
Lewis, *Pte.* Herbert Wm. (Welch R.), *Gt. War* .. 1916
Lister, *Sergt.* Joseph (Lanc. Fus.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Lloyd, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Owen E. P., K.C.B. (A.M.S.), *Burma* 1893
Lowerson, *Sergt.* Albert David (Aust.), *Gt. War*.. 1918
Luke, *Driver* F. (R.H.A.), *Gt. War* 1914
Lyall, *Capt.* Graham (Cent. Ontario R.), *Gt. War* 1918
McAulay, *Sergt.* John, D.C.M. (Scots Gds.) 1918
McCarthy, *Lt.* Lawrence (Aust.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
McDougall, *Sergt.* Stanley R. (Aust. Imp. Fce.), *Gt. War* 1918
MacDowell, *Maj.* Thain W., D.S.O. (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
MacGregor, *Maj.* John, M.C., D.C.M. (bar) (Canad. Mtd. Rif.), *Gt. War* 1918
McIntosh, *Pte.* George (Gord. Highrs.), *Gt. War.* 1917
MacIntyre, *Lt.* David Lowe (Arg. & Suth. High.), *Gt. War* 1918
McNally, *Sergt.* William, M.M. (Green Howards), *Gt. War* 1918
McNamara, *Capt.* Frank H. (Aust. R.F.C.), *Gt. War* 1917
McNamara, *Corp.* John (E. Surr. R.), *Gt. War* .. 1918
McNess, *L.-Sergt.* Fred (Scots G.), *Gt. War* 1916
Malleson, *Lt.-Com.* W. St. A., (R.N.), *Gt. War* .. 1915
Marling, *Col.* Sir Percival S., Bt., C.B. (K.R.R.C.), *Sudan* 1884
Martin, *Maj.* Cyril G., D.S.O., (R.E.), *Gt. War* .. 1915
Masters, *Pte.* Richard George, (R.A.S.C.),*Gt. War* 1918
Masterson, *Maj.* J. E. I. (K. O. Royal R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Maufe, *Capt.* Thomas H. B. (R.G.A.), *Gt. War*.. 1917
Maxwell, *Lt.* Joseph, M.C., D.C.M. (Aust.), *Gt. War* 1918
May, *Lieut.* H. (Scottish R.), *Gt. War* 1914
Mayson, *Sergt.* Tom F. (K.O. Royal R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Meckosha, *Capt.* Samuel (W. Yorks. R.), *Gt. War* 1915
Mellish, Rev. Edward Noel, M.C. (C.F.), *Gt. War* .. 1916
Melliss, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. John, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., *Ashanti* 1900
Melvin, *Pte.* Charles (R. Highrs.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Merrifield, *Lieut.* William, M.M. (Cent. Ontario R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Metcalf, *L.-Cpl.* William Henry, M.M. (Manitoba R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Miles, *Pte.* Francis G. (Glouc. R.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Mir Dast, *Subadar* (Coke's Rif.), *Gt. War* 1915
Mitchell, *Capt.* Coulson N., M.C. (Canad. Engrs.), *Gt. War* 1918
Moffatt, *Pte.* M. (Leinster R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Mclyneux, *Sergt.* John (R. Fus.), *Gt. War* 1917
Moon, *Lt.* Rupert. V. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Moore, *Capt.* Montagu S. S. (Hants R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Mott, *Sergt.* Edward J., D.C.M. (Border R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Mountain, *Sergt.* Albert (W. Yorks. R.) *Gt. War* 1918
Moyney, *Sergt.* John (Ir. Gds.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Mugford, *Pte.* Harold (M.G.C.), *Gt. War* 1917
Mullin, *Maj.* George Harry, M.M. (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1918
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Wm., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Murray, *Corp.* Jas. (Conn. Rang.), *Transvaal*.... 1881
Myles, *Capt.* Edgar K. D.S.O. (Worc. R.), *Gt. War* 1916
Nasmith, *Rear-Adm.* Martin E., C.B., *Gt. War*.. 1915
Neame, *Lt.-Col.* P., D.S.O. (R.E.), *Gt. War* 1915
Nesbitt, *Capt.* R. C. (Mashonaland), *Rhodesia* .. 1896
Newland, *Capt.* James E. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War* .. 1917
Nickerson, *Maj.-Gen.* William Hy. S., C.B., C.M.G. (R.A.M.C.), *S. Africa* 1900
Nunney, *Pte.* C. J. P., D.C.M., M.M. (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1918
Nurse, *Lieut.* G. E. (R.A.), *S. Africa* 1899
Ockenden, *Sergt.* James (R. Dub. Fus.), *Gt. War.* 1917
O'Leary, *Lieut.* Michael (Connaught Rangers), *Gt. War* 1915
O'Meara, *Pte.* Martin (Australia), *Gt. War*..... 1916
O'Neill, *Sergt.* John (Leinster R.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Onions, *2nd Lieut.* George (Devon R.), *Gt. War*.. 1918
Ormsby, *Sergt.* John Wm. (K.O.Y.L.I.), *Gt. War.* 1917
O'Rourke, *Pte.* Michael J., M.M. (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Palmer, *2nd Lt.* Fredk. Wm., M.M. (Roy Fus.), *(Gt. War)* 1917
Parker, *L.-Cpl.* Walter R. (R.M.L.I.), *Gt. War* .. 1915
Pearkes, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Randolph, D.S.O., M.C. (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1918
Peck, *Lt.-Col.* Cyrus Wesley, D.S.O. (Manitoba R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Peeler, *Sergt.* Walter (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War* 1917
Phillips, *Capt.* Robert E. (R. War. R.), *Gt. War*.. 1917
Pitcher, *Petty Off.* Ernest, D.S.M. (R.N.), *Gt. War* 1917
Pitts, *Pte.* J. (Manch. Regt.) *S. Africa* 1900
Pollard, *Capt.* Alfred O., M.C., D.C.M. (H.A.C.), *Gt. War* 1917
Pollock, *Lieut.* James D. (Cam. High.), *Gt. War.* 1915
Pooll, *Capt.* A. H. Batten-, M.C. (R. Muns. F.), *Gt. War* 1916
Potts, *L.-Cpl.* Fredk. W. O. (Berks Yeo.), *Gt. War* 1915
Poulter, *Pte.* Arthur (W. Rid. R.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Procter, Rev. Arthur H. (King's R.), *Gt. War* .. 1916
Prowse, *Ch. P.O.* George (R.N.V.R.), *Gt. War* .. 1918
Quigg, *Pte.* Robert (R. Ulster Rif.), *Gt. War* .. 1916
Ramsden, *Lieut.* H. E. (Protect. Regt.), *S. Africa* 1899
Ratcliffe, *Pte.* William, M.M. (S. Lanc. R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Rayfield, *Lieut.* Walter (Brit. Columb. R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Readitt, *Sergt.* John (S. Lanc. R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Rees, *Sergt.* Ivor (S. Wales Bord.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Rees, *Group-Capt.* Lionel W. B., O.B.E., M.C., A.F.C. (R.A.F.), *Gt. War* 1916
Rendle, *Sergt.* T. E. (D.C.L.I.), *Gt. War* 1914
Reynolds, *Capt.* Henry, M.C. (R. Scots), *Gt. War* 1917
Reynolds, *Lt.-Col.* James Hy. (R.A.M.C.), *Rorke's Drift* 1879
Richards, *Sergt.* Alfred (Lancs. Fus.), *Gt. War* .. 1915
Richardson, *Sergt.* A. H. L., *S. Africa*..... 1900
Ricketts, *Pte.* Thos. (R. Newf'land R.), *Gt. War.* 1918
Ripley, *Sergt.* John (Black Watch), *Gt. War* 1915
Ritchie, *Com.* H. P. (R.N.), *Dar-es-Salaam* 1914
Ritchie, *Corpl.* Walter (Seaforth H.), *Gt. War* .. 1916
Roberts, *Maj.* F. C., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. (Worc. R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Robertson, *L.-Cpl.* Charles Graham, M.M. (R.Fus.), *Gt. War* 1918
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* James Forbes-, D.S.O., M.C. (Border R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* William, O.B.E. (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1899
Robinson, *Capt.* Eric G., O.B.E. (R.N.), *Gt. War* .. 1915
Robson, *Pte.* H. H. (Royal Scots), *Gt. War*..... 1914
Rochfort, *Capt.* G. A. Boyd- (Scots G.), *Gt. War*.. 1915
Rogers, *Lieut.* James (S. A. Constab.), *S. Africa* 1901
Room, *Corpl.* Frederick G. (R. Ulster. R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Roupell, *Maj.* G. R. P. (E. Surrey R.), *Gt. War* .. 1915
Rutherford, *Lieut.* Charles Smith, M.C., M.M. (Quebec R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Ruthven, *Brig.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Alex. G. A. Hore-, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (bar) (Welch Gds.), *Sudan*.. 1898
Ruthven, *Lieut.* William (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War* .. 1918
Ryan, *Pte.* John (Aust.), *Gt. War* 1918

Ryder, *Sergt.* Robert (Middx. R.), *Gt. War* 1916
Sidlier, *Lieut.* Clifford Wm. King (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War* 1918
Sage, *Pte.* Thomas Hy. (Som. L.I.), *Gt. War* 1917
Sanders, *Lieut.*George, M.C. (W.Yorks R.), *Gt. War* 1916
Sandes, *Lt.* Arthur J. T. Fleming- (E. Surrey R.), *Gt. War* 1915
Saunders, *Sergt.* Arthur F. (Suffolk R.), *Gt. War* 1916
Scott, *Q.-M.-Sergt.* R. (Manch. Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Scrimger, *Lt.-Col.*F. A. C. (Can. A.M.S.), *Gt. War* 1915
Shahamad Khan, *Naik* (Punjabis), *Gt. War* 1916
Shankland, *Capt.* Robert, D.C.M. (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Sharpe, *Sergt.* C. (Lincs. R.), *Gt. War* 1915
Shaul, *Sergt.* J. (High. L. I.), *S. Africa* 1899
Shepherd, *Rfm.* Albert E. (K.R.R.C.), *Gt. War.* 1918
Sinton, *Maj.* John A., O.B.E. (I.M.S.), *Gt. War*.... 1916
Smith, *Gunner* Albert (R.A.), *Sudan* 1885
Smith, *L.-Sergt.* Edward, D.C.M. (Lanc. Fus.), *Gt. War* 1918
Smith, *Sergt.* Issy (Manchester R.), *Gt. War*.... 1915
Smith, *Col.-Sergt.* James (The Buffs), *Mohmand*.. 1897
Smith, *Pte.* James (Border R.), *Gt. War*..... 1914
Smyth, *Maj.* J. G., M.C. (Ludhiana Sikhs), *Gt. War* 1915
Smyth, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Nevill M., K.C.B. (2nd D.G.), *Sudan* 1898
Spackman, *Sergt.* Charles Edward (Border R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Statton, *Sergt.* Percy Clyde, M.M. (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War* 1918
Steele, *Lieut.-Com.* Gordon C. (R.N.), *Gt. War*.. 1919
Steele, *Sergt.* Thomas (Seaforth H.), *Gt. War*.... 1917
Stone, *Gunner* Charles Edwin, M.M. (R.F.A.), *Gt. War* 1918
Storkey, *Capt.* Percy Valentine (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War* 1918
Strachan, *Maj.* Henry, M.C. (Can. Cav.), *Gt. War* 1917
Stringer, *Pte.* George (Manch. R.), *Gt. War* 1916
Stuart, *Com.* Ronald Neil, D.S.O. (R.N.R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Sullivan, *Cpl.* Arthur P. (Roy. Fus.), *N. Russia* 1919
Sykes, *Pte.* Ernest (Northd. Fus.), *Gt. War* 1917
Symons, *Capt.* Wm. J. (Australia), *Gt. War* 1915
Tandey, *Pte.* H., D.C.M., M.M. (W. Riding R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Thomas, *Sergt.* John (N. Staffs. R.), *Gt. War* .. 1918
Throssell, *Capt.* Hugo V. H. (Aust.), *Gt. War* .. 1915
Tollerton, *Pte.* R. (Cameron H.), *Gt. War* 1914
Tombs, *L.-Corpl.* Joseph (King's R.), *Gt. War* .. 1915
Towers, *Pte.* James (Scott. Rif.), *Gt. War* 1918
Towner, *Lieut.* Edgar, M.C. (Aust. M.G.C.), *Gt. War* 1918
Towse, *Capt.* Sir E. B. B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E. (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1899
Toye, *Capt.* Alfred M., M.C. (Middx. R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Train, *Corp.* Charles Wm. (Lond. R.), *Gt. War*.. 1918
Traynor, *Sergt.* W. B. (W. Yorks R.), *S. Africa*.. 1901
Turner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir R. E. W., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (R. Can. Dns.), *S. Africa* 1900
Turrall, *Pte.* Thos. Geo. (Worc. R.), *Gt. War* 1916
Unwin, *Capt.* E, C.B., C.M.G. (R.N.), *Gt. War* 1915
Upton. *Pte.* J. (Sherwood F.), *Gt. War* 1915
Veale, *Corpl.*Theodore W. H. (Devon R.), *Gt. War* 1916
Vickers, *Corpl.* Arthur (Warwick R.), *Gt. War* .. 1915
Vickers, *Capt.* Chas. G. (Sherwood For.), *Gt. War* 1915
Vickery, *Sergt.* S. (Dorset R.), *Tirah* 1897
Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* William George, C.B. (I.A.), *Somaliland*..... 1903
Walker, *Maj.* A. R. Hill- (Nrthmp. R.), *Transvaal* 1881
Wallace, *Capt.* Samuel T. D. (R.F.A.), *Gt. War* 1917
Wark, *Maj.* Blair A., D.S.O. (Aust.), *Gt. War*.... 1918
Waters, *Maj.* Arnold Horace S., D.S.O , M.C. (R.E.), *Gt. War* 1918
Watt, *Ch. Skipper* Joseph(R.N.R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Weale, *Sergt.* Henry (R. Welch Fus.), *Gt. War* .. 1918
Welch, *Sergt.* James (R. Berk. R.), *t. War* 1917
West, *Squad-Leader* Ferdinand M.F., M.C. (R.A.F.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Wheeler, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Campbell (Gurkha R.), *Gt. War* 1917
White, *Maj.* Archie Cecil T., M.C. (Green Howards), *Gt. War* 1916
White, *Pte.* Jack (K. O. Royal R.), *Gt. War* 1917
White, *Lt.* Wm. Allison (M. G. Corps), *Gt. War*.. 1918
Whitfield, *Sergt.* Harold (K. Shrop. L. I.), *Gt. War* 1918
Whittle, *Sergt.* John W., D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Wilcox, *L.-Cpl.* Alfred (Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Wilkinson, *L.-Cpl.* Alfred (Manch. R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Williams, *Pte.* John (S. Wales Bord.), *Rorke's Drift* 1879
Williams, *C.-Sergt.-Maj.* John H., D.C.M., M.M. (Bar), (S. Wales Bord.), *Gt. War* 1918
Williams, *Seaman* William (R.N.R.), *Gt. War* .. 1917
Willis, *Maj.* Richard R. (Lancs. Fus.), *Gt. War*.. 1915
Wood, *Pte.* Wilfred (Northd. Fus.), *Gt. War* 1918
Woodall, *2nd Lieut.* Joseph Edward (Rif. Brig.), *Gt. War* 1918
Woods, *Pte.* J. P. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1918
Woolley, Rev. Geoffrey H., M.C. (Qn. Vic. Rif.), *Gt. War* 1915
Wright, *Brig.-Gen.* Wallace D., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P. (R. W. Surrey), *Sokoto* 1903
Wyatt, *L.-Sergt.* George H. (Cold. Gds.), *Gt. War* 1915
Wylly, *Col.* Guy G. E., D.S.O. (Tasmania), *S. Africa* 1900
Young, *Pte.* Thomas (Durh. L. I.), *Gt. War* 1918
Zengel, *Sergt.* Raphael L., M.M. (Saskatchewan R.) *Gt. War* 1918

LABOUR AND PARLIAMENT.

Strength of the Labour Party in Parliament.

1895	12	1918	62
1900	11	1922	142
1906	52	1923	191
1910 (January)	40	1924	150
1910 (December) ...	42	1929	287

COST OF THE GENERAL ELECTION, 1929.

At the General Election of 1929 there were 1,730 Candidates for the 615 seats. The average expenditure of each Candidate was £701.

Division.	Members.	Expenses.
England and Wales	528	£1,096,000
Scotland	74	109,144
Northern Ireland ...	13	8,363
Total	615	£1,213,507

POLITICAL PARTIES.

(After General Elections, 1923, 1924, 1929 and 1931.)

The following table shows the membership of the House of Commons by political allegiance, after the General Elections of Dec. 6, 1923, Oct. 29, 1924, May 30, 1929 and Oct. 27, 1931 :—

	1923.	1924.	1929.	1931.
Conservative	258	413	259	471
Labour and Socialist	191	150	287	52
National Labour	—	—	—	13
Liberal	156	39	59	37
Liberal National	—	—	—	35
Constitutionalist	—	7	—	—
Independent	6	4	9	5
Irish Nationalist	2	1	—	1
Sinn Fein	1	—	—	—
Speaker.....	1	1	1	1
Total.....	615	615	615	615

His Majesty's Ministers.

(Appointed August 25, 1931: Reconstructed November 5, 1931.)

§ THE CABINET.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury The Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., *b.* 1866 (*N. Lab.*) £5,000
Lord President of the Council ..... The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., *b.* 1867 (*C.*) £2,000
Chancellor of the Exchequer ..... The Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., *b.* 1869 (*C.*) .. £5,000
Secretary of State for Home Affairs ..... The Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, G.C.B., G.B.E., M.P., *b.* 1870 (*L.*) £5,000
Lord High Chancellor ..... The Rt. Hon. Lord Sankey, G.B.E., *b.* 1866 (*N. Lab.*) .. £10,000
Secretary of State for War ..... The Rt. Hon. Viscount Hailsham, *b.* 1872 (*C.*) £5,000
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ..... The Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., M.P., *b.* 1873 (*L. Nat.*) £5,000
Secretary of State for India ..... The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P. *b.* 1880 (*C.*) £5,000
Secretary of State for the Dominions ..... The Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., *b.* 1873 (*N. Lab.*) £5,000
Secretary of State for the Colonies ..... The Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, G.B.E., M.C., M.P., *b.* 1884 (*C.*) £5,000
Secretary of State for Air ..... The Most Hon. the Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., M.V.O., *b.* 1878 (*C.*) £3,000
Secretary of State for Scotland ..... The Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald Sinclair, Bt., C.M.G., M.P., *b.* 1890, (*L.*) £2,500
Minister of Health ..... The Rt. Hon. Sir E. Hilton Young, G.B.E.., D.S.O., D.S.O., M.P., *b.* 1879 (*C.*) £3,000
President of the Board of Trade ..... The Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P., *b.* 1870 (*L.*) £2,000
Lord Privy Seal ..... The Rt. Hon. Viscount Snowden, LL.D., *b.* 1864 (*N. Lab.*) £2,000
First Lord of the Admiralty ..... The Rt. Hon. Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, M.P., *b.* 1871 (*C.*) £4,500
President of the Board of Education ..... The Rt. Hon. Sir Donald Maclean, K.B.E., M.P., *b.* 1864 (*L.*) £2,000
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries ..... The Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmour, Bt., D.S.O., M.P., *b.* 1876 (*C.*) £2,000
Minister of Labour ..... The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Betterton, Bt., C.B.E., M.P., *b.* 1872 (*C.*) £2,000
First Commissioner of Works ..... The Rt. Hon. William Ormesby-Gore, M.P., *b.* 1888 (*C.*) £2,000

§ OTHER MINISTERS.

Minister of Transport, P. J. Pybus, C.B.E., M.P., *b.* 1880 (*L. Nat.*) £2,000
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Rt. Hon. J. C. C. Davidson, C.H., C.B., M.P. *b.* 1889 (*C.*) £2,000
Minister of Pensions, Major Rt. Hon. G. C. Tryon, M.P. *b.* 1871 (*C.*) £2,000
Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir William Jowitt, K.C., *b.* 1885 (*N. Lab.*) ..... (*and fees*; in 1929-30 £17,570) £2,000
Solicitor-General, Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C., M.P., *b.* 1876 (*C.*) ..... (*and fees*; in 1929-30 £6,772) £2,000
Postmaster-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., *b.* 1876 (*C.*) £2,500
Paymaster-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Tudor Walters, Bt., *b.* 1866 (*L.*) ..... *unpaid*
Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Capt. D. Euan Wallace, M.C., M.P., *b.* 1892 (*C.*) £1,000
Treasury:—Financial Secretary, Major W. E. Elliot, M.C., M.P., *b.* 1890 (*C.*) £2,000
Patronage Secretary, Capt. H. D. Margesson, M.C., M.P., *b.* 1890 (*C.*) £1,000
Junior Lords:—Sir Victor Warrender, Bt., M.C., M.P., *b.* 1899 (*C.*); G. H. Shakespeare, M.P., *b.* 1893 (*L. Nat.*); Capt. Austin U. M. Hudson, M.P., *b.* 1897 (*C.*), each £1,000; Lt.-Col. Sir A. Lambert Ward, Bt., D.S.O., M.P., *b.* 1876 (*C.*) *unpaid*; W. J. Womersley, M.P., *b.* 1878 (*C.*) ..... *unpaid*
Parliamentary Under Secretaries of State:—
Home, Major Hon. Oliver Stanley, M.P., *b.* 1896 (*C.*) £1,500
Foreign, Capt. R. A. Eden, M.C., M.P., *b.* 1897 (*C.*) £1,500
Dominions, Malcolm Macdonald, M.P., *b.* 1901 (*N. Lab.*) £1,500
Colonies, Sir Robert Hamilton, M.P., *b.* 1867 (*L.*) £1,500
India, Most Hon. Marquess of Lothian, C.H., *b.* 1882 (*L.*) £1,500
Air, Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Sassoon, Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P., *b.* 1888 (*C.*) £1,500
Parliamentary Secretaries:—
War, Rt. Hon. Earl Stanhope, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1880 (*C.*) £1,500
Do. (Financial), A. Duff-Cooper, D.S.O., M.P., *b.* 1890 (*C.*) £1,500
Admiralty, Lord Stanley, M.C., M.P., *b.* 1894 (*C.*) £1,500
Trade, Maj. L. Hore-Belisha, M.P. (*L.*) £1,500
Mines, Isaac Foot, M.P., *b.* 1880 (*L.*) £1,500
Overseas Trade (Joint Secretariat Foreign Office and Board of Trade, Maj. D. J. Colville, M.P. (*C.*) £2,000
Agriculture (and Deputy Minister of Fisheries), The Earl De La Warr, *b.* 1900 (*N. Lab.*) £1,200
Labour, R. S. Hudson, M.P. (*C.*) £1,200
Education, Herwald Ramsbotham, O.B.E., M.C., M.P. (*C.*) £1,200
Health, Ernest Brown, M.C., M.P. (*L. Nat.*) £1,500
Transport, G. M. Gillett, M.P., *b.* 1870 (*N. Lab.*) £1,500
Assistant Postmaster-General, H. Graham White, M.P., *b.* 1885 (*L.*) £1,200
Charity Commissioner, Dr. E. Leslie Burgin, M.P. (*L.*) ..... *unpaid*
Second Church Estates Commissioner, Hon. R. D. Denman, M.P. (*N. Lab.*) ..... *unpaid*

Scotland.

Secretary of State (in the Cabinet) £2,500
Under Secretary (Health), A. N. Skelton, M.P., *b.* 1880 (*C.*) £1,200
Lord Advocate. Rt. Hon. Craigie Mason Aitchison, K.C., M.P., *b.* 1882 (*N. Lab.*) £5,000
Solicitor-General, W. G. Normand, K.C., M.P. (*C.*) £2,000

Political Ministers of the Royal Household.

Treasurer, Sir F. C. Thomson, Bt., K.C., M.P., *b.* 1875 (*C.*) £700
Comptroller, W. Russell Rea, M.P., *b.* 1873 (*L.*) £700
Vice-Chamberlain, Sir Frederick George Penny, M.P., *b.* 1876 (*C.*) £700
Lords in Waiting, Lord Templemore, D.S.O., O.B.E., *b.* 1880 (*C.*); Viscount Gage, *b.* 1895 (*C.*); Viscount Allendale, M.C., *b.* 1890 (*L.*) ..... each £600

§ All salaries subject to the deductions shown on p. 196.

The National Ministry.

(Appointed August 25, 1931: Reconstructed Nov. 5, 1931. *See* p. 169.)

§ THE CABINET.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury.. The Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., *b.* 1866 (*Lab.*) £5,000
Lord President of the Council ..... The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., *b.* 1867 (*C.*) £2,000
Chancellor of the Exchequer ..... The Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, M.P., *b.* 1864 (*Lab.*) £5,000
Secretary of State for Home Affairs ..... The Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, G.C.B., G.B.E., M.P., *b.* 1870 (*L.*) £5,000
Lord High Chancellor ..... The Rt. Hon. Lord Sankey, G.B.E., *b.* 1866 (*Lab.*) £10,000
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs..... The Most Hon. the Marquess of Reading, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1860 (*L.*) £5,000
Secretary of State for India..... The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P., *b.* 1880 (*C.*) £5,000
Secretary of State for the Dominions and for the Colonies ..... The Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., *b.* 1873 (*Lab.*) £5,000
Minister of Health ..... The Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., *b.* 1869 (*C.*) .. £2,000
President of the Board of Trade..... The Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, G.B.E., M.C., M.P., *b.* 1884 (*C.*) £2,000

§ OTHER MINISTERS.

Lord Privy Seal..... The Rt. Hon. Earl Peel, G.B.E., *b.* 1867 (*C.*) £2,000
First Lord of the Admiralty..... The Rt. Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain, K.G., M.P., *b.* 1863 (*C.*) £4,500
Secretary of State for War ..... The Most Hon. Marquess of Crewe, K.G., *b.* 1858 (*L.*) .. £5,000
Secretary of State for Air..... The Rt. Hon. Lord Amulree, G.B.E., K.C., *b.* 1860 (*Lab.*) £3,000
President of the Board of Education ..... The Rt. Hon. Sir Donald Maclean, K.B.E., M.P., *b.* 1864 (*L.*) £2,000
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries..... The Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmour, Bt., D.S.O., M.P., *b.* 1876 (*C.*) £2,000
Minister of Labour ..... Sir Henry Betterton, Bt., C.B.E., M.P., *b.* 1872 (*C.*) £2,000
First Commissioner of Works ..... The Most Hon. Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., M.V.O., *b.* 1878 (*C.*) £2,000
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster ..... The Most Hon. Marquess of Lothian, C.H., *b.* 1882 (*L.*) £2,000
Attorney-General ..... The Rt. Hon. Sir William Jowitt, K.C., M.P., *b.* 1885 (*Lab.*) ..... (*and fees*) £2,000
Solicitor-General..... Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C., M.P., *b.* 1876 (*C.*) ... (*and fees*) £2,000
Postmaster-General..... Major Rt. Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., *b.* 1885 (*C.*) £2,500
Minister of Pensions ..... Major Rt. Hon. G. C. Tryon, M.P., *b.* 1871 (*C.*) £2,000
Minister of Transport ..... P. J. Pybus, C.B.E., M.P., *b.* 1880 (*L.*) £2,000

Treasury:—
Parliamentary Secretary, Com. Rt. Hon. Sir B. M. Eyres-Monsell, R.N. M.P., *b.* 1871 (*C.*) £1,000
Financial Secretary, Major W. E. Elliot, M.C., M.P., *b.* 1888 (*C.*) £2,000
Lords Commissioners (*paid*), Capt. D. Margesson, M.C., M.P., *b.* 1890 (*C.*); Sir George Penny, M.P., *b.* 1876 (*C.*) each £1,000; (*unpaid*) The Marquess of Tichfield, M.P., *b.* 1893 (*C.*); Capt. D. Euan Wallace, M.C., M.P., *b.* 1892 (*C.*).
Assistant Whips (*unpaid*), Capt. Sir George Bowyer, M.P., *b.* 1886 (*C.*); Sir Victor Warrender, Bt., M.P., *b.* 1899 (*C.*); Capt. A. U. M. Hudson, M.P., *b.* 1897 (*C.*).

Paymaster-General, Rt. Hon. Sir John Tudor Walters, Bt., M.P., *b.* 1866 (*L.*) ..... *unpaid*
Admiralty, Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, The Rt. Hon. Earl Stanhope, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1880 (*C.*) £1,500
War Office, Financial Secretary, A. Duff-Cooper, D.S.O., M.P., *b.* 1890 (*C.*) £1,500
Air Ministry, Under Secretary of State, The Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Sassoon, Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P., *b.* 1888 (*C.*) £1,500
Home Office, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Major Hon. Oliver Stanley, M.P., *b.* 1896 (*C.*) £1,500
Foreign Office, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Capt. R. A. Eden, M.C., M.P., *b.* 1897 (*C.*) £1,500
Dominions Office, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Malcolm Macdonald, M.P., *b.* 1901 (*Lab.*) £1,500
Colonial Office, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Sir Robert Hamilton, M.P., *b.* 1867 (*L.*) £1 500
Ministry of Health, Parliamentary Secretary, E. D. Simon, M.P., *b.* 1879 (*L.*) £1,500
Board of Trade, Parliamentary Secretary, *Maj. G. Lloyd George, M.P., *b.* 1894 (*L.*) £1,500
Board of Education, Parliamentary Secretary, The Rt. Hon. Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., *b.* 1876 (*C.*) £1,200
Ministry of Transport, Parliamentary Secretary, G. M. Gillett, M.P., *b.* 1870 (*Lab.*) £1,500
Assistant Postmaster General, H. Graham White, M.P., *b.* 1886 (*L.*) £1,200
Ministry of Labour, Parliamentary Secretary, Milner Gray, M.P., *b.* 1871 (*L.*) £1,200
Secretary for Mines, Isaac Foot, M.P., *b.* 1880 (*L.*) £1 500
Secretary, Dept. of Overseas Trade and Minister in charge of Export Credits Department, Lt.-Com. Rt. Hon. Sir E. Hilton Young, G.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., *b.* 1879 (*C.*) £2,000

Scotland.

Secretary of State, Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald Sinclair, Bt., C.M.G., M.P., *b.* 1890 (*L.*) £2,500
Parliamentary Under Secretary, A. N. Skelton, M.P., *b.* 1880 (*C.*) £1,200
Lord Advocate, The Rt. Hon. Craigie M. Aitchison, K.C., M.P., *b.* 1882 (*Lab.*) £5,000
Solicitor-General, J. C. Watson, M.B.E., K.C., *b.* 1883 (*Lab.*) £2,000

Political Ministers of the Royal Household.

Treasurer, Major Sir George Hennessy, Bt., O.B.E., M.P., *b.* 1887 (*C.*) £700
Comptroller, *Major Goronwy Owen, D.S.O., M.P., *b.* 1881 (*L.*) £700
Vice-Chamberlain, Sir F. C. Thomson, Bt., K.C., M.P., *b.* 1875 (*C.*) £700

CABINET MINISTERS' PENSIONS.—(First Class Pension, £2,000; Second Class Pension, £1,200. None paid since April 6, 1924.) Pensions were granted to the following Ministers, but have been resigned by them:—Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease, now Lord Gainford (£1,200 *per annum*); Rt. Hon. G. W. Balfour (£1,200 *per annum*).

§ All salaries subject to the deductions shown on page 196. * Resigned before the General Election.

THE KING'S SPEECH.—For the first time since his illness, the King opened the new Session on *Oct.* 28, and read his Speech in firm, clear tones in the presence of the Queen, the Prince of Wales and a brilliant gathering. He referred with sympathy to the continuance of heavy unemployment, and said that the Government would persist in its efforts to develop and extend home, Imperial and foreign trade and to help in measures that would lead to greater efficiency in industry. Proposals would be made for the promotion of increased settlement and employment on the land and of large-scale farming operations, for the acquisition and improvement of agricultural land in need of re-conditioning, and for the organisation of producers for marketing purposes. A Commission would be set up immediately to enquire into the whole question of unemployment insurance and the allegations of abuse of its provisions, further financial provision for the Unemployment Fund being meanwhile made. Legislation to secure for the community its share in the site value of land and a measure of electoral reform would be introduced, and measures would be submitted for raising the age of compulsory school attendance, amending the law relating to trade disputes and trade unions, and setting up a Consumers' Council. Other legislation promised in the Speech related to the extension of the law concerning town planning, the amendment of the Factory Acts and the establishment of a new statutory authority to deal with passenger traffic in London. In the Lords, the Address in reply was moved by Lord Sanderson, a blind peer, and seconded by Lord Marks, and was agreed to. In the Commons, after Mr. Charleton had moved and Mr. W. Taylor had seconded the Address, the Prime Minister informed Mr. Baldwin that the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance was necessary to keep recommendations for the reform of the system free from party taint, and declared that the removal of the Trade Disputes Act would increase the chances of industrial peace and end a piece of prejudiced legislation. The first amendment, moved by Mr. Jowett on *Oct.* 31, called for Socialist reorganisation of industry, agriculture, banking and the import and export trades and for the fairer distribution of the national income. It was rejected by 156 to 11. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, on *Nov.* 3, moved the official Opposition amendment, which expressed regret at the failure of the Government to propose any measures adequate to deal with the crisis in the industrial, agricultural and commercial situation or to check the continued growth of unemployment. Mr. MacDonald on the following day said that the rise in unemployment was inevitable, whatever Government had been in power. They were encouraging the re-organisation of one industry after another, and would not be held up indefinitely by the refusal of any industry to cut out dead wood. The amendment was defeated by 281 to 250, and the Address was agreed to.

THE TRADE DISPUTES ACT.—One of the most important measures submitted by the Government was the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill, and its abandonment was due to Liberal criticism. Moving the second reading on *Jan.* 22, Sir William Jowitt said that the sort of strike which must be made illegal was the revolutionary or political strike, but the sympathetic industrial strike should not be illegal. No one should be charged with intimidation, and a corporate body should have control of its funds. The Bill also sought to prevent individual convictions before an authoritative pronouncement upon the legality of a strike, and declared that the minority of a trade union must follow the majority in questions concerning the use of funds. Outlining the Liberal policy, Mr. Norman Birkett said they considered that the Bill would make a repetition of the general strike perfectly legal. They held that contracting-in had justified itself, and they would insist on maintaining it. During the final stages of the debate on *Jan.* 28, Sir Stafford Cripps, the Solicitor-General, declared that under the law as it existed before the Act of 1927, the general strike of 1926 would have been legal, because one of its motives had been industrial, but that under the new Bill the general strike would have been illegal, because he was sure that the Courts would have found that the primary object was not industrial. The second reading was carried by 277 to 250, and the Bill was sent to a standing committee, where the treatment it received resulted in its abandonment by the Government. Sir William Jowitt explained early, on *Feb.* 12, that the Government intended to restore to the trade unions the full liberty of action which they possessed in 1926 so long as a sympathetic strike was industrial. Dr. Burgin on *Feb.* 24 moved an official Liberal amendment to introduce words to make illegal any strike or lock-out of which the effect was to expose the community, or any substantial part of the community, to danger to health or safety by interfering with the supplies or distribution of essential food, water, fuel, light, medical or sanitary services or other necessities of life. The amendment was described by supporters of the Government as a wrecking amendment, but it was carried by 37 to 31 on *Feb.* 26. When the committee met again on *March* 3, the Attorney-General announced that the Government would not proceed with the Bill as a consequence of this change, and said that its effect would be to put the unions in a more difficult position than they had been in at any time during the last fifty years.

THE BUDGET.—Still suffering from the effects of a rather serious illness, Mr. Snowden introduced his Budget on *April* 27, the main feature being a promise of duties on land values when the necessary valuation had been completed. The Chancellor estimated a total revenue of £766,000,000 and a total expenditure of £803,366,000, leaving a gap to be bridged of £37,366,000. He proposed to take powers to enable present holders of Savings Certificates due for repayment in 1932 or 1933 to extend their investment. Mr. Snowden emphasized that his task of covering the estimated deficit was exceptionally hard owing to the great depression in trade. He rejected the idea of a revenue tariff, which he described as a means of relieving the well-to-do at the expense of the poor, and as an indirect attack on, and reduction of wages. His problem was largely a temporary one, he declared. A revival of trade, when it came, would be followed by an expansion of revenue and a reduction on the expenditure side in respect of unemployment. In the midst of "this economic blizzard, more severe

than our generation has ever known," he felt justified in seeking relief by means of non-recurrent revenues and temporary expedients. There were two resources to which he could turn. He felt that the Exchange Account of £33,000,000 set up to purchase foreign exchange to finance payments of our obligations abroad could be reduced by £20,000,000, largely because of the establishment of the Bank of International Settlement. The other source was obtained by partially withdrawing a concession in regard to income tax. The yield would suffer from the fall in profits due to trade depression, and he decided not to propose any increase in the standard rate. He proposed instead that the practice of paying two equal instalments of tax under Schedules B, D, and E, should be altered, so that three quarters should be paid on *Jan.* 1, and the remaining quarter on *July* 1. The result would be that the Exchequer would get in an extra quarter of the year's tax within the present financial year, and the following year's yield would not be affected. These two sources, he considered, would reduce the estimated deficit by £30,000,000, and he proposed to obtain the remaining sum by adding twopence to the duty on oil, making it sixpence, instead of fourpence. The balance sheet for the current year would therefore be—revenue £803,500,000, expenditure £803,366,000, leaving a nominal margin of £134,000. "If we can effect substantial economies during the year," Mr. Snowden said, "and if there is some improvement in trade, I do not think next year's Budget need be unduly alarming, but failing this, next year a heavy increase of taxation will be inevitable." Then the Chancellor came to the highly controversial part of his speech. He intended, he said, to include in the Finance Bill provision for the taxation of land values, provision for the necessary and preliminary step of valuation, and provision for the imposition of a tax on land values upon the valuation thus obtained. The impost would not become operative during the current year, but he hoped that the valuation would be completed within two years from the passing of the Finance Bill. The tax would be at the rate of one penny in the pound on capital land value. The Chancellor declared that he was convinced that the proposals which would be submitted would be supported by the great majority of the House and the country. "The scandal of private appropriation of land values created by the enterprise and industry of the people and by the expenditure of public money has been tolerated far too long," he contended. The present system stood in the way of social and economic progress. It inflicted crushing burdens on industry and hindered municipal development. He prophecied that they would look back upon that Budget as a landmark on the road of social and economic progress, and as one further stage towards the emancipation of the people from the tyranny and the injustice of private land monopoly. Presenting the Opposition case on the following day, Mr. Neville Chamberlain said that the anticipation of the income tax would be a serious hardship on the victims. This was the last Free Trade Budget, he declared, and no sham optimist could disguise its revelation of the importance of an out-worn fiscal system. A new procedure was required for the land values proposals, and, on *April* 30, on the Chancellor's motion, the House agreed that notwithstanding the established practice provision might be made in the Finance Bill for giving effect to any resolution for imposing a tax on land values, although the tax was not to come into operation until a subsequent financial year. He explained that as soon as the Bill was passed the work of valuation could begin, and it was hoped it would be completed before the tax came into operation two years hence. Mr. Snowden, on *May* 4, moved that there should be charged for the financial year ending *March* 31, 1933, and for every subsequent financial year, a tax at the rate of one penny for each pound of the land value of every unit of land in Great Britain. He said that between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 hereditaments would have to be valued by a vast staff who could not begin the work until October. Revenue could not be received until 1933, but meanwhile the threat of the tax would cheapen land at once. He put the cost of valuation at £1,500,000. Agricultural land would be exempt as long as it had a cultivation value. This meant that land used for allotments or market gardens would only be taxed on the difference between its value for cultivation and its value for other purposes. The basis of valuation was to assume that the land was bare of buildings and works, and that the surrounding land was as it actually was. Then the valuer would estimate how much a willing purchaser would give a willing seller for the land, and upon that figure the tax would be levied. Those who owned land valued at less than £120 a year would be exempt, almost all working-class houses being thus exempt. The resolution was carried by 289 to 230 on *May* 6, and the report stage was passed on the following day after the rejection of a Conservative amendment to make it clear that improvements in site value, due to the enterprise of the owner or his predecessors in title, should be excluded from the tax. The Finance Bill received its second reading on *May* 19, Mr. Neville Chamberlain's motion for rejection being defeated by 270 to 230, and the committee stage opened under a guillotine arrangement on *June* 8. The Opposition strongly contested the land tax, which the Solicitor-General estimated would require an extra staff of only 2,000. One amendment to deduct the cultivation value of urban land from the site value assessed to tax instead of deducting only in the case of agricultural land was carried on *June* 15; on a snap division, by 232 to 208, the Prime Minister afterwards declaring that it was a purely drafting matter. The future of the Bill —and of the Government—was imperilled for some time by a Liberal threat to withdraw their support unless the question of double taxation were dealt with. After negotiations, Mr. Snowden on *June* 25 moved an amendment to meet the objections. It provided that the land value of every land unit should be reduced either by a sum equal to four times the annual value for purposes of income tax or by a sum equal to seven-eighths of the land value of the unit. During the report stage, the Chancellor on *July* 2, moved an amendment to exempt from the tax land used as a playing field under some agreement which could not be determined for at least five years, or if it were probable that the land would continue to be so used for one year or more. This was carried, as was another Government amendment changing the first valuation date from *Aug.* 1, 1931, to

Jan. 1, 1932, and fixing the second valuation date at *Aug.* 1, 1936. The third reading was carried on *July* 3, after the defeat by 274 to 222 of an amendment for rejection. The House of Lords quickly passed the Bill, which received the Speaker's certificate that it was a money bill and could not therefore be amended by the Peers, and the Royal Assent was given on *July* 31, when Parliament adjourned.

ELECTORAL REFORM.—The introduction of the principle of the alternative vote and the abolition of university representation were the main features of the Electoral Reform Bill, which was read a second time in the House of Commons, by 295 to 230 on *Feb.* 3, after a two days' debate. The Home Secretary, explaining the proposals, said that the Government in bringing the Bill forward were fulfilling a moral duty and not signing a pact with the Liberals. The Bill, although it fell short of what the Labour Party would like, would effect a real, far-reaching improvement in our electoral system. The Labour Party regarded the abolition of the system of plural voting as essential, while the alternative vote had the advantages and convenience of the second ballot without the latter's inconvenience and trouble, and prevented the election of a candidate against the wishes of a constituency. The Bill proposed to divide the existing double-membered constituencies into two, each of which would return a single member, schemes for the division being prepared by commissioners and laid before Parliament. The business premises qualification, except in the City of London, and Universities constituencies would be abolished, voters in the City being prohibited from voting elsewhere. The Bill also provided that motor-cars and other vehicles could not be used at elections unless registered with the returning officer. Sir Samuel Hoare described the Bill as a Socialist bid for Liberal support for a majority until 1934. For the Committee stage a time table was adopted, and when it opened on *March* 4, the Government accepted an amendment delaying the operation of the alternative vote system until the dissolution of the present Parliament. The Government were defeated on *March* 16 by 246 to 242, on the clause abolishing University representation, which was deleted. The committee stage was completed on *May* 12, and the third reading was secured on *June* 2 by 278 to 228. In the Upper Chamber the second reading was agreed to by 50 to 14 on *June* 16, but the Peers made a number of important changes in committee. An amendment to limit the operation of the alternative vote to London boroughs, other than the City and boroughs elsewhere with a population exceeding 200,000, was carried by 80 to 29 on *July* 2, and on *July* 9 the Lords deleted the clauses dealing with the business premises qualification, plural voting, and the use of motor cars. These were restored by the Commons on *July* 16 when other amendments by the Upper Chamber were disagreed with, but no further progress was made with the Bill.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. — Several Bills amending the unemployment insurance system were brought forward by the Government, pending the report of the Royal Commission to inquire into the question. The first Bill, which received the Royal Assent on *Dec.* 19, was necessitated by the fact that the debt of the Unemployment Insurance Fund was approaching the borrowing limit of £60,000,000, which, it was explained, would be reached by Christmas, and which was accordingly increased to £70,000,000. Mr. Lawson said that the deficiency in the Fund was due to the increase in unemployment. At the same time a Bill was passed to retain in insurance a number of persons who would otherwise have fallen out of insurance within the succeeding few months. Later another Bill was placed on the Statute Book, raising the borrowing limit of the fund to £90,000,000 and extending the transitional period by six months. Then on *June* 22, a money resolution was passed which sanctioned yet a further increase of the Fund to £115,000,000. Miss Bondfield, justifying the Government's policy, declared that to increase contributions and decrease benefits would mean greater exactions from industries already heavily depressed and a lowering of the standard of living of the unemployed. The Bill based on the resolution received a second reading on *June* 26 after the defeat by 240 to 180 of a motion for rejection, and the Royal Assent was given on *July* 8. Finally, a Bill dealing with some of the anomalies pointed out by the Royal Commission was passed by the time Parliament adjourned. It imposed a test on habitual part-time workers as to whether they intended to work a full week or not, and laid it down that benefit should not be a dowry to give a married woman independence but to relieve an unemployed married woman still habitually employed. The Bill also set up an advisory committee to submit draft regulations to the Minister of Labour with a view to removing anomalies. An amendment for the rejection of the Bill, moved by Mr. Maxton, was defeated by 231 to 19 during the second reading stage on *July* 8.

HELP FOR AGRICULTURE.—Among the measures passed before the adjournment were two designed to assist agriculture. The first was the Agricultural Land (*Utilisation*) Bill, which set up an Agricultural Land Corporation with power to acquire land by agreement with the owners for large scale farming experiments. Explaining the proposals when he moved the second reading on *Nov.* 13, Dr. Addison said that they were intended to increase employment and to develop a system which would make good dilapidation. Demonstration farms, which must be self-supporting, were to be established. Where it was shown that land had been seriously neglected, and continued to be neglected, there would be powers to take it over compulsorily. There would also be powers to facilitate the provision of allotments, where there was a specially large number of men unemployed. The second reading was carried on *Nov.* 18 by 297 to 216, and the Bill was sent to a standing committee. The third reading was agreed to by 282 to 226 on *Feb.* 10. When the Bill reached the Upper Chamber, it was dealt with severely. The Bill was given a second reading on *Feb.* 25 on the advice of Lord Hailsham. In committee, the clause providing for the establishment of a Land Corporation was deleted on *April* 22, and other clauses were struck out before the Bill was read a third time on *May* 21. The Commons disagreed with the amendments and restored the deleted clauses, but the Lords insisted on the omission of the clause dealing with large scale farming experiments, and the Bill was given the Royal Assent in this form on *July* 31. The second measure, the Agricultural

Marketing Bill, was outlined on *Feb.* 9 by Dr. Addison, who estimated that better marketing would add £100,000,000 a year to the £252,000,000 obtained by British producers. The National Mark Campaign had shown that a demand existed for properly graded British produce, and the Bill would give and consolidate a great new market by setting up an organisation for standardised produce. Its success would depend upon the loyal co-operation of producers. An element of compulsion was necessary, but exemptions would be allowed in some cases, such as where producers consumed their own goods or had a regular private clientele, provided that there was no under-selling. He hoped that they might capture the London egg market, remedy the disorganisation of the milk trade by providing for the use of milk surplus to local consumption, and promote alliances between kindred trades. The second reading was agreed to by 258 to 213. In committee, a Conservative amendment to prevent under-cutting from outside prescribed areas was carried. The Lords made but slight amendments and these were accepted, the Royal Assent being given on *July* 31.

SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENTS.—As a result of the ruling by the Courts that Sunday cinema performances were illegal under a century-old statute, the Government introduced a Bill to regulate Sunday performances, leaving members to vote as they wished. Mr. Clynes, moving the second reading on *April* 10, explained that the law of 1780, which governed Sunday performances, must either be amended or enforced. The Bill would give local authorities discretion as to which view should prevail in their areas, subject only to a guarantee that recreational facilities would produce revenue for charities and would not involve a seven-day week for any worker, and to proof being forthcoming of a substantial demand for such facilities in any area. Mr. Ian Macpherson moved the rejection of the Bill, which, he said, legalised illegality and commercialised Sunday. It would, he declared, benefit Hollywood at the expense of Stratford-on-Avon. Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that the Bill would only sanction, and not compel, a practice prevalent during the last twenty years, and Sir John Simon reminded members that in 1780 the House imposed on the people what it thought good for them to believe, while in 1931, Parliament gave people the right to believe what they thought good. Summing up the case against the Bill, Sir Thomas Inskip said that it might force 220,000 people to work on Sunday in London. The second reading was agreed to by 258 to 210, and the Bill was sent to a standing committee, but was subsequently abandoned, and a temporary measure was passed legalising, but not altering, the practice existing before the ruling of the Courts.

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

LABOUR RESIGNS.—A sudden crisis arose within a few weeks of the adjournment as a result of the state of the country's finances. The Cabinet met daily but failed to agree upon methods of balancing the nation's Budget, and the Labour Government resigned on *Aug.* 23. Two days later Mr. MacDonald formed the National Government, the Cabinet consisting of men representatives of Labour, Conservatives and Liberals. Parliament met specially on *Sept.* 8, when both Houses received a message from the King intimating that the condition of the national finances called for the imposition of additional taxation, and for economies in public expenditure. In the Lords, the Marquis of Reading, and in the Commons the Prime Minister, explained the situation. Mr. MacDonald said that by the third week in August temporary credits which had been arranged were practically exhausted. The position they had to face was something like a typhoon. He denied that bankers had ever interfered with political proposals, and said that if the country was to get a loan it had to balance the Budget and put its unemployment finance on a sound basis. Mr. Henderson, who had become Leader of the Opposition, said that he had agreed that the Budget must be balanced, but he could not accept the cuts in the unemployment benefit. The division on a formal motion was treated as a vote of confidence, and the Government secured a majority of 59.

THE BUDGET BALANCED.—By the emergency Budget, opened by Mr. Snowden on *Sept.* 10, the finances of the nation were balanced and a prospective deficit of £170,000,000 was cleared—"an achievement which no country in the world has ever attempted," in the words of the Chancellor. Nationally, he said, we had for some time been living beyond our means. The Unemployment Insurance Fund was costing the Exchequer about £100,000,000 this year, and the Government had decided that borrowing for that Fund and the Road Fund must cease. Based on the existing taxes and expenditure, he obtained an estimated deficit on the year's Budget of £74,700,000, but, looking ahead, he found the appalling figure of £170,000,000 deficit on next year's Budget. Mentioning that nine-tenths of the items under which economies were proposed were approved by the late Government, Mr. Snowden said that the Government had decided that the proposed Sinking Fund provision should be £32,500,000, which, with certain necessary adjustments, produced a saving of £13,500,000. He proposed to increase the standard rate of income tax for the current year by 6*d.*, making it 5*s.* in the pound, and to alleviate the burden of the increase on industry the allowance made in respect of wear and tear on plant and machinery would be increased by 10 per cent. A very large number of persons at present paying no income tax would be brought within the range of payers by reducing the personal allowance for a single person from £135 to £100, and for a married person from £225 to £150, while the allowances for children would be reduced from £60 to £50 for the first child, and from £50 to £40 for other children. The amount on which half the standard rate would be paid was reduced from £250 to £175, but the allowance in respect of earned income would be increased from one-sixth, with a maximum of £250, to one-fifth, with a maximum of £300. He expected a yield from the changes of £25,000,000 this year, and £51,500,000 next year. In addition he anticipated £4,000,000 this year and £6,000,000 next year from an increase of 10 per cent. on the amount of the surtax bill. The duties on all ordinary descriptions of beer would be increased by 31*s.* per standard barrel, on unmanufactured tobacco by 8*d.* a pound; and on petrol by 2*d.* a gallon. He proposed a new scale in the entertainments duty, representing a penny in every six-

pence charged for admission. From these four changes he hoped to receive £11,500,000 this year and £24,000,000 next year. Thus, said the Chancellor, against the estimated deficit of this year of £74,679,000 he would secure £76,200,000, a surplus of £1,500,000, and in regard to next year the changes would bring in £171,500,000 against the estimated deficit of £170,000,000. Finally, Mr. Snowden said that the Finance Bill would include clauses to facilitate the conversion of the 5 per cent. War Loan to a lower rate of interest. He had tried, he declared, to spread the burden as fairly and as evenly as human ingenuity could devise, and he believed that the country would accept the proposals and give the world an example of the indomitable British spirit in the face of difficulty. Mr. Graham criticised mainly the "cut" in unemployment benefit, and Mr. Runciman suggested that the importation of foreign luxuries should be prohibited. The Finance Bill was brought in on *Sept.* 17, and the second reading was obtained six days later by 297 to 238. When the third reading was agreed to on *Oct.* 2, Mr. Snowden claimed that it would place the country's finances on a sound basis. The Bill went through the House of Lords and received the Royal Assent on *Oct.* 5.

THE ECONOMY BILL.—The main saving to the Exchequer was secured by Orders in Council empowered by the National Economy Bill which was explained by the Prime Minister when moving the second reading on *Sept.* 11. The economies were in expenditure falling to be defrayed out of public moneys, and were in respect of education, national health insurance, unemployment insurance and roads. Mr. Macdonald said that the Orders could only be issued within one month after the passing of the Bill, so that the Government's power lapsed. Under their scheme £70,000,000 was to be found by economies and £80,000,000 by taxation. They were carrying on the policy actually begun by the late Government. After explaining the cuts in teachers' salaries, and police and services pay, the Prime Minister said that the reduction in unemployment insurance seemed to be the hardest of the economies. They had adopted the straightforward course of taking off a percentage based upon the decreases in the cost of living and increases in the value of money, and he contended that the state of the unemployed was 1½ per cent. better than two years earlier. The second reading was carried by 310 to 253 on *Sept.* 14, and after several amendments had been defeated in Committee the third reading was agreed to by 297 to 242 on *Sept.* 28. Two days later it had been passed by the Lords and received the Royal Assent.

GOLD STANDARD SUSPENDED.—Yet another sensation came on *Sept.* 21, when it was announced that on the previous day the Government had decided, after consultation with the Bank of England, to suspend the Gold Standard for the time being. On the same day a Bill for this purpose was passed through all its stages and received the Royal Assent. Mr. Snowden explained that it suspended the obligation of the Bank to sell gold until such time as that obligation was restored by Royal Proclamation, indemnified the Bank for refusing to sell gold that day, and gave the Treasury power during the next six months to make and vary any measures they wished for controlling the exchanges. Mr. Henderson said that there was no need for panic, but he did not dispute the necessity for emergency powers.

THE DISSOLUTION.—After the passage of a Bill to prevent the exploitation of foodstuffs, the Prime Minister announced on *Oct.* 6 that Parliament would be dissolved on the following day, and that polling day for the new House of Commons would be *Oct.* 27. In the King's Speech, read on the prorogation, His Majesty expressed himself confident that every citizen would co-operate in restoring prosperity to the nation.

§ OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker (re-elected Nov. 3, 1931), Capt. The Rt. Hon. Edward A. FitzRoy, M.P. for Daventry £5,000
Secretary, Lt.-Col. Sir Ralph Verney, C.I.E., C.V.O. £700
Chairman of Committees, Sir D. H. Herbert, K.B.E., M.P. £2,500
Deputy Chairman, Capt. R. C. Bourne, M.P. £1,000
Temporary Chairmen (unpaid),

Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Horace Christian Dawkins, K.C.B., M.B.E. £3,000
Clerk Asst., Gilbert F. Montriou Campion £1,800
Second do., F. W. Metcalfe £1,200
Principal Clerk Public Bill Office, and Clerk of the Fees, Bryan Fell ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerk of Committees and Private Bills, R. P. Colomb ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Clerk of the Journals, F. C. Bramwell, £1,000 to £1,200
Senior Clerks, Sir J. S. Horsburgh-Porter, Bart.; C. R. Turner; W. K. Gibbons; O. C. Williams; G. W. B. Throckmorton; B. H. Coode: A. W. M. Bull; C. R. P. Diver; E. A. Fellowes; R. A. W. Dent each £650 to £900
Assist. Clerks, L. A. Abraham; N. L. Lockton; S. St. G. S. Kingdom; E. J. H. Edenborough; D. J. Gordon; B. St. G. Drennan; K. R. Mackenzie; S. C. Hawtrey; S. Gordon; T. G. B. Cocks; J. S. Crawford; H. R. M. Farmer each £150 to £600
Accountant, J. Luxford ..... £400 to £650
Assist. Accountant, C. L. Watson £200 to £350
Vote Office Principal Clerk, Maj. B. T. St. John £650
Serjeant-at-Arms, Adm. Sir Colin Keppel, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O. £1,200
Deputy Serjeant, Walter H. Erskine, M.B.E. £800
Assistant do., Paymaster Capt. R. Butcher, C.M.G., C.V.O. £700
Chaplain to the Speaker, Rev. Canon Wm. H. Carnegie, M.A. £400
Counsel to the Speaker, Sir F. Liddell, K.C.B., K.C. £1,800
Examiner for Private Bills and Taxing Officer, Lt.-Col. Sir Ralph Verney, C.I.E., C.V.O. £800
Librarian, A. E. A. W. Smyth £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant do., Vivian Kitto ..... £400 to £600
Shorthand Writer, H. A. Stevens ..... *fees*
Official Reports (Editor), T. H. Parr £550 to £600

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

THE eighth Parliament of King George V., elected on October 27, 1931. 472 Conservative; 13 National Labour; 35 Liberal Nationalists; 33 Liberals; 3 National Independents. Total for National Government, 556. Labour 52; Independent Liberals 4; Independents 3. Total against National Government, 59.

	Distribution of Members.				Political Allegiance, Nov., 1931.		
	Counties.	Boroughs.	Universities.	Total Members.	Government	Opposition.	Government Majority.
England	230	255	7	492	464	28	+436
Wales & Monmouth	24	11	1	36	16	20	−4
Scotland	38	33	3	74	65	9	+56
Northern Ireland	8	4	1	13	11	2	+9
Total	300	303	12	615	556	59	+497

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

ABBREVIATIONS.—*C.* = Conservative; *Com.* = Communist; *Ind.* = Independent; *L.* = Liberal; *L. Nat.* = Liberal Nationalist; *Lab.* = Labour; *N. Lab.* = National Labour; *N.P.* = New Party; *Nat.* = Nationalist.

The numbers before the Constituency provide a key to the Geographical List on pages 182–195.

	Maj.
Adams, D. M. (*Lab.*), 41*S. Poplar*	4,288
Adams, S. V. T. (*C*), 143*W. Leeds*	10,347
Agnew, Lt.-Com. P.G., R.N. (*C*) 276*Camborne*	3,804
Ainsworth, Lt.-Col. C. (*C*), 103*Bury*	14,443
Aitchison, Rt. Hon. C. M., K.C. (*N. Lab.*), 568*Kilmarnock*	7,036
Albery, I. J., M.C. (*C*), 349*Gravesend*	9,922
Alexander, *Brig.-Gen. Sir W.*, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D. (*C*), 544*Cent. Glasgow*	10,091
Allen, Sir J. Sandeman (*C*), 160*W. Derby*	23,125
Allen, J. S. (*C*), 70*W. Birkenhead*	9,665
Allen, W. (*C*), 226*Burslem*	2,399
Allen, Lt.-Col. Sir W. J., K.B.E., D.S.O. (*C*), 609*Armagh*	unop.
Amery, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. (*C*), 80*Sparkbrook*	14,979
Applin, Lt.-Col. R. V. K., D.S.O. (*C*), 384*Enfield*	10,866
Apsley, Lord, D.S.O., M.C., T.D. (*C*), 96*Central Bristol*	7,168
Ashley, Col. Rt. Hon. W. W. (*C*), 329*New Forest*	28,414
Aske, Sir R. W., Bt. (*L. Nat.*), 178*E. Newcastle*	10,346
Astbury, Lt.-Com. F. W. (*C*), 209*W. Salford*	11,763
Astor, Viscountess (*C*), 193*Sutton*	10,204
Astor, Maj. Hon. J. J. (*C*), 347*Dover*	19,962
Atholl, Duchess of, D.B.E. (*C*), 593*Kinross and Western*	5,695
Atkinson, C., K.C. (*C*), 266*Altrincham*	unop.
Attlee, Maj. C. R. (*Lab.*), 50*Limehouse*	551
Bailey, E. A. G. S. (*C*), 166*Gorton*	4,912
Baillie, Sir A., Bt. (*C*), 588*Linlithgow*	3,520
Baldwin, Rt. Hon. S. (*C*), 456*Bewdley*	unop.
Balfour, G. (*C*), 24*Hampstead*	31,453
Balfour, Capt. H. H., M.C. (*C*), 350*Thanet*	21,656
Balniel, Lord (*C*), 364*Lonsdale*	5,602
Banks, Sir R. Mitchell, K.C. (*C*), 454*Swindon*	4,794
Barrie, Sir C., K.B.E. (*L. Nat.*), 219*Southampton*	27,844
Barton, Capt. B. K. (*C*), 133*Central Hull*	3,660
Bateman, A. L. (*C*), 10*N. Camberwell*	765
Batey, J. (*Lab.*), 313*Spennymoor*	4,000
Beauchamp, Sir B. C., Bt. (*C*), 238*E. Walthamstow*	8,832
Beaumont, M. W. (*C*), 262*Aylesbury*	20,441
Beaumont, R. E. B. (*C*), 194*Central Portsmouth*	10,111
Beit, Sir A. L., Bt. (*C*), 44*S.E. St. Pancras*	9,380
Belisha, Maj. L. Hore- (*L*), 191*Devonport*	14,420
Benn, Sir S., Bt., K.B.E. (*C*), 216*Park, Sheffield*	10,609
Bennett, Capt. Sir E. N. (*N. Lab.*), 494 *Central Cardiff*	13,362
Bernays, R. (*L*), 98*N. Bristol*	13,214
Betterton, Rt. Hon. Sir H. B., Bt., G.B.E. (*C*), 408*Rushcliffe*	22,494
Bevan, Aneurin (*Lab.*), 523*Ebbw Vale*	unop.
Bevan, Stuart, K.C. (*C.*) 25*Holborn*	13,178
Birchall, Maj. Sir J. D. (*C*), 140*N.E. Leeds*	21,377
Bird, E. Roy (*C*), 482*Skipton*	14,960
Bird, Sir R., Bt. (*C*), 253*W. Wolverhampton*	9,091
Blaker, Sir R., Bt. (*C*), 388*Spelthorne*	24,901
Blindell, J. (*L. Nat.*), 339*Holland*	21,535
Bolst, C. E. (*C*), 85*Blackpool*	33,486
Boothby, R. J. G. (*C*), 563*E. Aberdeen*	10,097
Borodale, Lt. Visct., R.N. (*C*), 12*Peckham*	8,241
Bossom, A. C. (*C*), 351*Maidstone*	20,624
Boulton, W. W. (*C*), 212*Central Sheffield*	8,377
Bourne, Capt. R. C. (*C*), 190*Oxford City*	unop.
Bowater, Sir V., Bt. (*C*), 1*City of London*	unop.
Bower, Lt.-Com. R. T., R.N. (*C*), 463*Cleveland*	10,548
Bowyer, Capt. Sir G. E. W., M.C. (*C*), 263 *Buckingham*	12,047
Boyce, H. L. (*C*), 122*Gloucester*	9,978
Boyd, A. T. Lennox- (*C*), 258*Mid Bedford*	1,487
Brabazon, Lt.-Col. J. T. Moore- (*C*), 235 *Wallasey*	32,449
Bracken, B. (*C*), 38*N. Paddington*	14,304
Braithwaite, J. G. (*C*), 215*Hillsborough*	6,500
Braithwaite, Maj. A. N., D.S.O., M.C. (*C*), 460*Buckrose*	unop.
Brass, Capt. Sir W. (*C*), 357*Clitheroe*	9,441
Briant, F. (*L*), 34*N. Lambeth*	7,602
Briscoe, Capt. R. G., M.C. (*C*), 265*Cambridge*	12,729
Brise, Maj. E. A. Ruggles- (*C*), 318*Maldon*	12,977
Broadbent, Lt.-Col. J. (*C*), 64*Ashton*	4,578
Brocklebank, C. E. R. (*C*), 155*Fairfield*	16,676
Brown, C. W. E. (*Lab.*), 406*Mansfield*	5,562
Brown, Col. D. C. (*C*), 402*Hexham*	13,021
Brown, E., M.C. (*L. Nat.*), 558*Leith*	11,447
Brown, Brig.-Gen. H. Clifton (*C*), 260 *Newbury*	unop.
Browne, Capt. A. C. (*C*), 606*West Belfast*	9,107
Buchan, J. (*C*), 600*Scot. Univ.*	unop.
Buchanan, G. (*Lab.*), 545*Gorbals*	8,014
Buller, Lt.-Col. Sir M. Manningham-, Bt. (*C*), 181*Northampton*	14,919

	Maj.
Bullock, Capt. H. M., M.B.E. (*C*), 371 *Waterloo*	unop.
Burghley, Lord (*C*), 399 *Peterborough*	12,434
Burgin, Dr. E. Leslie (*L*), 257 *Luton*	24,118
Burnett, J. G. (*C*), 529 *N. Aberdeen*	14,178
Burton, Col. H. W., O.B.E. (*C*), 432 *Sudbury*	2,571
Butler, R. A. (*C*), 320 *Saffron Walden*	16,933
Butt, Sir A., Bt. (*C*), 54 *Balham*	18,812
Cadogan, Maj. Hon. E., C.B. (*C*), 385 *Finchley*	27,846
Cain, A. R. Nall- (*C*), 159 *Wavertree*	23,973
Caine, G. R. Hall-, C.B.E. (*C*), 299 *E. Dorset*	1,910
Campbell, E. T. (*C.*) 101 *Bromley*	37,812
Campbell, Rear-Adm. G., V.C., D.S.O. (*Nat.*) 102 *Burnley*	8,209
Cape, T. (*Lab.*), 283 *Workington*	3,304
Caporn, A. C. (*C*), 187 *W. Nottingham*	5,633
Carington, N. W. Smith- (*C*), 355 *Rutland*	11,640
Carpenter, Sir A. Boyd- (*C*), 433 *Chertsey*	26,308
Carver, Maj. W. H. (*C*), 462 *Howdenshire*	unop.
Cassels, J. D. (*C*), 11 *N. W. Camberwell*	8,888
Castlereagh, Viscount (*C*), 611 *Down*	unop.
Castlestewart, Earl of, M.C. (*C*), 375 *Harborough*	19,578
Cautley, Sir H. S., Bt., K.C. (*C*), 441 *E. Grinstead*	29,705
Cayzer, Sir C., Bt. (*C*), 267 *Chester*	6,404
Cayzer, Maj. Sir H. R., Bt. (*C*), 196 *Portsmouth, S.*	24,919
Cazalet, Thelma (*C*), 26 *E. Islington*	14,110
Cazalet, Capt. V., M.C. (*C*), 451 *Chippenham*	6,304
Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord Hugh (*C*), 486 *Oxford U.*	unop.
Chalmers, J. R. (*C*), 119 *Edmonton*	4,524
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Sir A., K.G. (*C*), 81 *W. Birmingham*	11,941
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. N. (*C*), 74 *Edgbaston*	27,928
Chapman, Col. R., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D. (*C*), 309 *Houghton le Spring*	2,849
Chapman, Sir S. (*C*), 539 *S. Edinburgh*	unop.
Chorlton, A. E. L., C.B.E. (*C*), 169 *Platting*	5,790
Chotzner, A. J. (*C*), 246 *Upton*	5,108
Christie, J. A. (*C*), 395 *S. Norfolk*	10,047
Churchill, Rt. Hon. W. S., C.H. (*C*), 316 *Epping*	20,286
Clarke, F. (*C*), 346 *Dartford*	6,746
Clarry, R. G. (*C*), 499 *Newport, Mon.*	8,591
Clay, Col. Rt. Hon. H. H. Spender-, C.M.G., M.C. (*C*), 353 *Tonbridge*	22,394
Clayton, Dr. G. C. (*C*), 274 *Wirral*	34,818
Clive, Lt.-Col. G. Windsor-, C.M.G. (*C*), 411 *Ludlow*	15,017
Clydesdale, Marquis of (*C*), 595 *E. Renfrew*	15,263
Cobb, Sir C. S., K.B.E., M.V.O. (*C*), 17 *West Fulham*	12,093
Cocks, F. Seymour (*Lab.*), 405 *Broxtowe*	1,590
Colfox, Maj. W. P., M.C. (*C*), 302 *Dorset, W.*	5,239
Collins, Col. Sir G. P., K.B.E., C.M.G. (*L. Nat*), 556 *Greenock*	7,163
Colman, Nigel C. D. (*C*), 32 *Brixton*	17,315
Colville, Maj. D. J. (*C*), 589 *N. Midlothian*	13,710
Conant, R. J. E. (*C*), 285 *Chesterfield*	5,980
Cook, T. R. A. M. (*C*), 394 *N. Norfolk*	6,953
Cooke, J. D. (*C*), 23 *S. Hammersmith*	12,628
Cooper, A. Duff-, D.S.O. (*C*), 60 *St. George's*	unop.
Copeland, Mrs. Ida (*C*), 228 *Stoke*	6,654
Courtauld, Maj. J. S., M.C. (*C*), 444 *Chichester*	37,671
Courthope, Lt.-Col. Sir G. L., Bt., M.C. (*C*), 434 *Rye*	unop.
Cove, W. G. (*Lab.*), 513 *Aberavon*	6,651
Cowan, D. M. (*L*), 602 *Scottish Universities*	unop.
Craddock, Sir R. (*C*), 492 *English Universities*	1,226
Cranborne, Viscount (*C*), 302 *S. Dorset*	12,475
Cripps, Sir S., K.C. (*Lab.*), 97 *E. Bristol*	429
Croft, Br.-Gen. Sir H. Page, Bt., C.M.G., T.D. (*C*), 89 *Bournemouth*	29,916
Crooke, J. S. (*C*), 72 *Deritend*	10,521
Crookshank, Col. C. de W. (*C*), 88 *Bootle*	8,806
Crookshank, Capt. H. F. C. (*C*), 379 *Gainsborough*	6,830
Cross, R. H. (*C*), 204 *Rossendale*	3,117
Crossley, A. C. (*C*), 188 *Oldham*	22,064
Cruddas, Lt.-Col. B., D.S.O. (*C*), 403 *Wansbeck*	9,533
Culverwell, C. T. (*C*), 100 *West Bristol*	34,389
Curry, A. C. (*L. Nat.*), 304 *Bishop Auckland*	755
Dagger, G. (*Lab.*), 521 *Abertillery*	unop.
Dalkeith, Earl of (*C*), 597 *Roxburgh & Selkirk*	3,974
Davidson, Rt. Hon. J. C. C., C.H., C.B. (*C*), 334 *Hemel Hempstead*	13,925
Davies, E. C., K.C. (*L. Nat.*), 526 *Montgomery*	unop.
Davies, D. L. (*Lab.*), 519 *Pontypridd*	7,814
Davies, Maj. G. F. (*C*), 420 *Yeovil*	6,119
Davies, R. J. (*Lab.*), 372 *West Houghton*	2,460
Davison, Sir W. H., K.B.E. (*C*), 31 *S. Kensington*	unop.
Dawson, Sir P. (*C*), 37 *W. Lewisham*	24,333
Denman, Hon. R. (*N. Lab.*), 138 *Central Leeds*	15,863
Denville, A. (*C*), 177 *Central Newcastle*	20,309
de Rothschild, J. A. E., D.C.M. (*L*), 341 *I. of Ely*	13,849
Devlin, J. (*N*), 612 *Fermanagh*	5,549
Dickie, J. P. (*L. Nat.*), 307 *Consett*	2,547
Dixey, A. C. N. (*C*), 281 *Penrith*	1,492
Dixon, Capt. Rt. Hon. H., O.B.E. (*C*), 603 *E. Belfast*	19,021
Donner, P. W. (*C*), 29 *W. Islington*	4,510
Doran, E. (*C*), 231 *N. Tottenham*	4,521
Dower, Capt. A. V. G. (*C*), 224 *Stockport*	24,407
Doyle, Sir N. Grattan (*C*), 179 *N. Newcastle*	24,454
Drewe, C. (*C*), 293 *Honiton*	7,291
Duckworth, G. A. V. (*C*), 413 *Shrewsbury*	9,147
Dugdale, Capt. T. L. (*C*), 464 *Richmond, Yks.*	unop.
Duggan, H. J. (*C*), 382 *Acton*	12,272
Duncan, C. (*Lab.*), 286 *Clay Cross*	9,552
Duncan, J. A. L. (*C*), 30 *N. Kensington*	12,017
Dunglass, Lord (*C*), 584 *Lanark*	8,860
Eady, G. H. (*C*), 90 *Central Bradford*	9,289
Eales, J. F. (*C*), 75 *Erdington*	18,996
Eastwood, J. F. (*C*), 398 *Kettering*	8,716
Eden, Capt. R. A., M.C. (*C*), 449 *Warwick*	29,323
Edge, Sir W. (*L. Nat.*), 374 *Bosworth*	14,256
Edmondson, Maj. A. J. (*C*), 409 *Banbury*	unop.
Ednam, Viscount, M.C. (*C*), 241 *Wednesbury*	4,158
Edwards, C. (*Lab.*), 522 *Bedwellty*	unop.
Elliot, Maj. W. E., M.C. (*C*), 548 *Kelvingrove*	9,066
Ellis, R. G. (*C*), 331 *Winchester*	18,302
Ellis, W. Craven- (*C*), 218 *Southampton*	28,724
Elliston, G. S., M.C. (*C*), 84 *Blackburn*	24,310
Elmley, Viscount (*L. Nat.*), 392 *E. Norfolk*	19,383
Emmott, C. E. G. (*C*), 554 *Springburn*	34
Entwistle, Maj. C. F. (*C*), 86 *Bolton*	32,649
Erskine, Lord (*C*), 419 *Weston super Mare*	29,350
Essenhigh, R. C. (*C*), 367 *Newton*	381
Estcourt, Capt. T. E. Sotheron- (*C*), 476 *Pontefract*	3,971
Evans, Capt. A. (*C*), 496 *South Cardiff*	5,884
Evans, Capt. E. (*L*), 528 *Welsh Univ.*	1,315
Evans, Capt. R. T. (*L*), 508 *Carmarthen*	1,214
Evans, P. V. Emrys- (*C*), 290 *S. Derbyshire*	10,007
Everard, W. Lindsay (*C*), 377 *Melton*	22,255
Falle, Sir B., Bt. (*C*), 195 *N. Portsmouth*	14,149
Ferguson, Sir J., K.B.E. (*C*), 389 *Twickenham*	25,398
Fermoy, Lord (*C*), 393 *King's Lynn*	13,633
Fielden, E. B. (*C*), 165 *Exchange*	15,534
Fitzroy, Capt. Rt. Hon. E. A. (*C*), 397 *Daventry (The Speaker)*	unop.

	Maj.
Flanagan, W. H. (*C*), 164*Clayton*	4,903
Fleming, E. L. (*C*), 171*Withington*	14,718
Flint, A. J. (*N. Lab.*), 288*Ilkeston*	2
Foot, D. M. (*L*), 533*Dundee*	19,475
Foot, I. (*L*), 275*Bodmin*	unop.
Ford, Sir P. J., Bt. (*C*), 538*N. Edinburgh*	17,590
Fraser, Capt. I., C.B.E. (*C*), 43*N. St. Pancras*	10,233
Fraser, J. A. Lovat- (*N.Lab.*), 425*Lichfield*	10,879
Fremantle, Lt.-Col. F. E. (*C*), 337*St. Albans*	26,401
Fuller, A. E. G. (*C*), 162*Ardwick*	5,966
Galbraith, J. F. W., K.C. (*C*), 434*E. Surrey*	29,535
Ganzoni, Sir J., Bt. (*C*), 132*Ipswich*	12,292
Gault, Lt.-Col. A. H., D.S.O., O.B.E. (*C*), 417*Taunton*	14,197
George, Rt. Hon. David Lloyd (*L*), 493*Caernarvon*	5,387
George, Maj. G. Lloyd (*L*), 527*Pembroke*	5,046
George, Megan Lloyd (*L*), 504*Anglesey*	4,227
Gibson, C. G. (*C*), 477*Pudsey*	21,688
Gillett, G. M. (*N. Lab.*), 15*Finsbury*	7,159
Gilmour, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir J., Bt., D.S.O. (*C*), 551*Pollok*	21,449
Gledhill, G. (*C*), 125*Halifax*	20,130
Glossop, C. W. H. (*C*), 475*Penistone*	4,972
Gluckstein, L. H. (*C*), 185*E. Nottingham*	5,583
Glyn, Maj. R. G. C., M.C. (*C*), 259*Abingdon*	unop.
Goff, Sir P., K.C. (*C*), 202*Chatham*	9,154
Goldie, N. B., K.C. (*C*), 240*Warrington*	5,345
Goodman, Col. A. W. (*C*), 27*N. Islington*	14,007
Gore, Capt. Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby- (*C*), 426*Stafford*	9,827
Gower, Sir R., O.B.E. (*C*), 203*Gillingham*	11,174
Graham, D. M. (*Lab.*), 583*Hamilton*	2,053
Graham, Capt. F. (*C*), 280*N. Cumberland*	1,277
Granville, L. (*L. Nat.*), 428*Eye*	unop.
Graves, Marjorie (*C*), 21*S. Hackney*	3,093
Gray, W. J. Anstruther- (*C*), 586*N. Lanark*	4,693
Greene, W. P. C. (*C*), 254*Worcester*	9,746
Grenfell, D. R. (*Lab.*), 515*Gower*	2,806
Grenfell, E. C. (*C*), 2*City of London*	unop.
Gretton, Col. Rt. Hon. J., C.B.E. (*C*), 421 *Burton*	17,285
Griffith, F. Kingsley, M.C. (*L*) 173*Middlesbrough West*	12,971
Griffiths, T. (*Lab.*), 525*Pontypool*	4,272
Grimston, R. V. (*C*), 455*Westbury*	5,935
Gritten, W. G. Howard (*C*), 126*Hartlepools*	16,380
Groves, T. E. (*Lab.*), 245*Stratford*	203
Grundy, T. W. (*Lab.*), 479*Rother Valley*	10,373
Guest, Capt. Rt. Hon. F. E., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*C*), 192*Drake*	12,394
Guinness, T. L. E. B. (*C*), 67*Bath*	16,455
Gunston, D. W., M.C. (*C*), 325*Thornbury*	12,064
Guy, J. C. M. (*C*), 538*Central Edinburgh*	6,727
Hacking, Capt. Rt. Hon. D. H., O.B.E. (*C*), 356*Chorley*	16,015
Hales, H. K. (*C*), 227*Hanley*	3,017
Hall, Lt.-Col. Sir F., Bt., K.B.E., D.S.O. (*C*), 9*Dulwich*	17,005
Hall, F. (*Lab.*), 474*Normanton*	12,903
Hall, G. H. (*Lab.*), 497*Aberdare*	unop.
Hall, Capt. W. D'A., M.C. (*C*), 505*Brecon*	8,397
Hamilton, Sir G. (*C*), 131*Ilford*	31,564
Hamilton, Sir R. W. (*L.*), 592*Orkney*	unop.
Hammersley, S. S. (*C*), 224*Stockport*	27,586
Hanbury, C. (*C*), 300*N. Dorset*	4,817
Hanley, D. (*C*), 14*Deptford*	4,314
Hannon, P. J. H. (*C*), 79*Moseley*	39,642
Harbord, A. (*L. Nat.*), 123*Gt. Yarmouth*	15,273
Harris, P. A. (*L*), 8*S. W. Bethnal Green*	6,253
Hartington, Marquess of, M.B.E. (*C*), 291 *West Derbyshire*	unop.
Hartland, G. A. (*C*), 183*Norwich*	10,588
Harvey, G. (*C*), 33*Kennington*	8,183
Harvey, C. M. Barclay- (*C*), 564*Kincardine*	5,376
Harvey, Maj. S. E. (*C*), 298*Totnes*	6,562
Haslam, Dr. H. C. (*C*), 380*Horncastle*	9,312
Haslam, Sir J. (*C*), 87*Bolton*	29,666
Headlam, Lt.-Col. C. M. (*C*), 303*Barnard Castle*	2,434
Healy, Cahir (*Nat.*), 613*Fermanagh*	5,296
Heilgers, Capt. F. F. A. (*C*), 431*Bury St. Edmunds*	unop.
Henderson, Capt. R. R. (*C*), 410*Henley*	18,604
Henderson, Lt.-Col. Sir V. L., M.C. (*C*), 314 *Chelmsford*	24,206
Heneage, Lt.-Col. A. P., D.S.O. (*C*), 381 *Louth*	3,995
Hepburn, P. G. T. Buchan- (*C*), 151*E. Toxteth*	19,091
Hepworth, J. (*C*), 91*E. Bradford*	6,753
Herbert, Sir D. H., K.B.E. (*C*), 338*Watford*	24,653
Herbert, G. (*C*), 205*Rotherham*	762
Hicks, G. (*Lab.*), 61*E. Woolwich*	608
Hillman, Dr. G. B. (*C*), 234*Wakefield*	4,107
Hills, Maj. Rt. Hon. J. W. (*C*), 478*Ripon*	32 773
Hirst, G. H. (*Lab.*), 485*Wentworth*	17,399
Hoare, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel, Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G. (*C*), 13*Chelsea*	18,289
Holdsworth, H. (*L*), 93*S. Bradford*	15,537
Hope, A. O. J. (*C*), 71*Aston*	16,747
Hope, S. (*C*), 273*Stalybridge*	13,306
Hopkinson, A. (*Ind.*), 366*Mossley*	1,430
Hornby, F. (*C*), 153*Everton*	4,400
Horne, Rt. Hon. Sir R. S. (*C*), 547*Hillhead*	13,740
Horobin, I. M. (*Nat.*), 47*Central Southwark*	7,447
Horsbrugh, Florence (*C*), 534*Dundee*	15,983
Howard, T. F. (*C*), 28*S. Islington*	7,161
Howitt, Dr. A. B. (*C*), 199*Reading*	15,162
Hudson, Capt. A. U. M. (*C*), 20*N. Hackney*	11,523
Hudson, R. S. (*C*), 221*Southport*	16,324
Hume, Sir G. (*C*), 18*Greenwich*	15,556
Hunter, Dr. J. (*L*), 574*Dumfries*	19,180
Hunter, Capt. M. J. (*C*), 378*Brigg*	6,195
Hurd, P. A. (*C*), 452*Devizes*	8,201
Hurst, Col. Sir G. B., T.D., K.C. (*C*), 168 *Moss Side*	15,262
Hutchison, W. G. D. (*C*), 319 *Romford*	18,687
Hutchison, Maj.-Gen. Sir R., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (*L. Nat.*), 559*Montrose Dist.*	12,075
Inskip, Sir T. W. H., C.B.E., K.C. (*C*), 328*Farnham*	unop.
Iveagh, Countess of, C.B.E. (*C*) 220 *Southend*	33,823
Jackson, Sir H. (*C*), 55*Central Wandsworth*	11,647
Jackson, J. C., K.C. (*C*), 361*Heywood*	19,514
James, Wing-Com. A. W. H. (*C*), 400 *Wellingborough*	7,990
Jamieson, D., K.C. (*C*), 549*Maryhill*	4,097
Janner, B. (*L*), 52*Whitechapel*	1,149
Jenkins, Sir W. (*Lab.*), 517*Neath*	13,464
Jennings, R. (*C*), 312*Sedgefield*	6,552
Jessou, Maj. T. E. (*C*), 201 *Rochdale*	7,017
Joel, D. J. B. (*C*), 114*Dudley*	3,904
John, Will (*Lab.*), 501*W. Rhondda*	18,728
Johnson, R. P. Croom-, K.C. (*C*), 415 *Bridgwater*	17,067
Johnston, J. W. (*C*), 598*Clackmannan*	6,756
Johnston, M. Campbell- (*C*), 117*S. East Ham*	2,563
Johnstone, H. (*L*), 222*South Shields*	10,016
Jones, F. Llewellyn- (*L. Nat.*), 512*Flint*	24,247
Jones, Sir G. W. H. (*C*), 53*Stoke Newington*	10,198
Jones, H. Haydn (*L*), 520*Merioneth*	1,949
Jones, Dr. J. H. Morris-, M.C. (*L. Nat.*), 510 *Denbigh*	unop.
Jones, J. J. (*Lab.*), 244*Silvertown*	14,197
Jones, Lewis (*L. Nat.*), 503*W. Swansea*	6,016

	Maj.
Jones, Morgan (*Lab.*), 514*Caerphilly*	12,017
Jones, J. Lees- (*C*), 163*Blackley*	4,335
Ker, J. C., C.S.I., C.I.E. (*C*), 599*W. Stirling*	1,819
Kerr, H. W. (*C*), 189*Oldham*	21,766
Kimball, L. (*C*), 376*Loughborough*	7,852
Kirkpatrick, W. M. (*C*), 197*Preston*	20,566
Kirkwood, D. (*Lab.*), 532*Dumbarton*	997
Knatchbull, Capt. M. H. R. (*C*), 343 *Ashford*	6,210
Knebworth, Viscount (*C*), 336 *Hitchin*	17,529
Knight, G. W. Holford-, K.C. (*N Lab.*), 186*S. Nottingham*	12,269
Knox, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. W. F., K.C.B., C.M.G. (*C*), 264*Wycombe*	30,387
Lamb, Sir *J. Q.* (*C*), 427*Stone*	13,920
Lambert, Rt. Hon. G. (*L. Nat.*), 294*South Molton*	22,201
Lampson, Rt. Hon. G. Locker- (*C*), 391 *Wood Green*	32,384
Lampson, Comdr. O. Locker-, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*C*), 76*Handsworth*	22,441
Lansbury, Rt. Hon. George (*Lab.*), 40*Bow & Bromley*	4,664
Latham, Sir P., Bt. (*C*), 465*Scarborough*	25,450
Law, Sir A. (*C*), 287*High Peak*	17,937
Law, R. K. (*C*), 136*S. W. Hull*	13,052
Lawson, J. J. (*Lab.*), 306 *Chester-le-Street*	8,539
Leckie, J. A. (*L*), 237*Walsall*	6,555
Leech, Dr. J. W. (*C*), 180*W. Newcastle*	15,046
Leigh, Sir John, Bt. (*C*), 56*Clapham*	14,331
Leighton, Maj. B. E. P. (*C*), 412*Oswestry*	15,397
Leonard, W. (*Lab.*), 552*St. Rollox*	811
Levy, T. (*C*), 471*Elland*	11,815
Lewis, O. (*C*), 315*Colchester*	11,560
Liddall, W. S. (*C*), 150*Lincoln*	6,234
Lindsay, N. K. (*C*), 99*S. Bristol*	9,520
Lister, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir P. Cunliffe-, G.B.E., M.C. (*C*), 387*Hendon*	51,000
Little, Sir. E. G. Graham- (*Ind*), 490*Lond. Univ.*	5,327
Llewellin, Maj. J. J., O.B.E., M.C. (*C*), 390 *Uxbridge*	24,227
Lloyd, G. W. (*C*), 78*Ladywood*	14,000
Lockwood, J. C. (*C*), 19*Central Hackney*	7,668
Lockwood, J. H. (*C*), 481*Shipley*	12,579
Loder, Capt. J. de V. (*C*), 422*Lewes*	19,386
Logan, D. G. (*Lab.*), 157*Scotland, L'pool*	5,241
Lord, Sir W. Greaves-, K.C. (*C*), 35*Norwood*	23,634
Lumley, L. R. (*C*), 255*York*	13,906
Lunn, W. (*Lab.*), 480*Rothwell*	2,861
Lymington, Viscount (*C*), 327*Basingstoke*	17,417
Lyons, A. M. (*C*), 144*E. Leicester*	16,454
Mabane, W. (*L. Nat.*), 129*Huddersfield*	27,022
MacAndrew, Maj. C. G. (*C*), 550*Partick*	7,652
MacAndrew, Capt. J. O. (*C*), 569*S. Ayrshire*	2,942
McConnell, Sir J., Bt. (*C*), 608*Antrim*	unop.
McCorquodale, M. S. (*C*), 483*Sowerby*	13,654
Macdonald, G. (*Lab.*), 362*Ince*	9,797
MacDonald, Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay (*N. Lab.*), 311*Seaham*	5,951
Macdonald, Sir M., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*L*), 578*Inverness*	12,761
MacDonald, M. J. (*N. Lab.*), 404*Bassetlaw*	13,554
Macdonald, Capt. P. D. (*C*), 342 *I. of Wight*	23,088
McEntee, V. La T. (*Lab.*), 239*W. Walthamstow*	1,007
McEwen, J. H. F. (*C*), 571*Berwick*	16,080
McGovern, J. (*Lab.*), 553*Shettleston*	771
McKeag, W. (*L*), 268*Durham*	270
McKie, J. H. (*C*), 577*Galloway*	9,819
Maclay, Hon. J. P. (*L*), 560*Paisley*	10,004
McLean, Maj. A. (*C*), 396*S. W. Norfolk*	9,662
Maclean, Rt. Hon. Sir Donald, K.B.E. (*L*), 277*N. Cornwall*	1,341
Maclean, Neil (*Lab.*), 546*Govan*	605
McLean, Dr. W. H. (*C*), 555*Tradeston*	1,488
Macmillan, Capt. H. (*C*), 225*Stockton*	11,031
Macpherson, Rt. Hon. Ian, K.C. (*L. Nat.*), 579*Ross and Cromarty*	unop.
Macquisten, F. A., K.C. (*C*), 566*Argyll*	unop.
Magnay, T. (*L. Nat.*), 121*Gateshead*	12,938
Maitland, A. (*C*), 348*Faversham*	12,342
Maitland, Rt. Hon. Sir A. Steel-, Bt. (*C*), 448*Tamworth*	34,044
Makins, Brig.-Gen. E., C.B., D.S.O. (*C*), 270*Knutsford*	unop.
Mallalieu, E. L. (*L*), 468*Colne Valley*	3,385
Mander, G. Le M. (*L.*), 252*E. Wolverhampton*	2,317
Margesson, Capt. H. D., M.C. (*C.*), 447 *Rugby*	13,970
Marjoribanks, E. (*C*), 440*Eastbourne*	25,861
Marsden, Com. A. (*C*), 3*N. Battersea*	6,703
Martin, T. B. (*C*), 305*Blaydon*	496
Mason, D. M. (*L*), 537*E. Edinburgh*	7,128
Mason, Lt.-Col. G. K. M., D.S.O. (*C*), 108*N. Croydon*	34,800
Maxton, J. (*Lab.*), 541*Bridgeton*	4,689
Mayhew, Lt.-Col. J. M. (*C*), 116*N. East Ham*	10,961
Meller, R. J. (*C*), 438*Mitcham*	26,824
Merriman, Sir F. B., O.B.E., K.C. (*C*), 170 *Rusholme*	18,498
Millar, J. D., K.C. (*L. Nat.*), 575*E. Fife*	unop.
Mills, Sir F., Bt. (*C*), 148*E. Leyton*	6,852
Milne, C. (*C*), 576*W. Fife*	1,914
Milne, J. S. Wardlaw- (*C*), 458*Kidderminster*	23,545
Milner, Maj. J., M.C. (*Lab.*), 142*S. E. Leeds*	1,736
Mitchell, H. (*C*), 383*Brentford*	15,095
Mitchell, Sir W. Lane- (*C*), 58*Streatham*	25,015
Mitcheson, G. G. (*C*), 45*S. W. St. Pancras*	11,223
Molson, A. H. E. (*C*), 469*Doncaster*	4,842
Monsell, Com. Rt. Hon. Sir B. M. Eyres-, G.B.E. (*C*), 457*Evesham*	unop.
Moore, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir N. J., K.C.M.G. (*C*), 200*Richmond, Surrey*	28,873
Moore, Lt.-Col. T. C. Russell, C.B.E. (*C*), 531*Ayr*	18,282
Moreing, A. C. (*C*), 198*Preston*	20,133
Morgan, R. H. (*C*), 459*Stourbridge*	3,742
Morgan, Lt.-Col. Sir K. P. Vaughan- (*C*), 16*E. Fulham*	14,521
Morgan, Lt.-Col. D. Watts-, C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Lab.*), 500*E. Rhondda*	11,727
Morris, J. P. (*C*), 207*N. Salford*	11,880
Morris, O. T. (*C*), 495*E. Cardiff*	2,173
Morris, R. H. (*L*), 507*Cardigan*	13,752
Morrison, W. S. (*C*), 322*Cirencester*	22,302
Moss, Capt. H. J. (*C*), 587*Ruthergten*	5,319
Muirhead, Maj. A. J., M.C. (*C*), 418*Wells*	5,271
Munro, P. (*C*), 516*Llandaff*	11,823
Nall, Col. Sir J., D.S.O., T.D. (*C*), 167 *Hulme*	15,966
Nathan, Maj. H. L. (*L.*), 7*N.E. Bethnal Green*	2,767
Nation, Brig.-Gen. J. J. H., C.V.O., D.S.O. (*C*), 134*E. Hull*	5,977
Newton, Sir G. D. C., K.B.E. (*C*), 104 *Cambridge*	14,795
Nicholson, G. (*C*), 174*Morpeth*	1,092
Nicholson, O. W. (*C*), 594*Abbey*	unop.
Nicholson, Col. Rt. Hon. W. G. (*C*), 330 *Peterfield*	22,322

	Maj.
Normand, W. G., K.C. (*C*), 540*W. Edinburgh*	18,703
North, Capt. E. T. (*C*), 446*Nuneaton*	2,464
Nunn, W. (*C*), 282*Whitehaven*	2,031
O'Connor, T. J., K.C. (*C*), 184*Central Nottingham*	18,296
O'Donovan, Dr. W. J. (*C*), 51*Mile End*	2,661
Oman, Sir C., K.B.E. (*C.*), 487*Oxford U.*	unop.
O'Neill, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir H., Bt. (*C*), 607 *Antrim*	unop.
Ormiston, T. (*C*), 585*Motherwell*	789
Owen, Maj. G., D.S.O. (*L*), 506*Caernarvon*	694
Palmer, F. N. (*N. Lab.*), 232*S. Tottenham*	5,222
Parkinson, J. A. (*Lab.*), 247*Wigan*	1,018
Patrick, C. M. (*C*), 295*Tavistock*	3,718
Peake, Capt. O. (*C*), 139*N. Leeds*	25,537
Pearson, W. G. (*C*), 310*Jarrow*	3,192
Peat, C. U. (*C*), 110*Darlington*	8,618
Penny, Sir F. G. (*C*), 137*Kingston-on-Thames*	28,312
Percy, Rt. Hon. Lord E. (*C*), 127*Hastings*	17,657
Perkins, R. D. (*C*), 324*Stroud*	16,573
Peters, Dr. S. J. (*L.*), 340*Huntingdonshire*	18,478
Petherick, M. (*C*), 278*Penryn*	2,382
Peto, Sir Basil E., Bt. (*C*), 292*Barnstaple.*	1,710
Peto, G. K. (*C*), 251*Bilston*	3,773
Pickering, E. H. (*L*), 146*W. Leicester*	13,903
Pickford, Hon. Mary, C.B.E. (*C*), 22*North Hammersmith*	6,977
Pike, C. F. (*C*), 210*Attercliffe*	165
Potter, J. (*C*), 118*Eccles*	9,948
Powell, Lt.-Col. E. G. H. (*C*), 49*S.E. Southwark*	1,385
Power, Sir J. C., Bt. (*C*), 250*Wimbledon*	29,969
Pownall, Lt.-Col. Sir Assheton, T.D. (*C*), 36 *East Lewisham*	20,869
Preston, Sir W. (*C*), 106*Cheltenham*	17,261
Price, G. (*Lab.*), 472*Hemsworth*	13,742
Proctor, Maj. H. A. (*C*), 63*Accrington*	12,622
Purbrick, R. (*C*), 158*Walton*	19,952
Pybus, P. J., C.B.E. (*Nat. L*), 317*Harwich*	22,589
Raikes, H. V. A. M. (*C.*) 321*S.E. Essex*	10,370
Ramsay, A. (*C*), 242*West Bromwich*	525
Ramsay, Capt. A. H. M. (*C*), 590*Peebles*	8,250
Ramsay, T. B. W. (*L. Nat.*), 580 *Western Isles*	1,008
Ramsbotham, H., O.B.E., M.C. (*C*), 363*Lancaster*	21,876
Ramsden, E. J. S. H., O.B.E. (*C*), 92 *N. Bradford*	19,136
Rankin, R. (*C*), 156*Kirkdale*	4,772
Ratcliffe, A. (*C*), 424*Leek*	1,088
Rathbone, Eleanor (*Ind.*), 491*Combined Universities*	1,464
Rawson, Comm. Sir A. Cooper (*C*), 94 *Brighton*	62,253
Rea, W. R. (*L*), 113*Dewsbury*	8,362
Reed, A. C. (*C*), 120*Exeter*	11,789
Reid, D. D. (*C*), 610*Down*	unop.
Reid, J. S. C. (*C*), 561*Stirling*	9,363
Reid, W. A. (*C*), 112*Derby*	25,888
Remer, J. R. (*C*), 271*Macclesfield*	16,942
Rentoul, Sir G. S. C., K.C. (*C*), 429*Lowestoft*	11,992
Renwick, Maj. G. A. (*C*), 370*Stretford*	26,206
Reynolds, Lt.-Col. Sir J., Bt., D.S.O. (*C*), 154*Exchange*	13,144
Rhys, Hon. C. A. U., M.C. (*C*), 437*Guildford*	32,766
Roberts, A. O. (*L*), 511*Wrexham*	1,821
Roberts, Sir Samuel, Bt. (*C.*), 213*Eccleshall*	unop.
Robertson, Maj. J. A. Fitzwarrenne-Despencer-, O.B.E. (*C*), 453*Salisbury*	16,233
Robinson, J. R. (*C*), 373*Widnes*	9,864
Rodd, Rt. Hon. Sir R., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (*C*), 42*Marylebone*	33,829
Ropner, Col. L. (*C*), 467*Barkston Ash*	13,339
Rosbotham, S. T. (*N. Lab.*), 368*Ormskirk*	20,253
Ross, Maj. R., M.C. (*C*), 614*Derry*	unop.
Runciman, Rt. Hon. W. (*L. Nat.*), 279*St. Ives*	unop.
Runge, Mrs. N. (*C*), 5*Rotherhithe*	130
Russell, A., K.C. (*C*), 557*Kirkcaldy*	4,640
Russell, Maj. A. West (*C*), 233*Tynemouth*	9,312
Russell, F. H. (*C*), 211*Brightside*	4,742
Russell, R. J. (*L*), 269*Eddisbury*	unop.
Rutherford, Sir H., Bt. (*C*), 152*Edge Hill*	8,129
Salmon, Major I., C.B.E. (*C*), 386*Harrow*	33,827
Salt, E. W. (*C*), 82*Yardley*	15,413
Salter, Dr. A. (*Lab.*), 6*W. Bermondsey*	91
Samuel, A. M. (*C*), 436*Farnham*	unop.
Samuel, Rt. Hon. Sir H., G.C.B., G.B.E. (*L.*), 358*Darwen*	4,287
Samuel, S. (*C*), 57*Putney*	21,140
Sandeman, Sir A. N. S., Bt. (*C*), 365*Middleton*	20,906
Sanderson, Sir F., Bt. (*C*), 115*Ealing*	25,935
Sassoon, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir P., Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G. (*C*), 130*Hythe*	16,669
Savery, S. S. (*C*), 461*Holderness*	11,089
Scone, Lord (*C*), 594*Perth*	3,858
Selley, H. R. (*C*), 4*S. Battersea*	15,035
Shakespeare, G. H. (*L. Nat.*), 182*Norwich*	12,630
Shaw, Mrs. H. B. (*C*), 581*Bothwell*	2,148
Shaw, Capt. W. T. (*C*), 565*Angus*	5,181
Shepperson, Sir E. W. (*C*), 333*Leominster*	7,113
Simmonds, O. E. (*C*), 73*Duddeston*	6,543
Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir J., G.C.S.I., K.C. (*L. Nat.*), 484*Spen Valley*	12,956
Sinclair, Sir A. H. M., Bt., C.M.G. (*L*), 572*Caithness*	unop.
Sinclair, Col. T., C.B., M.D. (*C*), 615*Belfast Univ.*	unop.
Skelton, A. Noel (*C*), 601*Scot. Univ.*	unop.
Smiles, Lt.-Col. Sir W. D., C.I.E., D.S.O. (*C*), 83*Blackburn*	24,462
Smith, L. W. (*C*), 214*Hallam*	19,050
Smith, R. W. (*C*), 562*Central Aberdeen*	3,743
Smith, Sir Walker (*C*), 66*Barrow*	4,959
Smithers, Waldron (*C*), 345*Chislehurst*	26,640
Somerset, T. (*C*), 604*N. Belfast*	unop.
Somervell, D. B., K.C. (*C*), 268*Crewe*	6,790
Somerville, A. A. (*C*), 261*Windsor*	unop.
Somerville, D. G. (*C*), 248*E. Willesden*	18,983
Soper, R. J. (*L. Nat.*), 65*Barnsley*	770
Southby, Com. A. R. J., R.N. (*C*), 435*Epsom*	36,505
Spears, Brig.-Gen. E. L., C.B., C.B.E., M.C. (*C*), 105*Carlisle*	4,634
Spencer, R. A. (*C*), 206*St. Helens*	2,430
Stanley, Lord, M.C. (*C*), 360*Fylde*	unop.
Stanley, Hon. O. F. G. (*C*), 450*Westmorland*	unop.
Stevenson, J., K.C. (*C*), 542*Camlachie*	3,179
Stewart, W. J. (*C*), 605*S. Belfast*	unop.
Stones, J. (*C*), 359*Farnworth*	2,907
Storey, S. (*C*), 230*Sunderland*	22,802
Stourton, J. J. (*C*), 208*S. Salford*	6,838
Strauss, E. A. (*L. Nat.*), 48*N. Southwark*	5,992
Strickland, Capt. W. F. (*C*), 107*Coventry*	15,994
Stuart, Lord C. Crichton (*C*), 272*Northwich*	14,315
Stuart, Hon. J. G., M.V.O., M.C. (*C*), 591 *Moray and Nairn*	unop.
Sueter, Rear-Adm. Murray F., C.B. (*C*), 335*Hertford*	18,659
Sugden, Sir W. H. (*C*), 149*W. Leyton*	10,010
Summersby, C. H. (*N. Lab.*), 49*Shoreditch*	4,608
Sutcliffe, H. J. (*C*), 369*Royton*	6,902
Tate, Mrs. H. B. (*C*), 249*W. Willesden*	8,360
Taylor, W. R. (*C*), 430*Woodbridge*	19,769
Taylor, Vice-Adm. E. A. (*C*), 39*S. Paddington*	22,674

	Maj.
Templeton, W. B. (*C*), 582*Coatbridge*	1,501
Thom, Lt.-Col. J. G., D.S.O., M.C. (*C*), 573 *Dumbarton*	12,288
Thomas, Rt. Hon. J. H. (*Lab.*), 111*Derby* .	27,416
Thomas, J. P. L. (*C*), 332*Hereford*.....	6,953
Thomas, Maj. L. Beaumont-, M.C. (*C*), 77*King's Norton*	11,047
Thompson, Luke (*C*), 229*Sunderland*	23,679
Thomson, Sir F. C., Bt., K.C. (*C*), 530 *S. Aberdeen*	27,361
Thomson, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Mitchell-, Bt., K.B.E. (*C*), 109*S. Croydon*	30,722
Thorne, Will, C.B.E. (*Lab.*), 243*Plaistow*...	unop.
Thorpe, L. T. (*C*), 175*Nelson*	7,684
Tinker, J. J. (*Lab.*), 147*Leigh*.....	2,128
Titchfield, Marquess of (*C*), 407*Newark* ...	14,605
Todd, Capt. A. J. K. (*C*), 401*Berwick*	unop.
Todd, A. S. (*C*), 423*Kingswinford*	2,439
Touche, G. C. (*C*), 439*Reigate*	26,858
Train, J. (*C*), 543*Cathcart*	17,723
Troyte. Lt.-Col. G. J. Acland-, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*C*), 296*Tiverton*	unop.
Tryon, Maj. Rt. Hon. G. C. (*C*), 95 *Brighton*.....	62,041
Turton, R. H. (*C*), 466*Thirsk & Malton* ...	unop.
Walker, Sir C. L. Forestier-, Bt., K.B.E. (*C*), 524*Monmouth*	14,612
Wallace, Capt. D. Euan, M.C. (*C*), 128 *Hornsey*	33,609
Wallace, J. (*L. Nat.*) 535*Dunfermline*.....	4,616
Wallhead, R. C. (*Lab.*), 498*Merthyr*.....	13,789
Ward, Col. Sir A. Lambert, Bt., D.S.O. (*C*) 135*N. W. Hull*	16,603
Ward, Irene M. B., C.B.E. (*C*), 236*Wallsend*	7,606
Ward, Mrs. S. A. (*C*), 422*Cannock*.....	4,665
Warrender, Sir V., Bt., M.C. (*C*), 354*Grantham*	15,049
Waterhouse, Capt. C. (*C*), 145*S. Leicester*	22,875
Watt, Capt. G. S. H. (*C*), 473*Keighley*.....	5,887
Wayland, Sir W. A. (*C*), 344*Canterbury*....	24,407
Webb, Col. J. B. (*C*), 414*The Wrekin*.....	8,096
Wedderburn, H. J. Scrymgeour (*C*), 596*W. Renfrew*	7,115
Wedgwood, Col. Rt. Hon. J. C., D.S.O. (*Lab.*), 176*Newcastle-under-Lyme*.....	unop.
Wells, S. R. (*C*), 256*Bedford*	15,376
Weston, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. Hunter (*C*), 567*Bute and Northern*	14,240
Weymouth, Viscount (*C.*), 416*Frome*.....	7,110
White, H. Graham (*L*), 69*E. Birkenhead*..	17,075
Whiteside, B. N. H. (*C*), 141*S. Leeds*	725
Whyte, J. B. (*C*). 289*N.E. Derbyshire*.....	1,334
Williams, Charles (*C*), 297*Torquay*	27,339
Williams, David (*Lab.*), 502*E. Swansea* ...	3,949
Williams, E. J. (*Lab.*), 518*Ogmore*	11,411
Williams, Dr. J. H. (*Lab.*), 509*Llanelly* ...	16,033
Williams, T. (*Lab.*), 470*Don Valley*	8,093
Wills, W. D. (*C*), 68*Batley*	9,978
Wilson, C. T. (*C*), 161*West Toxteth*	5,635
Wilson, G. H. A. (*C*), 489*Camb. Univ.*	unop.
Winterton, Rt. Hon. Earl (*C*), 445*Horsham*	38,954
Wise, A. R. (*C*), 217*Smethwick*	7,018
Withers, Sir J. J., C.B.E. (*C*), 488*Camb. U.*	unop.
Wolmer, Rt. Hon. Viscount (*C*), 326*Aldershot*	18,043
Womersley, W. J. (*C*), 124*Grimsby*	17,601
Wood, Rt. Hon. Sir K. (*C*), 62*W. Woolwich*	11,921
Wood, Maj. M., O.B.E. (*L*), 570*Banff*	unop.
Worthington, Dr. J. V. (*N. Lab.*), 323*Forest of Dean*	1,524
Wragg, H. (*C*), 284*Belper*	7,911
Young, Com. Rt. Hon. Sir E. Hilton-, G.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C. (*C*), 352*Sevenoaks*	unop.
Young, E. L. (*L*), 172*E. Middlesbrough* ...	6,329

THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1931.

THE result of the General Election of 1931 is shown in tabular form below. The Electorate numbered approximately 30,000,000, and if the voters in uncontested constituencies (2,358,000) are deducted the number of electors who recorded their votes amounted to seven-ninths of the remainder. In 1832 the electors numbered about 1,000,000, increased to 2,500,000 in 1867, 5,000,000 in 1884, 21,000,000 in 1918 (when women of 30 were enfranchised), and to 28,850,000 in 1929 (women having the vote on the same terms as men).

Party and Leader.	Number of Candidates.			Votes Received.	Members Returned.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.		Unop.	Opposed.	Total.
Government:—							
Nat. Labour (MacDonald)	22	0	22	340,000	0	13	13
Conservative (Baldwin) ...	504	16	520	11,873,000	49	423	472
Liberal National (Simon)	39	1	40	870,000	7	28	35
Liberal (Samuel).....	82	4	86	1,332,000	5	28	33
Independent Nationalist..	3	0	3	90,000	0	3	3
Total for National Government.....	650	21	671	14,505,000	61	495	556
Opposition:—							
Labour (Henderson)	477	36	513	6,642,000	6	46	52
Liberal (Lloyd George).....	33	1	34	346,000	0	4	4
New Party (Mosley)	24	0	24	36,000	0	0	0
Communist	23	2	25	75,000	0	0	0
Independent	24	2	26	100,000	0	3	3
Total against National Government.....	581	41	622	7,199,000	6	53	59
Grand Total	1,231	62	1,293	21,704,000	67	548	615

Figures following name of constituency denote the number of electors (*M.* = Men, *W.* = Women); *C.* = Conservative; *Com.* = Communist; *Ind.* = Independent; *L.* = Liberal; *L. Nat.* = Liberal Nationalist; *Lab.* = Labour; *N.Lab.* = National Labour; *N.P.* = New Party; *Nat.* = Scottish, Welsh or Irish Nationalist. * Denotes a Member of the late Parliament for the *same*, and † for a *different*, Constituency.

England.

LONDON BOROUGHS, 62.

CITY OF LONDON,
M. 23,704; *W.* 20,198
1 **Sir V. Bowater*, *Bt.*, *C.* ...*unop.*
2 **E. C. Grenfell*, *C.* .....*unop.*

BATTERSEA.
North, *M.* 23,872; *W.* 26,001
3 *Com. A. Marsden*, R.N., *C.* 18,688
*W. S. Sanders, C.B.E., *Lab.* 11,985
S. Saklatvala, *Com.* 3,021
South, *M.* 25,909; *W.* 31,288
4 *H. R. Selley*, *C.* 27,857
*W. Bennett, *Lab.* 12,822
L. J. Cuming, *N.P.* 909

BERMONDSEY.
Rotherhithe, *M.* 17,372; *W.* 18,739
5 *Mrs. N. Runge*, *C.*.....11,666
*Ben Smith, *Lab.*.... 11,536
West, *M.* 15,807; *W.* 17,097
6 **Dr. A. Salter*, *Lab.* 10,039
N. H. Bower, *C.* 9,948
W. Hannington, *Com.* ... 873

BETHNAL GREEN.
North-East, *M.* 16,361; *W.* 18,016
7 **Major H. L. Nathan*, *L.* 13,135
W. Barratt, *Lab.* 10,368
South-West, *M.* 13,382; *W.* 14,513
8 **P. A. Harris*, *L.*.....10,176
W. J. Humphreys, *Lab.* 3,923
J. J. Vaughan, *Com.*..... 2,970

CAMBERWELL.
Dulwich, *M.* 19,148; *W.* 23,877
9 **Lt.-Col. Sir F. Hall*, *Bt.*, K.B.E., D.S.O., *C.* 21,752
F. Hughes, *Lab.* 4,747
C. R. Cooke-Taylor, *L.*.... 3,924
North, *M.* 17,127; *W.* 18,026
10 *A. L. Bateman*, *C.* 10,634
*C. G. Ammon, *Lab.* 9,869
North-West,
M. 18,976; *W.* 22,208
11 *J. D. Cassels*, K.C., *C.*....17,581
H. Hughes, *Lab.* 8,693
Peckham, *M.* 22,538; *W.* 25,395
12 *Lt. Viscount Borodale*, R.N., *C.* 19,458
*J. Beckett, *Lab.* 11,217
E. J. Titler, *N. Lab.* ... 1,442
H. Beaumont, *Ind. Lab.* 1,350

CHELSEA,
M. 16,076; *W.* 26,455
13 **Col. Rt.Hon.Sir S. J. G. Hoare*, *Bt.*, G.B.E., *C.* ..23,015
G. Foan, *Lab.* 4,726

DEPTFORD,
M. 34,015; *W.* 37,390
14 *D. Hanley*, *C.* 26,558
*Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, *Lab.* 22,244

FINSBURY,
M. 22,794; *W.* 24,428
15 **G. M. Gillett*, *N. Lab.*...17,292
T. Williams, *Lab.* 10,133

FULHAM.
East, *M.* 23,426; *W.* 28,262
16 **Lt.-Col. Sir K. P. Vaughan-Morgan*, O.B.E., *C.* 23,438
Sir John Maynard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., *Lab.* ... 8,917
J. H. Greenwood, *L.* ... 1,788
West, *M.* 23,372; *W.* 27,619
17 **Sir Cyril S. Cobb*, K.B.E., M.V.O., *C.* 24,257
J. W. Banfield, *Lab.* ...12,164

GREENWICH,
M. 30,122; *W.* 33,263
18 *Sir George Hume*, *C.* ...29,278
*E. T. Palmer, *Lab.* 13,722
Mrs. K. Duncan, *Com.* 2,024

HACKNEY.
Central, *M.* 21,866; *W.* 26,159
19 *J. C. Lockwood*, *C.* 16,963
*F. C. Watkins, *Lab.* ... 9,295
L. B. Franklin, O.B.E., *L.* 6,316
North, *M.* 20,251; *W.* 25,766
20 **Capt. A. U. M. Hudson*, *C.* 20,545
F. G. Bowles, *Lab.* 9,022
South, *M.* 20,864; *W.* 23,509
21 *Marjorie Graves*, *C.*.....15,920
*Rt. Hon. H.S.Morrison, *Lab.* 12,827

HAMMERSMITH.
North, *M.* 21,369; *W.* 24,324
22 *Hon. Mary Pickford*, C.B.E., *C.*.....18,815
*J. P. Gardner, *Lab.*.....11,838
E. F. Bramley, *Com.* ... 697
R. E. N. Braden, *N.P.* 431
South, *M.* 20,047; *W.* 23,023
23 *J. D. Cooke*, *C.* 21,018
*D. Chater, *Lab.*..... 8,390

HAMPSTEAD,
M. 24,242; *W.* 40,285
24 **George Balfour*, *C.* 36,928
H. Smith, *Lab.*..... 5,475

HOLBORN,
M. 15,678; *W.* 17,864
25 **Stuart Bevan*, K.C., *C.* 16,094
F. W. Hickinbottom, *Lab.* 2,916

ISLINGTON
East, *M.* 27,976; *W.* 33,659
26 *Thelma Cazalet*, *C.* 27,221
*Mrs. L. Manning, *Lab.* 13,111
North, *M.* 29,508; *W.* 35,978
27 *Col. A. W. Goodman*, *C.* 28,790
*R. S. Young, *Lab.* 14,783
South, *M.* 21,157; *W.* 23,559
28 *T. F. Howard*, *C.*.....18,071
*W. S. Cluse, *Lab.* 10,910
West, *M.* 20,233; *W.* 21,947
29 *P. W. Donner*, *C.* 14,487
*F. Montague, *Lab.* 9,977

KENSINGTON.
North, *M.* 26,514; *W.* 34,307
30 *J. A. L. Duncan*, *C.* ...27,860
*F. R. West, *Lab.* 15,843
South, *M.* 21,484; *W.* 47,857
31 **Sir W. H. Davison*, K.B.E., *C.* .....*unop.*

LAMBETH.
Brixton, *M.* 23 722; *W.* 28,847
32 **N. C. Colman*, *C.*.....24,673
E. A. Radice, *Lab.* 7,358
Kennington, *M.* 22,177; *W.* 24,423
33 *George Harvey*, *C.* 18,371
*L. W. Matters, *Lab.* ...10,188
North, *M.* 18,781; *W.* 20,142
34 *F. Briant*, *L.*.....16,368
*G. R. Strauss, *Lab.* 8,766
Norwood, *M.* 26,147; *W.* 33,408
35 **Sir W. Greaves-Lord*, K.C., *C.* 30,851
Mrs. A. J. Anstey, *Lab.* 7,217

LEWISHAM.
East, *M.* 37,725; *W.* 44,881
36 **Lt.-Col. Sir Assheton Pownall*, O.B.E., T.D., *C.* 41,354
J. C. Wilmot, *Lab.* 20,485
West, *M.* 28,603; *W.* 35,343
37 **Sir Philip Dawson*, *C.* 34,289
R. M. M. Stewart, *Lab.* 9,956

PADDINGTON.
North, *M.* 21,405; *W.* 28,196
38 **B. Bracken*, *C.* 23,901
Dr. Esther Rickards, *Lab.* 9,597
South, *M.* 19,786; *W.* 31,865
39 **Vice-Adm. E.A. Taylor*, *C.* 27,206
Miss L. A. Cox, *Lab.* ... 4,532

POPLAR.
Bow and Bromley,
M. 21,130; *W.* 22,649
40 **Rt. Hon. George Lansbury*, *Lab.*.....16,306
D. L. R. Guthrie, *C.* ...11,642
South, *M.* 23,679; *W.* 24,487
41 *D. M. Adams*, *Lab.*.....16,253
H. L. M. Jones, *L.* 11,965

ST. MARYLEBONE,
M. 28,233; *W.* 44,368
42 **Right Hon. Sir Rennell Rodd*, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *C.* 39,976
Dr. E. A. Whitfield, *Lab.* 6,147

ST. PANCRAS.

North, *M.* 21,328 ; *W.* 26,612
43 *Capt. I. Fraser*, C.B.E., *C.* 22,490
*James Marley, *Lab.*.....12,257
W. G. Shepherd, *Com.*.... 456
South-East, *M.* 19,549 ; *W.* 21,818
44 *Sir A. L. Beit, Bt., C.* 18,064
*H. G. Romeril, *Lab.* ... 8,684
Shaukat Usmani, *Com.* 332
South-West, *M.* 19,784 ; *W.* 22,232
45 *C. G. Mitcheson, C.*..... 18,737
*W. Carter, *Lab.* 7,514

SHOREDITCH.

M. 30,133 ; *W.* 31,741
46 *C. H. Sunmersby, L. Nat.* 19,596
*E. Thurtle, *Lab.* 14,988

SOUTHWARK.

Central, *M.* 19,469 ; *W.* 19,783
47 *J. M. Horobin, Nat.*.... 15,913
*Harry Day, *Lab.* 8,466
North, *M.* 15,613 ; *W.* 16,171
48 *E. A. Strauss, L. Nat.* 13,045
*G. A. Isaacs, *Lab.* 7,053
South-East, *M.* 17,147 ; *W.* 21,216
49 *Lt.-Col. E.G. H. Powell, C.* 11,063
*T. E. Naylor, *Lab.* 9,678

STEPNEY.

Limehouse, *M.* 18,581 ; *W.* 20,101
50**Major C. R. Attlee, Lab.* 11,354
R. Girouard, *C.*.....10,803
H. L. Hodge, *N.P.* 307
Mile End, *M.* 17,807 ; *W.* 19,089
51 *Dr. W. J. O'Donovan, C.* 12,399
*John Scurr, *Lab.* 9,738
Whitechapel and St. George's, *M.* 18,901 ; *W.* 19,313
52 *B. Janner, L.* 11,013
*J. Hall, *Lab.*..... 9,864
H. Pollitt, *Com.* 2,658
T. Lewis, *N.P.* 154

STOKE NEWINGTON,

M. 15,300 ; *W.* 19,291
53**Sir G. W. H. Jones, C.* 16,035
F. L. Kerran, *Lab.* 5,837

WANDSWORTH.

Balham and Tooting,
M. 25,743 ; *W.* 31,456
54**Sir Alfred Butt, Bt., C.* 28,592
P. F. Pollard, *Lab.* 9,780
Central, *M.* 18,323 ; *W.* 21,140
55 *Sir Henry Jackson, C.* 19,159
J. L. Cohen, *Lab.*..... 7,512
A. M. Diston, *N.P.* 424
Clapham, *M.* 21,507 ; *W.* 26,629
56**Sir J. Leigh, Bt., C.* ...21,648
MissH. A. Browning, *Lab.* 7,317
J. H. Clarke, *L.* 2,869
Putney, *M.* 21,667 ; *W.* 28,871
57**Samuel Samuel, C.* 27,318
J. C. Lawder, *Lab.* 6,172
Streatham, *M.* 20,970 ; *W.* 29,100
58**Sir W. Lane-Mitchell, C.* 30,358
Mrs. R. B. Fraser, *Lab.* 5,343

WESTMINSTER.

Abbey, *M.* 22,358 ; *W.* 26,280
59**Otho W. Nicholson, C....unop.*
St. George's, *M.* 21,460 ; *W.* 34,088
60**A. Duff-Cooper*, D.S.O., *C. unop.*

WOOLWICH.

East, *M.* 20,824 ; *W.* 22,033
61**G. Hicks, Lab.*..... 16,658
J. F. Finn, *C.* 16,050
West, *M.* 25,305 ; *W.* 27,612
62**Rt. Hon. Sir H. Kingsley Wood, C.* 26,441
J. Reeves, *Lab.*.....14,520

ENGLISH BOROUGHS, 193.

ACCRINGTON.

M. 25,017 ; *W.* 29,671
63 *Maj. H. A. Procter, C.* 30,799
*T. Snowden, *Lab.*.....18,177

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

M. 16,029 ; *W.* 18,945
64**Lt.-Col. J. Broadbent, C.*..... 15,652
J. W. Gordon, *Lab.* ... 11,074
J. Middleton, *L.*..... 2,696
C. B. Hobhouse, *N.P.* 424

BARNSLEY.

M. 25,164 ; *W.* 24,738
65 *R. J. Soper, L. Nat.* ...21,392
*J. S. Potts, *Lab.* 20,622

BARROW-IN-FURNESS,

M. 20,866 ; *W.* 20,329
66 *Sir Walker Smith, C.* ...20,794
D. Adams, *Lab.*.....15,835

BATH.

M. 19,649 ; *W.* 28,281.
67 *T. L. E. B. Guinness, C.* 24,696
S. R. Daniels, *L.* 8,241
G. G. Desmond, *Lab.* ... 5,680

BATLEY AND MORLEY,

M. 22,758 ; *W.* 27,384
68 *W. D. Wills, C.*.....26,378
*Sir Ben Turner, C.B.E., *Lab.* 16,700

BIRKENHEAD.

East, *M.* 22,279 ; *W.* 24,277
69**H. Graham White, L.*....26,938
C. McVey, *Lab.*..... 9,863
West, *M.* 19,917 ; *W.* 22,683
70 *Maj. J. S. Allen, C.*.....22,336
*W. H. Egan, *Lab.* 12,671

BIRMINGHAM

Aston, *M.* 20,655 ; *W.* 23,468
71 *A. O. J. Hope, C.* 22 959
T. May, *Lab.*..... 6,212
*E. J. St. Loe Strachey, *Ind.* 3,236
Deritend, *M.* 22,499 ; *W.* 23,172
72 *J. S. Crooke, C.*..... 21,684
*F. Longden, *Lab.* 11,163
Duddeston, *M.* 19,964 ; *W.* 21,528
73 *O. E. Simmonds, C.* ...16,332
*G. F. Sawyer, *Lab.* 9,789
B. Moore, *Com.*..... 327
J. Williams, *N.P.* 284
Edgbaston, *M.* 23,351 ; *W.* 30,604
74**Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, C.* 33,085
W. W. Blaylock, *Lab.*... 5,157
Erdington, *M.* 31,877 ; *W.* 35,571
75 *J. F. Eales, C.* 35,672
*C. J. Simmons, *Lab.* ...16,676
Handsworth, *M.* 23,653 ; *W.* 29,007
76**Com. O. Locker-Lampson*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *C.*.....30,989
L. A. Fenn, *Lab.* 8,548
King's Norton,
M. 21,743 ; *W.* 25,656
77**Maj. L. Beaumont Thomas*, M.C., *C.* 22,063
G. R. Mitchison, *Lab.* 11,016
A. P. Marshall, *L.* 5,294
Ladywood, *M.* 19,149 ; *W.* 21,980
78 *G. W. Lloyd, C.*.....23,057
*W. Whiteley, *Lab.* 9,057
Moseley, *M.* 41,961 ; *W.* 50,222
79**P. J. H. Hannon, C.* ...53,041
F. G. Lloyd, *Lab.*.....13,399
Sparkbrook, *M.* 21,446 ; *W.* 24,627
80**Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. L. C. S. Amery, C.* 23,517
G. Archibald, *Lab.* 8,538
West, *M.* 20,639 ; *W.* 22,803
81**Rt. Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain*, K.G., *C.* 22,448
O. G. Willey, *Lab.* 10,507
Yardley, *M.* 30,705 ; *W.* 33,412
82 *E. W. Salt, C.* 32,061
*A. G. Gossling, *Lab.* ...16,648
E. J. Bartlett, *N.P.*..... 479

BLACKBURN,

M. 38,656 ; *W.* 48,168
83 *Lt.-Col. Sir W. D. Smiles*, C.I.E., D.S.O., *C.*.....50,105
84 *G. S. Elliston*, M.C., *C.* 49,953
*Mrs. M. A. Hamilton, *Lab.* 25,643
*T. H. Gill, *Lab.* 25,030

BLACKPOOL,

M. 36,995 ; *W.* 54,104
85 *C. E. Bolst, C.* 53,010
Edgar Wallace, *Ind. L.* 19,524

BOLTON,

M. 56,255 ; *W.* 66,657
86 *Maj. C. F. Entwistle, C.* 66,385
87 *Sir John Haslam, C.* ...63,402
*Albert Law, *Lab.*.....33,736
*M. Brothers, *Lab.* 32,049

BOOTLE,

M. 22,778 ; *W.* 24,262
88 *Col. C. de W. Crookshank, C.*.....22,966
*John Kinley, *Lab.*.....14,160

BOURNEMOUTH,

M. 26,826 ; *W.* 44,032
89**Brig.-Gen. Sir H. Page-Croft, Bart.*, C.M.G., *C.* 39,859
J. H. Collingbourne, *Lab.* 9,943

BRADFORD.

Central, *M.* 23,578; *W.* 28,418
90 *G. H. Eady, C.* 24,986
*W. Leach, *Lab.*.....15,697

East, *M.* 20,905; *W.* 25,589
91 *J. Hepworth, C.* 22,532
*Rt. Hon. F. W. Jowett, *Lab.* 15,779

North. *M.* 23,197; *W.* 29,667
92 *E. J. S. H. Ramsden,* O.B.E., *C.*.....31,537
P. Butler, *Lab.*.....12,401

South, *M.* 25,610; *W.* 31,916
93 *H. Holdsworth, L.* 31,531
*W. Hirst, *Lab.* 15,994

BRIGHTON,

M. 52,919; *W.* 75,860
94**Com. Sir A. Cooper Rawson, C.* 75,205
95**Maj. Rt. Hon. G. C. Tryon, C.* 74,993
L. C. Cohen, *Lab.*.....12,952
Mrs. R. Moore, *Lab.* ...11,878

BRISTOL.

Central, *M.* 21,639; *W.* 24,921
96 *Lord Apsley,* D.S.O., M.C., T.D., *C.* 22,311
*J. A. Alpass, *Lab.* 15,143

East, *M.* 22,813; *W.* 25,111
97**Hon. Sir S. Cripps,* K.C., *Lab.* 19,435
J. M. Spreull, *C.* 19,006

North, *M.* 23,397; *W.* 27,107
98 *R. Bernays, L.* 27,040
*W. H. Ayles, *Lab.* 13,826

South, *M.* 24,941; *W.* 28,350
99 *N. K. Lindsay, C.* 26,694
*A. G. Walkden, *Lab.* ...17,174

West, *M.* 27,127; *W.* 38,613
100**C. T. Culverwell, C.* ...43,264
F. E. White, *Lab.* 8,875

BROMLEY,

M. 34,978; *W.* 45,521
101**E. T. Campbell, C.*.....47,077
B. B. Gillis, *Lab.* 9,265

BURNLEY,

M. 31,138; *W.* 36,968
102 *Rear-Adm. Gordon Campbell, V.C.,* D.S.O., *Nat.* 35,126
*Rt. Hon. A. Henderson, *Lab.* 26,917
J. Rushton, *Com.* 512

BURY,

M. 19,690; *W.* 23,812
103**Lt.-Col C. Ainsworth, C.*24,975
J. Bell, *Lab.* 10,532

CAMBRIDGE,

M. 18,421; *W.* 23,765
104**Sir G. D. C. Newton,* K.B.E., *C.* 23,347
Dr. A. Wood, *Lab.*..... 8,552

CARLISLE,

M. 16,267; *W.* 20,109
105 *Brig.-Gen. E. L. Spears,* C.B., C.B.E., M.C., *C.* 18,079
*G. Middleton, *Lab.* ...13,445

CHELTENHAM,

M. 15,003; *W.* 21,971
106**Sir Walter Preston, C.* 22,524
J. Ramage, *Lab.*..... 5,263

COVENTRY,

M. 42,995; *W.* 44,844
107 *Capt. W. F. Strickland, C.*.....44,305
*P. J. Noel-Baker, *Lab.*.28,311

CROYDON.

North, *M.* 36,844; *W.* 44,461
108**Lt.-Col. G. K. M. Mason,* D.S.O., *C.* 45,595
H. W. Ray, *Lab.* 10,795

South, *M.* 32,992; *W.* 41,089
109**Rt. Hon. Sir W. Mitchell-Thomson, Bt.,* K.B.E., *C.*.....40,672
T. Crawford, *Lab.*..... 9,950

DARLINGTON,

M. 21,462; *W.* 23,484
110 *C. U. Peat, C.* 24,416
*A. Shepherd, *Lab.*.....15,798

DERBY,

M. 40,687; *W.* 44,855
111**Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, N. Lab.* 49,257
112 *W. A. Reid, C.* 47,729
*W. R. Raynes, *Lab.* ...21,841
W. Halls, *Lab.* 20,241

DEWSBURY,

M. 16,476; *W.* 19,810
113 *W. R. Rea, L.*.....19 463
*Ben Riley, *Lab.* 11,101

DUDLEY,

M. 16,928; *W.* 17,890
114 *D. B. Joel, C.* 16,009
W. Hodgkiss, *Lab.*.....12,105

EALING,

M. 22,494; *W.* 30,659
115 *Sir F. B. Sanderson, Bt., C.*.....32,792
J. W. Maycock, *Lab.* ...6,857

EAST HAM.

North, *M.* 21,865; *W.* 25,137
116 *Lt.-Col. J. M. Mayhew, C.*.....22,730
*Susan Lawrence, *Lab.*..11,769

South, *M.* 23,365; *W.* 25,066
117 *M. Campbell-Johnston, C.*.....18,300
*A. Barnes, *Lab.* 15,737

ECCLES,

M. 24,027; *W.* 27,616
118 *J. Potter, C.* 26,049
*D. L. Mort, *Lab.* 16,101

EDMONTON,

M. 22,634; *W.* 24,410
119 *J. R. Chalmers, C.*.....18,774
*F. A. Broad, *Lab.* 14,250

EXETER,

M. 19,521; *W.* 23,996
120 *A. C. Reed, C.* 20,360
Lady Acland, *L.*..... 8,571
Lt.-Col. J. V. Delahaye, D.S.O., M.C., *Lab.*..... 7,958

GATESHEAD,

M. 35,801; *W.* 38,071
121 *T. Magnay, L. Nat.* ...34,764
E. Bevin, *Lab.*.....21,826
J. S. Barr, *N.P.* 1,077
J. Fennell, *L.* 187

GLOUCESTER,

M. 16,052; *W.* 18,421
122**H. Leslie Boyce, C.* ...19,201
C. H. Fox, *Lab.* 9,223

GREAT YARMOUTH,

M. 16,639; *W.* 20,470
123**Arthur Harbord, L. Nat.* 21,008
J. H. Martin, *Lab.* ... 5,735

GRIMSBY,

M. 34,917; *W.* 36,980
124**W. J. Womersley, C.* 33,725
G. E. Farmery, *Lab.*...16,124

HALIFAX,

M. 30,590; *W.* 38,865
125 *Gilbert Gledhill, C.*.....36,731
*A. W. Longbottom, *Lab.* 16,601
F. Sykes, *Ind. L.* 2,578

HARTLEPOOLS, THE,

M. 26,387; *W.* 27,265
126**W. G. Howard Gritten, C.*.....30,842
A. A. MacGregor, *Lab.* 14,462

HASTINGS,

M. 17,019; *W.* 26,563
127**Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace Percy, C.* 22,640
Irene Goddard, *Lab.* 4,983
T. A. E. Spearing, *L.* 4,561

HORNSEY,

M. 28,829; *W.* 40,251
128**Capt. D. Euan Wallace,* M.C., *C.* 41,194
H. A. Franklin, *Lab.* 7,585

HUDDERSFIELD,

M. 36,346; *W.* 44,146
129 *W. Mabane, L. Nat...* 47,056
*J. H. Hudson, *Lab.* ...20,034

HYTHE,

M. 13,860; *W.* 19,396
130**Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir P. Sassoon, Bt.,* G.B.E., C.M.G., *C.* 20,277
Gertrude M. Coleman, *Lab.* 3,608

ILFORD,

M. 43,035; *W.* 47,529
131**Sir George Hamilton, C.*43,737
P. Astins, *Lab.* 12,173
Dr. W. S. R. Thomes, *L.*..... 9,179

IPSWICH,

M. 26,654; *W.* 30,365
132**Sir John Ganzoni, Bt., C.*29,782
R. F. Jackson, *Lab.* ...17,490

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

Central, *M.* 21,285; *W.* 21,868
133 *Capt. B. K. Barton, C.*19,773
*Lt.-Com. Hon. J. M. Kenworthy, *Lab.* ...16,113

East, *M.* 24,849; *W.* 25,645
134 *Brig.-Gen. J. J. H. Nation*, C.V.O., D.S.O., *C.* 24,003
*G. Muff, *Lab.* 18,026

North-West,
M. 20,906; *W.* 24,853
135**Col. Sir A. Lambert Ward, Bt.*, D.S.O., *C.* 26,549
J. H. Baum, *Lab.* 9,946

South-West, *M.* 23,946; *W.* 25,376
136 *Richard K. Law, C.* ...25,909
*John Arnott, *Lab.* 12,857

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES,

M. 28,390; *W.* 34,477
137**Sir F. G. Penny, C.* ...35,925
J. W. Fawcett, *Lab.* ... 7,613

LEEDS.

Central, *M.* 26,251; *W.* 29,831
138**Hon. Richard Denman, N. Lab.* 26,496
M. Turner-Samuels, *Lab.*.....10,633

North, *M.* 26,209; *W.* 33,739
139**Capt. Osbert Peake, C.* 34,964
L. J. Edwards, *Lab.* ... 9,427

North-East,
M. 25,421; *W.* 31,563
140**Maj. Sir J. D. Birchall, C.*31,671
A. J. Dobbs, *Lab.* 10,294

South, *M.* 21,210; *W.* 24,338
141 *B. N. H. Whiteside, C.* 14,881
*H. C. Charleton, *Lab.* 14,156
F. Boult, *L.* 6,291

South-East, *M.* 23,225; *W.* 25,490
142**Maj. J. Milner*, M.C., *Lab.* 17,845
P. R. Le Mesurier, *C.* 16,109

West, *M.* 23,382; *W.* 27,525
143 *S. V. T. Adams, C.* ...24,701
*T. W. Stamford, *Lab.* 14,354

LEICESTER.

East, *M.* 25,832; *W.* 29,887
144 *A. M. Lyons, C.* 30,265
*E. F. Wise, C.B., *Lab.* 13,811

South, *M.* 23,708; *W.* 30,500
145**Capt. C. Waterhouse, C.*32,767
J. Dugdale, *Lab.* 9,892

West, *M.* 24,518; *W.* 28,734
146 *E. H. Pickering, L.* ...26,826
*F. W. Pethick Lawrence, *Lab.* 12,923

LEIGH,

M. 25,275; *W.* 27,140
147**J. J. Tinker, Lab.*.....23,965
P. T. Eckersley, *C.* ...21,837

LEYTON.

East, *M.* 16,955 *W.* 19,643
148 *Sir F. Mills, Bt., C.* ...17,285
*A. Fenner Brockway, *Lab.* 10,433

West, *M.* 22,687; *W.* 25,538
149 *Sir W. Hart Sugden, C.*23,048
*Rev. R. Sorensen, *Lab.*13,038

LINCOLN,

M. 18,777; *W.* 20,754.
150 *W. S. Liddall, C.* 20,688
*R. A. Taylor, *Lab.*.....14,454

LIVERPOOL.

East Toxteth,
M. 21,543; *W.* 28,814
151**P. G. T. Buchan-Hepburn, C.*.....28,187
A. S. Doran, *L.* 9,093

Edgehill, *M.* 20,206; *W.* 22,188
152 *Sir Hugo Rutherford, Bt., C.* 19,901
*J. H. Hayes, *Lab.* 11,772

Everton, *M.* 16,858; *W.* 18,111
153 *F. Hornby, C.*.....12,186
S. L. Treleaven, *Lab.* 7,786
*D. Hall-Caine, *Nat. Lab.*4,950

Exchange, *M.* 25,002; *W.* 25,636
154**Lt.-Col. Sir James Reynolds, Bt.*, D.S.O., *C.* 24,038
T. Maclean, *Lab.* 10,894

Fairfield, *M.* 20,357; *W.* 24,622
155 *C. E. R. Brocklebank, C.*24,636
A. Dodd, *Lab.* 7,960

Kirkdale, *M.* 19,603; *W.* 21,259
156 *R. Rankin, C.*.....14,303
*E. Sandham, *Lab.* 9,531
Rev. H. D. Longbottom, *Ind.* 7,834

Scotland, *M.* 19,594; *W.* 20,381
157**D. G. Logan, Lab.*.....15,521
E. Errington, *C.*.....10,280
L. McCree, *Com.*..... 1,544
F. Abraham, *Ind.* 99

Walton, *M.* 25,438; *W.* 29,167
158**R. Purbrick, C.* 31,135
F. A. P. Rowe, *Lab.*....11,183

Wavertree, *M.* 26,219; *W.* 30,952
159**A. R. Nall-Cain, C.*....33,476
C. G. Clark, *Lab.* 9,503

West Derby, *M.* 25,721; *W.* 30,031
160**Sir John Sandeman Allen, C.* 32,202
J. J. Cleary, *Lab.*..... 9,077

West Toxteth,
M. 22,101; *W.* 24,665
161 *C. T. Wilson, C.* 20,613
*J. Gibbins, *Lab.*.....14,978

MANCHESTER.

Ardwick, *M.* 22,500; *W.* 25,158
162 *A. E. G. Fuller, C.* ...21,630
*Joseph Henderson, *Lab.*15,664

Blackley, *M.* 18,267; *W.* 21,991
163 *J. Lees-Jones, C.* 15,717
*P. M. Oliver, C.B.E., *L.*11,382
W. A. Burke, *Lab.* 6,752

Clayton, *M.* 22,013; *W.* 25,025
164 *W. H. Flanagan, C.*....22,072
*J. E. Sutton, *Lab.*.....17,169

Exchange, *M.* 24,403; *W.* 25,465
165**E. B. Fielden, C.* 24,261
E. A. Gower, *Lab.* 8,727

Gorton, *M.* 22,318; *W.* 24,744
166 *E. A. G. S. Bailey, C.* 21,228
*J. Compton, *Lab.* 16,316
C. Flanagan, *Com.*..... 1,000

Hulme, *M.* 22,933; *W.* 26,323
167 *Col. Sir J. Nall*, D.S.O., T.D., *C.* 25,185
*A. McElwee, *Lab.*..... 9,219
Sir J. W. Pratt, *N.P.*....1,565

Moss Side, *M.* 20,889; *W.* 25,001
168**Col. Sir G. B. Hurst*, T.D., K.C., *C.* 23,274
A. E. Davies, *Lab.*..... 8,012

Platting, *M.* 23,197; *W.* 26,884
169 *A. E. L. Chorlton*, C.B.E., *C.* 23,588
*Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, *Lab.* 17,798

Rusholme,
M. 19,828; *W.* 24,915
170**Sir F. B. Merriman*, O.B.E., K.C., *C.*.....24,817
J. Adshead, *Lab.* 6,319
F. C. Thornborough, *L.* 4,658

Withington, *M.* 33,297; *W.* 42,285
171 *E. L. Fleming, C.*.....36,097
Philip Guedalla, *L.* ...21,379

MIDDLESBROUGH.

East, *M.* 18,420; *W.* 17,558
172 *E. J. Young, L.*.....18,409
*Ellen Wilkinson, *Lab.*12,080

West, *M.* 22,598; *W.* 23,331
173**F. Kingsley Griffith*, M.C., *L.* 26,011
H. Kegie, *Lab.* 13,040

MORPETH,

M. 29,354; *W.* 28,298
174 *Godfrey Nicholson, C.* 20,806
*Ebenezer Edwards, *Lab*19,714

NELSON AND COLNE,

M. 26,099; *W.* 30,634
175 *L. T. Thorp, C.* 28,747
*Rt. Hon. A. Greenwood, *Lab.* 21,063

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME,

M. 19,904; *W.* 21,656
176**Col. Rt. Hon. J. C. Wedgwood*, D.S.O., *Lab.* ...*unop.*

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.

Central, *M.* 20,326; *W.* 20,108
177 *A. Denville, C.* 20,309
*Rt. Hon. Sir C. P Trevelyan, Bt., *Lab.*12,136
Maj. W. H. D. Caple, *N. Lab.* 94

East, *M.* 22,363; *W.* 22,394
178**Sir R. W. Aske, Bt., L. Nat.* 24,522
Col. M. Alexander, *Lab.*14,176

North, *M.* 20,672; *W.* 26,240
179**Sir N. Grattan Doyle, C.*30,245
R. J. Thomson, *Lab.*.... 5,791

West, *M.* 23,987; *W.* 26,538
180 *Dr. J. W. Leech, C.* ...28,560
*J. H. Palin, *Lab.* 13,514

NORTHAMPTON,

M. 29,029; *W.* 33,548
181 *Lt.-Col. Sir Mervyn Manningham-Buller, Bt., C.* 34,817
*Lt.-Col. C. L'E. Malone, *Lab.* 19,898

NORWICH,
M. 37,799; *W.* 45,956.
182* *G. H. Shakespeare, L. Nat.* 40,925
183 *G. A. Hartland, C.* ... 38,883
*W. R. Smith, *Lab.*..... 28,295
Dorothea Jewson, *Lab.* 26,537

NOTTINGHAM.
Central, *M.* 19,223; *W.* 24,962
184**T. J. O'Connor*, K.C., *C.* 25,828
A. E. Waterson, *Lab.* 7,532
East, *M.* 19,902; *W.* 24,147
185 *L. H. Gluckstein, C.* ... 17,484
*W. Norman Birkett, K.C., *L.*..... 11,901
W. Windsor, *Lab.* 5,339
South, *M.* 19,566; *W.* 23,538
186**G. W. Holford-Knight*, K.C., *N. Lab.*..... 22,852
A. R. Ellis, *Lab.* 10,583
West, *M.* 21,902; *W.* 24,640
187 *A. C. Caporn, C.* 20,596
*A. Hayday, *Lab.* 14,963

OLDHAM.
M. 44,520; *W.* 51,998
188 *A. C. Crossley, C.* 50,693
189 *H. W. Kerr, C.* 50,395
*Rev. G. Lang, *Lab.* ... 28,629
*J. Wilson, *Lab.* 26,361

OXFORD,
M. 17,305; *W.* 21,898
190**Capt. R. C. Bourne, C. Unop.*

PLYMOUTH.
Devonport, *M.* 20,424; *W.* 21,144
191**Maj. L. Hore-Belisha, L. Nat.* 23,459
P. Reed, *Lab.*..... 9,939
Drake, *M.* 22,434; *W.* 25,063
192 *Capt. Rt. Hon. F. E. Guest*, C.B.E., D.S.O., *C.*..... 25,954
*J. J. H. Moses, *Lab.*... 12,669
Sutton, *M.* 22,453; *W.* 25,409
193**Viscountess Astor, C.*... 24,277
G. Ward, *Lab.*..... 14,073

PORTSMOUTH.
Central, *M.* 24,551; *W.* 25,376
194 *R. E. B. Beaumont, C.* 24,623
*Capt. W. G. Hall, *Lab.* 14,512
North, *M.* 25,229; *W.* 26,475
195**Sir B. Falle, Bt., C.*..... 26,331
Rear-Adm. K. G. B. Dewar, C.B.E., *Lab.* 12,182
South, *M.* 24,308; *W.* 31,180
196**Maj. Sir H. R. Cayzer, Bt., C.* 32,634
W. G. Beck, *Lab.*..... 7,715

PRESTON,
M. 38,147; *W.* 46,096
197 *W. M. Kirkpatrick, C.* 46,276
198 *A. C. Moreing, C.* 45,843
*Rt. Hon. T. Shaw, C.B.E., *Lab.* 25,710
E. Porter, *Lab.* 24,660

READING,
M. 29,997; *W.* 35,012
199 *Dr. A. B. Howitt, C.*... 34,439
*Dr. S. Hastings, *Lab.* 19,277
E. R. Troward, *N.P.*... 861

RICHMOND (SURREY),
M. 24,769; *W.* 33,301
200**Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Newton J. Moore*, K.C.M.G., *C.* 35,333
J. L. Thomson, *Lab.* ... 6,460

ROCHDALE,
M. 28,668; *W.* 34,685
201 *Maj. T. E. Jesson, C.* 25,436
*W. T. Kelly, *Lab.*..... 18,329
E. Dodds, *L.* 12,572

ROCHESTER,
Chatham, *M.* 21,881; *W.* 21,534
202 *Sir Park Goff*, K.C., *C.* 19,991
†T. Oliver Baldwin, *Lab.* 10,837
M. F. Woodroffe, *N.P.* 1,135
Gillingham, *M.* 19,800; *W.* 19,864
203**Sir Robert Gower*, O.B.E., *C.* 20,277
Mrs. C. M. Wadham, *Lab.*..... 9,103

ROSSENDALE,
M. 21,993; *W.* 25,170
204 *R. H. Cross, C.* 16,206
W. P. Dean, *L.* 13,089
*A. Law, *Lab.* 11,135

ROTHERHAM,
M. 28,619; *W.* 27,597
205 *G. Herbert, C.* 23,596
*F. W. Lindley, *Lab.* ... 22,834

ST. HELENS,
M. 32,377; *W.* 30,797
206 *R. A. Spencer, C.* 26,131
*Sir J. Sexton, C.B.E., *Lab.* 23,701

SALFORD,
North, *M.* 22,276; *W.* 26,399
207 *J. P. Morris, C.* 25,151
*Ben Tillett, *Lab.*..... 13,271
South, *M.* 22,901; *W.* 24,883
208 *J. J. Stourton, C.* 22,140
*Joseph Toole, *Lab.*..... 15,302
West, *M.* 20,709; *W.* 23,968
209 *Lt.-Com. F. W. Astbury, C.*..... 24,083
*A. W. Haycock, *Lab.* 12,320

SHEFFIELD.
Attercliffe, *M.* 21,359; *W.* 20,875
210 *C. F. Pike, C.* 15,185
*C. H. A. Wilson, O.B.E., *Lab.* 15,020
G. H. Fletcher, *Com.* ... 2,790
Brightside, *M.* 23,802; *W.* 24,226
211 *F. H. Russell, C.* 20,270
*F. Marshall, *Lab.* 15,528
J. T. Murphy, *Com.* ... 1,571
E. C. Snelgrove, *N.P.*... 847
Central, *M.* 21,431; *W.* 21,940
212 *W. W. Boulton, C.*..... 21,589
*P. C. Hoffman, *Lab.* ... 13,212
Ecclesall, *M.* 19,482; *W.* 23,667
213**Sir S. Roberts, Bt., C. unop.*
Hallam, *M.* 19,065; *W.* 24,126
214**L. W. Smith, C.* 26,857
H. G. McGhee, *Lab.* ... 7,807
Hillsborough, *M.* 24,511; *W.* 25,922
215 *J. G. Braithwaite, C.* 23,819
*Rt. Hon. A. V. Alexander, *Lab.* 17,319
Park, *M.* 25,245; *W.* 26,736
216 *Sir Shirley Benn, Bt.*, K.B.E., *C.* 26,392
*G. Lathan, *Lab.* 15,783

SMETHWICK,
M. 22,168; *W.* 24,503
217 *A. R. Wise, C.*..... 20,945
E. Lawrence, *Lab.*..... 13,927

SOUTHAMPTON,
M. 52,832; *W.* 54,549
218 *W. Craven-Ellis, C.* ... 54,699
219 *Sir Charles Barrie*, K.B.E., *L. Nat.* 54,269
*T. Lewis, *Lab.*..... 26,425
*R. Morley, *Lab.*..... 26,061

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA,
M. 33,519; *W.* 45,702
220**Countess of Iveagh*, C.B.E., *C.* 46,564
A. E. Bechervaise, *Lab.*... 7,741

SOUTHPORT,
M. 22,257; *W.* 33,335
221 *R. S. Hudson, C.* 30,307
R. M. Hughes, *L.* 13,983

SOUTH SHIELDS,
M. 31,465; *W.* 32,232
222 *Harcourt Johnstone, L.* 30,528
*J. Chuter Ede, *Lab.* ... 20,512

STOCKPORT,
M. 39,012; *W.* 47,272
223**S. S. Hammersley, C.*.. 50,936
224 *Capt. A. V. G. Dower, C.* 47,757
*A. E. Townend, *Lab.* 23,350
J. T. Abbott, *Lab.*..... 15,591

STOCKTON-ON-TEES,
M. 26,716; *W.* 26,871
225 *Capt. H. Macmillan, C.* 29,199
*F. F. Riley, *Lab.* 18,168

STOKE-UPON-TRENT.
Burslem, *M.* 20,344; *W.* 22,438
226 *W. Allen, C.*..... 18,647
*Andrew MacLaren, *Lab.* 16,248
A. Rowland-Entwistle, *Ind.*..... 401
Hanley, *M.* 22,532; *W.* 24,900
227 *H. K. Hales, C.*..... 18,262
*A. Hollins, *Lab.* 15,245
J. W. G. Peace, *Ind.*... 946
Stoke, *M.* 27,303; *W.* 30,309
228 *Mrs. Ida Copeland, C.* 19,918
E. Smith, *Lab.*..... 13,264
†Sir O. Mosley, Bt., *N.P.* 10,534

SUNDERLAND,
M. 49,452 ; *W.* 54,107
229 *Lake Thompson, C.* ...53,386
230 *Samuel Storey, C.* 52,589
*Marion Phillips, D.Sc., *Lab.* 29,707
D. N. Pritt, *Lab.* 29,680

TOTTENHAM,
North, *M.* 26,503 ; *W.* 29,419
231 *E. Doran, C.*.....22,172
*R. C. Morrison, *Lab.*....17,651
South, *M.* 21,826 ; *W.* 24,706
232 *F. N. Palmer, N. Lab.*17,824
*Fred Messer, *Lab.*.....12,602

TYNEMOUTH,
M. 19,514 ; *W.* 20,905
233**Maj. A. West Russell, C.*17,607
S. Holmes, *L.* 8,295
T. H. Knight, *Lab.* ... 8,110

WAKEFIELD,
M. 15,458 ; *W.* 16,876
234 *Dr. G. B. Hillman, C.* 15,881
*G. H. Sherwood, *Lab.* 11,774

WALLASEY,
M. 27,292 ; *W.* 34,800
235 *Lt.-Col. J. T. Moore-Brabazon, C.*.....40,161
J. D. Mack, *Lab.* 7,712

WALLSEND,
M. 25,583 ; *W.* 26,694
236 *Irene M. B. Ward,* C.B.E., *C.* 25,999
*Rt. Hon. Margaret Bondfield, *Lab.* 18,393

WALSALL,
M. 30,545 ; *W.* 32,565
237 *J. A. Leckie, L.* 30,507
*J. J. McShane, *Lab.*....23,952

WALTHAMSTOW.
East, *M.* 19,533 ; *W.* 22,357
238 *Sir B. C. Beauchamp, Bt., C.*.....18,815
*H. W. Wallace, *Lab.* 9,983
A. C. Crane, *L.*..... 3,198
West, *M.* 20,925 ; *W.* 22,102
239**V. La T. McEntee, Lab.*14,144
C. H. Grundy, *C.* 13,137
S. W. Robinson, *L.* ... 4,053

WARRINGTON,
M. 24,108 ; *W.* 25,006
240 *N. B. Goldie,* K.C., *C.* 24,400
*C. Dukes, *Lab.* 19,055

WEDNESBURY,
M. 25,379 ; *W.* 26,129
241 *Viscount Ednam,* M.C., *C.*.....25,000
*A. Short, *Lab.*.....20,842

WEST BROMWICH,
M. 23,067 ; *W.* 24,425
242 *A. Ramsay, C.*.....17,729
*Rt. Hon. F. O. Roberts, *Lab.*.....17,204
W. Ramage, *L.* 3,851

WEST HAM.
Plaistow, *M.* 23,557 ; *W.* 25,119
243**Will Thorne,* C.B.E., *Lab.* .....*unop.*
Silvertown, *M.* 22,486 ; *W.* 22,154
244**J. J. Jones, Lab.* 19,851
Mrs. E. E. Tennant, *C.* 5,654
Stratford, *M.* 20,794 ; *W.* 22,024
245**T. E. Groves, Lab.* 13,925
C. G. Wodehouse-Temple, *C.* 13,722
Upton, *M.* 19,650 ; *W.* 22,997
246 *A. J. Cholzner, C.*.....17,561
*B. W. Gardner, *Lab.*....12,453

WIGAN.
M. 26,103 ; *W.* 28,586
247**J. A. Parkinson,* C.B.E., *Lab.*.....23,544
G. D. Roberts, *C.* 22,526

WILLESDEN.
East, *M.* 30,666 ; *W.* 37,686
248**D. G. Somerville, C.* ...28,993
W. D. Lloyd, *Lab.*.....10,010
Dr. J. S. Bridges, *L.* ... 7,684
West, *M.* 26,693 ; *W.* 28,365.
249 *Mrs. H. B. Tate, C.*.....23,910
*S. P. Viant, *Lab.* 15,550

WIMBLEDON,
M. 30,761 ; *W.* 38,747
250**Sir J. C. Power, Bt., C.*39,643
T. Braddock, *Lab.* 9,674

WOLVERHAMPTON.
Bilston, *M.* 22,624 ; *W.* 24,195
251 *G. K. Peto, C.*.....20,620
*J. Baker, *Lab.*.....16,847
East, *M.* 21,374 ; *W.* 21,788
252**G. Le M. Mander, L.*....14,945
Maj. A. T. Waters-Taylor, *C.*.....12,628
J. Smith, *Lab.* 6,340
West, *M.* 24,038 ; *W.* 27,317
253 *Sir R. Bird, Bt., C.*.....26,181
*W. J. Brown, *Lab.*.....17,090

WORCESTER,
M. 15,169 ; *W.* 18,506
254**W. P. C. Greene, C.* ...16,357
R. R. Fairbairn, *L.* ... 6,611
H. Bolton, *Lab.* 3,874

YORK,
M. 25,248 ; *W.* 28,864
255 *L. R. Lumley, C.* 30,216
*F. G. Burgess, *Lab.* ...16,310

ENGLISH COUNTIES.

(Excluding Monmouthshire.)

BEDFORDSHIRE.
Bedford, *M.* 21,531 ; *W.* 25,821
256**S. R. Wells, C.*.....25,030
Lady Clare Annesley, *Lab.* 9,654
Luton, *M.* 27,707 ; *W.* 31,173
257**E. Leslie Burgin,* LL.D., *L. Nat.* 30,015
J. H. MacDonnell, *Lab.* 7,897

Mid, *M.* 19,370 ; *W.* 21,185
258 *A. T Lennox-Boyd, C.* 15,213
*Milner Gray, *L.* 13,726
H. W. Fenner, *Lab.* ... 3,156

BERKSHIRE.
Abingdon, *M.* 18,598; *W.* 19,356
259**Major R. G. C. Glyn,* M.C., *C.* .....*unop.*
Newbury, *M.* 21,961 ; *W.* 24,941
260**Brig.-Gen. H. Clifton Brown, C.* .....*unop.*
Windsor, *M.* 25,559 ; *W.* 30,850
261**A. A. Somerville, C.* ...*unop.*

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
Aylesbury, *M.* 26,242 ; *W.*30,573
262**M. W. Beaumont, C.*....29,368
C. B. Dallow, *L.*..... 8,927
Miss D. Woodman, *Lab.* 4,677
Buckingham, *M.* 21,934 ; *W.* 23,731
263**Capt. Sir G. E. W. Bowyer,* M.C., *C.* 23,783
J. L. George, M.C., *Lab.*11,736
Wycombe, *M.* 37,298 ; *W.* 39,737
264**Maj.-Gen. Sir A. W. F. Knox,* K.C.B., C.M.G., *C.*.....41,208
Dr. L. Haden Guest, *Lab.* 10,821

CAMBRIDGE,
M. 24,471 ; *W.* 24,829
265**Capt. R. G. Briscoe,* M.C., *C.* 23,742
G. T. Garratt, *Lab.*.....11,013

CHESHIRE.
Altrincham, *M.* 34,104 ; *W.* 42,047
266**C. Atkinson,* K.C., *C.*....*unop.*
City of Chester, *M.* 19,103 ; *W.* 21,856
267**Sir C. Cayzer, Bt., C.*....18,174
A. Herbert, *L.* 11,770
J. Lewis, *Lab.*..... 5,186
Crewe, *M.* 25,026 ; *W.* 26,422
268 D. B. Somervell, K.C., *C.*.....25,141
*J. W. Bowen, *Lab.*.....18,351
Eddisbury, *M.* 15,207 ; *W.* 16,095
269**R. J. Russell, L. Nat.* *unop.*
Knutsford, *M.* 25,306 ; *W.* 30,340
270**Brig.-Gen. E. Makins,* C.B., D.S.O., *C.* .....*unop.*
Macclesfield, *M.* 24,566 ; *W.* 30,388
271**J. R. Remer, C.* 30,796
D. S. Morton, *Lab.* 13,854
Northwich, *M.* 27,474 ; *W.* 27,816
272**Lord Colum Crichton-Stuart, C.* 30,061
Mrs. B. A. Gould, *Lab.*15,746
Stalybridge and Hyde, *M.* 26,456 ; *W.* 31,859
273 *Sydney Hope, C.* 27,557
W. Dobbie, *Lab.*.....14,251
P. H. Jones, *L.*.....8,849

Wirral, *M.* 32,817 ; *W.* 38,739
274 *Dr. G. C. Clayton, C.* 44,935
S. Wormald, *Lab.* 10,117

CORNWALL.

Bodmin, *M.* 19,521 ; *W.* 21,752
275**Isaac Foot, L.*.....*unop.*

Camborne, *M.* 19,437 ; *W.* 25,105
276 *Lt.-Com. P. G. Agnew,* R.N., *C.* 14,644
*Rt. Hon. Leif Jones, *L.* 10,840
Miss K. Spurrell, *Lab.* 8,280

Northern, *M.* 18,271 ; *W.* 21,749
277**Rt. Hon. Sir Donald Maclean,* K.B.E., LL.D., *L.* 16,867
Lt.-Com. A. M. Williams, D.S.C., R.N., *C.*15,526
A. Bennett, *Lab.* 1,907

Penryn and Falmouth,
M. 23,525 ; *W.* 27,242
278 *M. Petherick, C.* 16,388
†E. D. Simon, *L.* 14,006
A. L. Rowse, *Lab.*.....10,098

St. Ives, *M.* 16,843 ; *W.* 21,387
279**Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, L. Nat.* .....*unop*

CUMBERLAND.

Northern, *M.* 13,310 ; *W.* 14,775
280**Capt. F. Graham, C.*....12,504
W. H. W. Roberts, *L.* 11,277

Penrith and Cockermouth,
M. 12,951 ; *W.* 15,117
281**A. C. Niven Dixey, C.* 12,904
A. Holgate, *L.*.....11,412

Whitehaven, *M.* 16,519 ; *W.* 17,560
282 *W. Nunn, C.* 16,286
*M. P. Price, *Lab.* 14,255

Workington, *M.* 19,724; *W.* 19,429
283**Tom Cape*, M.B.E., *Lab.* 18,469
Major C. W. Lowther, *C.*.....15,165

DERBYSHIRE.

Belper, *M.* 23,137 ; *W.* 24,198
284 *Herbert Wragg, C.* ...23,361
*J. Lees, *Lab.*.... 15,450

Chesterfield, *M.* 24,874 ; *W.* 25,202
285 *R. J. E. Conant, C.* ...23,026
*George Benson, *Lab.*....17,046

Clay Cross, *M.* 23,179 ; *W.* 20,752
286**C. Duncan, Lab.*.....21,163
J. Weinberg, *L. Nat.*....11,611

High Peak, *M.* 22,233 ; *W.* 26,256
287**Sir Alfred Law, C.* ...27,577
G. H. Bagnall, *Lab.* ... 9,640

Ilkeston, *M.* 21,675 ; *W.* 22,441
288 *A. J. Flint, N. Lab.*....17,387
*G. H. Oliver, *Lab.*.....17,585

North-Eastern,
M. 26,669 ; *W.* 24,750
289 *Jardine Bell Whyte, C.* 20,719
*Frank Lee, *Lab.* 19,385
A. V. Williams, *N.P.* 689

Southern, *M.* 34,727 ; *W.* 35,618
290 *P. V. Emrys-Evans, C.* 33,965
*Maj. D. G. Pole, *Lab.* 23,958

Western, *M.* 19,909 ; *W.* 21,945
291**Marquess of Hartington,* M.B.E., *C.*.....*unop.*

DEVONSHIRE.

Barnstaple, *M.* 19,793 ; *W.* 24,489
292**Sir Basil E. Peto, Bt., C.*20,028
R. T. Dyke Acland, *L.* 18,318

Honiton, *M.* 18,889 ; *W.* 24,736
293 *C. Drewe, C.* 21,854
J. G. H. Halse, *L.* 14,563

South Molton,
M. 17,470 ; *W.* 18,563
294**Rt. Hon. George Lambert, L. Nat.*.....25,700
R. Messel, *Lab.* 3,499

Tavistock, *M.* 19,139 ; *W.* 20,498
295 *C. M. Patrick, C.* 17,310
J. A. Day, *L.* 13,592
R. Davies, *Lab.* 2,124

Tiverton, *M.* 17,120 ; *W.* 19,467
296**Lt.-Col. G. J. Acland-Troyte,* C.M.G., D.S.O., *C.*.....*unop.*

Torquay, *M.* 26,602 ; *W.* 32,497
297**Charles Williams, C.*....34,690
H. M. Medland, *Lab.* 7,351

Totnes, *M.* 25,944 ; *W.* 30,364
298**Maj. S. E. Harvey, C.* 26,765
E. R. Haylor, *L.* 20,203

DORSET.

Eastern, *M.* 25,448 ; *W.* 30,856
299 *G. R. Hall Caine,* C.B.E. *C.* 20,711
*A. E. Glassey, *L. Nat.* 18,801
E. J. Stocker, *Lab.*.....7,009

Northern, *M.* 15,098 ; *W.* 16,800
300**Cecil Hanbury, C.* 15,499
Hon. W. Borthwick, *L.*10,682

Southern, *M.* 19,043 ; *W.* 22,019
301**Viscount Cranborne, C.*21,284
A. W. Wiltshire, *Lab.*...8,809

Western, *M.* 14,803 ; *W.* 16,787
302**Maj. W. P. Colfox,* M.C., *C.*.....15,510
G. E. Chappell, *L.* 10,271

DURHAM.

Barnard Castle,
M. 13,300 ; *W.* 13,921
303 *Lt.-Col. C. M. Headlam,* D.S.O., O.B.E., *C.*12,721
*W. Lawther, *Lab.*.....10,287

Bishop Auckland,
M. 20,870 ; *W.* 21,134
304 *A. Charlton Curry, L. Nat.* 17,551
*Hugh Dalton, D.Sc., *Lab.* 16,796

Blaydon, *M.* 23,716 ; *W.* 22,513
305 *T. B. Martin, C.* 18,927
*W. Whiteley, *Lab.*.....18,431

Chester-le-Street,
M. 25,767 ; *W.* 24,977
306**John J. Lawson, Lab.* 24,373
R. G. Kellett, *C.* 15,834

Consett, *M.* 26,410 ; *W.* 24,688
307 *J. P. Dickie, L. Nat.*...22,474
*Rev. H. Dunnico, *Lab.*19,927

Durham, *M.* 20,467 ; *W.* 21,077
308 *William McKeag, L.*....17,406
*J. Ritson, *Lab.* 17,136

Houghton-le-Spring,
M. 29,000 ; *W.* 29,343
309 *Col. R. Chapman,* C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D., *C.*.....25,549
*R. Richardson, *Lab.*...22,700

Jarrow, *M.* 24,903 ; *W.* 24,232
310 *W. G. Pearson, C.*.....21,263
*R. J. Wilson, *Lab.* 18,071

Seaham, *M.* 31,956 ; *W.* 28,954
311**Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, N. Lab.* 28,978
W. Coxon, *Lab.*.....23,027
G. Lumley, *Com.*..... 677

Sedgefield, *M.* 22,647 ; *W.* 21,740
312 *Roland Jennings, C.*....21,956
*J. Herriotts, *Lab.* 15,404

Spennymoor,
M. 20,670 ; *W.* 19,883
313**J. Batey, Lab.* 18,072
M. D. McCarthy, *C.* ...14,072

ESSEX.

Chelmsford, *M.* ; *W.*
314 *Lt.-Col. Sir V. L. Henderson,* M.C., *C.* 31,961
J. A. Sparkes, *Lab.* ... 7,755

Colchester, *M.* ; *W.*
315**Oswald Lewis, C.* 22,285
Com. E. A. Digby, *Lab.*10,725

Epping, *M.* ; *W.*
316**Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill,* C.H., *C.* 35,956
A. S. Comyns-Carr, *L.* 15,670
J. Ranger, *Lab.* 4,713

Harwich, *M.* ; *W.*
317**Percy John Pybus,* C.B.E., *L. Nat.*.....26,818
E. L. McKeag, *Lab.*.....4,229

Maldon, *M.* ; *W.*
318**Lt.-Col. E. A. Ruggles-Brise,* M.C., *C.*.....22,055
W. F. Toynbee, *Lab.*.... 9,078

Romford, *M.* ; *W.*
319 *W. G. Douglas Hutchinson, C.* 50,097
*H. T. Muggeridge, *Lab.*31,410

Saffron Walden,
M. 20,229 ; *W.* 21,430
320**R. A. Butler, C.* 22,501
S. S. Wilson, *Lab.* 5,468

South-Eastern,
M. ; *W.*
321 *H. V. A. M. Raikes, C.* 30,436
*J. R. Oldfield, *Lab.* ...20,066
F. Greene, *N. Lab.* 6,539

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Cirencester and Tewkesbury,
M. 22,387 ; *W.* 25,080
322* *W. S. Morrison,* M.C., *C.* 28,170
J. Griffin, *Lab.*..... 5,868

Forest of Dean,
M. 18,539 ; *W.* 18,008
323 *Dr. J. V. Worthington, N. Lab.* 14,815
*D. J. Vaughan, *Lab.*....13,291

Stroud, *M.* 22,875 ; *W.* 27,659
324* *R. D. Perkins, C.* 27,612
F. W. Davies, *Lab.*.....11,039

Thornbury, *M.* 25,490 ; *W.* 27,057
325* *D. W. Gunston,* M.C., *C.*23,072
G. P. Blizard, *Lab.*.....11,008
J. H. Whitehouse, *L.* 7,826

HAMPSHIRE.

Aldershot, *M.* 18,102 ; *W.* 21,850
326* *Rt. Hon. Viscount Wolmer, C.* 22,134
Miss M. Richardson, *Lab.* 4,091

Basingstoke,
M. 22,004 ; *W.* 23,478
327* *Viscount Lymington, C.*23,523
Miss F. L. Josephy, *L.* 6,106
C. A. Goatcher, *Lab.* ...4,124

Fareham, *M.* 27,776 ; *W.* 30,947
328* *Sir T. W. H. Inskip,* C.B.E., K.C., *C.*.....*unop.*

New Forest and Christchurch,
M. 27,754 ; *W.* 31,606
329* *Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. W. W. Ashley, C.*.....35,544
F. Stainer, *Lab.*..... 7,130

Petersfield, *M.* 20,501 ; *W.* 23,195
330* *Col. Rt. Hon. W. G. Nicholson, C.* 26,081
A. E. Albery, *Lab.* 3,559

Winchester,
M. 27,787 ; *W.* 30,108
331 *R. G. Ellis, C.*.....31,831
Dr. R. A. Lyster, *Lab.* 13,529

HEREFORD.

Hereford, *M.* 17,555 ; *W.* 20,478
332 *J. P. L. Thomas, C.*....19,418
*H. F. Owen, *Ind. L.*....12,465

Leominster, *M.* 15,904 ; *W.* 17,541
333* *Sir E. W. Shepperson, C.*16,916
G. A. Edinger, *L.* 9,863

HERTFORD.

Hemel Hempstead,
M. 19,291 ; *W.* 23,182
334* *Rt. Hon. J. C. C. Davidson,* C.H., C.B., *C.* ...21,946
C. T. Le Quesne, K.C., *L.* 8,021
A. E. R. Millar, *Lab.*... 2,677

Hertford, *M.* 22,476 ; *W.* 23,353
335* *Rear-Adm. Murray F. Sueter,* C.B., *C.* 25,751
Dr. R. S. Edwards, *Lab.* 7,092

Hitchin, *M.* 22,683 ; *W.* 25,879
336 *Viscount Knebworth, C.*25,841
Maj. D. Freyer, *Lab.*... 8,312

St. Albans, *M.* 29,993 ; *W.* 36,238
337* *Lt.-Col. F. E. Fremantle,* O.B.E., M.D., *C.*36,690
Monica Whately, *Lab.*10,289

Watford, *M.* 28,933 ; *W.* 33,981
338* *Sir Dennis Herbert,* K.B.E., *C.* 34,076
F. M. Jacques, *Lab.* ... 9,423

HOLLAND-WITH-BOSTON,
M. 28,014 ; *W.* 29,232
339* *James Blindell, L. Nat.*30,375
H. J. H. Parker, *Lab.* 8,840

HUNTINGDONSHIRE,
M. 18,233 ; *W.* 19,151
340* *S. J. Peters,* LL.D., *L. Nat.* 23,102
M. Orbach, *Lab.* 4,624

ISLE OF ELY,
M. 25,377 ; *W.* 25,472
341* *James A. E. de Rothschild,* D.C.M., *L.* 20,842
J. A. Whitehead, *Ind.* 6,993
F. Knowles, *Lab.* 4,302

ISLE OF WIGHT,
M. 26,528 ; *W.* 33,046
342* *Capt. P. D. Macdonald, C.*.....32,727
J. E. Drummond, *Lab.* 9,639

KENT.

Ashford, *M.* 22,613 ; *W.* 24,269
343 *Capt. M. H. R. Knatchbull, C.* 20,891
*Rev. R. M. Kedward, *L. Nat.* 14,681

Canterbury, *M.* 24,753; *W.* 29,987
344* *Lt.-Col. Sir W. Wayland, C.* 30,328
P. Winterton, *Lab.* ... 5,921

Chislehurst, *M.* 25,209 ; *W.* 29,394
345* *Waldron Smithers, C.* 32,371
W. T. Colyer, *Lab.*..... 5,731

Dartford, *M.* 38,343 ; *W.* 39,370
346 *F. Clarke, C.* 34,095
*J. E. Mills, *Lab.*.....27,349

Dover, *M.* 25,707 ; *W.* 28,399
347* *Maj. Hon. J. Astor, C.* 29,743
W. Moore, *Lab.*..... 9,781

Faversham, *M.* 26,908 ; *W.* 26,825
348* *Adam Maitland, C.* ...25,568
H. N. Smith, *Lab.*... ...13,226

Gravesend, *M.* 23,053 ; *W.* 23,071
349* *Irving J. Albery,* M.C., *C.*.....22,410
B. Greene, *Lab.*.....12,488

Isle of Thanet,
M. 25,543 ; *W.* 35,172
350* *Capt. H. H. Balfour,* M.C., *C.* 33,173
G. L. Phillips, *L.* 11,527

Maidstone, *M.* 22,396 ; *W.* 24,862
351 *Alfred C. Bossom,* F.R.I.B.A., *C.* 27,394
Mrs. S. Massingham, *Lab.* 6,770

Sevenoaks, *M.* 21,734 ; *W.* 23,876
352* *Com. Rt. Hon. Sir E. Hilton-Young,* G.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., *C.*.....*unop.*

Tonbridge, *M.* 23,819 ; *W.* 32,276
353* *Col. Rt. Hon. H. H. Spender-Clay,* C.M.G., M.C., *C.*.....30,602
Mrs. C. E. M. Borrett, *Lab.* 8,208

KESTEVEN AND RUTLAND.

Grantham, *M.* 24,098 ; *W.* 25,334
354* *Sir Victor Warrender, Bart.,* M.C., *C.*.....27,164
M. W. Moore, *Lab.* ...12,115

Rutland and Stamford,
M. 17,649 ; *W.* 18,200
355* *N. W. Smith-Carington, C.*.....19,086
F. E. Church, *Lab.* ... 7,446

LANCASHIRE.

Chorley, *M.* 23,839 ; *W.* 27,957
356* *Rt. Hon. D. H. Hacking,* O.B.E., *C.* 28,749
J. Barrow, *Lab.* 12,734

Clitheroe, *M.* 20,080 ; *W.* 23,922
357* *Capt. Sir W. Brass, C.* 24,361
S. Awbery, *Lab.* 14,920

Darwen, *M.* 18,918 ; *W.* 23,116
358* *Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel,* G.C.B., G.B.E., *L.* 18,923
A. Graham, *C.* 14,636
C. Rothwell, *Lab.*..... 5,184

Farnworth, *M.* 22,831 ; *W.* 26,719
359 *J. Stones, C.* 22,460
*Guy Rowson, *Lab.*.....19,553

Fylde, *M.* 31,682 ; *W.* 35,381
360* *Lord Stanley,* M.C., *C.*...*unop.*

Heywood and Radcliffe,
M. 25,574 ; *W.* 30,600
361 *J. C. Jackson,* K.C., *C.* 32,429
J. Stott, *Lab.* 12,915

Ince, *M.* 22,140 ; *W.* 22,314
362* *Gordon Macdonald, Lab*23,237
R. Catterall, *C.* 13,440

Lancaster, *M.* 24,402 ; *W.* 30,002
363* *H. Ramsbotham,* O.B.E., M.C., *C.*.....32,185
R. C. Willis, *Lab.* 10,309

Lonsdale, *M.* 16,207 ; *W.* 19,027
364* *Lord Baluiel, C.* 17,423
H. Maden, *L.* 11,821

Middleton and Prestwich,
M. 22,934 ; *W.* 28,076
365* *Sir A. N. Stewart-Sandeman, Bt., C.*.....31,702
T. McCall, *Lab.* 10,796

Mossley, *M.* 25,805 ; *W.* 29,395
366 *Austin Hopkinson, Ind.*17,017
*H. M. Gibson, *Lab.* ...15,587
E. Barlow, *C.* 13,873

Newton, *M.* 18,506; *W.* 18,461
367 *R. C. Essenhigh, C.* ...16,654
*Sir Robert Young, C.B.E., *Lab.* 15,683

Ormskirk, *M.* 26,963; *W.* 29,779
368 *S.T.Rosbotham,N.Lab.*30,368
F. V. King, *Lab.* 10,115

Royton, *M.* 22,123; *W.* 25,715
369 *H. J. Sutcliffe, C.* 21,044
R. F. Walker, *L.* 14,142
G. Illingworth, *Lab.*... 5,913

Stretford, *M.* 31,018; *W.* 35,069
370 *Maj. G. A. Renwick, C.*39,002
F. Anderson, *Lab.*.....12,796

Waterloo, *M.* 19,807; *W.* 24,635
371**Capt. H. M. Bullock,* M.B.E., *C.* .....*unop.*

Westhoughton,
M. 20,544; *W.* 21,686
372**R. J. Davies, Lab.*.....19,301
P. Higson, *C.* 16,841

Widnes, *M.* 23,108; *W.* 23,111
373 *J. R. Robinson, C.*.....25,173
*A. G. Cameron, *Lab.*....15,309

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Bosworth, *M.* 24,464; *W.* 25,212
374**Sir William Edge, L.Nat.* 26,926
J. Morgan, *Lab.* 12,670

Harborough, *M.* 23,905; *W.* 27,325
375**Earl of Castlestewart, K.C., C.* 29,790
Maj.F. J. Wise, *Lab.*...10,212

Loughborough,
M. 21,806; *W.* 23,148
376 *Lawrence Kimball, C.* 22,310
*E. Winterton, *Lab.* ...14 458

Melton, *M.* 23,842; *W.* 26,476
377**W.LindsayEverard,C.* 30,355
A. E. Stubbs, *Lab.*..... 8,100

LINDSEY (PARTS OF).

Brigg, *M.* 23,022; *W.* 22,543.
378 *Capt. M. J. Hunter, C.*21,809
*D. J. K. Quibell, *Lab.* 15,614

Gainsborough,
M. 17,166; *W.* 17,330
379**Capt. H. F. C. Crookshank, C.* 14,839
H. G. Purchase, *L.* ... 8,009
G. Deer, *Lab.* 5,856

Horncastle, *M.* 16,207; *W.* 18,241
380**Henry C. Haslam,* Sc.D., *C.*.....18,100
G. H. J. Dutton, *L.* ... 8,788

Louth, *M.* 19,327; *W.* 20,890
381**Lt.-Col.A.P. Heneage,* D.S.O., *C.* 18,434
Ramsay Muir, *L.* 14,439

MIDDLESEX.

Acton, *M.* 22,082; *W.* 25,783
382 *H. J. Duggan, C.* 24,196
J. F. Shillaker, M.B.E., *Lab.* 11,924

Brentford and Chiswick,
M. 19,367; *W.* 22,751
383 *H. Mitchell, C.* 22,667
G. E. G. Catlin, *Lab.*... 7,572

Enfield, *M.* 22,627; *W.* 25,604
384 *Lt.-Col. R. V. K. Applin,* D.S.O., *C.*.....24,532
W. Mellor, *Lab.*.....13,646

Finchley, *M.* 24,254; *W.* 30,594
385**Maj.Hon. E. Cadogan,* C.B., *C.* 34,286
J. G. Stone, *Lab.*..... 6,440

Harrow, *M.* 44,300; *W.* 49,702
386**Maj. I. Salmon,* C.B.E., *C.* 48,068
G. S. Sandilands, *Lab.* 14,241
H. C. Banting, *L.* 5,444

Hendon, *M.* 50,971; *W.* 62,834
387**Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister,* G.B.E., M.C., *C.* 66,305
Mrs. A. B. White, *Lab.*15,305

Spelthorne, *M.* 29,802; *W.* 33,604
388 *Sir Reginald Blaker, Bt., C.*.....34,115
F. W. Temple, *Lab.* ... 9,214

Twickenham,
M. 34,741; *W.* 39,540
389**Sir John Ferguson,* K.B.E., *C.* 39,161
P. Holman, *Lab.*.....13,763

Uxbridge, *M.* 35,363; *W.* 37,503
390**Maj. J. J. Llewellin,* O.B.E., M.C., *C.*.....35,836
L. M. Worsnop, *Lab.*...11,609
R. F. O. Bridgeman, *Ind.* 2,358

Wood Green,
M. 34,852; *W.* 43,078
391**Rt. Hon. G. Locker-Lampson, C.* 44,364
E. P. Bell, *Lab.* 11,980

NORFOLK.

Eastern, *M.* 22,013; *W.* 23,353
392**Viscount Elmley, L. Nat.* 25,945
W. Holmes, *Lab.* 6,562

King's Lynn,
M. 22,547; *W.* 23,895
393**Lord Fermoy, C.* 23,687
D. Freeman, *Lab.* 10,054

Northern, *M.* 19,161; *W.* 20,978
394 *T. R. A. M. Cook, C.*....19,988
*Lady Noel Buxton, *Lab.* 13,035

Southern, *M.* 20,477; *W.* 21,074
395**J. A. Christie, C.* 21,195
E. G. Gooch, *Lab.* 11,148

South-Western,
M. 19,761; *W.* 19,904
396 *Maj. Alan McLean, C.*19,614
*W. B. Taylor, C.B.E., *Lab.* 9,952

NORTHAMPTON, WITH THE SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH.

Daventry, *M.* 18,759; *W.* 19,857
397**Capt.Rt.Hon.E.A.Fitzroy, C. (Speaker).....unop.*

Kettering, *M.* 23,926; *W.* 26,138
398 *J. F. Eastwood, C.*.....25,811
*S. F. Perry, *Lab.*.....17,095

Peterborough,
M. 23,133; *W.* 24,814
399 *Lord Burghley, C.* 26,640
*J. F. Horrabin, *Lab.*....14,206

Wellingborough,
M. 21,296; *W.* 23,242
400 *Wing-Comm. A. W. H. James,* M.C., *C.* 22,127
*George Dallas, *Lab.*.....14,137

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Berwick-upon-Tweed,
M. 18,313; *W.* 21,071
401**Capt. A. J. K. Todd, C. unop.*

Hexham, *M.* 16,703; *W.* 18,817
402**Col. D. C. Brown, C.*....20,578
E. O. Dunnico, *Lab.*... 7,557

Wansbeck, *M.* 34,387; *W.* 36,202
403 *Lt.-Col. B. Cruddas,* D.S.O., *C.* 33,659
*G. W. Shield, *Lab.* 24,126

NOTTINGHAM.

Bassetlaw, *M.* 25,843; *W.* 25,357
404**Malcolm J.MacDonald, N. Lab.* 27,136
H. M. Watkins, *Lab.*...13,582

Broxtowe, *M.* 26,623; *W.* 27,139
405**Frederick Seymour Cocks, Lab.* 21,917
P. E. Springman, *C.*....20,327

Mansfield, *M.* 31,395; *W.* 31,248
406**C. W. E. Brown, Lab.* 26,865
E. S. B. Hopkin, *C.* ...21,303

Newark, *M.* 23,452; *W.* 24,344
407**Marquess of Titchfield, C.*.....25,745
J. R. Bellerby, *Lab.* ...10,

Rushcliffe, *M.* 30,808; *W.* 34,542
408**Rt.Hon. Sir H. B. Betterton, Bt.,* C.B.E., *C.* 36,670
Mrs. F. B. Paton, *Lab.*14,176

OXFORD.

Banbury, *M.* 22,621 ; *W.* 24,785
409**Maj. A. J. Edmondson*, *C.*.....*unop.*

Henley, *M.* 23,374 ; *W.* 25,032
410**Capt. R. R. Henderson*, *C.*.....24,015
R. B. Matthews, *L.* ... 5,411
F. J. Hembury, *Lab.*... 3,809

SALOP.

Ludlow, *M.* 13,916 ; *W.* 16,862
411**Lt.-Col. G. Windsor-Clive*, C.M.G., *C.* 19,700
T. Hardwick, *Lab.*..... 4,683

Oswestry, *M.* 20,973 ; *W.* 22,687
412**Maj. B.E.P. Leighton*, *C.*.....23,740
W. E. Warder, *Lab.*... 8,343

Shrewsbury, *M.* 17,345 ; *W.* 19,459
413**G. A. V. Duckworth*, *C.*18,505
Dr. Betty Morgan, *L.*. 9,358
E. Porter, *Lab.*..... 2,567

The Wrekin, *M.* 22,084 ; *W.* 21,688
414 *Col. J. Balduin Webb*, *C.*.....22,258
*Edith Picton Turbervill, O.B.E, *Lab.* 14,162

SOMERSET.

Bridgwater, *M.* 19,311 ; *W.* 22,723
415**R. P. Croom-Johnson*, K.C., *C* 24,041
J. M. Boltz, *Lab.* 6,974

Frome, *M.* 23,371 ; *W.* 25,407
416 *Viscount Weymouth*, *C.*24,858
*F. Gould, *Lab.* 17,748

Taunton, *M.* 18,751; *W.* 22,255
417**Lt.-Col. A. H. Gault*, D.S.O., O.B.E., *C.*.....22,564
Dr. F. G. Bushnell, *Lab.* 8,367

Wells, *M.* 17,400 ; *W.* 19,402
418**Maj. A. J. Muirhead*, M.C., *C.* 17,711
Maj. J. W. H. Thompson, *L.* 12,440

Weston-super-Mare, *M.* 24,537 ; *W.* 32,789
419**Lord Erskine*, *C.* 35,255
W. B. Craig, *Lab.* 5,905

Yeovil, *M.* 22,178 ; *W.* 24,875
420**Maj. G. F. Davies*, *C.* 20,165
B. H. Heffer, *L.*.....14,046
H. Fyfe, *Lab.* 5,377

STAFFORD.

Burton, *M.* 22,624 ; *W.* 24,195
421**Col. Rt. Hon. J. Gretton*, C.B.E., *C.* 26,117
W. T. Paling, *Lab.*..... 8,832

Cannock, *M.* 33,445 ; *W.* 32,823
422 *Mrs. S. A. Ward*, *C.* ...27,498
*W. M. Adamson, *Lab.*22,833

Kingswinford,
M. 27,218 ; *W.* 27,920
423 *A. S. Todd*, *C.*..... 21,934
*C. H. Sitch, *Lab.* 19,495

Leek, *M.* 23,300 ; *W.* 25,353
424 *Arthur Ratcliffe*, *C.* ...20,067
*W. Bromfield, *Lab.* ...18,979

Lichfield, *M.* 28,457 ; *W.* 29,132
425**J. A. Lovat Fraser*, *N. Lab.* 26,669
G. H. Jones, *Lab.* 15,790

Stafford, *M.* 16,770 ; *W.* 17,765
426**Capt. Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore*, *C.* 18,467
Len Smith, *Lab.*..... 8,640

Stone, *M.* 21,109 ; *W.* 22,738
427**Sir J. Q. Lamb*, *C.*.....20,327
W. Meakin, *L.* 6,407
W. I. Simcock, *Lab.* ... 5,993

EAST SUFFOLK.

Eye, *M.* 20,219 ; *W.* 20,613
428**E. L. Granville*, *L. Nat. unop.*

Lowestoft, *M.* 22,410 ; *W.* 25,327
429**Sir Gervais Rentoul*, K.C., *C.* 22,886
E. J. C. Neep, *Lab.* 10,894

Woodbridge,
M. 21,348 ; *W.* 23,447
430 *W. Ross Taylor*, *C.*.....25,654
Mrs. I. M. N. Keeble, *Lab.*..... 5,885

WEST SUFFOLK.

Bury St. Edmunds,
M. 18,964 ; *W.* 20,148
431 *Capt. F. F. A. Heilgers*, *C.*..... *unop.*

Sudbury, *M.* 15,472 ; *W.* 16,397
432**Lt.-Col. H. W. Burton*, O.B.E., *C.* 13,500
Alan Sainsbury, *L.* ...10,929

SURREY.

Chertsey, *M.* 29,484 ; *W.* 35,191
433 *Sir A. Boyd Carpenter*, *C.*.....35,371
I. Lloyd, *L.*..... 9,063

Eastern, *M.* 23,454 ; *W.* 29,775
434**J. F. W. Galbraith*, K.C., *C.*..... 33,771
Dr. M. Follick, *Lab.*... 4,236

Epsom, *M.* 33,752 ; *W.* 41,153
435**Com. A. R. J. Southby*, R.N., *C.* 44,076
Rev. Stanley Morgan, *Lab.* 7,571

Farnham, *M.* 25,183 ; *W.* 31,108
436**A. M. Samuel*, *C.*.....*unop.*

Guildford, *M.* 28,214 ; *W.* 34,411
437**Hon. C. A. U. Rhys*, M.C., *C.* 39,008
S. Peck, *Lab.* 6,242

Mitcham, *M.* 34,079 ; *W.* 38,912
438**R. J. Meller*, *C.* 38,948
W. Graham, *Lab.* 12,124

Reigate, *M.* 25,204 ; *W.* 29,467
439 *G. C. Touche*, *C.*.....33,934
P. H. Collick, *Lab.* ... 7,076

EAST SUSSEX.

Eastbourne, *M.* 20,952 ; *W.* 30,004
440**E. Marjoribanks*, *C.* ...31,240
A. J. Marshall, *Lab.*... 5,379

East Grinstead,
M. 25,836 ; *W.* 31,851
441**Sir H. S. Cautley*, *Bt.*, K.C., *C.* 34,826
E. F. M. Durbin, *Lab.* 5,121

Lewes, *M.* 19,888 ; *W.* 23,823
442 *Capt. J. de Vere Loder*, *C.*..... 25,181
F. Hancock, *Lab.*..... 5,795

Rye, *M.* 19,987 ; *W.* 26,093
443**Lt.-Col. Sir G. L. Courthope*, *Bt.*, M.C., *C.* ...*unop.*

WEST SUSSEX.

Chichester, *M.* 33,197 ; *W.* 39,554
444**Maj. J. S. Courtauld*, M.C., *C.* 43,756
C. W. Higgins, *Lab.* ... 6,085

Horsham and Worthing,
M. 32,955 ; *W.* 42,530
445**Earl Winterton*, *C.*.....44,886
Miss H. M. Keynes, *Lab.* 5,932

WARWICK.

Nuneaton, *M.* 40,571 ; *W.* 38,946
446 *Capt. E. T. North*, *C.* 25,839
*Frank Smith, *Lab.*.....23,375
H. W. Willison, *L. Nat.* 12,811

Rugby, *M.* 21,583 ; *W.* 22,788
447**Capt. H. D. R. Margesson*, M.C., *C.* 24,493
E. J. Pay, *Lab.* 10,523

Tamworth, *M.* 30,964 ; *W.* 35,475
448**Rt. Hon. Sir A. Steel-Maitland*, *Bt.*, *C.*.....41,571
J. Willbery, *Lab.* 7,527

Warwick and Leamington,
M. 30,034 ; *W.* 36,584
449**Capt. R. A. Eden*, M.C., *C.* 38,584
C. G. Garton, *Lab.* ... 9,261

WESTMORLAND,
M. 19,961 ; *W.* 24,065
450**Maj. Hon. O. F. G. Stanley*, M.C., *C.*.....*unop.*

WILTSHIRE.

Chippenham, *M.* 17,622 ; *W.* 18,660
451**Capt V. A. Cazalet*, M.C., *C.* 17,232
S. Howard, *L.*.....10,928
W. R. Robins, *Lab.* ... 2,194

Devizes, *M.* 16,009 ; *W.* 16,362
452**Percy A. Hurd*, *C.*.....16,702
J. W. Molden, *L.* 8,501

Salisbury, *M.* 19,753 ; *W.* 22,190
453**Maj. J. A. St. G. Fitz-warrenne-Despencer-Robertson*, O.B.E., *C.* 23,189
A. B. Lemon, *Lab.*..... 6,956

Swindon, *M.* 23,737 ; *W.* 23,872
454 *Sir R. Mitchell Banks*, K.C., *C.* 22,756
*Rt. Hon. C. Addison, M.D., *Lab.*.....17,962

Westbury, *M.* *W.*
455 *R. V. Grimston, C.* ...16,949
J. H. Harris, *L.* 11,014
M. Hackett, *Lab.* 5,127

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Bewdley, *M.* 17,185 ; *W.* 21,156
456**Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, C.* .....*unop.*

Evesham, *M.* 19,410 ; *W.* 21,430
457**Com. Rt. Hon. Sir B. M. Eyres-Monsell*, G.B.E., *C.* .....*unop.*

Kidderminster, *M.* 28,736 ; *W.* 33,894
458**J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, C.* 33,359
Miss J. Stephen, *Lab.* 9,814

Stourbridge, *M.* 34,084 ; *W.* 36,240
459 *Robert H. Morgan, C.* 22,652
*Wilfred Wellock, *Lab.* 18,910
D. L. Finnemore, *L.*...16,121

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING.

Buckrose, *M.* 18,433 ; *W.* 21,548
460**Maj. A. N. Braithwaite*, D.S.O., M.C., *C.*.....*unop.*

Holderness, *M.* 20,155 ; *W.* 22,579
461**S. Servington Savery, C.*.....21,560
Miss A. Mackinnon, *L.* 10,471
J. L. Schultz, Lab. *2,927*

Howdenshire, *M.* 17,888 ; *W.* 19,001
462**Maj. W. H. Carver, C. unop.*

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING.

Cleveland, *M.* 29,108 ; *W.* 29,101
463 *Lt.-Com. R. T. Bower*, R.N., *C.* 30,608
*W. T. Mansfield, *Lab.* 20,060

Richmond, *M.* 21,593 ; *W.* 24,358
464**Capt. T. L. Dugdale, C. unop.*

Scarborough and Whitby, *M.* 23,617 ; *W.* 31,929
465**Sir Paul Latham, Bt., C.*.....32,025
P. S. Eastman, *Lab.* ... 6,575

Thirsk and Malton, *M.* 18,908 ; *W.* 19,904
466**Robert Hugh Turton, C. unop.*

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING.

Barkston Ash, *M.* 24,767 ; *W.* 25,548
467 *Col. L. Rogner, C.*.....27,924
Rev. G. S. Woods, *Lab.* 14,585

Colne Valley, *M.* 25,257 ; *W.* 29,940.
468 *E. Lancelot Mallalieu, L.* 17,119
E. Marklew, *Lab.* 13,734
Col. E. ff. W. Lascelles, O.B.E., *C.* 12,581
M. A. E. Franklin, *N. Lab.*..... 202

Doncaster, *M.* 31,124 ; *W.* 30,320
469 *A. H. E. Molsom, C.*....27,205
*W. Paling, *Lab.* 22,363

Don Valley, *M.* 35,306 ; *W.* 30,891,
470**T. Williams, Lab.* 27,599
S. Hardwick, *C.* 19,506

Elland, *M.* 21,192 ; *W.* 26,018
471 *T. Levy, C.*.....25,378
*C. Roden Buxton, *Lab.* 13,563

Hemsworth, *M.* 24,967 ; *W.* 20,954
472**Gabriel Price, Lab.* ...23,609
W. F. C. Garthwaite, *C.*..... 9,867

Keighley, *M.* 22,050 ; *W.* 25,787
473 *Capt. G. S. Harvie Watt, C.*.....19,079
*Prof. Rt. Hon. H. B. Lees-Smith, *Lab.* ...13,192
W. J. C. Briggs, *L.* ... 9,044

Normanton, *M.* 21,951 ; *W.* 15,715
474**Fred Hall, Lab.* 22,877
J. N. Cumberbirch, *C.* 9,974

Penistone, *M.* 24,846 ; *W.* 25,139
475 *C. W. H. Glossop, C.* 19,556
*Rennie Smith, *Lab.* ...14,584
T. Neville, *L.* 6,821

Pontefract, *M.* 23,636 ; *W.* 23,109
476 *Capt. T. E. Sotheron-Estcourt, C.* 20,841
*Tom Smith, *Lab.* 16,870

Pudsey and Otley, *M.* 23,257 ; *W.* 29,940
477**C. Granville Gibson, C.* 31,701
W. Pickles, *Lab.*.....10,013

Ripon, *M.* 24,655 ; *W.* 33,716
478**Rt. Hon. Maj. J. W. Hills, C.* 37,898
R. J. Hall, *Lab.* 5,125

Rother Valley, *M.* 28,419 ; *W.* 25,765
479**T. W. Grundy, Lab.* ...26,185
Lt.-Com. A. G. Olliver, *C.* 15,812

Rothwell, *M.* 29,011 ; *W.* 29,963
480**William Lunn, Lab.*....24,879
Maj. C. H. Stringer, D.S.O., O.B.E., *C.* 22,198

Shipley, *M.* 23,587 ; *W.* 29,877
481**J. H. Lockwood, C.* ...27,304
W. A. Robinson, *Lab.* 14,725
W. J. Leaper, *N.P.* ... 601

Skipton, *M.* 23,671 ; *W.* 27,498
482**E. Roy Bird, C.* 28,013
J. P. Davies, *Lab.* 13,053

Sowerby, *M.* 20,993; *W.* 25,111
483 *M. S. McCorquodale, C.* 25,511
*W. J. Tout, *Lab.* 11,857

Spen Valley, *M.* 24,947; *W.* 29,342
484**Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. Simon*, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., K.C., *L.* 28,647
H. H. Elvin, *Lab.* 15,691

Wentworth, *M.* 31,751 ; *W.* 28,304
485**G. H. Hirst, Lab.* 31,861
Mrs. C. I. Hilyer, *L. Nat.* 14,462

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD.

M. 16,313 ; *W.* 1,948
486**Rt. Hon. Lord H. Cecil, C.* .....*unop.*
487**Prof. Sir C. W. C. Oman*, K.B.E., *C.* .....*unop.*

CAMBRIDGE.

M. 24,186 ; *W.* 3,932
488**Sir John James Withers*, C.B.E., *C.* ...*unop.*
489**G. H. A. Wilson*, O.B.E., *C.*.....*unop.*

LONDON.

M. 11,434 ; *W.* 5,067
490**Sir E. G. Graham Little, Ind. C.* 8,461
Maj. A. G. Church, *N. Lab.* 3,134

COMBINED (Durham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, and Bristol).

M. 12,506 ; *W.* 6,602.
491**Eleanor Rathbone, Ind.* 5,096
492 *Sir R. H. Craddock*, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., *C.* ... 4,358
†Rt. Hon. Sir W. A. Jowitt, K.C., *N. Lab.* 3,632
H. G. Williams, *C.*..... 1,748
Hon. H. Nicholson, *N.P.* 461

Wales and Monmouth.

WELSH BOROUGHS (11).

CAERNARVON DISTRICT,
M. 15,582 ; *W.* 20,297
493**Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George*, O.M., *L.* 17,101
F. P. Gourlay, *C.*.....11,714

CARDIFF.
Central, *M.* 22,770 ; *W.* 25,295
494**Capt. Sir E. N. Bennett, N. Lab.* 24,120
E. Archbold, *Lab.* 10,758

East, *M.* 18,660 ; *W.* 21,656
495 *O. T. Morris, C.* 12,465
*J. E. Edmunds, *Lab.* 10,292
J. E. Emlyn-Jones, *L.* 9,559

South, *M.* 18,475 ; *W.* 20,184
496 *Capt. Arthur Evans, C.* 17,976
*A. Henderson, jun., *Lab.* 12,092

MERTHYR TYDFIL.
Aberdare, *M.* 27,936 ; *W.* 25,866
497**G. H. Hall, Lab.* .....*unop.*
Merthyr, *M.* 22,527 ; *W.* 21,381
498**R. C. Wallhead, Lab.* 24,623
S. Davies, *N. P.*.....10,834

NEWPORT,
M. 27,901 ; *W.* 29,134
499 *Reginald G. Clarry, C.* 27,829
*James Walker, *Lab.* ...19,238

RHONDDA.
East, *M.* 23,204 ; *W.* 20,835
500**Lt.-Col. D. Watts-Morgan*, C.B.E., D.S.O., *Lab.* 22,086
A. Horner, *Com.* ...A..10,359

West, *M.* 21,677 ; *W.* 19,273
501**Will John, Lab.* 23,024
J. L. Davies, *Com.*..... 4,296

SWANSE.
East, *M.* 17,869 ; *W.* 18,049
502**David Williams, Lab.* 17,126
R. D. Chalke, *L.*.....13,177

West, *M.* 19,858 ; *W.* 21,822
503 *L. Jones, L. Nat.* 20,603
**H. W.* Samuel, *Lab.*... 14,587

WELSH COUNTIES (24).

ANGLESEY,
M. 16,096 ; *W.* 17,604
504**Megan Lloyd George, L.* 14,839
A. Hughes, *C.*.....10,612

BRECON AND RADNOR,
M. 24,519 ; *W.* 24,680
505 *Capt. W. D'Arcy Hall*, M.C., *C.* 25,620
*Peter Freeman, *Lab.*...17,223

CAERNARVON,
M. 23,301 ; *W.* 24,702
506**Maj. Goronwy Owen*, D.S.O., *Ind. L.* 14,993
Elwyn Jones, *Lab.* ...14,259
W. P. O. Evans, *Ind.* 7,950
Prof. J. E. Daniel, *Ind.* 1,136

CARDIGAN,
M. 18,269 ; *W.* 20,937
507**R. Hopkin Morris*, M.B.E., *L.* 20,113
Lloyd Jones, *Lab.* 6,361

CARMARTHEN.
Carmarthen, *M.* 21,952 ; *W.* 24,502
508 *Capt. R. T. Evans, L.* 15,532
*Maj. D. Hopkin, M.C. *Lab.* 14,318
Lt.-Col. D. Davies-Evans, *C.* 9,434

Llanelly, *M.* 34,139 ; *W.* 32,908
509**Dr. J. H. Williams, Lab.* 34,196
F. J Rees, *C.* 18,163

DENBIGH.
Denbigh, *M.* 20,149 ; *W.* 24,465
510**Dr. J. H. Morris-Jones*, M.C., *L. Nat.* .....*unop.*

Wrexham, *M.* 27,718 ; *W.* 26,621
511 *A. O. Roberts, L.* 22,474
*R. Richards, *Lab.* 20,653

FLINT,
M. 34,700 ; *W.* 37,902
512**Frederick Llewellyn-Jones, L. Nat.*.....40,405
Miss F. Edwards, *Lab.*16,158

GLAMORGAN.
Aberavon, *M.* 23,562 ; *W.* 23,128
513**W. G. Cove, Lab.* 23,029
E. Curran, *L.* 16,378

Caerphilly, *M.* 23,055 ; *W.* 20,744
514**Morgan Jones, Lab.*....23,061
Mrs. C. Bowen-Davies, *C.*.....11,044

Gower, *M.* 24,398 ; *W.* 24,834
515**D. R. Grenfell, Lab.* ...21,963
Sir Edgar Rees Jones, K.B.E., *L.* 19,157

Llandaff and Barry,
M. 29,735 ; *W.* 27,783
516 *P. Munro, C.* 33,590
*C. Ellis Lloyd, *Lab.* ...21,767

Neath, *M.* 31,735 ; *W.* 29,815
517**Sir W. Jenkins, Lab.* 30,853
D. G. Davies, *L.*.....17,389

Ogmore, *M.* 25,820 ; *W.* 23,383
518**E. J. Williams, Lab.* 23,064
Sir T. G. Jones, K.B.E., *C.*.....11,653
J. R. Campbell, *Com.* 3,099

Pontypridd, *M.* 24,331 ; *W.* 23,015
519**D. L. Davies, Lab.* ...21,751
B. Acworth, *L.* 13,937
T. M. Jones, *Ind.* 1,110
W. Lowell, *N.P.* 466

MERIONETH,
M. 13,631 ; *W.*15,342.
520**H. Haydn Jones, L.* ... 9,756
J. H. Howard, *Lab.* ... 7,807
C. Phibbs, *C.* 6,372

MONMOUTH.
Abertillery, *M.* 20,809 ; *W.* 18,234
521**George Dagger, Lab.*....*unop.*
Bedwellty, *M.* 23,415 ; *W.* 21,017
522**Charles Edwards*, C.B.E., *Lab.* .....*unop.*
Ebbw Vale, *M.* 20,550 ; *W.* 18,332
523**Aneurin Bevan, Lab.*.....*unop.*
Monmouth, *M.* 21,863 ; *W.* 23,066
524**Sir C. L. Forestier-Walker, Bt.*, K.B.E., *C.*24,829
Rev. D. Hughes, *Lab.* 10,217
Pontypool, *M.* 21,394 ; *W.* 19,696
525**T. Griffiths, Lab.* 18,931
T. Keens, *L. Nat.* 14,709

MONTGOMERY,
M. 14,120 ; *W.* 16,000
526**E. C. Davies*, K.C., *L. Nat.* .....*unop.*

PEMBROKE,
M. 26,548 ; *W.* 28,743
527**Maj. G. Lloyd George, L.*24,606
Maj. C.W. M. Price, *C.* 19,560

WELSH UNIVERSITY,
M. 3,325; *W.* 1,796
528**Capt. Ernest Evans, L.* 2,229
S. Lewis, *Ind.*..... 914

Scotland.

SCOTTISH BURGHS (33).

ABERDEEN.
North, *M.* 23,037 ; *W.* 25,581
529 *J. G. Burnett, C.* 22,931
*Capt. Rt. Hon. Wedgwood-Benn, D.S.O., D.F.C., *Lab.* 8,753
Mrs. H. Crawford, *Com.* 3,980

South, *M.* 22,261 ; *W.* 31,299
530**Sir F. C. Thomson, Bt.*, K.C., *C.* 33,988
G. Catto, *Lab.*..... 6,627

AYR DISTRICT,
M. 22,088 ; *W.* 27,644
531**Lt.-Col. T. C. Russell-Moore*, C.B.E., *C.*.....28,256
Mrs. C. McNab Shaw, *Lab.* 9,974

DUMBARTON DISTRICT,
M. 19,789; *W.* 19,534
532* *D. Kirkwood, Lab.* 16,335
M. J. McCracker, *C.*....15,338

DUNDEE,
M. 46,563; *W.* 62,709
533 *D. M. Foot, L.* 52,048
534 *Florence Horsbrugh, C.*48,556
*M. Marcus, *Lab.* 32,573
*E. Scrymgeour, *Ind.*....32,229
R. Stewart, *Com.* 10,264

DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT,
M. 17,272; *W.* 19,001
535 *John Wallace, L. Nat.*16,863
*W. McL. Watson, *Lab.*12,247

EDINBURGH.
Central, *M.* 18,201; *W.* 21,105
536 *J. C. Morrison Guy, C.* 17,293
*Rt. Hon. W. Graham, *Lab.* 10,566
F Douglas, *Com.* 1,319

East, *M.* 18,597; *W.* 21,079
537 *D. M. Mason, L.* 17,372
*Dr. Drummond Shields, M.C., *Lab.* 10,244
Rev. T. T. Alexander, *Ind.* 2,872

North, *M.* 20,918; *W.* 26,316
538* *Sir P. J. Ford, Bt., C.* 26,361
R. Gibson, *Lab.* 8,771

South, *M.* 17,350; *W.* 29,419
539* *Sir Samuel Chapman, C.*.....*unop.*

West, *M.* 24,006; *W.* 31,701
540 *W. G. Normand, K.C., C.*31,407
*G. Mathers, *Lab.* 12,704

GLASGOW.
Bridgeton, *M.* 19,954; *W.* 20,386
541* *James Maxton, Lab.* ...16,630
Dr. Catharine Gavin, *C.*11,941

Camlachie, *M.* 20,411; *W.* 22,725
542 *James Stevenson, K.C., C.*.....18,461
*Rev. C. Stephen, *Lab.*15,282

Cathcart, *M.* 20,051; *W.* 25,347
543* *John Train, C.* 26,642
A. L. Ritchie, *Lab.*..... 8,919
J. Mellick, *N.P.*..... 529

Central, *M.* 23,370; *W.* 22,790
544* *Brig.-Gen. Sir W. Alexander,* K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D., *C.*21,547
W. H. Martin, *Lab.* ...11,456

Gorbals, *M.* 23,279; *W.* 24,093
545* *G. Buchanan, Lab.* 19,278
M. Bloch, *C.*.....11,264
H. McShane, *Com.*..... 2,626

Govan, *M.* 19,372; *W.* 19,727
546* *Neil Maclean, Lab.* ...15,047
A. McClure, *C.* 14,442

Hillhead, *M.* 14,394; *W.* 21,626
547* *Rt. Hon. Sir R. S. Horne,* G.B.E., K.C., *C.* 21,279
C. A. O'Donnell, *Lab.*.. 7,539

Kelvingrove,
M. 20,353; *W.* 23,844
548* *Maj. W. E. Elliot,* M.C., D.Sc., *C.* 21,481
J. Winning, *Lab.* 12,415

Maryhill, *M.* 22,544; *W.* 25,336
549 *Douglas Jamieson,* K.C. *C.*.....20,710
*J. S. Clarke, *Lab.* 16,613

Partick, *M.* 17,048; *W.* 19,086
550 *Maj. C. G. MacAndrew, C.*.....18,904
*A. M'Kinlay, *Lab.* 11,252

Pollok, *M.* 18,671; *W.* 25,521
551* *Col. Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmour, Bt.,* D.S.O., *C.*27,772
J. Rankin, *Lab.* 6,323

St. Rollox, *M.* 20,077; *W.* 20,781
552* *William Leonard, Lab.* 13,545
F. Shoesmith, *C.*.....12,734
Miss E. Campbell, *Ind.* 4,021

Shettleston, *M.* 21,171; *W.* 22,648
553* *J. McGovern, Lab.* 16,301
J. Lucas, *C.* 15,530
J. Marshall, *Lab.* 1,856
W. E. Stevenson, *N.P.* 402

Springburn, *M.* 22,083; *W.* 23,185
554 *C. E. G. Emmott, C.*....16,092
*G. D. Hardie, *Lab.*.....16,058
A. Haimes, *Com.* 1,997

Tradeston, *M.* 19,296; *W.* 19,730
555 *W. H. MacLean,* Ph.D., *C.*.....15,067
*T. Henderson, C.B.E., *Lab.*.....13,579

GREENOCK,
M. 21,345; *W.* 22,601
556* *Col. Sir G. P. Collins,* K.B.E., C.M.G., *L. Nat.*18,013
T. Irwin, *Lab.*.....10,850
A. Ferguson, *Com.*..... 6,440

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT,
M. 19,650; *W.* 21,827
557 *Albert Russell,* K.C., *C.*19,132
*Rt. Hon. Tom Kennedy, *Lab.*.....14,492

LEITH,
M. 24,209; *W.* 26,770
558* *Ernest Brown,* M.C., *L. Nat.*.....24,847
A. Woodburn, *Lab.*....13,400

MONTROSE DISTRICT,
M. 12,380; *W.* 17,576
559* *Maj.-Gen. Sir R. Hutchison,* K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. *L. Nat.*.....17,212
A. F. Macintosh, *Lab.* 5,137

PAISLEY,
M. 24,098; *W.* 29,275
560 *Hon. J. P. Maclay, L.* 26,187
*James Welsh, *Lab.* 16,183

STIRLING AND FALKIRK DISTRICT,
M. 20,737; *W.* 21,436
561 *J. S. C. Reid, C.*.....21,845
*H. Murnin, *Lab.*.....12,483

SCOTTISH COUNTIES.

ABERDEEN AND KINCARDINE.
Central, *M.* 17,614; *W.* 20,484
562* *R. W. Smith, C.* 16,501
R. C. Berkeley, *L.*.....12,758

Eastern, *M.* 16,364; *W.* 18,163
563* *R. J. G. Boothby, C.* ...16,396
F. Martin, *Lab.* 6,299

Kincardine and Western,
M. 13,483; *W.* 15,266
564 *C. M. Barclay-Harvey, C.*.....14,266
*James Scott, *L.* 8,890

ANGUS,
M. 13,962; *W.* 16,152
565* *Capt. W. T. Shaw, C.* ..13,912
W. Scott, *L.*..... 8,731

ARGYLL,
M. 19,697; *W.* 21,944
566* *F. A. Macquisten,* K.C., *C.*.....*unop.*

AYR AND BUTE.
Bute and Northern,
M. 22,993; *W.* 28,102
567* *Lt.-Gen. Sir A. G. Hunter-Weston,* K.C.B., D.S.O., *C.*.....24,467
A. Sloan, *Lab.*.....10,227

Kilmarnock, *M.* 21,363; *W.* 24,643
568* *Rt. Hon. C. M. Aitchison,* K.C., *N. Lab.* 21,803
J. Pollock, *Lab.* 14,767

South Ayrshire,
M. 19,215; *W.* 19,144
569 *Capt. J. O. Mac-Andrew, C.* 16,675
*Rt. Hon. James Brown, O.B.E., *Lab.* 13,733

BANFF,
M. 16,830; *W.* 18,597
570* *Maj. Mackenzie Wood,* O.B.E., *L.* .....*unop.*

BERWICK AND HADDINGTON,
M. 21,744; *W.* 24,053
571 *J. H. F. McEwen, C.* 25,169
*George Sinkinson, *Lab.* 9,089

CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND,
M. 13,652; *W.* 14,731
572* *Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. M. Sinclair, Bt.,* C.M.G., *L.*.....*unop*

DUMBARTON,
M. 25,299; *W.* 29,429
573 *Lt.-Col. J. G. Thom,* D.S.O., M.C., *C.* 28,762
*W. Brooke, *Lab.*..... 16,474

DUMFRIES,
M. 20,488; *W.* 24,076
574* *Dr. Joseph Hunter, L.*26,873
J. S. Paterson, *Lab.* ... 7,693

FIFE.
Eastern, *M.* 19,977; *W.* 25,645
575* *James Duncan Millar,* K.C., *L. Nat.* .....*unop.*

Western, *M.* 22,065; *W.* 21,175
576 *C. Milne, C.* 12,977
*Rt. Hon. W. Adamson, *Lab.* 11,063
W. Gallacher, *Com.* ... 6,829

FORFAR, *see* ANGUS

GALLOWAY,
M. 18,494; *W.* 21,818
577 *J. H. McKie, C.*..... 18,993
E. M. Campbell, *L.* ... 9,176
H. McNeill, *Lab.* 3,418
*Maj. C. R. Dudgeon, *N.P.* 986

INVERNESS AND ROSS AND CROMARTY.
Inverness, *M.* 22,479; *W.* 23,810
578**Sir M. Macdonald,* K.C.M.G., C.B., *L.* ...18,702
D. N. Mackay, *Lab.* ... 5,941
J. M. McCormick, *Ind.* 4,016

Ross and Cromarty.
M. 14,853; *W.* 15,250
579**Rt. Hon. J. Ian Macpherson,* K.C., *L. Nat. unop.*

Western Isles.
M. 13,790; *W.* 14,930
580**T. B. Wilson Ramsay, L. Nat.* 5,793
I. M. Moffatt-Pender, *C.*..... 4,785

LANARK.
Bothwell, *M.* 21,698; *W.* 20,970
581 *Mrs. Helen B. Shaw, C.* 16,571
*J. Sullivan, M.B.E. *Lab.* 14,423
B. McCourt, *Com.* 2,163
Coatbridge, *M.* 19,400; *W.* 18,511
582 *W. B. Templeton, C.*...16,223
*J. C. Welsh, *Lab.* 14,722
W. W. Gilmour, *N.P.* 674
Hamilton, *M.* 17,125; *W.* 16,879
583**Duncan Graham, Lab.* 14,233
R. H. S. Calver, *C.*.....12,180
Lanark, *M.* 18,662; *W.* 20,727
584 *Lord Dunglass, C.*.....20,675
J. Gibson, *Lab.* 11,815
Motherwell, *M.* 18,722; *W.* 17,949
585 *Thomas Ormiston, C.* 15,513
*Rev. J. Barr, *Lab.*.....14,714
Northern, *M.* 26,964; *W.* 26,632
586**W. J. Anstruther Gray, C.*.....24,384
*Jennie Lee, *Lab.*.....19,691
Rutherglen, *M.* 22,982; *W.* 24,866
587 *Capt. H. J. Moss, C.*...22,185
*D. Hardie, *Lab.* 16,866

LINLITHGOW,
M. 23,588; *W.* 22,024
588 *Sir Adrian Baillie, Bt., C.* 20,476
*Emanuel Shinwell, *Lab.* 16,956

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES.
Northern, *M.* 18,195; *W.* 21,101
589 **Maj. David John Colville, C.* 22,211
A. B. Clarke, *Lab.* 8,501
Peebles and Southern, *M.* 16,040; *W.* 17,354
590 *Capt. A. H. M. Ramsay, C.* 17,435
*J. Westwood, *Lab.* ...9,185

MORAY AND NAIRN,
M. 13,878; *W.* 16,533
591**Hon. James Stuart,* M.V.O., M.C., *C.* ..... *unop.*

ORKNEY & SHETLAND,
M. 15,513; *W.* 17,634
592**Sir R. W. Hamilton, L. unop.*

PERTH AND KINROSS.
Kinross and Western, *M.* 15,299; *W.* 18,563
593**Duchess of Atholl,* D.B.E., *C.* 16,228
T. A. Robertson, *L.* ...10,533
Perth, *M.* 20,952; *W.* 26,193
594 *Lord Scone, C.*.....19,254
F. Norie-Miller, *L.* ...15,396
Mrs. H. Gault, *Lab.* ... 3,705

RENFREW.
Eastern, *M.* 26,459; *W.* 30,844
595**Marquess of Clydesdale, C.* 27,740
J. Strain, *Lab.* 12,477
W. O. Brown, *Ind.* ... 6,498
Western, *M.* 18,493; *W.* 20,984
596 *Henry James Scrymgeour Wedderburn, C.*.....17,318
Mrs. J. Mann, *Lab.* ...10,203
R. E. Muirhead, *Nat.* 3,547
*Dr. Robert Forgan, M.C., *N.P.* 1,304

ROXBURGH & SELKIRK,
M. 20,949; *W.* 25,926
597**Earl of Dalkeith, C.* ...21,394
D. E. Keir, *L.* 17,420

STIRLING & CLACKMANNAN.
Clackmannan & Eastern, *M.* 21,376; *W.* 22,476
598 *J. W. Johnston, C.*.....20,425
*L MacN. Weir, *Lab.* 13,669

Western, *M.* 16,233; *W.* 16,751
599 *J. Campbell Ker,* C.S.I., C.I.E., *C.* 14,771
*Thomas Johnston, *Lab.* 12,952

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES,
(St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh.)
M. 34,295; *W.* 12,701
600**John Buchan, C.*.....*unop.*
601†*A. Noel Skelton, C.* ...*unop.*
602**D. M. Cowan, L.* .....*unop.*

Northern Ireland.

BOROUGHS (4).

BELFAST.
East, *M.* 26,858; *W.* 30,308
603**Capt. Rt. Hon. H. Dixon,* O.B.E., *C.* 28,431
J. Campbell, *Lab.* 9,410
North, *M.* 28,092; *W.* 33,925
604**Thomas Somerset, C.*....*unop.*
South, *M.* 26,050; *W.* 33,344
605**W. J. Stewart, C.* .....*unop.*
West, *M.* 36,775; *W.* 41,218
606 *Capt. A. C. Browne, C.* 31,113
T. J. Campbell, *Ind.* 22,006

COUNTIES (8).

ANTRIM,
M. 60,763; *W.* 64,425
607**Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh O'Neill, Bt., C.* .....*unop.*
608**Sir Joseph M'Connell, Bt., C.* .....*unop.*

ARMAGH,
M. 32,524; *W.* 33,691
609**Lt.-Col. Sir W. J. Allen,* K.B.E., D.S.O., *C.*.....*unop.*

DOWN,
M. 60,616; *W.* 67,042
610**D. D. Reid, C.* .....*unop.*
611 *Viscount Castlereagh, C.* .....*unop.*

FERMANAGH AND TYRONE,
M. 61,009; *W.* 59,956
612**Joseph Devlin, Nat.* ...50,650
613**Cahir Healy, Nat.*.....50,397
H. M. Irwin, *C.* 45,101
T. Burgess, *C.* 44,921

LONDONDERRY,
M. 39,079; *W.* 42,172
614**Maj. Ronald Ross,* M.C., *C.* ..... *unop.*

UNIVERSITY (1).
QUEEN'S, BELFAST,
M. 3,107; *W.* 543
615**Col. T. Sinclair,* C.B., M.D., *C.*..... *unop.*

"**Right Honourable.**"—Members of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council are entitled to be designated "The Right Honourable," but, in practice, this prefix is sometimes absorbed in other designations; for example, a Prince of the Blood admitted a Privy Counsellor remains "His Royal Highness"; a Duke remains "His Grace"; a Marquess is still styled "Most Honourable." In the case of Earls, Viscounts and Barons a question has lately been raised whether peers of these three degrees are entitled to be called "Right Honourable" if not Privy Counsellors. While not presuming to make a statement in settlement of the question, the Editor feels bound to direct attention to the recital of Modes of Address of Peers of these three degrees (on pages 113, 117 and 120 of present Edition). The *Style* appearing in these headings has been recited in this manner for more than sixty years in WHITAKER, and appears to be evidence of a long-standing custom; moreover, it is borne out in each instance, in *A Manual of Dignities*, by C. R. Dodd (Whittaker & Co., 1842), and in *The Book of the Court*, by W. J. Thoms, F.S.A., "Dedicated by Command to the Queen" (H. G. Bohn, 1844). Earlier evidence of the courtesy could no doubt be produced. Chief Magistrates entitled to the prefix are found on p. 533.

Government and Public Offices.

§NOTE AS TO SALARIES.

THE salaries shown in the 1932 WHITAKER, in the case of H.M. Judges and of Government Departments, are subject to abatement in accordance with the decisions of His Majesty's Government. These abatements, which are set out in Command Paper Number 3952, in various Treasury Circulars, and answers to Parliamentary questions, may be summarised as follows:

(a) *Ministerial salaries*—

£5,000 a year and over, 20%; £2,000 a year and over, but under £5,000, 15%; under £2,000 a year, 10%.

(The salaries of the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General have been reduced to £2,000 a year plus fees.)

(b) *Other salaries*—

£5,000 a year and over, an abatement of 20%; £2,000 a year and over, but less than £5,000, 10%, subject to the proviso that the remuneration of any officer in receipt of over £4,000 a year, but less than £5,000, shall be 10% less or such larger amount as will suffice to reduce his remuneration to £4,000.

Salaries of £1,800 a year and over, but less than £2,000; such abatement as will suffice to reduce remuneration to £1,800.

THE COST OF LIVING BONUS.

IN the year 1920, in order to counteract the increase in the *Cost of Living* the Government introduced a *Cost of Living Bonus Scheme*, under which salaried Civil Servants and wage-earning Government employees receive temporary additions to their salary or wages. The scheme was applied, irrespective of age or sex, as from March 1, 1920, the limit of the addition in any case being £750 per annum. In general, salaries under £1,800 a year, *except where described as inclusive, are supplemented by the grant of a* cost of living bonus on a sliding scale.

The Government Scheme was adopted generally by Public Authorities, certain modifications being made in particular instances.

The standard cost of living in March, 1920, was 130 per cent. in excess of that of July, 1914, and the scheme of increase agreed by the *Whitley Council* on the basis of that figure was as follows:—

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration does not exceed 30s. per week—130 per cent. increase.

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration exceeds 35s. a week, but does not exceed £200 per annum—130 per cent. on the first 35s. a week (£91 5s. per annum) and 60 per cent. on the excess over £91 5s.

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration exceeds £200 per annum—130 per cent. on the first £91 5s., 60 per cent. on the next £108 15s., and 45 per cent. on the amount in excess of £200 up to £500.

The standard rate rises or falls 1 *twenty-sixth* in response to every *five points* rise or fall in the Index figure average of prices over a six months period.

In addition to the reduction caused by the automatic decline of the cost of living figure the following decreases have been introduced:—

10 per cent. on salaries from £500 to £700; 15 per cent. on salaries from £700 to £800; 20 per cent. on salaries from £800 to £900; and so on until 60 per cent. is reached in the case of salaries of £1,600 a year.

From September, 1931, bonus is related to an average cost of living figures of 50 per cent. over the 1914 level.

The following are examples of the bonus at present payable (*i.e.* the standard rate, *decreased* by sixteen twenty-sixths):—

Annual Salary.	Bonus Sept., 1931.	Weekly Wages.	Bonus Sept., 1931.
£	£ s.	s. d.	s. d.
90	45 0	14 0	7 0
150	59 4	15 0	7 6
200	70 14	17 0	8 6
250	79 8	18 0	9 0
300	88 0	20 0	10 0
400	105 7	30 0	15 0
500	122 13	40 0	18 8
600	126 0	50 0	20 11
700	133 13	60 0	23 3
800	139 13	70 0	25 7
900	143 18	80 0	27 8
1,000	146 9	90 0	29 5
1,250	50 0	100 0	31 2

Further examples, showing the bonus expressed as percentage of salary, are appended:—

Salary.	Bonus.	Bonus expressed as Percentage of Salary.
£	£ s.	%
90	45 0	50
150	59 4	39·5
250	79 8	31·8
500	122 13	24·5
1,000	146 9	14·6
1,500	133 2	8·9
1,750	50 0	2·9

Payment of bonus is subject to the proviso that no bonus is payable so as to bring total remuneration, inclusive of bonus, above £1,800.

§MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES,

Whitehall Place, S.W. 1: 43 Parliament Street, S.W. 1; 7, Old Bailey, E.C. 4; 8 Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES was constituted pursuant to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1919 (9 and 10 Geo. V. Ch. 91) which amended the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Acts, 1889 to 1909. The Board of Agriculture for Great Britain was established in 1889. By the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903, the duties of the Fisheries Department of the Board of Trade were transferred to the Board of Agriculture, the designation of which was at the same time altered. The expression "agriculture" is defined to include "horticulture."

The administration of the *Ordnance Survey* and of *Kew Gardens* is under the control of the Ministry.

Estimates, 1931, £2,444,322.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Lt.-Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmour, Bt., D.S.O., M.P. £2,000
Private Secs., D. E Vandepeer; A. W. Keeble.
Parliamentary do., Maj. A. J. Muirhead, M.C., M.P. *unp.*
Parliamentary Secretary and Deputy Minister of Fisheries, The Earl De La Warr £1,200
Permanent Secretary, Sir C. J. Howell Thomas, K.C.B., C.M.G. £3,000
Private Sec., V. E. Wilkins. M.B.E.
Chief Scientific Adviser, Sir A. Daniel Hall, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.
Fisheries Secretary, H. G. Maurice, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Welsh Secretary, C. Bryner Jones, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Assistant Secretaries, H. G. Maurice, C.B.; H. E. Dale, C.B.; H. L. French, C.B., O.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, A. T. A. Dobson, C.B.E.; C. Bryner Jones, C.B.E.; E. L. Mitchell, O.B.E.; E. B. Shine, C.B.; A. W. Street, C.I.E., M.C. £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Establishment Officer, E. B. Shine, C.B.
Legal Adviser and Solicitor, A. D. Stocks, O.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Legal Adviser and Solicitor, C. Wood-Hill £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerks (*Legal Branch*), R. J. Beattie; J. B. Stonebridge ..... £750 to £900
Assistant Chief Clerks (*Legal*), R. M. Alexander; H. J. Kemp ..... £550 to £700
Principals, J. B. Baber, M.C., T.D.; A. Dunbar; R. H. Franklin(*acting*); Maj. E. Garnsey; C. T. Houghton; H. Meadows (*acting*); P. W. Millard; A. W. Monro, C.B.; C. Nathan; B.W. Phillips; H. G. Richardson; C. W. Sabin; Wynn Thomas; D. B. Toye, O.B.E.; D. E. Vandepeer; H. D. Vigor, O.B.E.; and C. R. T. Williams, O.B.E. (*also Deputy Establishment Officer*) £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, W. R. Black, M.B.E.; A. F. C. Clark; M. G. Kendall; A. M. Lowe; A. R. Manktelow; F. K. Milson; C. H. M. Wilcox; V. E. Wilkins, M.B.E. ..... £200 to £500
Principal Finance Officer, P. J. Langley, O.B.E. £850 to £1,000
Deputy Finance Officer, H. Nash, M.B.E. £750 to £850
Economics Investigator, R. R. Enfield... £700 to £900
Chief Veterinary Officer, Sir Ralph Jackson, M.R.C.V.S. (*with allowance* £200) ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer, P. J. L. Kelland, M.R.C.V.S. ..... £800 to £1,000
Director, Pathological Laboratory (*Plant Diseases*), J. C. F. Fryer, O.B.E. ..... £800 to £1,000
Asst. do., G. H. Pethybridge, PH.D. ..... £600 to £800
Chief Education Inspector, J. G. Stewart, B.SC, N.D.A., N.D.D. ..... £800 to £1,000
Deputy Chief Education Inspector, J. L. Whytehead £700 to £800
Dairy Commissioner, J. F. Blackshaw O.B.E. £700 to £900
Poultry Commr., P. A. Francis, O.B.E. ... £700 to £900
Horticulture Commissioner, H. V. Taylor, O.B.E., B.SC. £700 to £900
Chief Superintending Inspector, Capt. W. G. Wragg, M.R.C.V.S. (*with allowance* £100) ..... £600 to £800
Superintending Inspectors, E. Brown M.R.C.V.S. (*acting*); D. A. E. Cabot, M.R.C.V.S.; A. B. Fewings, M.R.C.V.S.; J. L. Frood, M.R.C.V.S.; H. Gooch, M.R.C.V.S. (*acting*); W. M. Jones (£500 to £700); G. T. Matthews, M.R.C.V.S.; J. O. Powley, M.R.C.V.S. £600 to £800
Director (*Veterinary Laboratory*), W. H. Andrews, D.SC., M.R.C.V.S. ..... £800 to £1,000
Research Officers, N. Dobson, B.SC., M.R.C.V.S., Capt. T. M. Doyle, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.; E. L. Taylor, B.V.SC., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.H. ..... £400 to £750
Senior Inspectors, A. V. Campbell; F. Glover; G. C. Gough, B.SC.; G. P. Haynes; W. H. Hogg; W. S. Jones, M.SC., N.D.D.; W. Weir, B.SC.(Agric.) £500 to £700
Live Stock Commissioner, G. T. Dixon, O.B.E. £700 to £900
Superintending Live Stock Officers, R. N. Jones; W. P. Middleton; P. A. Mytton ..... £500 to £700
Chief Land Commissioner, H. V. Raffety, O.B.E., F.S.I. £1,000 to £1,100
Land Commissioners, E. L. Banham, F.S.I.; D. C. Barnard, P.A.S.I.; S. Fitch, F.S.I.; T. Griffith, F.A.I., F.L.A.S.; J. S. Hill, F.A.S.I.; W. T. Howes, M.B.E., F.S.I.; Lt.-Col. D. Quirk, C.M.G., D.S.O.; R. Jackson, F.S.I.; T. H. Sutton, F.L.A.S. (*with allowance* £100); L. H. Way, F.S.I.; C. G. R. Weller, P.A.S.I. £600 to £800
Chief Drainage Engineer, Capt. J. C. A. Roseveare, M.INST.C.E. ..... £800 to £1,000
Director of Scientific Fishery Investigations, E. S. Russell, O.B.E., M.A., D.SC., F.L.S. £1,000
Director of Shellfish Services, R. W. Dodgson, M.D., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. £1,000
Chief Inspector of Fisheries, H. S. Moss Blundell, C.B.E. £750 to £850
Principal Naturalist, F. M. Davis, B.A. £650 to £750

Agricultural Wages Board.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Viscount Ullswater, G.C.B.
Secretary, E. C. Ixer.

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Open daily, M., W., Th., Sat., Sun. and Good Fri. 1*d*. Tu. and Fri. (Students' days) 6*d*. Bank Holidays free. 10 to Sunset or 8 p.m. Houses 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. or sunset. Closed on Christmas Day.

Director of Royal Botanic Gardens and Technical Adviser in Botany, Sir A. W. Hill, K.C.M.G., SC.D., D.SC., F.R.S. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Director, (vacant) ..... £600 to £800
Economic Botanist, H. C. Sampson, C.I.E., B.SC. (inclusive) ..... £694 to £833
Keeper, Herbarium & Library, A. D. Cotton £600 to £800
Deputy Keeper, T. A. Sprague, D.SC. ..... £500 to £700
Curator of Gardens, T. W. Taylor ..... £350 to £500
Keeper of Museums, W. Dallimore ..... £500 to £700
Assistant Keeper, Jodrell Laboratory, C. R. Metcalfe, PH.D. ..... £250 to £600
Botanists, J. Aikman, M.B.E., F. Ballard, B.SC., J. H. Holland, F. N. Howes, M.SC., J. Hutchinson, C. V. B. Marquand, M.A., S. A. Skan, V. S. Summerhayes, B.SC., W. B. Turrill, D.SC., W. N. Winn £250 to £600
Botanists (*Women*), Miss M. L. Green, B.A., Miss E. M. Wakefield, M.A. ..... £200 to £450

Ordnance Survey Department, Southampton.

Director-General & O.C., Survey Battalion, R.E., Brigadier H. St. J. L. Winterbotham, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Executive Officer, Col. G. S. C. Cooke, D.S.O.
Officers in Charge of Headquarters Divisions:—
Publication, Maj. A. B. Clough, O.B.E., M.C., R.E.
Assisting Publication, Lieut. W. H. Bond, R.E.
Control and Small Scale, Major P. K. Boulnois, O.B.E., M.C., R.E.
Assisting Control, Capt. F. O. Metford, R.E.
Adjutant, Survey Battalion, R.E., and Trigonometrical, and Secretary Central Bureau, International Map, Capt. J. C. T. Willis, R.E.
Stores & Buildings Branch, Capt. R. H. Denniss, R.E.
Levelling, Capt. T. E. Longfield, R.E.
O.C. Training Unit, Assisting Adjutant and Trigonometrical, Lieut. H. B. Calvert, R.E.
Quartermaster, Capt. & Qr.-Mr. G. T. Northover, R.E.
Map Sales and Issues Branch, Capt. J. G. Withycombe.
Staff Officers:—
Research Officer. H. L. P. Jolly, M.A.
Archaeology Officer, O. G. S. Crawford, B.A., F.S.A.
Chief Clerk and Finance Officer, J. W. Harrison.
Division Officers:—
Edinburgh, Capt. H. E. M. Newman, R.E.
York, Lieut. L. F. de V. Carey, R.E.
Bristol, Capt. T. H. Lindesay, R.E.
London, Lieut. M. O. Collins, R.E.

§DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.

Secretary, Sir Robert Greig, M.C., LL.D., D.SC. ... £2,000
Assistant Secretaries, C. Weatherill (*also Deputy Secretary* with allowance of £200); H. M. Conacher; J. M. Caie, B.SC. (Agr.); J. J. W. Handford, O.B.E. £900 to £1,100

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

Heads of Branches, W. N. McWilliam; J. M. Ramsay, O.B.E., M.A.; B. A. Hyslop; H. McDonald; J. Morrison; R. L. Morris.....£600 to £800
Establishment Officer, T. C. Gilbert ....£500 to £600
Asst. Accountants, T. E. Comrie; I. D. Gemmell; R. G. C. Nisbet .....£400 to £500
Staff Officers, J. R. B. Cassie, M.C.; F. L. Darbey; L. G. Davidson; R. G. Hattle; E. H. Lyon; R. Mackinnon; G. Page; G. F. Porthouse; E. T. Smith; T. Thomson .....£400 to £500

Inspectorate.

Chief Inspector, A. Main, M.A., B.SC. (Agr.) £700 to £900
Senior Inspector for Agricultural Education, A. McCallum, M.A., LL.B. .....£550 to £700
Senior Inspectors, J. R. McCallum, M.C., B.SC. (Agr.); J. T. Steele, M.A., B.SC. (Agr.); J. A. Symon, D.S.O., M.A., B.SC. (Agr) .....£400 to £600
Director, Seed Testing and Plant Registration Station, T. Anderson, M.A., B.SC. (Agr.) .....£400 to £600
Senior Inspector of Live Stock, F. A. Thomson, B.SC. (Agr.) .....(*part-time*) *inclusive* £333

Small Holdings, Land Settlement and Estates Staff.

Divisional Land Officers, A. Carruth, F.A.S.I.; C. McDonald; D. Stewart .....£600 to £800
Land Officers, A. Campbell; J. W. Coull; M. A. M. Dickie, M.A., B.SC. (Agr.); R. Cunningham; A. T. Gourlay; P. A. McWilliam; T. B. Manson, F.S.I., B.SC. (Agr.); A. Nicolson; A. Paton, B.SC. (Agr.); J. Rose, B.SC. (Agr.); G. Stewart; H. Stuart; A. F. Wilson .....£400 to £500

Surveying Staff.

Chief Engineer and Surveyor, A. G. Ingham, F.S.I., A.M.INST. C.E., M.R.SAN.I. .....£600 to £800
Assistant Chief Surveyor, W. F. Lownie £450 to £550

Legal Staff.

Solicitor, A. D. Callander.....£600 to £800
Assistant Solicitor, D. Douglas .....£400 to £500

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Advisory Officer on Farm Economics, J. S. King, PH.D., B.SC. (Econ.), B.SC. (Agr.).....£500 to £600
Organizing Officer under Rats and Mice Destruction Act (1919), T. M. Munro .....(*inclusive*) £463
Plant Pathologist, Mrs. N. L. L. Alcock £300 to £450
Chief Agricultural Analyst for Scotland, Sir R. Robertson, K.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S.

COLLEGE OF ARMS or HERALDS' COLLEGE.

Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

(Hours: 10 to 4.)

Earl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

KINGS OF ARMS.

Garter, Gerald Woods Wollaston, M.V.O.
Clarenceux, Arthur William Steuart Cochrane, C.V.O.
Norroy (*and Registrar*), Algar Henry Stafford Howard, M.C.

SIX HERALDS.

Lancaster (*and Earl Marshal's Secretary*), Archibald George Blomefield Russell, M.V.O., F.S.A.
York, Hon. Philip Plantagenet Cary, F.S.A.
Somerset, George Rothe Bellew.
Chester, John Dunamace Heaton-Armstrong.
Richmond, Henry Robert Charles Martin, F.S.A.
Windsor, Alfred Trego Butler, M.C., F.S.A.

FOUR PURSUIVANTS.

Bluemantle, Aubrey John Toppin, F.S.A.
Rouge Dragon, Eric Neville Geijer, M.C., F.S.A
Rouge Croix, Philip Walter Kerr, F.S.A.
Portcullis, Anthony Richard Wagner.

COURT OF THE LORD LYON.

H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.

Lord Lyon, King of Arms, Francis James Grant, C.V.O., LL.D., W.S., F.S.A.*Scot*.....£600

Three Heralds (£25 each).

Marchmont, John H. Stevenson, M.B.E., K.C., F.S.A.*Scot*.
Albany, Lt.-Col. Sir T. Wolseley Haig, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Rothesay, John Mackintosh Norman Macleod, C.A.

Three Pursuivants (£16 13s. 4d. each).

Carrick, Thomas Innes of Learney, F.S.A.*Scot*. Advocate.
Falkland, Lt.-Col. John William Balfour Paul, D.S.O.
Unicorn, H. A. B. Lawson.

Lyon Clerk and Keeper of Records, Harold Andrew Balvaird Lawson. £250
Procurator-Fiscal, John MacGregor, W.S.
Herald Painter, A. G. Law Samson.

IRISH HERALDS' COLLEGE,

Office of Arms, The Castle, Dublin.

Ulster King of Arms, Major Sir Nevile R. Wilkinson, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.

Two Heralds.

Dublin, Guillamore O'Grady, M.A.
Cork, Capt. R. A. L. Keith.

Two Pursuivants.

Athlone, (vacant).
Cork, Major G. A. Burgoyne.

Registrar, Thomas Ulick Sadleir, M.A., M.R.I.A.

§BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION.

Broadcasting House, Portland Place, W. 1.

The B.B.C. was instituted in 1927 as successors to the British Broadcasting Company, whose licence expired Dec. 31, 1926, and operates under licence from the Postmaster-General. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and other Governors, are appointed by H.M. Government.

The following *Broadcasting Stations* were in operation in September, 1931:—

England.		*Scotland.*
London Twin-wave	Newcastle.	Aberdeen.
Regional Station	Plymouth.	Edinburgh.
Northern (do. do.)	Hull, Liverpool, Sheffield and Stoke-on-Trent	Glasgow.
Daventry 5 XX.		Dundee.
Midland Regional (at Daventry).	*temporarily suspended.*	
Bournemouth.	*Wales.*	*Northern Ireland.*
Chelmsford 5 SW.	Cardiff.	Belfast.

The number of *Licences* in force on June 30 of the last five years was (1927) 2,307,000; (1928) 2,519,000; (1929) 2,792,000; (1930) 3,159,000; (1931) 3,780,000.

Chairman, The Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley.....£3,000
Vice-Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Lord Gainford..£1,000
Other Governors, Sir J. Gordon Nairne, Bt.; Dr. M. J. Rendall; Mrs. Philip Snowden .....each £700
Director-General, Sir J. C. W. Reith £6,000

§CHARITY COMMISSION.

Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W. 1.

The Charity Commission was appointed by Act of Parliament in 1853 "for the better administration of Charitable Trusts in England and Wales." In 1874 the powers previously exercised by the Endowed Schools Commissioners were temporarily transferred to the Charity Commission, and in 1879 the transfer was made permanent. The powers of the Commissioners over all endowments held for purely Educational purposes have now been transferred to the Board of Education in pursuance of Orders in Council made under the Board of Education Act, 1899.

Chief Commissioner, G. W. Wallace, C.B.....£1,500
Second Commissioner, E. Macpherson £1,000 to £1,200
Parliamentary Commissioner, Dr. E. Leslie Burgin, M.P. .....*unp.*
Secretary, H. D. S. Leake £1,000
Assist. Commissioners and Principal Clerks, J. E. C. Adams; W. F. Fox; G. B. Rooke; A. E. McLaren, O.B.E.; C. N. Hope-Wallace, M.B.E.; F. B. Jackson £750 to £900
1st Class Clerks, R. E. Ford; S. E. Turner; L. T. Ford; J. C. G. Pownall.....£550 to £700
2nd Class Clerks, C. G. Barnardo; P. T. Carden; G. E. L. Pardington; M. J. Richards; W. Cairns £200 to £500
Accountant, Official Trustees' Dept., F. Buckingham £700 to £800
Assist. do., H. B. Denham .....£500 to £600
Heads of Divisions do., J. R. Smith; A. V. Masham £400 to £500
Librarian and Clk. to Sec., W. W. Skippon £400 to £500
Officer in charge of Accounts of Charities, A. Stewart £400 to £500
Assistant Draftsman, J. H. K. Spensley £400 to £500
Officer in Charge of Registration and Muniments, P. C Gunner.....£400 to £500

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

§THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST

(Government Laboratory),
13 Clement's Inn Passage, Strand, W.C. 2.
Establishment Expenses, 1931-1932, £64,344.

Government Chemist, Sir Robert Robertson, K.B.E., M.A., D.SC., F.R.S. .....£1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Government Chemist, J. Fox, O.B.E., D.SC., F.I.C. £900 to £1,000
Superintendent Chemists, A. More, A.R.C.S., F.I.C.; R. Rodger, F.I.C.; T. H. Bowles, F.I.C.; A. G. Francis, B.SC., F.I.C.; F. S. Aumonier, B.SC., F.I.C.; A. J. H. Gauge, F.I.C. .....£700 to £850
Senior Chemists, P. J. Sageman, F.I.C.; F. G. H. Tate; T. W. Harrison, B.SC., F.I.C.; J. R. Nicholls, B.SC., F.I.C.; J. E. Byles, B.SC., F.I.C.; C. A. Adams, B.SC., F.I.C.; F. R. Ennos, B.A., B.SC., A.I.C.; A. T. Parsons, B.SC., A.I.C.; G. F. Sheppard; A. H. Rheinlander, M.SC., A.I.C.; E. H. Nurse, B.SC., A.I.C....£550 to £650
Chemists, Higher Grade, B. A. Ellis, M.A., A.I.C.; A. F. Weiss, B.SC., A.I.C.; R. Sutcliffe, M.A., A.I.C.; J. King, F.I.C. .....£450 to £550
Chemists, F. B. Burls, F.I.C.; J. Stephenson, B.SC., A.I.C.; J. A. Heald, M.C., B.SC., F.I.C.; J. W. Pooley, B.SC., A.I.C.; S. A. Ashmore, B.SC., A.I.C.; C. E. Barton, B.SC.; P. M. Mooney, B.SC., F.I.C.; G. H. Croft, M.SC., A.I.C.; L. C. Nickolls, M.SC., D.I.C., A.R.C.S., A.I.C.; R. H. Settle, B.A., A.I.C.; E. H. Williams, B.SC., A.C.G.F.C., A.I.C.; P. McGregor, B.SC., A.I.C.; B. E. Dixon, M.SC., A.I.C.; J. F. Hirst, B.SC., A.I.C.; J. R. Fraser, B.SC., F.I.C.; E. H. Warren, B.A.; C. O. Harvey, B.SC., A.R.C.S.; J. L. Buchan, B.SC., A.I.C.; J. W. A. Woodley, B.SC., A.I.C.; E. S. Hiscocks, M.SC., A.I.C.; J. Longwell, M.SC., A.I.C.; H. L. Bolton, A.I.C.; C. G. Daubney, M.SC., A.I.C. .....£200 to £450
Staff Officer, I. Wortman .....£400 to £500
Senior Clerks, H. Blanks; G. P. Hobdell £300 to £400

§CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

Burlington Gardens, W. 1.

1st Commissioner, Sir Roderick Meiklejohn, K.B.E., C.B. (*personal*) £2,200
Assistant Commissioners, D. B. Mair (*Director of Examinations*); L. C. H. Weekes (*Secretary*) each £1,000 to £1,200
Assist. Sec., G. G. Mennell .....£700 to £900
Senior Clerks, T. L. Hedley; J. Lloyd.. £550 to £700

§COLONIAL OFFICE,

Downing Street, S.W. 1.

The business of the Colonies was, until 1801, included in the functions of the Home Secretary, to be transferred in that year to the newly-created "Secretary for War." In 1854 the outbreak of the Russian War led to the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies (to relieve the War Secretary of Colonial business). The Salaries, etc., of the Colonial Office £150,486 for 1929-30.

Secretary of State for the Colonies, Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, G.B.E., M.C., M.P. £5,000
Private Secretaries, E. H. Marsh, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.; E. B. Boyd, C. G. L. Syers; (*Ceremonial and Reception*), Rear-Admiral Arthur Bromley, C.M.G.

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Brig.-Gen. Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E. £3,000
Private Sec., D. C. J. McSweeney.
Parliamentary, Sir R. Hamilton, M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., P. H. Morris.
Deputy to Perm. Under Sec., Sir J. E. Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B. £2,200
Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir C. Bottomley, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.; A. C. C. Parkinson, C.M.G., O.B.E.; G. J. F. Toulinson, C.B.E. (*Personnel*).....£1,200 to £1,500
Legal Adviser, H. G. Bushe, C.M.G. ....£1,200 to £1,500
Chief Medical Adviser, A. T. Stanton, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H. £1,500
Economic & Financial Adviser, Sir John Campbell, G.C.I., O.B.E.
Assistant Secretaries, J. F. N. Green; A. Fiddian; E. R. Darnley; H. R. Cowell, C.M.G.; R. V. Vernon, C.B.; J. E. W. Flood; O. G. R. Williams; H. T. Allen; C. J. Jeffries, O.B.E. (*Establishment Officer*) (*acting*); Maj. R. D. Furse, D.S.O; H. Beckett (*acting*) £1,000 to £1,200
Legal Assistants, H. H. Duncan; K. O. Roberts-Wray £700 to £900
Principals, J. A. Calder; H. F. Downie; A. Cooke; G. L. M. Clauson, O.B.E.; G. A. Jones; A. J. Dawe; L. B. Freeston, O.B.E.; S. M. Campbell; A. B. Acheson; G. E. J. Gent, D.S.O., M.C.; F. J. Howard, O.B.E.; G. H. Creasy; A. L. Ayton; Capt. A. F. Newbolt; G. N. Irby; Major G. S. M. Hutchinson; A. Bevir; J. H. Hall, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.; J. J. Paskin, M.C.; T. I. K. Lloyd; G. F. Seel; J. B. Sidebotham (*acting.*); S. Robinson (*acting.*); K. W. Blaxter (*acting.*); W. J. Bigg (*acting.*); G. Hazlerigg, O.B.E. (*temp.*) £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, C. A. L. Cliffe; D. C. J. McSweeney; F. G. Lee*; P. H. Morris; S. Caine; C. G. Eastwood; J. M. Martin*; A. H. Poynton; N. L. Mayle; J. B. Williams; S. E. V. Luke; D. L. P. Tovey; F. J. Pedler; T. L. Rowan; T. W. Davies; J. H. Emmens .....£200 to £500
Accountant, V. H. Boyse, M.B.E. .....£550 to £700
Librarian, E. E. Wilkinson, M.B.E. .....£400 to £500
Assist. Account., H. Palmer; G. Fleming £400 to £500
Staff Officers, J. A. Smith, I.S.O., M.B.E.; S. R. Pughe, M.B.E.; G. Venning, M.B.E., £500 to £600; W. R. Shipway, M.B.E.; J. Hunter; M. Jewell, M.B.E.; F. H. Harper, M.B.E.; E. H. Howell, M.B.E.; C. M. Hatcher; W. H. Bickle; J. Megson; W. H. Harman (*acting.*); J. H. Thompson (*acting.*).....£400 to £500
Registrar, B. C. G. Perry.
Supt. of Printing, L. J. Brearley.....£300 to £400
Consulting Physicians: London—A. E. Horn, C.M.G., M.D.; P. H. Manson-Bahr, D.S.O., M.B., F.R.C.P.I.
Liverpool—G. E. H. Le Fanu, M.B., C.M., D.T.M.
Edinburgh—Lt.-Col. W. Glen Liston, C.I.E., I.M.S. (retd.).
Dublin—H. C. Drury, M.D., B.Ch., F.R.C.P.I.
Belfast, Foster Coates, M.D., D.P.H.

§Colonial Audit Department,

58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

The Accounts of certain Colonies and Protectorates are audited on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The cost of this audit is borne by the Colonies and Protectorates affected.

Director, A. J. Harding, C.M.G., C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Director, J. C. Fisher, O.B.E. .....£850 to £1,000
Assistant Director, L. G. Corney, B.A. .....£600 to £800
Assistant Auditors, C. E. Dale, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*temp.*) H. W. Skinner; R. L. Thomas; W. P. Legate £250 to £500

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,

4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.

(*Stock Transfer Office*, 1 Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C. 2.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and act as business and financial agents in this country for the Governments of the Colonies, Protectorates, etc., some 60 in number.

Crown Agents, Sir Henry Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B. £2,500 H. C. Thornton, C.M.G., C.V.O., £1,750; Percy Hubert Ezechiel, C.M.G.; †Lt.-Col. Sir J. F. H. Carmichael C.M.G., C.B.E., M.Inst.C.E., late R.E. (*Engineer-in-Chief*) each £1,500
General Dept., H. C. Ransom, O.B.E. (*Chief Clerk*), £850 to £1,000; H. K. Purcell (*Deputy Chief Clerk*) £750 to £850
Finance do., N. E. O. Willis £850 to £1,000; P. Davi £750 to £850; F. G. Bradstreet .....£550 to £70
Pay do., W. A. Phillips, M.B.E., £750 to £850; J. W Potter .....£550 to £70
Stores do., H. M. J. Warde, £850 to £1,000; G. F Rowe; J. S. Truphet.....£550 to £70
Appointments do., H. W. Letts-Naylor, O.B.E., £75 to £850; F. M. Pearson .....£550 to £70
Shipping do., J. A. Blackwood, £750 to £850; E. A Nattriss; M. S. Darroch .....£550 to £70
Engineering Contracts do., W. Emut, M.Inst.C.E. £1,00 to £1,200; G. R. Lock, B.A.; H. Horsburgh, A.M.I.C.E £600 to £800; H. G. Tisdall, B.SC., A.R.C.SC., A.M.I.C.E. A.M.I.E.E. .....£640 to £84
Engineering Inspection do., C. E. Williams, O.B.E M.I.Mech.E. £1,000 to £1,200; W. E. Hogg, A.R.C.SC. A.M.I.C.E.; R. M. McKechnie, A.M.I.Mech.E.; J. W Norris, A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E. £640 to £84
Engineering Design do., J. W. Spiller, M.Inst.C.E. £1,06 to £1,260; W. L. Watson, A.M.I.C.E. £850 to £1,050 R. W. Foxlee, M.Inst.C.E. .....£795 to £85

* Seconded for service abroad.

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

§COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS,

55 Whitehall, S.W. 1.

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 £89,000 and the net return to about £11,000.

In the year ended March 31, 1931, the total Receipts by the Commissioners were £1,828,309, of which amount £128,141 was from the Mines. The Expenditure (including Property Tax allowed) was £496,991. The sum of £1,220,000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1930-31 as *Surplus Revenue*, being a net sum from which no deductions have to be made for administration.

Commissioner (ex-officio), The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries ..... *unpaid*
Permanent Commissioner, A. S. Gaye, C.B., O.B.E., F.L.A.S. £1,500
Private Sec., J. A. Hillman.
Assistant Commissioner, D. R. Crawfurth Smith £1,000 to £1,200
Heads of Branches, H. C. Eyles, M.B.E.; E. Blanford; G. P. Best ..... £550 to £750 or £800
Assistant Heads of Branches, C. C. Herd; E. Talbot; E. T. Drake; T. R. Oswin; R. Roddis; A. E. Horton; H. Garside ..... £400 to £500
Accountant & Receiver-General, H. Clarke £550 to £700
Principal Architect, C. E. Varndell, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. £1,000
Chief Mineral Inspector, W. Forster Brown.
Solicitor, England, A. D. Stocks, O.B.E.
Solicitor, Scotland, A. McNeil, S.S.C.

WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS.

Deputy Ranger, Lt.-Col. Sir Malcolm Murray, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Deputy Surveyor, E. H. Saville, P.A.S.I.

THE CONVENTION OF THE ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND,

City Chambers, Edinburgh.

Instituted about 1150, and extended in 1405 and 1487: Annual General Convention meets in Edinburgh; Committees meet in Edinburgh City Chambers.—*Preses*, The Lord Provost of Edinburgh; *Chaplain*, The Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, M.A.; *Standing Counsel*, W. G. Normand, LL.B., K.C.; *Engineer*, D. A. Stevenson, Jr., B.Sc., F.R.S.E., M.Inst.C.E.; *Consulting Actuary*, George Lisle, C.A., F.F.A.; *Convention Officer*, Alexander Colin MacArthur, City Chambers, Edinburgh; *Agent and Treas.*, John L. Officer, LL.B., W.S. (21 Castle Street, Edinburgh); *Parly. Agents*, Beveridge & Co. (23 Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.)

§BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE,

Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London, the present "Long Room" replacing that built by Charles II. and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1718 and 1814. The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department, and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on 1 April, 1909.

THE BOARD.

Chairman, E. R. Forber, C.B., C.B.E. £3,000
Private Sec., A. W. McKenzie.
Deputy Chairman, A. J. Dyke, C.B., C.B.E. £2,200
Commissioners & Secretaries, W. Young, C.B.; C. J. T. B. Grylls, C.B., C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Private Sec. to Deputy Chairman and Commissioners, A. H. Garrett.

SECRETARIES' OFFICE.

Assist. Secs., E. S. Bertenshaw; J. Cook, O.B.E.; A. J. Dedman; C. J. Flynn; A. S. Lupton, C.B.E.; O. Mundy; J. S. Sutton ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, R. H. Davis: C. E. L. Fletcher; A. E. Greene; H. S. Gregory; J. B. Hardie; C. W. Hardisty; R. W. Harrison; E. H. Hart; J. H. Higginson; E. H. Kenney; H. S. Marshall, M.B.E.; J. H. Newman; W. E. H. Rhydderch; H. H. Ryder, O.B.E.; A. J. Simons; L. Smith; J. W. Train; A. E. H. Tucker ..... £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, G. Archer; A. H. Garrett; A. E. Ife; A. W. McKenzie; C. A. Marsden; F. Merson; A. D. Owen; A. C. Sheldrake £200 to £500
Senior Executive Officers, C. E. C. Applegate; S. M. Capon; D. K. Cherry; H. E. Clark; W. O. Colyer; E. J. E. Craven, M.B.E.; E. J. Denney, M.B.E.; H. Goalen; J. Mason; J. W. Norval; G. A. Pilgrim; A. Redman; F. N. Roberts; A. E. Walker, M.B.E. £550 to £700
Assistant Committee Clerks (Old Establishment), H. E. Cotsell; A. Turk ..... £550 to £650
Higher Executive Officers, H. Barrett; J. F. Bell; G. L. Bond, M.B.E.; E. W. Bright; F. Cotsell; H. H. Ellis; A. G. G. Godwin; C. A. Grohmann; A. E. Howell; W. H. James; W. J. Large; J. Locke; F. J. Lucas; J. E. N. Morton; H. A. Parker; J. A. Phythian; F. T. Powell; P. M. Reckhouse; R. E. H. Rodda; W. Scott; H. A. Shepperd; E. R. Spence; W. E. Stowe; C. Styles; L. Waite; E. J. Wass ..... £400 to £500
Chief Inquiry Officer, H. Kimber ..... £600 to £700
Deputy Chief Inquiry Officer, H. E. Thatcher £500 to £600
Superintendent of Registry, P. M. Duddy, M.B.E. £500 to £600
Librarian, B. R. Leftwich, M.B.E ..... £400 to £500
Staff Officer, A. W. Hume, M.B.E. ..... £400 to £500

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

Solicitor, C. E. FitzRoy ..... £1,500 to £1,800
Assistant Solicitors, J. C. Robertson; C. V. Walker £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerks, F. Dart; H. N. Harrington; A. F. Hubbard ..... £750 to £900
Asst. do., R. L. Fisk; T. G. Gibson; A. R. Pierson; E. D. Teasdale ..... £550 to £700
Professional Clerks, E. R. Booth; L. F. Coutts; J. P. Davies; B. S. Jaquet; B. M. Stephenson; D. J. Willson £230 to £500

CHIEF INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

Chief Inspector, E. J. Scarles, O.B.E. £1,400
Dep. Ch. Insps., J. P. Kelly; M. Ryan, O.B.E. ... £1,100
Superintending Inspectors, C. M. Cuttle; C. Davies; C. J. Mills; J. E. Pyne; P. Renton; D. J. Roberts; G. E. Tomlins ..... £925 to £1,000
Inspectors 1st Class, W. G. Atkinson; D. A. M. Cassie; T. F. S. Forse; J. Hamilton; W. H. Hancock; E. H. Harris; A. Hoare; G. E. Jones; A. Lunt; W. McDermott; P. M. McLeod; F. Morrell; H. R. Mc I. Pollard; H. Quass; F. P. Sadler; H. W. Seex; J. W. Simmons; J. W. Smith; R. S. Sparshatt; A. Thompson; J. P. Thorpe; C. W. Todd; R. J. Treanor; J. Whillier ..... £800 to £900
Inspectors 2nd Class, A. G. Andrews; J. H. Bailey; J. W. Butcher; H. J. Cocker; C. E. Collins; A. T. Dodd; T. B. Gibson; G. T. Hands; W. T. C. Lett; D. Lindsay; W. H. Moors; W. Perks; H. Prosser; P. B. Renshaw, L.S.O.; F. J. Sluman; F. M. Smith; P. T. Ward; E. M. Wood ..... £650 to £750

MEDICAL OFFICER.

Surgeon Commander W. K. Hopkins, O.B.E., R.N. (ret.) £700 to £800

ACCOUNTANT AND COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Accountant and Comptroller-General, W. Christain £1,350
Deputy Accountant-General, H. R. Poole, O.B.E. £1,100
Assistant Accountants-General, J. H. Avison, O.B.E.; R. Elrick, O.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000
Chief Accountants, P. S. Brandon; J. L. Lambert; A. E. Miles; G. S. Shepherd-Jones, M.B.E. £750 to £850
Accountants, T. A. Bourne; A. H. Chandler; J. Crozier; J. W. Dobie, M.B.E.; A. P. Easton; G. F. Eperon; R. Gibson; J. P. C. Letchford; F. W. Loveless; S. H. Quayle; W. G. Rose; S. H. Strong; J. W. Taylor; A. C. Wood ..... £550 to £700
Asst. Accountants, H. F. Baker; B. W. R. Batchelor; G. S. Bratchell; H. W. Bridger; A. Calvert; T. J. Clarke; A. B. Clinkscales; J. J. Edmunds; L. W. Elson; H. A. Everett; D. Forde; F. Godfrey; A. G. Lane; J. C. Lavender; R. J. Lloyd; H. G. McDiarmid; H. Pepper; R. Soar; J. C. Spicer; J. de W. Stapleford; A. E. Thorpe; F. W. Tompkins; H. Walden; J. G. Walker; H. J. Wickins; C. Williams ..... £400 to £500

STATISTICAL OFFICE.

Controller, W. Henderson, M.B.E. £900
Deputy Controller, R. Barnard ..... £600 to £700

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

Senior Staff Officers, C. Clarke, M.B.E.; T. Kelly; J. Newson, M.B.E. ..... £800 to £900
Staff Officers, H. W. Astbury; *J. J. Beglan*; T. W. Kent; H. Mitchell; J. J. Naughton; R. J. L. Rochfort; W. W. Watson, M.B.E. ..... £400 to £500

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

Principal, A. D. Webb ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Principal, H. W. Trotter, C.B.E. £700 to £900
Intelligence Officer, J. Byrne ..... £550 to £700

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF WATERGUARD.

Insp.-Gen. of Waterguard, C. M. Woodford, O.B.E. £1,600
Dep. Inspr. Gen., J. G. Fitzsimmons, O.B.E. £850
Inspector, C. F. Stuart ..... £700 to £750
Asst. Inspectors, J. McLaren; J. C. Burkey (*Unattached*); A. Fell (*Unattached*); P. Keefe (*Unattached*) ..... £600 to £650

STORES BRANCH.

Superintendent, J. J. Jackson ..... £550 to £650
Deputy do., B. F. R. Stack ..... £400 to £500

LONDON PORT.

Collector, Chief Registrar of Shipping and Receiver of Wreck, E. W. Thew £1,200
Asst. Collectors (*1st Class*), J. J. Hamilton; C. McCoy £800 to £900
Do. (*2nd Class*), R. H. Millea; J. S. Stewart; T. Tudhope ..... £650 to £750
Surv. (*Long Room*), S. W. F. Hart, M.B.E. £500 to £600
Surveyors (*Outdoor*), A. T. Barber; C. G. Barrett; H. P. Beadle; R. S. Bell; C. L. Blyth; G. H. Brooks; R. W. Bullen; F. P. Cheeseright; F. W. Cordwell; J. J. Curtin; P. F. Doran; A. P. Goodwin; O. T. Griffiths; M. Hayes; J. P. Henderson; D. J. Hennessy; H. J. Hole; R. R. McGowan; A. G. May; T. S. Nicol; K. O'Kennedy; D. S. Paton, M.B.E.; V. V. Pisani; A. E. Rogers; *J. Scott*; T. Service; M. J. Shaw; T. E. Stephens; J. Tremlett; T. Wells; G. A. Wratten; G. C. E. Wyeth £500 to £660

LONDON WATERGUARD.

Superintendent of Waterguard (*1st Class*), (vacant) £700 to £750

Collectors of Customs and Excise, Scotland.

Aberdeen, J. E. Hall, £800 to £900; *Asst.*, C. Bumby, £650 to £750; *Dundee*, J. W. Crook, £800 to £900; *Asst.*, C. L. Hopps, £650 to £750; *Edinburgh*, J. D. Ryall, £925 to £1,000; *Asst.*, W. Maclennan, £650 to £750; *Glasgow*, J. F. Cross, O.B.E., £925 to £1,000; *Assts.*, H. Walker, £800 to £900; A. M. Duff, £650 to £750; *Greenock*, J. Miller, £800 to £900; *Asst.*, F. H. Starks, £650 to £750; *Inverness*, L. D. Robertson, £800 to £900; *Asst.*, A. R. Lillie, £650 to £750; *Leith*, P. Sibbitt £800 to £900

§DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION,

6A Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Appointed under the Development and Road Improvement Funds Acts of 1909 and 1910. Advances are made for the Development of *Agriculture and Rural Industries, Reclamation and Drainage of Land, Harbours and Fisheries.*

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Richard Cavendish, C.B., C.M.G. (*unpaid*).
Vice-Chairman, Sir Thomas H. Middleton, K.B.E., C.B., LL.D. £2,200
Other Commissioners, Prof. W. G. S. Adams, M.A.; Sir Walter W. Berry, K.B.E.; Sir William Haldane; H. Jones-Davies, J.P.; Vaughan Nash, C.B., C.V.O.; Rt. Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Private Sec. to Chairman & Vice-Chairman, S. Stagg.
Secretary, R. T. Warner £1,000
Assistant Secretary, E. H. E. Havelock.

§DOMINIONS OFFICE.

Downing Street, S.W. 1.

In July, 1925, a new Secretaryship of State for Dominion Affairs was created, and as a result the Dominions Office was set up, to take over, from the Colonial Office, business connected with the self-governing Dominions (including the Irish Free State), the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia and the South African territories (Basutoland, Bechuanaland Prot. and Swaziland) and business relating to the Imperial Conference. The salaries, &c., of the Dominions Office are estimated at £48,882 for 1929-30.

Prin. Sec. of State for Dominion Affairs, The Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P. £5,000
Private Secs., E. Marsh, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.; E. B. Boyd; C. G. L. Syers.
Private Sec. (*Ceremonial and Reception*), Rear-Admiral Arthur Bromley, C.M.G.

UNDER SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir E. J. Harding, K.C.M.G., C.B. £2,200
Private Sec., *B. Cockram.*
Parliamentary, Malcolm MacDonald, M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., E. B. Bowyer.
Assistant Under Secretaries of State, Sir H. F. Batterbee, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.; G. G. Whiskard, C.B., C.M.G. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secs., R. A. Wiseman†; C. W. Dixon, O.B.E.; H. Tait; E. G. S. Machtig, O.B.E. ... £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, J. E. Stephenson*†; W. C. Hankinson, M.C.; P. Liesching†; M. E. Antrobus; S. L. Holmes, M.C.; C. R. Price; N. E. Archer; P. H. Clutterbuck, M.C. (*acting*); R. R. Sedgwick (*acting*) ..... £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, C. G. L. Syers; B. Cockram; E. B. Bowyer; G. Kimber; G. E. Boyd Shannon; J. J. S. Garner ..... £200 to £500
Staff Officer, R. A. Hamblin ..... £400 to £500
Registrar, H. T. Ashworth, M.M. £300 to £400 (£50 *allowance*)

Overseas Settlement Department.

Caxton House, Tothill St., S.W. 1 (10 to 5, Sat. 10 to 1.30).

H.M. Government have found it necessary to undertake closer responsibility in connexion with the movements of British subjects wishing to settle overseas within the Empire, or to emigrate to foreign countries, than they have exercised in the past. The Overseas Settlement Committee was appointed in order to assist them in carrying out their policy which is embodied in the Empire Settlement Act, 1922.

President, The Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.
Chairman, The Parliamentary Under-Secretary do.
Ex-officio Member, The Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.
Vice-Chairman, G. G. Whiskard, C.B., C.M.G.
Secretary, G. F. Plant, C.B.E.

Empire Marketing Board.

Dartmouth Street, S.W. 1.

Chairman, The Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P.
Secretary, S. G. Tallents, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL,

Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.

Cornwall was created a Duchy by Edward III. for the support of his eldest son (afterwards created Prince of Wales), and the eldest son of the Sovereign has since that time been born Duke of Cornwall.

The Revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall in the year ended December 31, 1926, was £246,125, and was derived principally from Rents and Profits of Courts, £165,817. The Payments include £48,967, Outlay for the benefit of the Estate; £39,304, Deductions under various Acts; £14,963, Allowances, Donations, and Charities; and £19,745, Expenses of Management. The sum of £66,713 was paid on account of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Prince of Wales's Council.

The Lord Clinton (*Lord Warden of the Stannaries and Keeper of Privy Seal*); Edward Robert Peacock (*Receiver-General*); The Earl Fortescue, K.C.B.; The Earl of Radnor; Adm. Sir Lionel Halsey, G.C.M.G., C.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B.; Hon. Geoffrey Lawrence, D.S.O., K.C. (*Attorney-General*); Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Maj. Hilgrove McCormick, M.C. (*Sec. and Keeper of Records*).

Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Auditor, Sir Laurence E. Halsey, K.B.E.
Solicitor, R. E. Tucker.
Chief Clerk and Surveyor, H. W. Kirk.
Deputy Receiver, G. A. Conyard.
Sheriff (1931-32), Lt.-Col. E. H. W. Bolitho, D.S.O.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER,

Temporary Office, 4 Norfolk St., Strand, W.C. 2.

The County of Lancaster was erected into a Duchy or County Palatine Duchy by Edward III for his son John of Gaunt in 1377, but in 1399 it became merged in the Crown through the accession of John of Gaunt's son as Henry IV.

The Revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster was £29,000 in 1847 and amounted to £128,000 in the year ended December 31, 1930. The contributory items are Rents and Profits of Courts, £68,765; Royalties and Dues, £31,246. Expenditure: £13,902, Outlay for the benefit

* Seconded for service in Australia.
† Seconded for service in Canada.

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

of the Estate; £24,714, deducted under various Acts of Parliament; £5,211, Allowances, Donations, and Charities; £2,000, Salary of the Chancellor of the Duchy; and £10,090 Expenses of Management. The sum of £62,000 was paid (for His Majesty's use) to the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

Chancellor, The Marquess of Lothian, C.H. £2,000
Private Sec., Norman R. C. Warwick, O.B.E.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Courthope Wilson, K.C.
Attorney-Gen., Sir Joseph Herbert Cunliffe, K.C.
Receiver-Gen., Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir F. Ponsonby, G.C.B., G.C.V.O..
Auditor, F. W. Pixley.
Clerk of Council and Keeper of Records, Louis F. Fergusson.
Solicitor, Eliot A. C. Druce.
Surveyor-Gen. and Deputy Receiver-Gen., T. Vaughan Prickard, M.V.O.
Chief Clerk, Norman R. C. Warwick, O.B.E.
Registrar, Preston District, J. M. Worthington.
Do. Manchester District, Harold Roberts.
Do. Liverpool Dist., R. W. Lowden.
Constable of Lancaster Castle, J. Travis Travis-Clegg.

THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM.

It is uncertain when "Palatine" privileges were first exercised in the County of Durham, as no formal creation of the Palatinate by charter or deed appears to have ever been made. From the founding of the See of Lindisfarne, out of which the bishopric and palatinate of Durham arose, the Bishops received large grants of lands, with extensive immunities; and Guthred, king of Northumbria, and Alfred the Great appear to have confirmed the grant to the See of the whole of the land between the rivers Tyne and Wear. There is no evidence of the exercise of *palatine* privileges by the Bishops prior to the Norman Conquest, but it is probable that these were acquired in the reign of the Conqueror, and they were exercised by the Prelates until resumed by the Crown in 1836. Palatine counties are understood to have been erected for the defence of neighbouring kingdoms against the Welsh and Scots, and were in reality self-contained kingdoms in alliance with their creator. The ancient customs of the County Palatine of Durham are in some measure retained, the administrative authority being exercised on behalf of the Crown.

Chancellor, Sir Arthur Colefax, K.B.E., K.C.
Attorney-General, Herbert F. Manisty, K.C.
Solicitor-General, E. A. Mitchell-Innes, C.B.E., K.C.
Registrar of Chancery Court, A. O. Smith.
Steward & Clerk of Halmotes, Sir Stanford E. Downing.
Deputy do., A. de Bock Porter, LL.B.
Registrar, G. M. Sladden.
Mining Surveyor, Sir A. N. Lindsay Wood, Bt.
Receivers, Smiths, Gore & Co.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS,

1 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.
(Hours 10 to 5.)

The Ecclesiastical Commission for the Management of Church Property, as now existing, was incorporated in 1836, its constitution being amended in 1840-1 and 1868. The main function of the Commission (whose members are given below) is the management of the Estates of the Church in order to endow or augment benefices, &c.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
(Extracted from Annual Report presented to Parliament.)

	1928.	1929.	1930.
Forward.....	£290,000	£254,000	£297,000
Estates	1,512,000	1,550,000	1,537,000
Dividends and Interest.	1,268,000	1,346,000	1,401,000
Receipts	£3,070,000	£3,150,000	£3,235,000
Benefices, Archbishops, Bishops, Administration, &c.....	£2,205,000	£2,261,000	£2,334,000
Appropriationforfuture Augmentations, &c....	*£81,000	462,000	*£564,000
Min. Depreciation Fund Towards replacement of value of Securities transferred to Church of England Pensions Board	80,000	80,000	80,000
	50,000	50,000	50,000
Balance forward	254,000	297,000	207,000
Expenditure	£3,070,000	£3,150,000	£3,235,000

* Including £100,000 special.

Ecclesiastical Commissrs., The 2 Archbishops, the 40 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 H.M. Principal Secretaries of State; The Lord Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls; Earl Beauchamp, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G.; Viscount Halifax; Lord Darvngton, P.C.; Rt. Hon. Hy. Hobhouse, P.C.; Rt. Hon. Laurence Hardy, P.C.; Col. Sir George Loyd Courthope, Bt., M.C., M.P.; Hon. Richard Denman, M.P.; Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L.; A. T. Loyd, O.B.E.; George Middleton.

Church Estates Commissioners and Treasurers.
1st, George Middleton. £1,200
Private Sec., D. P. Dixon.
2nd, Hon. Richard Denman, M.P. .....*unp.*
3rd, The Lord Darvngton .....*unp.*
Secretary, Financial Adviser, and Steward of the Manors, Sir S. E. Downing.
Private Sec., J. R. Brown.
Assistant Secretary (Augmentation, &c.), G. H. Wheeler.
Asst. Financial Adviser and Accountant, S. S. Brister.
Assistant Secretary (Estates, &c.), E. J. Davies.
Special Commissioner (Union of Benefices), L. G. Dibdin.
Heads of Divisions, R. W. Fowell; A. E. Palmer; W. H. Mouncey; W. Telfer.
Establishment Officer, J. W. Lintott, O.B.E.
Assistant Heads of Divisions, A. N. Allan; W. H. Webb; S. Mills; E. V. Oliver, O.B.E.; W. Green, M.C.; E. H. B. Phillips; C. E. M. Broadley; J. S. Collins; G. M. Sladden (*Durham Halmote Court Office*); S. J. Gunningham, F.I.A. (*Actuary*).
Higher Executive Officers, J. J. A. Dwyer; A. A. Morgan; H. L. C. Johnson; S. W. I. Kimpton; H. L. Tinkler; D. P. Dixon; G. J. Lockwood; E. F. Daubercies; J. R. Brown; W. G. Paskitt.
Clerk in Charge of Registry, S. W. I. Kimpton (*actg.*).
Solicitors, Messrs. Milles, Jennings-White & Foster, 5 Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.1.
Surveyors, Messrs. Clutton, 5 Great College Street; Messrs. Smiths, Gore & Co., 7 Little College Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Architects, Messrs. Carõe & Passmore, 3 Great College Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Legal Department.

Official Solicitor and Assistant Steward of the Manors, H. De Bock Porter.
Asst. Solicitor, H. T. H. Bond.
Senior Legal Assistants, W. T. T. Channell; F. Walmsley.
Legal Assistants, A. F. G. Ruston; J. M. Wilkinson; W. M. Jones.

SCOTTISH ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION,

Merchants Hall, 22 Hanover Street, Edinburgh.

For the purposes of the Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Act, 1925.
Chairman, Hon. Lord Blackburn; *other Commissioners*, Rt. Hon. James Brown, O.B.E., M.P.; Robert Candlish Henderson, K.C.; Charles Ker, LL.D., C.A.; Sir Iain Colquhoun, Bt., D.S.O.
Secretary, M. G. Fisher, Adv.

§BOARD OF EDUCATION,

Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

The Government Department of Education was, until the establishment of a separate office, a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since 1834. The Act of 1899 established the Board of Education, with a President and Parliamentary Secretary, and created a Consultative Committee. The cost of administration was estimated at £534,148 in the Financial Year 1931, with £325,650 for Inspection and Examination.

THE BOARD.

The Right Hon. Sir Donald Maclean, K.B.E., M.P., *President* (£2,000 inclusive); The Lord President of the Council; the Principal Secretaries of State; the First Lord of the Treasury; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Principal Private Secretary to the President, W. C. Cleary (Principal), £700 to £900 + (additional) £250.

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

Assistant Private Secretary to the President, G. A. N. Lowndes, M.C. (Assistant Principal), £200 to £500 + (additional) £100.

Secretariat.

Permanent Secretary, E. H. Pelham, C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., G. N. Flemming (Assistant Principal), £200 to £500 + (additional) £150.
Parliamentary Sec., Herwald Rainsbotham, O.B.E., M.C., M.P. £1,200
Private Sec., A. McL. Currie (Assistant Principal), £200 to £500 + (additional) £150.
Deputy Secretary, M. G. Holmes, C.B., O.B.E. ... £2,200
Permanent Secretary of Welsh Department, Sir Percy E. Watkins £1,500
Principal Assistant Secretaries, W. C. Eaton; A. P. Oppé; A. R. Ainsworth.....£1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, R. R. Campbell; D. Du B. Davidson; H. E. Mann; H. B. Wallis £1,000 to £1,200

Establishment Branch.

Director of Establishments, R. S. Wood £1,000 to £1,200
Principal, L. G. Duke .....£700 to £900

Finance Branch.

Accountant-General, E. G. Howarth, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy do., B. P. Moore.....£1,000 to £1,200
Principal Finance Officer, J. G. Rhodes £850 to £1,000
Finance Officers, H. W. Buckley; J. W. Hughes £750 to £850

Legal Branch.

Legal Adviser, W. G. B. Ritchie, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Legal Advisers, D. Vesey, O.B.E., £1,000 to £1,200; E. L. Hopkins; J. B. Lincoln, O.B.E. £750 to £900
Legal Assistants, A. C. Dawes; W. V. S. Sinclair, £550 to £700; M. L. Longhurst .....£230 to £500

Training of Teachers, &c., Division.

Principals, A. T. Baines; A. J. Finny...£700 to £900
Assistant Principals, H. D. Bentliff; E. N. Strong £200 to £500
Assistant Administrative Officer, A. L. Cadman £400 to £500

Pension Awards Division.

Assistant Secretary, L. J. Morison ...£1,000 to £1,200
Principal, J. C. Gravestock .....£700 to £900

Territorial Divisions.

Principals, N. D. Bosworth Smith; J. H. Burrows; D. O. Cochrane; D. W. Corrie, M.B.E.; H. A. S. Ferris; E. L. Heath; E. D. Marris; A. Maxwell-Lyte; B. L. Pearson, D.S.O., M.C.; G. D. Rokeling; A. F. Sharam; G. H. V. Sutherland; T. H. H. Walrond; G. G. Williams; P. Wilson..... £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, A. W. C. Mitchell, £250 to £600; K. L. Dunkley; J. Gibson; W. A. B. Hamilton; P. M. Magnus .....£200 to £500
Miss K. W. Elliott .....£200 to £400
Assistant Administrative Officers, B. R. Bligh; S. Laskey .....£400 to £500

Teachers' Salaries Division.

Principal, H. B. Jenkins .....£700 to £900
Assistant Principal, J. Rhodes.....£200 to £500

Medical Branch.

Chief Medical Officer, †Sir George Newman, K.C.B., M.D.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

Assist. Sec., C. W. Maudslay .....£1,000 to £1,200
Principals, E. L. Turnbull; C. W. Woodward, M.B.E. £700 to £900
Assistant Principal, A. F. Birch-Jones, M.C. £200 to £500
Assistant Administrative Officer, N. H. Sharp £400 to £500

† Chief Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health.

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Chief Woman Medical Adviser, §Dame Janet M. Campbell, D.B.E., M.D., M.S.
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Office of Special Inquiries and Reports.

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Principal, W. R. Richardson.....£700 to £900
Librarian, Miss D. F. Shuckburgh.....£300 to £400

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Assist. Architect, F. Jackman, A.R.I.B.A. £400 to £600

Welsh Department.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Percy E. Watkins.....£1,500
Assistant Secretary, C. E. Sykes .....£1,000 to £1,200
Principal, H. E. Weston .....£700 to £900
Assistant Administrative Office, H. E. Melvin £400 to £500

Committees.

Consultative Committee.
Chairman, Sir W. H. Hadow, C.B.E. ....*unpaid*
Secretary, R. F. Young (*Principal*).....£700 to £900

Principal Executive and Clerical Staff.

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(*b*) FINANCE STAFF.

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Assistant Accountants, T. G. Eagle; T. Faint; J. Hook; W. C. H. Hutchins, M.B.E.; C. H. Pratt £400 to £500

(*c*) PENSIONS STAFF.

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Chief Inspectors, A. Abbott, C.B.E.; F. B. Stead, C.B.E. £1,250
Divisional Inspectors, J. J. R. Bridge, C.B.E.; F. W. Cape; H. J. Dean; H. T. Holmes, O.B.E.; C. J. Phillips; G. R. R. Routh; E. G. Savage; C. F. Smith; J. Strachan; A. L. Thornton .....£1,000 to £1,200
Staff Inspectors, H. E. Boothroyd; G. E. St. L. Carson; J. E. Dalton; E. M. O'R. Dickey; W. Elliott; J. E. Hales; H. Hartley; D. A. Macnaughton; A. Morley; C. A. Ronald; G. T. Shaw; G. H. Winstanley.....£900 to £1,000

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§ A Senior Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health.

G. R. B. Loch; J. MacInnes; F. O. Mann, O.B.E.; C. F. Markham; R. E. Marsden; J. Maudsley; A. M. Moore; T. J. M. More, O.B.E.; A. M. Morley; M. C. Morris; F. A. B. Newman; A. F. Norman-Butler, O.B.E.; F. M. Osborne; A. F. Page; G. W. Paget; H. N. Parker; R. O. W. Pemberton; A. N. G. Peters; A. Platts; G. F. Quarmby; J. B. Reynish, M.B.E.; C. A. Richardson; K. J. Ritchie; E. E. Roberts; J. R. F. Robinson; M. P. Roseveare; *L. C. Schiller, M.C.*; *J. S. Scott*; D. M. *Simmonds*; W. K. Spencer; G. K. Sutherland; H. R. Sweeting; V. Taylor; F. W. Thompson; H. M. Thurston; R. A. R. Tricker; E. S. Watson; A. F. Watts; E. J. Wheldon; J. H. Whiteley; C. E. Winn; L. S. Wood; W. H. Young .....£500 to £900

Assistant Inspectors, H. W. Allam; G. Ames, M.C.; E. C. Andrews; T. W. Balmer; E. E. Bessey; W. S. Birkett; F. C. Bishop; J. F. Blocksidge; P. F. Burns; H. L. Burrows; A. H. Cheshire; C. K. Clague; J. R. Coulthard; W. E. Crabb; H. Cresswell; S. F. Crew; W. L. Crutchley; G. F. Dakin, M.C.; F. E. Dann; F. W. Dee; G. P. Dunn; D. G. Evans; F. E. Gomersall; T. H. Goose; H. E. B. Green; T. P. Gunton; S. E. Halman; N. Heslop; A. J. Hiff; A. W. Holton; R. R. R. C. Howard; W. Hunt; E. E. Jefferis; W. Jewsbury; S. Lamplugh; D. H. Lawton; L. G. H. Lee; A. A. Martin; E. H. G. Metcalfe; A. Mills; H. Moorhouse; G. Neil, M.C.; J. W. Page; C. C. Parmée; R. E. R. Phillips; G. A. Pocock; W. J. Rayner; J. Reynolds; W. J. Rood; J. Rutherford; A. F. Sandys; C. S. Satterly, O.B.E.; J. P. Scothorne; P. W. Scott; E. J. Smith; L. W. Smith; P. F. Smith; T. W. Southrou; W. D. Squire; W. Staton; J. H. Stembridge; W. Stringer; D. Summerson; W. H. Talbot; F. Taylor; S. Taylor; H. E. Thomas, M.C.; D. Thomson; W. S. Threlfall; A. G. Tompkins; E. W. J. Towler; E. J. R. Walsh; E. C. Whitworth; A. W. Wilkins; H. G. Wilson; F. G. *Witts*; *H. Woodhead*; *W. E. Wright* £300 to £550

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Royal College of Art, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

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Registrar and Lecturer on Art, H. L. Wellington, Hon. A.R.C.A. .....£400 to £600

Professors,* Richard Garbe, A.R.A., F.R.B.S. (*inclusive*) £296; W. G. Newton, M.C., F.R.I.B.A. (*inclusive*) £222; Malcolm Osborne, R.A., R.E., A.R.C.A. (*inclusive*) £370; E. W. Tristram, A.R.C.A.....(*inclusive*) £508 15*s*.

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§SCOTTISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Dover House, Whitehall, London; and 14 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

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Private Secretaries, W. Lewis; D. M. Ogilvie.

Second Secretary, J. W. Peck, C.B.....£1,200 to £1,500

Senior Assistant Secretary, H. Warre Cornish £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant Secretaries, J. Mackay Thomson; J. W. Parker; J. Jardine.....£850 to £1,000

**Architect*, J. D. Cairns, F.R.I.B.A. .....(*and fees*) £225

**Inspector of Music*, Sir A. Somervell, MUS.DOC.

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Staff Officers, W. F. Burton; H. W. S. Biden; I. Murdoch; G. E. Davidson; C. W. Turner; W. A. E. Urie; P. G. Brewer; A. Dawson; G. Boyd; H. S. Hardy; J. Hobson (*acting*) .....£400 to £500

Accountant in Edinburgh.

Accountant, A. D. Kerr .....£650 to £850

Asst. Accountants, J. A. Thomson; G. H. Mitchell £400 to £500

H.M. Inspectors of Schools.

Senior Chief Inspector, J. C. Smith, C.B.E., D.Litt. £1,250

Chief Inspectors, J. Clark; W. E. Philip; G. Andrew each £1,150

Inspectors, A. D. Millar; C. J. N. Fleming; W. G. Fraser; T. B. M. Lamb; F. W. Michie, D. H. Crawford, £850 to £1,000; A. C. Smith; A. Lang; H. N. Patrick; J. G. Frewin; W. A. Robertson, Ph.D.; A. King; W. A. Munro, D.Litt.; G. Watson; W. Robb; F. R. S. Walker; D. J. Macleod, D.Litt.; J. C. Stewart, Ph.D.; A. B. Grieve, D.Sc.; J. Moffat; F. Mort, D.Sc.; G. D. C. Stokes, D.Sc.; D. D. Anderson, M.C.; G. T. Pringle; P. K. Stewart; W. Hyslop; R. Barron, M.C.; J. Lambie; G. Menary, M.C.; R. B. Kerr; A. F. Hyslop, Ph.D.; J. S. W. Boyle, Ph.D.; R. Macdonald; W. F. Arbuckle; J. W. M. Gunn, £500 to £900; Miss M. A. Ewan .....£300 to £500

* Part-time Appointments.

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

Medical Officer and Inspector of Physical Training, G. W. Simpson, M.A., B.SC., M.D., D.P.H. £500 to £900
Inspectresses for Domestic Subjects, Mrs. E. L. Waldie (*Principal*); Miss C. M. Kennedy; Miss E. N. MacGlashan ..... £300 to £500

The Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Sat. to 9 p.m.); and on Sundays 2 to 5 p.m.

Director, E. Ward £1,000
Keeper of Art and Ethnographical Department, R. Kerr ..... £750 to £900
Keeper Natural History Department, P. H. Grimshaw £750 to £900
Keeper Technological Department, T. Rowatt £750 to £900
Assistant Keepers, D. Balsillie; N. D. Cuthbertson £475 to £700

ELECTRICITY COMMISSION.

Savoy Court, Strand, W.C. 2.

The official returns rendered to the Electricity Commissioners show the following growth in electrical output in Great Britain:—

1924	*Units* 6,094,000,000	1928	*Units* 9,073,000,000
1925	6,665,000,000	1929	10,294,000,000
1926	7,050,000,000	1930	10,914,000,000
1927	8,234,000,000		

Chairman, Sir John Snell, G.B.E., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.E.
Vice-Chairman, Sir J. R. Brooke, C.B.
Commissioners, W. W. Lackie, C.B.E., M.Inst.C.E.; T. P. Wilmshurst, M.B.E., M.I.E.E.
Secretary, R. T. G. French, O.B.E.
Solicitor, E. W. Hudson.
Chief Engineering Inspector, H. Nimmo, M.I.E.E.
Asst. do., A. N. East, M.I.E.E.
Assistant Secretary, W. Cook.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD.

(Established under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1926.)

Office, Trafalgar Bldgs., 1 Charing Cross, S.W.1.

The Board are charged with the duty of supplying electricity to authorised undertakers in Great Britain. Their main functions are to construct main transmission lines (commonly known as "The Grid") to concentrate generation at standard frequency in the most efficient stations ("Selected Stations"), to supply electricity in bulk for distribution. With that object in view, nine schemes have been adopted by the Board, and are now being carried into effect. They embrace the whole of Great Britain, except the north of Scotland. The borrowing powers of the Board are £50,000,000, and issues of stock have been made, viz.: £3,000,000 (4%) in May, 1929, £7,000,000 (5%) in January, 1930, £6,000,000 (4½%) in Nov., 1930, and £3,000,000 (5%) in Oct. and Nov., 1931. The Board have published Reports and Statements of Accounts covering the period to December 31, 1930.

Chairman, Sir Andrew R. Duncan, M.A., LL.B., LL.D.
Other Members, The Lord Barnby, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O.; Sir James Devonshire, K.B.E., M.I.E.E.; Frank Hodges, J.P.; W. Walker, M.I.E.E.; Sir Duncan Watson, M.I.E.E.; W. K. Whigham; Sir R. L. Wedgewood, C.B., C.M.G.
Secretary and Solicitor, Richard H. Fox.
General Manager and Chief Engineer, Sir Archibald Page, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.E.
Chief Accountant, D. W. Coates, C.B.E.

EMIGRANTS' INFORMATION OFFICE

(*see* Oversea Settlement Department, p. 201.)

§ EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT,

Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.

This is the Department of the Comptroller and Auditor General, an office created by the Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39 (1866) to replace, with extended powers, the separate offices of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer and of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts. This officer is appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, and is irremovable except upon an address from the Two Houses of Parliament. In his capacity of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer he authorises all issues from the Exchequer after satisfying himself that Parliament has given authority for them. He examines the Exchequer accounts and makes an annual report on them to Parliament. In his capacity of Auditor General of Public Accounts he is charged with the duty of examining on behalf of the House of Commons the accounts of expenditure out of monies provided by Parliament, the accounts of the receipt of revenue, and generally all other public accounts, including the accounts of Government stores and of trading services conducted by Government Departments. The results of his examination of those accounts are reported to the House of Commons.

The net expenses of the Department were estimated to amount to £148,650 in 1929–1930.

Comptroller and Auditor General, Gilbert Charles Upcott, C.B. £3,000
Private Secretary, W. C. G. Cribbett.
Secretary, F. N. Dixon, C.B. £1,200
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Deputy Directors of Audit, C. H. Balmain; D. F. C. Blunt; F. N. Harby; C. P. Honeysett; E. C. Cooke; W. V. Eghers ..... £750 to £850
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There are also 145 *Auditors* ..... £250 to £500

§ EXPORT CREDITS GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT,

9 St. Clement's Lane, E.C. 4. (Royal 8771.)
BRANCH OFFICES: *Manchester* — Ship Canal House, King Street. (City 9302.) *Bradford*— 69 Market Street. (8912.)

The Overseas Trade Acts, 1920-1930, empower the Board of Trade to give guarantees in connection with the export of British goods. These powers are vested in the Export Credits Guarantee Department acting on the recommendation of a statutory Advisory Committee set up for the purpose. The Minister in charge of the Department is the Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, who in April, 1929, appointed an Executive Committee to control the daily conduct of the business.

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Chairman, *Col. Hon. Sidney Peel, C.B., D.S.O.
Deputy Chairman, *Sir John Caulcutt.
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Assistant Manager, H. Somerville Smith, D.S.O., M.C. (*inclusive*) £900
Underwriter, J. Beynon, M.B.E. (*inclusive*) £900
Secretary, J. A. Stirling, O.B.E. (*acting*) ... £700 to £900
Accountant, G. W. Hutcheson ..... £550 to £700
Chief Claims Officer, E. C. Adams ..... £550 to £700
Inspector, S. Judson ..... (*inclusive*) £648 to £740
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ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION,

6 Burlington Gardens, W. 1.

Appointed in 1924 "*to enquire into such questions of* public amenity or of artistic importance as may be referred to them from time to time by any of our Departments of State, and to report thereon to such Department; and, furthermore, to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi-public bodies, where it appears to the said Commission that their assistance would be advantageous."

* Members of Executive Committee.

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

Commissioners, Prof. S. D. Adshead, M.A., M.Arch., F.R.I.B.A.; Sir R. Blomfield, R.A., Litt.D., M.Arch., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., F.R.S., LL.D., F.S.A. (*Chairman*); W. Reid Dick, R.A.; The Viscount Lee of Fareham, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., LL.D., F.S.A.; Sir E. Lutyens, K.C.I.E., R.A., LL.D., F.S.A.; Sir Walter Peacock, K.C.V.O.; Charles Ricketts, R.A.; Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., LL.D., F.R.I.B.A.

Secretary, H. C. Bradshaw, M.Arch., F.R.I.B.A.

ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION FOR SCOTLAND.

National Gallery, Edinburgh.

Appointed in 1927 "to enquire into such questions of public amenity or of artistic importance relating to Scotland as may be referred to them by any of our Departments of State, and to report thereon to such Departments; and, furthermore, to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi-public bodies when it appears to the said Commission that their assistance would be advantageous."

Commissioners, Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, Bt., K.T., F.S.A. (*Chairman*); Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, K.T., C.V.O., M.C.; Sir George Macdonald, K.C.B.; Sir George Washington Browne, R.R.S.A.; J. Whitelaw Hamilton, R.S.A., R.S.W.; J. Pittendrigh Macgillivray, LL.D., R.S.A.; James Miller, R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; John Smith Clarke, M.P.

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Secretary, A. A. Norris.

Chief Clerk, H. J. Crowe.

Accountant, John C. Giles.

Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, W. J. M. Menzies.

Asst. do., P. R. C. Macfarlane, B.Sc.

Scientific Supt., Alexander Bowman, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Senior Naturalists, R. S. Clark, D.Sc.; H. Wood, M.A.

Chief Inspector of Sea Fisheries, Alex. E. McKenzie.

Inspector do., Wm. Keir, M.B.E.

Insp. of Fish Distribution, Comm. L. D. Fisher, D.S.O., R.N. (*ret.*).

Engineer Superintendent, G. P. Finlay.

Commodore Captain, John Wright.

Consulting Engr., R. Gordon Nicol, O.B.E., M.Inst.C.E.

Commanders of Cruisers and Research Steamer, John Wright; G. G. Mackenzie; Wm. Angus; Eric S. Simpson; A. Lamont; John Allan; David Sandison; J. E. Lightbody.

§FOREIGN OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W.1.

The Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs was created in 1782, superseding the ancient Secretary for the Northern Department of Europe (as the Officer had been called since 1688). He is assisted by two Under-Secretaries (one Parliamentary, the other Permanent), two Deputy Under-Secretaries, and two Assistant Under-Secretaries, Legal Advisers, a Finance Officer, a Press Officer, twelve Counsellors, a Librarian, and a staff of Clerks. The chief functions, in addition to the formal duties, are receiving and answering communications from individuals or other Government Departments, from Diplomatic and Consular Agents of this country or others, and in determining the policy of the country towards Foreign Powers. The administrative expenses of the Foreign Office were estimated at £188,943 in 1931-32.

Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, The Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., M.P. £5,000

Private Sec., Sir Walford Selby, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.

Asst. Private Secs., N. B. Ronald (*Diplomatic*); R. G. Leigh, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Parliamentary Private Sec.,

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Robert Vansittart, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.V.O. £3,000

Private Sec., C. J. Norton.

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State:—

(1) *Foreign Affairs*, Capt R. A. Eden, M.C., M.P. £1,500

Private Sec., H. M. G. Jebb.

(2) *Overseas Trade*, Maj. D. J. Colville, M.P. £2,000

Private Sec., E. L. Mercier.

Deputy Under-Secretaries of State, Sir Victor Wellesley, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Hubert Montgomery, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. £2,200

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, Sir Lancelot Oliphant, K.C.M.G., C.B.; G. A. Mounsey, C.B., C.M.G., O.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Legal Adviser, Sir William Malkin, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C. £1,500

Second do., W. E. Beckett, C.M.G. £1,000

Third do., G. G. Fitzmaurice £700 to £900

Finance Officer, Sir Frederick Butler, K.C.M.G., C.B. £1,300

Press Officer, Sir Arthur Willert, K.B.E. £1,500

Counsellors, Sir Walford Selby, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.; E. F. Gye, C.M.G.; G. R. Warner, C.M.G.; P. A. Koppel, C.M.G., C.B.E.; O. G. Sargent, C.M.G.; R. L. Craigie, C.B., C.M.G.; Hon. A. M. G. Cadogan, C.M.G.; H. J. Seymour, C.M.G.; C. W. Orde, C.M.G.; C. Howard Smith; G. W. Rendel; M. D. Peterson £1,000 to £1,200

Claims Adviser, M. Shearman, O.B.E. £700 to £900

His Majesty's Assistant Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, J. B. Monck, C.V.O. £600 to £700

1st Secretaries, D. J. M. D. Scott; L. Collier; O. St. C. O'Malley, C.M.G.; A. W. A. Leeper, C.B.E.; R. W. A. Leeper, C.B.E.; F. T. A. Ashton-Gwatkin; G. G. M. Vereker, M.C.; D. MacKillop; D. V. Kelly, M.C.; N. H. H. Charles, M.C.; A. F. H. Wiggin, C.M.G.; R. G. Howe; J. Balfour; C. W. Baxter, M.C.; R. Dunbar, M.C.; P. M. Roberts; C. H. Bateman, M.C.; *N. M. Butler; E. O. Coote; P. B. B. Nichols, M.C.; N. B. Ronald; C. F. A. Warner; J. Sterndale Bennett, C.M.G., M.C. £700 to £900

2nd and 3rd Secretaries, J. V. T. W. T. Perowne; C. J. Norton; E. H. Carr, C.B.E.; W. H. B. Mack; D. J. Cowan, O.B.E., M.C.; D. F. Howard, M.C.; Commander H. F. B. Maxse, R.N.; H. M. G. Jebb; W. I. Mallet; L. Robertson-Fullerton; R. J. Bowker; M. R. Wright; P. Broad; W. H. Montagu Pollock; G. A. Wallinger; R. M. G. Hankey; C. E. Minns; A. R. Dew; B. E. F. Gage; P. J. Dixon; H. A. Caccia; J. F. W. Dilke; F. K. Roberts; J. M. K. Vyvyan; J. G. Ward; I. A. D. Wilson-Young £200 to £500

Assistant, Chief Clerk's Department, William H. Robinson, C.B.E. £850 to £1,000

Principal in Chief Clerk's Dept., H. H. Quarmby, O.B.E. £700 to £900

Senior Establishment and Accounts Officers, L. R. Sherwood, O.B.E.; R. C. Calder, O.B.E. £550 to £700

Establishment and Accounts Officers, T. J. W. Wilson; H. G. Kelsey; E. H. Rance; S. K. Millar; H. W. Minshull (*Book-keeper*), G. J. White £400 to £500

Junior Establishment and Accounts Officers, W. C. Scott; D. V. Staines; E. A. Netting; E. Williams; A. H. Keighley; G. H. Maxwell; H. J. Abbott; P. E. Lewis; F. A. G. T. Copeland; Miss M. M. Moran; F. V. Jelpké £100 to £400

Librarian, S. Gaselee, C.B.E. £800 to £1,000

Assistants, J. W. Field, M.B.E., £550 to £700; C. S. Nicoll; W. Weighell, M.B.E.; J. F. French, M.B.E. (*Registrar*) £500 to £600

Technical Assistant (Treaty Dept.), W. L. M. Dunlop, O.B.E. £700 to £900

Second do. (do.) E.W. Light, M.V.O., O.B.E. £500 to £600

Do. (Consular Dept.), R. C. Dickie, O.B.E., I.S.O. £700 to £900

Assistant Registrar, S. H. Gellatly £400 to £500

Staff Officers, R. Bloore; R. C. Thomson, M.B.E.; A. F. Orchard; R. C. Cox (£400 to £500); W. J. Uwins; F. H. Cleobury; F. T. Campion; W. W. Pate; H. Jones; H. Ward; E. H. Oldham; H. K. Grey; W. B. G. Chisholm; H. Godwin; H. J. Capewell; A. G. Hayward £300 to £400

2nd Division Clerks, A. E. Airey; E. G. Adams.

Chief Women Officers, Miss M. V. Moore, M.B.E.; Miss D. A. Bigby, M.B.E. £300 to £400

Staff Officers (Women), Miss M. F. West, M.B.E.; Miss E. W. Guthrig; Miss I. A. Strong; Miss M. K. Spencer, M.B.E.; Miss E. Wallace; Miss E. M. Tinkler; Miss G. K. Winn £230 to £300

Supt. of Printing, Stationery and Stores, Joseph Kennell, M.B.E. £450 to £600

Communications Dept. and King's Messengers, H. E. Eastwood, *Head*, £694 to £843 (*incl.*); Comdr. R. W. B. Cotesworth, R.N., *Deputy Head*, £380 to £600 (*incl.*); Maj. A. F. Custance; Lt.-Col. A. S. M.

* Seconded as a Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.

§ *For Salaries see note, p. 196.*

Porter, each £220 to £400; A. Hay, O.B.E.; G. P. Antrobus, O.B.E.; R. G. Leigh, C.M.G., C.B.E.; O. H. d'A. Steward; A. V. Wheeler-Holohan; C. E. Jesser-Davis; Maj. J. S. Oldham, £380 to £600 (*incl.*); D. W. Wilson (*actg.*).....£340 to £400

Home Service Messengers, R. D. Rust; E. J. Berry; C. E. Flynn; C. Fenwick; L. Buchan, each £130 to £200; T. Grint; G. Perry; J. W. Cook; W. H. Hillier; C. R. Deering.....£90 to £130

Head Officekeeper and Housekeeper, J. Wright £200 to £260

Passport Office,
1 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth St., Westminster, S.W. 1.

Branch Passport Office, 36 Dale St., *Liverpool.*

The number of Passports issued in 1913 was 122,700; in 1930 the number was 696,612 (including renewals, endorsements, &c.).

Chief Passport Officer, Hubert S. Martin, C.B.E. £750 to £850

Asst. do., James W. Stafford, O.B.E.....£550 to £700

Estab. Officer & Account., Leslie G. Brown £400 to £500

Staff Officers, O. J. Hubbert, M.B.E.; W. T. Harrower; H. S. Blank.....£400 to £500

Officer-in-charge, Branch Passport Office, Liverpool, J. S. Grant.....£400 to £500

§FORESTRY COMMISSION,
9 Savile Row, W. 1.

The Forestry Commissioners, a Body Corporate, are appointed quinquennially under the Forestry Acts 1919 to 1927. The Commissioners are charged with the general duty of promoting the interests of forestry, the development of afforestation and the production and supply of timber in Great Britain. Including the former Crown Woods, transferred to the Commission in 1924, the Department have acquired over 724,000 acres of land (6s per cent. are plantable), and they have planted over 185,000 acres. Grants are provided by the Commission in respect of afforestation of land belonging to private individuals and Local Authorities.

Chairman, Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, Bt., K.T.

Commissioners[a], Right Hon. Sir Francis Dyke Acland, Bt.; J. H. Alpass, M.P.; Col. Sir George Courthope, Bt., M.C., M.P.; D. R. Grenfell, M.P.; Sir Hugh Murray, C.I.E., C.B.E.; Sir Roy Robinson, O.B.E.; Walter R. Smith, M.P.; Col. W. Steuart-Fothringham.

Assistant Commissioners, H. A. Pritchard, O.B.E. (*England and Wales*, 55 Whitehall, S.W. 1) £800 to £1,000; John Sutherland, C.B.E. (*Scotland*, 25 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh).....£800 to £1,000

Sec., A. G. Herbert, 9 Savile Row, W.1....£600 to £800

FORTH CONSERVANCY.
Grangemouth, Stirlingshire.

Instituted by the Forth Conservancy Order Confirmation Act 1921 for the preservation, maintenance and improvement of the River and Firth of Forth within the limits prescribed in the Order.

Chairman, The Earl of Elgin, C.M.G., LL.D.

Clerk and Treasurer, Duncan Kennedy, W.S. 3 Bank Street, Falkirk.

Marine Superintendent, Capt. E. Roynon Jones, R.N.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES REGISTRY,
17 North Audley Street, W. 1.

A Barrister was appointed in 1828 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1829 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consisting of Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Acts, the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the Building Societies Acts, the Trade Union Acts, the Workmen's Compensation Acts, the Scientific Societies Act, the Trustee Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks Acts, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop Clubs Act, the Superannuation and other Trust Funds (Validation) Act, and a great number of local and personal Acts. Under the Industrial Assurance Act, 1923, the Chief Registrar is charged with various powers and duties in relation to Industrial Assurance Companies and Collecting Societies, and in that capacity is styled the Industrial Assurance Commissioner.

[a] 2 *paid*—1 at £1,650 inclusive, 1 at £1,500. Remainder *unpaid.*

Chief Registrar and Industrial Assurance Commissioner, Sir George Stuart Robertson, K.C.....£2,000

Private Sec., W. T. Cuthbert.

Assistant Registrar and Deputy Industrial Assurance Commissioner, John Fox, O.B.E.....£1,000 to £1,200

Assist. Registrars, H. P. Harker; B. K. White £850 to £1,000

Legal Assistants, C. B. Crabbe; C. P. Best; A. J. R. Haggard.....£550 to £700

Junior Legal Assistants, A. H. Blom; W. T. Cuthbert £230 to £500

Returns and Statistics Branch (*Head*), H. C. Souter, LL.D., £800; (*Assist. Head*), F. H. Minett £550 to £700

Rules Branch (*Head*), T. F. Dunning, £550 to £700; (*Assist. Head*), S. J. Allen.....£400 to £500

Estab. and Accounts Branch (*Head*), F. W. Roberts £500 to £700

General Branch (*Head*), G. H. Cooper, £500 to £600; (*Assist. Head*), H. C. Holbrook.....£400 to £500

Staff Officers, W. R. Johnson; E. Hill; J. E. I. Bloom; B. W. Windridge; S. J. Dibble.....£400 to £500

SCOTTISH REGISTRY OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES,
19 Heriot Row, Edinburgh.

Registrar, Chilton L. Addison Smith, C.B.E., W.S.

Chief Asst. & Head of Rules Branch, R. Addison Smith.

Head of Returns and Statistics Branch, H. A. Bakewell, A.S.A.A.

Head of Registration Branch, George Forsyth.

§THE GOVERNMENT ACTUARY,
Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Government Actuary, Sir A. W. Watson, K.C.B. £2,500

Private Sec., G. C. Turner.

Deputy do., G. S. W. Epps, C.B., C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Principal Actuaries, S. J. H. W. Allin, C.B.E. (*Secretary*; P. N. Harvey; J. G. Kyd.....£850 to £1,000

Actuaries, G. Gillies; C. W. S. Jamieson; W. R. Jarman, I.S.O.; G. H. Maddex; D. A. Porteous; G. D. Stockman.....£700 to £850

Assistant Actuaries, W. T. C. Blake; R. R. Brodie; P. G. Brown; S. P. Brown; W. G. Craig; H. Freeman; W. S. Hocking; O. C. J. Klagge; M. B. Knowles; A. W. Marshall; L. G. K. Starke; J. H. Thomas; A. H. Thorpe.....£500 to £700

Staff Clerk, W. Johnson.....£400 to £500

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALITY FUND,
Treasury Chambers, S.W. 1.

Instituted in 1908 for the purpose of organizing official hospitality on a regular basis, with a view to the promotion of international goodwill.

Minister in Charge, The Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., M.V.O.

Secretary, Maj. E. N. S. Crankshaw, M.B.E.

§MINISTRY OF HEALTH,
Whitehall, S.W. 1.

This Department was established by the Ministry of Health Act, 1919, to exercise in England and Wales powers with respect to Health and Local Government, and to it were transferred by the Act, subject to certain provisos, (*a*) all the powers and duties of the *Local Government Board*, the *Insurance Commissions* and the *Welsh Insurance Commission*; (*b*) the powers of the *Board of Education* relating to the health of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five, and to the medical inspection and treatment of children and young persons; (*c*) all the powers of the *Privy Council* and of the Lord President of the Council under the Midwives Acts, 1902 and 1918, and the powers hitherto exercised by the Secretary of State under Part I of the Children Act, 1908. There may also be transferred to the Minister certain specified powers and any other powers and duties in England and Wales of any Government Department which appear to relate to matters affecting or incidental to the health of the people.

Minister, Rt. Hon. Sir E. Hilton Young, G.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., M.P. £5,000

Private Secretary, A. N. Rucker £300

Assistant do., W. H. Howes £100

Parly. do., ...*unp.*

Parliamentary Secretary Ernest Brown, M.C., M.P. £1,500

Private Secretary, K. McGregor £150

Parly do., ...*unp.*

Secretary, Sir Arthur Robinson, G.C.B., C.B.E. ...£3,000

Private Secretary, Miss E. M. R. Russell-Smith £150

Deputy Sec., Sir Ernest J. Strohmenger, K.B.E., C.B. £2,200

Private Secretary, J. M. K. Hawton £100

Chief Medical Officer, Sir George Newman, K.C.B., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. £2,200
Private Secretary, P. P. Cooper.....£100
Solicitor and Legal Adviser, E. J. Maude, C.B.
.....£1,500 to £1,800
Principal Assistant Secretary for Finance and Accountant General, S. H. G. Hughes, C.B.E. £1,750
Director of Establishments, H. A. Leggett, C.B., C.B.E.
£1,200 to £1,500
Principal Assistant Secretaries, H. W. S. Francis, O.B.E.; I. G. Gibbon, C.B., C.B.E.; A. B. Maclachlan; S. P. Vivian, C.B. (*also Registrar-General*)
£1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, J. N. Beckett; R. B. Cross, O.B.E.; M. Heseltine, C.B.; R. H. H. Keenlyside, O.B.E.; E. H. Rhodes, O.B.E.; W. A. Ross, O.B.E.; R. J. Simpson, O.B.E.; J. C. Wrigley £1,000 to £1,200
Intelligence Officer, H. A. de Montmorency, O.B.E.
£1,000
Principals, I. F. Armer; S. A. Bailey, M.B.E.; P. N. R. Butcher; J. N. Dark; C. B. R. Ellis; W. T. Fitzgerald; W. R. Frazer, O.B.E.; H. H. George, M.C.; S. F. S. Hearder; E. S. Hill; L. Infield, O.B.E.; C. R. Kerwood; A. M. Legge (*acting*); T. Lindsay; F. R. Lovett, M.B.E.; E. D. Macgregor; F. F. Marchbank; G. C. North, M.C.; E. H. Phillips, O.B.E.; A. N. Rucker; E. C. H. Salmon, M.C.; T. H. Sheepshanks; A. N. C. Shelley; R. Stanton; H. H. Turner; L. N. Ure; D. C. L. Ward, £700 to £900; and Miss Z. L. Puxley, O.B.E. .....£600 to £750
Assistant Principals, F. L. Edwards; F. B. Gillie; G. J. M. Gray; J. M. K. Hawton; W. H. Howes; H. S. Hunter; K. McGregor; W. J. Peete; G. N. Pell; E. J. G. Pitterington, M.B.E.; T. W. Williams; G. E. Yates, £200 to £500; and the Misses E. M. R. Russell-Smith, E. A. Sharp, and L. C. Watson
£200 to £400
Statistical Officer, F. Slator..... £800 to £1,000
Head of Foreign Intelligence Branch, G. M. Harris, O.B.E. .....£600 to £800
Senior Staff Officers, F. Adams, M.B.E.; W. G. Gillings; H. Hall, M.B.E.; A. W. Holloway, M.B.E.; R. Magowan; A. W. Mason; F. Mayes; F. J. Ogden, M.B.E.; A. T. Page; C. Sherley Smith; W. B. Thomas (*acting*); C. R. Young, M.B.E.....£500 to £600

Insurance Department.

Controller, Sir Walter S. Kinnear, K.B.E. £1,800
Deputy Controllers, E. Hackforth, C.B.; J. M. Hendrie
£1,000 to £1,200
Heads of Branches, J. G. Bell; G. S. Mackay; A. W. Neville; R. J. Smith, O.B.E. .....£850 to £1,000
Assistant Heads of Branches, C. E. Brackenbury; R. A. Nursey; J. Poyser, O.B.E. .....£750 to £850
Superintending Clerks, H. K. Ainsworth, M.B.E.; H. W. Anderson; W. Bartholomew, M.B.E.; R. Clark-Turner; V. H. Coleman (*acting*); C. E. Coward; G. E. Danbury; J. D. P. C. M. Donohue (*acting*); A. Elms; F. N. Evans; R. T. Hogg; A. P. Jones; E. H. C. Newby; W. Rowbotham, M.B.E.; T. W. Sissens; G. C. Smallwood, O.B.E.; H. W. Stockman, M.B.E. (*acting*); W. F. Wackrill, O.B.E.; E. Wilmer, £550 to £700, and Miss M. Polson, O.B.E. £450 to £550
First Class Clerks, G. Adams (*acting*); P. H. Barber; G. H. H. Bardwell; W. T. Begley; E. B. Bein; H. W. Blunt; W. H. Boucher, M.B.E.; T. M. Brett (*acting*); G. D. Bridle (*acting*); C. J. Bromhead; W. O. Chatterton; T. Clark; F. P. Cooper; S. W. Cowan (*acting*); K. Curtis; A. E. Dale, M.B.E.; A. J. F. Danielli, M.C.; A. B. C. Davison; J. R. Dems; J. W. Dick, M.B.E.; A. H. Druery (*acting*); C. W. Empson; H. W. Etkins; R. H. Farrell; H. P. Firkins (*acting*); S. Freedman; S. G. Game; S. Gilbert; C. W. Harbidge; S. E. Hardy; L. H. Harries (*acting*); R. J. Harrison; H. S. Herbert; H. N. Howorth; N. Hutchinson; H. Jerwood; P. L. Johns (*acting*); E. Jordan (*acting*); E. H. Kelly; W. Kennedy, M.B.E.; H. G. Kent; D. C. Lamont; A. V. McCullough; C. E. Matthews (*acting*); E. C. Moffrey; L. G. P. Morris, M.M.; H. R. Mullens (*acting*); W. J. H. Murdoch; R. Noble; W. H. Norman, M.B.E.; J. D. C. Pellow (*acting*); J. E. Pepper; W. H. Phillips, M.B.E. (*acting*); E. J. Price; H. B. Riddle, D.C.M.; R. Rouse; P. J. Ruck (*acting*); F. G. Stanley; D. Wagstaff; S. E. Waldron (*acting*); F. W. Watts (*acting*); E. S. Wiggins, M.B.E. (*acting*); G. S. C. Wiggins; S. F. Wilkinson; A. S. Woolmer; W. P. Wright, £400 to £500; and the Misses N. B. Trent; E. Bambridge, M.B.E.; E. C. M. Cates, M.B.E.; M. Dalrymple (*acting*); M. Milledge, M.B.E.; J. Mitchell, M.B.E.; E. M. Savill; E. E. Turner, M.B.E.
£300 to £400

Accountant-General's Division.

Principal Assistant Secretary for Finance & Accountant-General, S. H. G. Hughes, C.B.E.
£1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Accountant-General, J. Chown
£1,000 to £1,200
Assistant do., S. C. Alford; F. N. Bath, O.B.E.; H. C. Chatfield (*acting*); R. P. James, O.B.E.
£850 to £1,000
Chief Accountants, G. J. Allen, M.B.E.; O. M. Smith (*acting*), £750 to £850; G. W. Jeffery; J. L. Watson (*acting*) .....£700 to £800
Accountants, A. B. Carpenter (*acting*); I. P. Crowther; J. E. Elmes (*acting*); A. Gray; H. Lemon; F. Noble; D. Reid; T. A. Rigden; W. C. Stewart, £550 to £700; and Miss H. F. Butler, M.B.E.
£450 to £550
Assistant Accountants, F. J. Bonham; S. J. Bown; W. Buttrum; G. H. Clark; F. W. W. Daniels; H. W. Davey; J. W. Doy (*acting*); J. S. Forrest; F. W. Fowkes; W. G. Gough (*acting*); W. Hampson; G. B. Harmer (*acting*); F. J. Harris; F. Ingerson (*acting*); W. H. Jennings (*acting*); R. W. Kelley (*acting*); H. B. Lidstone; P. C. Marks; W. J. Mottram (*acting*); G. A. Phillips; J. R. Pike (*acting*); M. J. Posener; J. H. E. Saunders; K. Simpkin; C. T. Southgate; C. A. Thorogood; W. T. L. Tough; L. Watson; and D. J. Wildgoose
£400 to £500

Old Age Pensions Branch.

Superintending Clerk, F. A. Hughes .....£550 to £700
First Class Clerks, F. Boadella; W. Smith £400 to £500

Medical Staff.

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Women Inspectors, Miss C. Landon; Miss M. M. McFarlane, Ph.D.; Miss H. Redfern; Miss A. J. Crozier .....£400 to £650
Architect, J. Kirkland, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.....£600 to £900
Senior Assist. Architects, H. G. Warren, A.R.I.B.A.; F. C. Webster, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. ...£450 to £650
Assistant Architect, P. T. Hiorns, A.R.I.B.A. .....£250 to £400
Superintending Clerks, W. E. J. Cardy, M.B.E.; F. J. Caswell; W. Fairley, M.B.E..... .....£550 to £700
Staff Officers, H. C. Bleakley; F. Chanter; H. J. Clarke (*acting*); W. H. S. Rose; R. L. Taylor; G. F. Williams .....£400 to £500

§DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND.

125 George Street, 121A Princes Street, Grassmarket, 19 Rose Street, and 12 Shadwick Place, Edinburgh.

Estimates, 1931-32, £2,727,203, of which salaries, wages, and allowances are £230,371.
Ministers, Major, Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald Sinclair, Bt., C.M.G., M.P., Secretary of State for Scotland, and A. N. Skelton, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Scotland.
Secretary, J. Jeffrey, C.B. C.B.E. £2,000
Assistant Secretaries, J. L. Jack, F.R.S.E. (*Establishment Officer*) £1,300; A. McKinna, O.B.E.; J. M. Vallance, W.S., £900 to £1,100; Miss M. Ritson (*Controller of Insurance and Pensions*) £1,200
Heads of Branches, J. Brough; C. L. Farmer; P. T. S. Jeffrey; A. Smail; P. Taylor; G. W. Wight; G. Wallace; A. Oliphant, I.S.O. (*Superintendent of Statistics and Asst. Establishment Officer*) .....£600 to £800
Chief Accountant, J. Stewart Seggie, C.A., F.S.A.A. .....£850 to £1,000
Asst. Accountants, T. A. Mowat, C.A.; J. Dunlop .....£550 to £700
Solicitor, G. A. Birse, M.A., B.L.....£900 to £1,100
Assistant Solicitors, D. Gerrand £600 to £800; A. Thomson.....£400 to £500
Chief Medical Officer, J. Parlane Kinloch, M.D. £1,300
Medical Officers, J. L. Brownlie, M.D.; G. M. Cullen, M.D.; F. Dittmar, M.D.; Charlotte A. Douglas, M.D.; G. R. Leighton, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.E.; P. L. McKinlay, M.D.; A. Shearer, M.B.; E. Watt, M.D....£600 to £1,000
Regional Medical Officers, J. Gilmour, M.B.; A. M. McIntosh, C.M.G., M.B., £1,000 to £1,400; J. Jeffrey, M.B.; T. D. Kennedy, M.B.; A. J. Muirhead M.D.; J. L. M. Symms, M.D.; J. L. Halliday, M.D. (*inclusive*) £1,000 to £1,200
Dental Officer, T. H. J. Douglas, L.D.S., F.R.F.P.S.G. (*inclusive*) £900
Chief Engineer and Housing Commissioner, D. Ronald, M.Inst.C.E. .....£700 to £900
Chief Architect and Housing Commissioner, J. Wilson, F.R.I.B.A. .....£700 to £900
Deputy Chief Architect and Housing Commissioner, G. D. Macniven, F.R.I.B.A. .....£600 to £800
General Inspectors, M. Beaton; J. B. B. Brown; G. H. Henderson; G. A. Mackay.....£500 to £800
Chief Inspector, Insurance, J. E. Highton, B.L. .....£850 to £1,000
Deputy Inspector (*Insurance*), A. Morrison .....£650 to £800
Chief Inspector of Alkali Works and River Pollution, B. Wylam, M.Sc., Ph.D. .....£600 to £900
Insp. of Public Cleansing and Salvage, T. B. Crookes .....£350 to £500

§GENERAL BOARD OF CONTROL, Lunacy and Mental Deficiency.

25 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh.

Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Sir H. Arthur Rose, D.S.O. (*Chairman*) .....*unp.*
Legal Commissioners, Sheriff J. R. N. Macphail, K.C.; and a vacancy .....*unp.*
Medical Commissioners, Hamilton C. Marr, M.D. (£1,300); J. P. Sturrock, M.D. £1,200
Deputy Commissioners, H. F. Watson, M.D., F.R.S.E., £800; George H. R. Gibson, D.S.O., M.D.; Kate Fraser, M.D. .....each £700
Secretary, J. A. W. Stone £625

§H.M. GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE, Edinburgh.

Lord Clerk Register and Keeper of the Signet, The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.T.
Keeper of the Registers and Records of Scotland, George A. J. Lee, W.S. £1,200
Chief Assistant Keeper, W. B. Mitchell.....£800
Curator of Historical Records, William Angus ..£750
Assistant Keepers, C. J. Poole; J. M. Deas; J. A. Masterton .....£550 to £700
Accountant, R. Burke .....£500 to £600
Chief Clerks, D. R. Couper; S. Dalgleish; C. M. West .....each £500
1st Class Clerks, J. Burt; W. Smart; J. M. Milligan; J. A. Macqueen; H. Robertson; G. Nisbet; K. M. MacGregor; W. E. S. Brebner; T. Curran; T. Crossan; J. Fisher; D. R. Ross; A. Smith; W. Morison; W. Robertson; R. Barron; J. McVie; A. Dryden; J. Sommerville.....each £475

NEW REGISTER HOUSE.

General Registry Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Registrar-General, A. Froude, I.S.O.
Secretary, J. C. Fyfe.
Staff Officers, A. McKinlay; H. A. Scott.
Higher Grade Clerks, H. Johnson; J. Steven.
Registration Examiners, J. Ross; J. J. Blyth; D. B. Gardner; J. Tupman; J. C. Young.

§HOME OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Secretaryship of State for Home Affairs was created in 1782, the duties having previously been assigned to the "Southern" Secretaryship, which embraced the affairs of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, and also Southern Europe. By the appointment of the "Home" and "Foreign" Secretaries the duties were divided in accordance with the names of the Offices, the former retaining Irish and Colonial business, and until 1794 War business also. In 1801 the Colonial business was also removed. The Home Secretary is the medium by which the Sovereign acquaints his people of his pleasure, and a channel of communication with the Sovereign, and his main functions are the maintenance of the King's peace, the enforcement of rules made for the internal well-being of the community, and the exercise of the prerogative of mercy.
Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, G.C.B., G.B.E., M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., F. A. Newsam, M.C.
Asst. Private Sec., S. Hoare.
Ceremonial and Reception Secretary to Secretary of State, H. R. Boyd, C.V.O., C.B.E. £500
Parliamentary do., E. Granville, M.P. .....*unp.*

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, G.C.B., £3,000
Private Sec., A. S. Hutchinson.
Parliamentary, Hon. Oliver Stanley, M.P.....£1,500
Private Sec., C. B. McAlpine.
Assistant (Legal), Sir Ernley Blackwell, K.C.B., £3,200;
Permanent Deputy, Sir Malcolm Delevingne, K.C.B. £1,800
Principal Asst. Secretary, Sir J. Pedder, K.B.E., C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, A. J. Eagleston, C.V.O.; R. R. Bannatyne, C.B.; S. W. Harris, C.B., C.V.O.; A. L. Dixon, C.B., C.B.E.; J. F. Henderson; C. G. Markbreiter, C.B.E.; A. Locke, C.B.E. .....£1,000 to £1,200
Principals, H. R. Scott; C. D. C. Robinson; M. H. Whitelegge; A. Crapper; Sir Ernest W. E. Holderness, Bt.; W. G. Allen, O.B.E.; F. C. Johnson; G. R. A. Buckland; H. H. C. Prestige; F. A.

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

Newsam, M.C.; L. N. B. Odgers, M.C.; J. H. Burrell; A. Whitley (*Finance Officer*); L. S. Brass; J. C. MacIver; E. H. Cooper, O.B.E. (*acting*); C. M. Martin-Jones§ ..... £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, C. B. McAlpine; A. S. Hutchinson; T. Hutson; R. L. Bicknell; S. Hoare; G. D. Kirwan, M.C.; S. J. Baker; G. F. Porter; W. H. Coles, D.S.O.; N. C. Brook; H. A. Strutt; C. P. Hill; R. S. Wells; A. Johnston; K. B. Paice; W. H. Cornish (£200 to £500); Miss K. G. G. Davies (£200 to £400); J. MacD. Ross..... £200 to £500

Assistant Legal Advisers, O. F. Dowson, O.B.E. (£1,000 to £1,200); C. M. Knowles, LL.B. ..... £550 to £700

Staff Officer for Dangerous Drugs Work, M. D. Perrins ..... £400 to £600

Staff Officers for Administrative Duties, E. Field; A. J. Edmunds, M.B.E.; A. I. Tudor; J. C. Farnsworth; E. Cordes; M.B.E. (*acting*); W. G. Jagelman (*acting*) ..... £400 to £500

Chief Clerk, Accounts Section, Finance Branch, L. C. Labram ..... £550 to £700

Chief Clerk, Grants Section, Finance Branch, B. J. Reynolds ..... £550 to £700

Staff Officer, Accounts Section, Finance Branch, W. H. Currie ..... £400 to £500

Staff Officer Grants Section, Finance Branch, T. I. Clancy ..... £400 to £500

Supt. of Statistical Branch, W. A. Hermon ..... £550 to £650

Supt. of Registry, A. H. May..... £400 to £500

Chief Clerk, Factory Dept., W. Gaskell ... £400 to £500

Chief Clerk, Children's Branch, E. J. Metters, I.S.O. ..... £400 to £500

Chief Clerk (B Division), S. W. Drinkwater, M.B.E. ..... £400 to £500

Chief Clerk (Aliens Branch), W. W. J. Burton, M.B.E. ..... £400 to £500

Official Analysts, G. Roche Lynch, O.B.E., M.B., St. Mary's Hospital, W. 2, and J. H. Ryffell, B.ch., Guy's Hospital, S.E. 1.

Factory Department, Home Office.

In 1914 there were 3,309,662 males and 1,686,006 females employed in factories in the United Kingdom, a total of 4,995,668; in 1928 the numbers were (excluding Ireland) 3,315,000 males and 1,835,586 females, a total of 5,150,586. In 1930 there were 144,758 accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Acts, of which 899 were fatal.

H.M. Chief Inspector, Sir Gerald Bellhouse, C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500

Dep. Chief Inspectors, Home Office, H. J. Wilson, O.B.E., £1,200; D. R. Wilson, C.B.E., £900 to £1,000; Miss H. Martindale, O.B.E. ..... £750 to £850

H.M. Superintending Inspectors, W. Williams, *London*; E. F. May, *Manchester*; T. Brown, *Glasgow*; E. A. R. Werner, O.B.E., *Birmingham*; John Law, *Sheffield*; W. Buchan, *Liverpool*; G. S. Taylor, O.B.E., *London*; W. B. Lauder, O.B.E. *Leeds*; and T. C. Taylor *Bristol*, £750 to £850; Miss E. J. Slocock, *London*, and Miss F. I. Taylor, *Leicester* ..... £600 to £700

Medical Inspectors, J. C. Bridge, F.R.C.S.Ed., *Home Office*, £1,100; S. A. Henry, M.D., *Manchester*; E. L. Middleton, M.D., *Home Office*; Mrs. Stuart Horner, M.B., B.Sc., *Home Office*; E. R. A. Merewether, M.D., *Birmingham*; A. N. Currie, M.B., ch.B., *Sheffield*; T. Ferguson, M.D., F.R.C.P.Ed., *Glasgow*; W. D. Hoad, M.B., ch.B., *London* ..... £600 to £900

Electrical Inspectors, H. W Swann, A.M.I.E.E., *Home Office*, £900 to £1,000; A. J. McColgan, A.M.I.E.E., *London*; K. Preston, M.I.E.E., *Birmingham*; F. H. Mann, M.I.E.E., *Glasgow*; F. Murgatroyd, A.M.I.E.E., *London*; H. Midgley, A.M.I.E.E., *London*; S. J. Emerson, A.M.I.E.E., *Manchester*; H. G. Frampton, A.M.I.E.E., *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; W. F. C. Cooper, A.M.I.E.E., *Sheffield*; B. A. M. Cooper, M.I.E.E., *Leeds*..... £500 to £750

Engineering Inspectors, L. Ward, O.B.E., £750 to £850; L. C. McNair, C. W. Price, E. L. Macklin, O.B.E., F. E. Pollard, M.B.E., E. W. Murray, L. N. Duguid, H. Eccles, S. H. Newman, *Home Office* £400 to £650

H.M. Inspectors (Class I), H. J. Peacock,† *Liverpool South*; W. D. Kirkwood, O.B.E., *Lanarkshire*; W. H. Beverley,† *Leicester*; D. F. Young, *Dundee*; J. H. Warren, *Derby*; Miss I. J. W. S. Meiklejohn, *Fifeshire*; Miss A. M. Ahrons, *Leeds, North*; E. L. Allhusen, *Edinburgh*; H. W. Younger,† *West London*; S. R. Bennett,† *Leeds, South*; Miss I. M. S. Keely,† *Birmingham, East*; Miss M. C. Anderson, *Bethnal Green*; G. E. Duckering, O.B.E.,* F. G. Mudford, *Bolton*; H. H. C. Thomas,† *Sheffield, North*; R. U. Shaxby,† *East London*; T. Porteus, *Finsbury*; Miss E. Sanderson,† *South London*; Hon. M. B. Pease,† *Bristol, South*; W. K. Beard, *Bristol, North*; W. E. Harding, *Middlesbrough*; S. Hird,† *Salford*; H. R. Rogers, *Gateshead*; G. G. Sumner, *Wolverhampton*; A. W. Garrett,† *Glasgow*; P. A. Heath, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; H. A. Scott, *Bradford*; H. Topham, M.B.E., *Woolwich*; F. W. Hunt, *Warrington*; C. C. Plumbe, *Southwark*; M. K. Pedlar, *Swansea*; H. Clarke, *N.W. London*; Miss A. W. Hastings, *Liverpool, N.*; A. C. Lowe, *South Essex*; A. Fotheringham, *Stoke*; L. D. Hooper, *Southampton*; W. Turner, *Coventry*; J. S. Young, *Cardiff*; C. B. Roos, *Rotherham*; H. E. Chasteney, *North London*; Miss A. R. Ewart, *Burnley*; H. A. Hepburn, *Manchester East*; G. L. Crampton. *Renfrew*; W. Barrett, *Paddington*; C. J. Paterson. *Walsall*; E. M. Rees, *Wrexham*; N. H. Jones, *Blackburn*; J. Whiteside, *Manchester, West*; C.G. Gates, *Luton*; H.W. Atkinson, *Huddersfield*; D. Menzies, *Brighton*; C. H. Taylor, *Worcester*; G. F. Sedgwick, *Hull*; W. Abbott, *Ipswich*; E. F. Smith, *West Cheshire*; O. Jenkins, *Carmarthen*; L. le Couteur, *Halifax*; T. P. Threlkeld, *Oldham*; W. G. Poore, *Newport*; T. Dymock, *Barrow*; S. H. Makepeace, *Stockport*; G. P. Barnett, *Preston*; Miss A. D. E. Dunch, *Central London*; Miss E. Macleod, *Nottingham*; W.A. N. Hardwick, *Rochdale*; H. B. O. Mitchell, *Birmingham, West*; B. R. Long, *Maidstone*; Miss L. M. H. Pearson, *Yeovil*; Miss E. M. Bradley, *Ashton-under-Lyne*; A. G. Lotinga, *Birmingham, South*; W. F. Findlay, *Stirling*; G. Lyon, *Ayr*; T. A. Edwards, *Reading*; J. A. Woodward, *Northampton*; W. J. Carter, *Keighley*; S. S. Phillips, *Lincoln*; Miss D. Johnson, *Gloucester*; Miss E. Schofield, *Wakefield*; W. J. K. Cook, *Exeter*; C. Gibbs, *Ealing*; F. Cowell, *Sheffield, South*; A. C. Margetts, *Richmond*; J. Chandler, *Plymouth*; C. N. Pye, *Portsmouth*; G. D. Hodgson, *Norwich*; Miss P. M. Vickers, *Croydon*; Miss F. E. Messiter, *Shrewsbury*; Miss D. E. E. Usher, *Cambridge*; Miss A. G. Dennistoun, *Wigan*; Miss K. R. Andrew, *Glasgow, Central*; Miss A. M. Farmer, *Aberdeen*; Miss E. J. Forrest, *Finsbury*; Miss B. M. Coombes, *South Essex*; R. Bramley-Harker, *Salford*; A. Chalmers, *Woolwich*; W. O. Buchanan, *Glasgow, West*; R. Sutherland, *Sheffield, North*; A. B. Crawford, *Newcastle*; P. G. Horsler, *East London*; W. R. Hockaday, *North London*; Miss E. Dingle, *N.W. Division*; J. MacColl, *N. Midland Division*; Miss D. McWilliam, *Western Division*; S. H. Wilkes, *Central Metropolitan Division*; Miss M. D. Symonds, *N.W. London*; C. P. Gourley, *Southern Division*; R. M. Wickenden, *Eastern Division*; Miss K. Crundwell, *Southwark*; T. W. McCullough, *Scotland Division*; W. T. Hewins, *East Lancashire Division*; Miss G. M. Mitchell, *North Eastern Division*; F. G. Bellerby, *South London*; H. C. Stephenson, *Gateshead*; G. J. Deacon, *Rotherham*; J. Tecey, *Midland Division*; H. Entwistle, *Birmingham, East*; Miss I. Lorrain-Smith, *Manchester, East*; D. E. H. Wynter, *South Eastern Division*; E. I. Wilson, *Coventry*; H. Woods, *Bristol, South*; B. W. A. Crutchlow, *Leeds, South*

Men ..... £350 to £550; 31 to £650

Women ..... £350 to £450; 7 to £550

Senior Inspector of Textile Particulars, E. J. Holmes, *Blackburn* ..... £350 to £550

75 *Inspectors (Class II.)* ..... £200 to £350

2 *Inspectors' Assistants* ..... £150 to £250

Inspectors of Particulars (4) ..... £150 to £350

Inspectors of Explosives, Home Office.

In 1926, 55 accidents at Factories and Magazines were reported, causing 2 deaths; in 1927, 56 accidents and 6 deaths; in 1928, 96 accidents and 10 deaths; in 1929, 60 accidents and no deaths; in 1930, 42 accidents and 1 death.

Chief Inspector, Lt.-Col. R. A. Thomas, C.B.E. ..... £800 to £1,000

Inspectors, H. E. Watts, M.B.E., Ph.D., B.Sc., F.I.C., £700 to £800; G. Harcourt Gibbs ..... £500 to £800

§ Additional for Irish Business.
† Also in receipt of an allowance of £50.

* Lent to another Department.
† Also in receipt of an allowance of £50.

Inspector under the Inebriates Acts.

Inspector, W. N. East, M.D., L.R.C.P. (*London*).

Aliens Branch, Home Office.

Chief Inspector, E. Davies, C.B.E. £1,000
Deputy Chief Inspector (*Home Office*), F. H. Mugliston, O.B.E. .....£750 to £850
Superintending Inspectors, E. N. Cooper, O.B.E. ; ‡ F. C. Cook, M.B.E. (*acting*) .....£600 to £750
Inspectors, C. W. Kennedy, *London* ; C. H. Stephens, O.B.E., *Southampton* ; W. R. Perks, *Dover* ; T. M. Blagg, *Liverpool* ; F. Stovell, M.B.E., *Newcastle* ; W. S. Chapman, *Hull* ; C. Nethercott (*acting*), *Harwich* £450 to £550
Chief Immigration Officers, F. J. Ralfe, *Harwich* ; A. C. Shilston, *Newhaven* ; A. B. Cubitt, *London* ; H. A. Joslin, *Dover* ; S. W. Nicholas, O.B.E., *Hull* ; E. Solloway, *Plymouth* ; J. Aikman, *Glasgow* ; E. C. Burgess, *London* ; C. P. Harding, *Southampton* ; A. J. Nicholas, *Folkestone* ; S. Ormond, *Tyne Ports* ; B. E. Reeve-Jones, *Cardiff* ; S. E. Dudley (*acting*), *Liverpool* .....£350 to £450
Immigration Officers (100) .....£130 to £350

Inspector under Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920.

Inspector, A. H. Anderson .....£400 to £600
Assistant Inspector, F. R. Thornton .....£200 to £350

Inspectors under Cruelty to Animals Act.

Inspectors, Major J. A. Giles, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (*Home Office*) ; Bt. Lt.-Col. J. A. Anderson, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H. (*Edinburgh*) £800

H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary for England and Wales.

Maj.-Gen. Sir L. W. Atcherley, C.M.G., C.V.O. £1,000 to £1,200

H.M. Inspectors of the Children's Branch, Home Office.

Chief Inspector, A. H. Norris, C.B.E., M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. .....£1,000 to £1,200
Inspectors Cl. I., F. S. Scruby, O.B.E. ; R. Macdonald ; £500 to £800 ; *Miss* J. I. Wall .....£400 to £650
Inspectors Cl. II., W. H. C. Davey ; M. M. Simmons, £400 to £500 ; Miss M. A. Warner .....£250 to £400
Med. Insp., G. H. Culverwell, M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H. £600 to £800
Woman Medical Inspector (*Assistant*), Miss A. M. Whitlock, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. .....£400 to £600

Prison Commission, Home Office.

Chairman, Alexander Maxwell, C.B. £1,500
Prison Commissioners and Directors of Convict Prisons, Alexander Paterson, M.C. ; W. N. East, M.D., M.R.C.P. .....£1,000 to £1,200
Assist. Commissioners and Inspectors, M. H. M. Lamb, M.C., O.B.E. ; L. W. Fox, M.C. (*Secretary*) ; G. D. Turner ; J. C. W. Methven .....£850 ; 25 £1,000
Surveyor, Lt.-Col. H. S. Rogers, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E. £1,000
Assist. do., T. J. Welsh .....£350 to £500
Chief Clerk, W. H. Waddams .....£550 to £700
Controller of Stores and Manufactures, J. J. Maxwell £550 to £700
Clerk in charge of Accounts, J. H. Palmer, £550 to £700
Staff Clerks, J. C. Hepworth, W. Smith (*Accounts*) ; J. G. Hollom ; A. H. Wade (*Stores*) ; E. L. Ashton (*Secretariat*) .....£400 to £500

State Management Districts.

(Licensing Act, 1921), King's Buildings, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1.

COUNCIL.

Presidents, The Secretary of State and Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Home Department, and the Secretary of State for Scotland.
Members, Sir John Pedder, K.B.E., C.B., and P. J. G. Rose, C.B. (*Official Representatives*) ; Sir William Waters Butler, Bt. ; S. O. Nevile ; Sir J. C. G. Sykes, K.C.B.
Sec., Col. W. B. Vince, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. ....£750 to £850
Senior Clerks, P. R. Higgins ; J. Orbell ....£550 to £700

§PRISONS DEPARTMENT FOR SCOTLAND, 11 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

Sec., Lt.-Col. R. E. W. Baird, O.B.E. ....£1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Secretary, J. Fulton .....£650 to £850
Medical Adviser, Robert A. Fleming, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P.E. £200

‡ Seconded for duty as an Acting Principal in the Home Office.

Chief Clerk, W. Muir .....£500 to £600
Supt. of Stores, G. H. Clark .....£500 to £600
Surveyor, R. Reid Mill .....£400 to £600

POLITICAL HONOURS SCRUTINY COMMITTEE.

The Royal Commission on Honours, 1922, recommended that a Committee should be appointed to consider, before they are submitted to the King the names and particulars of persons recommended for appointment to any dignity or honour on account of political services, and after such inquiry as they think fit to report to the Prime Minister whether, so far as they believe, such persons in the whole circumstances are fit and proper persons to be recommended.
Secretary, James Rae (Treasury, S.W. 1).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. 1.

This Committee was established in 1925, following on proposals of the Imperial Economic Conference, 1923, for the purpose of considering the possibility of improving the methods of preparing for market and marketing within the United Kingdom, the products of the Overseas parts of the Empire, with a view to increasing the consumption of such products in the United Kingdom in preference to imports from foreign countries, and to promote the interests both of producers and consumers. The Imperial Conference of 1930 further widened the reference to the Committee in the following terms of reference :—

(1) To investigate the marketing of Empire foodstuffs in the United Kingdom.
(2) To undertake inquiries into the production for export and the marketing in various parts of the world of raw materials of the Empire.
(3) To prepare, at the instance of the Governments of the Commonwealth, surveys of any branch of Empire trade and marketing.
(4) To carry out certain investigations adopted by the Imperial Conference, 1930.
(5) To facilitate conferences among those engaged in particular industries in various parts of the Empire.
(6) To examine and report on any economic question which the Governments of the Empire may agree to refer to the Committee.

The Committee has published eighteen reports : The first a general report, and reports on meat, fruit, dairy produce, fish, poultry and eggs, honey, functions and work of the Committee, tobacco, timber, agricultural machinery, pigs and pig products, the trade of the British Empire, rubber manufactured goods, hides and skins, progress report (1930), tea and coffee.
Chairman, Sir Sydney J. Chapman, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Secretary, Sir David Chadwick, C.S.I., C.I.E.

IMPERIAL SHIPPING COMMITTEE,
Great George Street, S.W. 1.

Set up in 1920 : (i.) To enquire into complaints from persons and bodies interested with regard to ocean freights, facilities and conditions in the inter-Imperial trade or questions of a similar nature referred to them by any of the nominating authorities, and to report their conclusions to the Governments concerned. (ii.) To survey the facilities for maritime transport on such routes as appear to them to be necessary for trade within the Empire, and to make recommendations to the proper authority for the co-ordination and improvement of such facilities with regard to the type, size and speed of ships, depth of water in docks and channels, construction of harbour works and similar matters ; and in so doing to take into account facilities for air transport on the routes in question. Like the Imperial Economic Committee, it derives authority from and reports to all the Governments represented at the Imperial Conference.
Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir Halford Mackinder.
Secretary, R. M. Nowell.

§INDIA OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Prior to 1858 Indian affairs were conducted by the East India Company, under the supervision of a Government Board of Control, whose President was responsible for Indian affairs in Parliament. On the transfer of India to the Crown in 1858 a Secretary of State, assisted by a Council, was entrusted with the administrative duties formerly discharged by the Company and Board.
Secretary of State, The Right Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P. £5,000
Private Secretary, W. D. Croft .....(*allnce.* £300)
Do. Parly., R. A. Butler, M.P. .....*£np.*

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

Assistant Private Secretary, M. J. Clauson (*allnce.* £150).
Political A.D.C., Lt.-Col. S. B. A. Patterson, C.S.I., C.I.E. £800

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir Findlater Stewart, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. £3,000
Private Sec., A. T. Williams (*allnce.* £150).
Parliamentary, Most Hon. Marquess of Lothian, C.H. £1,500
Private Secretary, H. A. F. Rumbold (*allnce.* £150).
Deputy Under Secretary, Sir Malcolm C. C. Seton, K.C.B. £2,200
Assist. Under Secs., Sir Louis J. Kershaw, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; L. D. Wakely, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500

COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Sir Reginald A. Mant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Sir Campbell W. Rhodes, C.B.E.; R. P. Paranjpye, D.SC.; Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.; Colonel Nawab Sir Umar Hayat, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.V.O., A.D.C.; Sir Denys de Saumerez Bray, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.; Sir Henry Strakosch, G.B.E.; Sir Atul C. Chatterjee, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.; Sir Reginald I. R. Glancy, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. each £1,200
Clerk of the Council, L. D. Wakely, C.B.
Deputy do., J. A. Simpson (*allnce.* £100).
Assistant to Clerk of the Council, T. Rowlands (*allnce.* £40).
Asst. to Pol. A.D.C., O. Gruzelier, M.V.O. £400 to £550
Resident Clerks, W. B. Goodchild; K. Anderson (*allnce.* £80).

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION.

SECRETARIES, ETC.

Financial, C. H. Kisch, C.B., D. T. Monteath, C.V.O., O.B.E. £1,200
Military, Major-Gen. S. F. Mushratt, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O.
S. K. Brown, C.V.O. (Joint Sec.) £1,200
Economic & Overseas, E. J. Turner, C.B.E. £1,200
Political and Secret, J. C. Walton, C.B., M.C.; R. H. A. Carter, C.B. £1,200
Public and Judicial, *V. Dawson*, C.I.E. £1,200
Services and General, F. W. H. Smith, C.I.E. £1,200
Accountant-General, S. Turner, C.B.E., F.I.A. £1,000 to £1,200
Superintendent of Records, W. T. Ottewill, M.B.E. £550 to £700
Principals, G. H. G. Anderson, D.S.O., M.C.; C. E. Baines; G. H. Baxter; *W. D. Croft*; A. Dibdin; G. G. Dixon; E. P. Donaldson; R. E. Field; J. P. Gibson; *F. E. Grist*; W. Johnston, M.C.; R. Mowbray; *P. J. Patrick*; R. T. Peel, M.C.; G. E. Shepherd; J. A. Simpson; W. D. Tomkins, W. H. Turner, M.C.; £700 to £900; *Asst. Secs.* ..... £800 to £1,000
Assistant Principals and other Administrative Officers, K. Anderson; R. S. Brown; *M. J. Clauson*; W. Gauld; L. W. N. Homan; G. W. P. Martin; W. F. Morley; W. R. Rayner; *H. A. F. Rumbold*; C. H. Silver; F. F. Turnbull; *A. T. Williams* ..... £400 to £500
Superintendent, Telegraph and Mails Branch, R. R. de R. à Ababrelton ..... £400 to £500
Parliamentary Clerk, R. W. Wright ..... £400 to £500

EXECUTIVE DIVISION.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Acct. General, J. W. Clough ... £850 to £1,000
Asst. Acct. General, J. C. Stibbs ..... £750 to £850
Superintending Executive Officers, C. A. Forsythe; R. S. Kennedy; H. F. Mackay; A. G. Salisbury; G. E. Young ..... £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, F. C. Andrews; S. J. Conder; T. O. Durst; G. W. Hearn; R. A. Janes; O. Kordik; W. Matthews; F. T. May; J. Roxburgh; S. C. A. Schofield; S. A. Seys; W. H. Staniforth; D. W. Tait ..... £400 to £500

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Chief Exec. Officer, R. H. Headley, O.B.E. £750 to £950
Superintending Executive Officers, J. Putnam; A. W. Thomson ..... £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, H. G. Bull; J. G. Crickmay; A. W. Dunton, M.C.; M. K. Jephson £400 to £500

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Consulting Engineers, Rendel, Palmer and Tritton.
Establishment Officer, F. W. H. Smith, C.I.E.
Editors, India Office List, R. S. Brown; A. J. Stewart (*allowance*) £50
Clerk of the Codes, R. R. de R. à Ababrelton (*allowance*) £50
Information Officer, Hugh MacGregor £900 to £1,100
Economic and Overseas Department, Clerk for Special Duties, C. Slocombe ..... £500 to £700
Librarian, C. A. Storey, M.A. £600
Assist. do., H. N. Randle, PH.D., M.A. £400
Sub-Librarian, J. W. Smallwood, M.A. £300
Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State, Sir Edward M. des C. Chamier, K.C.I.E. £1,200
Assist. Solicitor, F. R. Marten ..... £750 to £900
Clerk, Legal Adviser's Dept., C. A. K. Norman £200 to £450
President Medical Board, and Medical Adviser to Secretary of State, Maj.-Gen. Sir Leonard Rogers, C.I.E., M.D., I.M.S. (*retd.*) £600
Members Medical Board, Lt.-Col. G. McI. C. Smith, C.M.G., I.M.S. (*retd.*) £450; Lt.-Col. H. R. Dutton, C.I.E., I.M.S. (*retd.*) £150
Ordnance Consulting Officer, Col. C. E. Vines, R.A.
Assistant to do., Capt. D. M. Cassidy, M.C., R.A.
Personal Assistant to Military Secretary, Col. W. W. Chitty, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.A. (*retd.*) £500
Railway Adviser and Government Director of Indian Railway Companies (post in abeyance).
Assistant to do., W. Gauld ..... £750 to £800
Staff Officer attached to Military Dept., Col. G. L. Pepys, D.S.O.
Surveyor & Clerk of Works, H. M. Edwards £300 to £380

India Audit Office.

Auditor, W. A. Sturdy, C.B.E. £1,500
Assistant Auditor, E. L. Ball £1,100
Superintending Executive Officers, C. S. Body; A. F. T. Campbell, £550 to £750; E. S. Evans; J. A. Stringer £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, *A. Bissett*; *S. Blumenthal*; S. Cohen; L. E. Ellis; *A. O. Goldsmith*; C. H. Hanna, M.M. ..... £400 to £500

High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.

In accordance with Sec. 29A of the Government of India Act, 1919, a High Commissioner for India was appointed in 1920, subject to the direction and control of the Governor-General in Council, to act as Agent in the United Kingdom on behalf of Local Governments in India for such purposes as the Governor-General in Council shall prescribe, and to conduct any business relating to the Government of India hitherto conducted by the India Office which may be assigned to him by the Secretary of State for India.
High Commissioner for India, Sir B. N. Mitra, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E. £3,000
Private Secy., W. M. Mather, M.B.E. £400-15 to £500
Personal Assistant, V. J. G. Eayres.
Deputy High Commissioner, A. M. Green, I.C.S. £1,800 to £2,000

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Chief Accounting Officer, G. H. Stoker, C.I.E., O.B.E. £900 to £1,100
Deputy Chief Accounting Officer, A. J. C. Edwards, F.I.A. ..... £750 to £850
Assistant Chief Accounting Officer, R. W. Reay £600 to £800
Superintending Executive Officers, H. W. Martin; J. W. Steadman; S. H. Wadsworth ... £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, D. L. McSweeny, M.C.; F. N. Fairley; H. Wade; A. J. Rowe; A. M. Menon; W. Stevens ..... £400 to £500

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, T. Quayle, D.Litt. ..... £700 to £900
Educational Officer, P. K. Dutt ..... £550 to £700
Educational Officers, R. M. J. Knuster; V. I. Gaster £450 to £600

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, R. E. Montgomery ..... £800 to £1,000
Superintending Executive Officer, F. J. Adams £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, W. Marlow; E. Simcock £400 to £500

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, C. R. Menon, I.C.S.

TRADE DEPARTMENT.

Trade Commissioner, H. A. F. Lindsay, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.●.....£1,417 to £1,721
Trade Commissioner, Hamburg, S. N. Gupta, I.C.S. £1,000 to £1,500
Deputy do., H. S. Malik, I.C.S.
Higher Executive Officer, C. W. Butler £400 to £500
Trade Publicity Officer, B. D. Asli .....£400 to £500
Assist. do., B. Deb.....£300 to £400

STORE DEPARTMENT,
Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S.E. 1.

Director-General, Lt.-Col. S. S. W. Paddon, C.I.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Directors of Purchase, R. R. Howlett; J. P. Forsyth £800 to £1,000
Controllers, W. F. West; W. G. Crockett, M.B.E.; M. Daniels; A. S. Clark.....£600 to £800
Principal Executive Officers, A. Phibbs; J. L. Jenkin; A. W. Ward; W. Harrison; E. Price, M.B.E.; J. W. Cooper; P. J. S. Clatworthy.....£450 to £600
Higher Executive Officers, A. V. Moran; H. S. Briggs; E. Scamp; H. J. Bennett; W. V. Anderson; J. F. Taylor; D. Carlin; W. N. Gardiner; H. W. McRae; W. G. Hodge; R. J. Hawker; G. F. Drayson; A. C. Berryman; A. F. Skinner .....£400 to £500
Director of Inspection, F. E. Benest ...£800 to £1,000
Deputy do., J. R. Acton .....£650 to £800
Mechanical Engineer, A. L. Haas.....£500 to £650
Electrical Engineer, L. A. Lewis .....£500 to £650
Insp. of Scientific Supplies, T. F. Connolly, M.B.E. £400 to £600
Chemist, T. A. Moore.....£400 to £600
Engineer, Mechanical Transport, Major E. H. W. Partridge, O.B.E. .....£400 to £600
Examiner, Surgical Instruments, Lt.-Col. Sir T. J. Carey-Evans, M.C.....£200
Shipping Surveyor and Adviser, Capt. S. W. Huddleston, C.I.E., C.B.E. .....£750 to £950
Examiner, Medical Stores, Lt.-Col. A. Miller.....£300
Consulting Engineers, Rendel, Palmer and Tritton.
Naval Architects, Sir J. H. Biles & Co.

INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE COMMISSIONERS

(*see* Friendly Societies Registry).

§BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE,

Somerset House, W.C. 2.

The appointment of Commissioners of Stamps dates from 1694 and of Commissioners of Taxes from 1729. By 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 60, a consolidated Board of Stamps and Taxes was established, and by 12 and 13 Vict. c. 1 this Board was amalgamated with the Commissioners of Excise to form the Board of Inland Revenue. By 8 Edw. VII., c. 16 the administration of Excise was transferred to the Board of Customs. The present sources of "Inland Revenue" consist of Death Duties, Stamps and Taxes. Salaries and Expenses of the Board for 1931 are estimated at £6,723,080.

The Board.

Chairman, P. J. Grigg £3,000
Private Secretary, E. M. T. Firth.
Deputy Chairman, Sir Percy Thompson, K.B.E., C.B., £2,200
Private Secretary, A. J. D. Woods.
Commissioners, F. A. Barrett, C.B.; G. B. Canny, C.B.; C. G. Spry, C.B. .....*unp.*

Special Commissioners of Income Tax,

York House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Presiding Special Commissioner, Sir Mark Beresford Russell Sturgis, K.C.B.....£1,500
Special Commrs., W. J. Braithwaite; P. Williamson; N. Anderson, C.B.E.; J. Jacob; Hon. R. Coke, D.S.O.; H. M. Sanders, each £1,200; A. A. Oliver, C.B.E. *unpaid*

Secretaries' Office.

Secretaries, F. A. Barrett, C.B. (*also Director of Establishments*); G. B. Canny, C.B.; C. G. Spry, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, F. A. Slee; W. V. Bradford; P. M. Osmond; L. Browett, C.B.E.; H. G. Dunford; S. E. Minnis; J. W. Mitchell; C. J. Gregg; J. Snellgrove; G. R. Hamilton; C. E. Gallagher (*acting*); W. G. E. Burnett (*acting*).....£1,000 to £1,200
Principals, †H. A. A. Cruso; L. E. Jones; A. Nelson; A. W. Davies; M. Reid; C. H. Wakely; E. W. Verity; T. Cope; C. F. Haynes; E. L. Nettleton; S. G. H. Burger; H. F. Williams; J. Hutt, M.B.E.; E. H. Ritson; J. F. Huntington; A. M. Tristram (*acting*); F. E. D. Hodges (*acting*).....£700 to £900
Assistant Principals, G. L. Watkinson; R. O. Nicholas; A. J. D. Woods; J. H. Evans; E. M. T. Firth; R. W. Stanton; P. J. Mantle; E. R. Brookes; G. R. East £200 to £500
Woman Establishment Officer, Mrs. E. M. Garner, O.B.E.....£508 15s. (*inclusive*)
Principal Clerk, H. W. Crapp, C.B.E. .....£750 to £850
Assistant Principal Clerks, C. M. May; H. B. Haynes; H. N. M. Feiling; F. J. James.....£550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers and Staff Officers, G. W. Catchpole; A. G. Langford; D. Tufft; G. P. Teagle; P. B. B. Hunt; F. Pattison; A. R. Maggs; G. H. Drane; G. K. Barnes; W. S. Wallis; P. E. Jones; J. P. Atkinson; C. E. Hidden; S. W. Thrower; G. S. Lakeman; F. Widley; C. Sinkings; H. E. Greenman; A. E. J. Arrighi, M.B.E.; N. J. Parkhurst; H. B. Johnson; E. H. Tomlinson; J. Stockley; A. E. D. White; D. G. Rix; E. A. Hughes; A. S. Whitehead; E. A. C. Copas; H. F. Poole; F. J. Stenning (*acting*).....£400 to £500
Principal Accountants, H. H. Bailes, A.C.A.; F. W. Gower, A.C.A.; S. P. Dillon-Smith, A.S.A.A.....£850
Accountants, E. Basnett, A.C.A.; H. G. Bridges, A.C.A.; E. Hanson, A.C.A.; A. H. Harper, A.C.A.; W. H. Palmer, A.C.A.; H. Preedy, A.S.A.A.; L. P. Williams, F.C.A.; L. E. Dyne, A.C.A.; G. H. Langdale; G. H. Knighton, F.C.A.; F. A. Tongue, A.S.A.A.; W. A. Johnson, A.C.A.; A. F. Stevenson, A.C.A.; H. Jewitt, A.S.A.A.; W. L. Mantell, A.C.A.; C. O. Coton, C.A.; C. E. S. Ware .....£500 to £800
Accommodation Officer, H. H. Wheeler...£550 to £700
Medical Officer, H. S. Stannus, Ph.D., M.D., M.R.C.P.

Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax,

York House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax, A. A. Oliver, C.B.E.....£1,200
Assistant Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax, A. Tapply £900
Principal Clerks, W. H. Williams-Treffgarne; E. V. Hall; T. A. Mangan; T. E. Harvey; G. H. Whybrow, O.B.E.; A. R. Clark; J. H. Ellison £750 to £850
Assistant Principal Clerks, H. de P. Gauvain, I.S.O.; W. E. Bickford; W. A. Jennery; W. H. Chick; R. P. Jago; *E. C. Bircham; Chas. Smith; *J. W. Barker; A. B. Tucker; E. Denniford; W. P. Shepherd; J. R. Bowman, M.B.E.; W. Watson; W. W. Brougham; M. H. Axton; F. W. Boustred; W. G. Birt; T. N. Hooper; G. E. Howell; J. W. Middleton; C. B. Cox; J. Robertson; A. W. Caddy .....£550 to £700
Senior Staff Officers, A. W. Burgess, M.B.E.; W. E. Degerdon .....£500 to £600
Higher Executive Officers and Staff Officers, J. P. Howatson; F. C. Oldridge; J. F. Waight; A. H. Willott; W. A. Read; G. G. Greenfield; †C. Lambert; H. E. Lawrence; T. E. Orchard; W. B. Sheppard; A. L. Fielding; A. J. Gilchrist; E. J. Norris; A. E. Duffett; J. Key; A. P. F. Chalke; A. F. Butler; H. W. C. Cripps; L. Baker; W. A. Webb; W. E. Roberts; C. E. Cook; L. T. Cunningham; H. E. Measor; A. C. Towell; J. Vann; S. H. Hopkins; H. G. Howard; L. R. Oppermann; S. J. Spice; G. E. Thompson; G. E. Marler; W. F. Merry; A. P. Cox; S. W. Sharvell; F. C. Ward; E. W. Harris; C. H. E. Grüneberg; H. J. H. Newton; E. C. Hennings; H. Fleeman; W. G. H. Pearce; S. J. Casey; A. S. Cox; C. Roebuck; J. R. Marsden; G. F. Hine; C. E. Prater; W. J. C. Parsons; W. T. Jarvis; W. A. Ramsden; L. C. Watts; F. H. Richmond; H. E. Denny; T. Quill; H. S. Hunt; S. C. Castle; A. D. Scott; S. Burden; T. J. H. Todman; C. R. Pledger, M.B.E.; C. Garlick; A. W. Tarrant; W. J. Latcham; R. G. Woollcott; H. E. C. Gray; F. Minchin; L. C.

● In receipt of allowance as Acting Principal Clerk.
† In receipt of allowance as Acting Assistant Principal Clerk.
‡ Granted special pensionable allowance of £100 p.a. whilst in charge of Assessments Division.

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

Rew; J. D. Stewart; F. J. Cann; D. Miller; O. C. Fletcher; A. S. Wood; B. J. McCarthy; L. F. Grant; L. A. Pavey; E. E Catley; J. W. Simmons; W. Knowlman; A. F. Boddington; W. G. Howard (*acting*); R. L. Southern (*acting*); W. M. Smith (*acting*).....£400 to £500

Statistics and Intelligence Branch.

Director, C. J. Gregg (*acting*) .....(*unpaid*)
Assistant Director, A. L. Beck, O.B.E. ...£700 to £900
Assistant Principal Clerks, M. C. Lynch; J. L. Stonier .....£550 to £700
Higher Executive Officer, L. G. Street ...£400 to £500

Estate Duty Office.

Controller of Death Duties, Sir C. E. Fletcher ..£1,200
Asst. Controllers of Death Duties, *J. H. Taylor, C.B.E. (*Deputy Controller*); H. J. R. Herford; W. E. Willan £1,000
Chief Examiners, T. A. Prest, O.B.E.; W. E. Lockwood; H. D. Scott; E. H. L. Jones; F. C. Lambert; A. E. Durrant; J. F. Rhodes; T. C. S. Smith; C. J. H. Hutchins; T. A. England; A. H. Parez; A. Robinson; F. E. Jeram; R. Dymond; E. P. Rider; H. P. Brown; H. McIlquham £750 to £900
Senior Examiners, †P. J. Roper; †W. L. Gane, I.S.O.; †C. Beatty; J. J. Wolfe; †A. J. Doyle; H. P. C. Skingley; †R. W. Ingram; †L. Stack; A. H. Troughton; J. Buckley; H. L. White; W. Addison; G. L. Price; E. L. Cope; A. Hardwick; E. T. Dixon; R. Quigg; E. M. Miller; C. O. Vernède; C. H. Smith; A. J. H. Green; E. T. Hopkins; L. F. Tours; H. P. Bassil; C. S. Thompson; P. H. G. O'Flynn; G. D. Florendine; H. J. Oliver; H. Nell; W. K. Freeth; W. C. Royle; H. J. Harrison; H. B. D. Sword; E. G. Moir; W. J. Duggan; J. Canter; R. K. Rowell; C. N. Francis; J. A. G. Owen; G. F. Broughton; J. M. Bliss; R. H. Hobson; C. S. Vincent; R. E. Allen; S. R. Tanner; R. S. Kemp; H. J. B. Smythe; E. L. Green; E. A. Graty; J. F. Tarrant; O. l'A. Thurston; F. J. Bennett; H. Porteous; P. J. Bennett; C. Jones; F. H. Peake; J. A. G. Sterling; A. T. Nichols; R. E. Coleman, O.B.E.; I. Lawton; J. Ratcliff; G. H. Richmond; J. B. Isherwood; E. Braddock; W. Matthison; C. Spice; G. A. Carter; H. F. Shave; J. W. Legg; G. T. Arnott; T. M. Dale .....£550 to £700

Marked thus † are on the scale £600 to £800.

Examiners, † R. R. Ricketts; C. D. Knox; H. C. Sword; E. V. Cole; E. C. Burley; G. H. Moore; A. S. Jamouneau; F. Cruttenden; J. H. Burgess; L. Green; B. W. Marsh; G. H. Sellar; E. F. Saxton; A. J. Stanton; G. W. Carter; E. H. Roe; C. A. Baker; J. B. Widdup; F. Overy; F. Rees; J. O. Voysey; E. R. Pickett; G. H. Bumby; E. Coates; J. C. Harrison; R. N. Cook; R. Mead; J. S. Attwood; T. A. McKee; W. M. Brown; J. D. Geake; E. W. Hamilton; W. H. Lynes; K. McFarlane; A. Edmunds; G. C. Burston; J. P. Cleary; J. G. Ibbotson; H. J. Porter; R. F. Goodman; T. Eatough; L. C. Rae; N. M. Parker; M. J. P. Kelly; H. A. P. Stenning; M. H. Tucker; D. W. Gration; F. M. Townend; R. B. Bowden; J. A. McDowell; O. W. Godwin; C. Hayes; J. N. Harmer; G. H. Ingram; H. C. Scott; G. Tucker; D. Harrison; G. R. Blake; L. Johnson; H. H. Livesey; W. Reader; H. W. Hobbs; P. J. Bacon; I. Hyman; E. G. Frankland; F. K. Morgan; J. A. Smith; A. T. Evans; E. L. Fairweather; W. A. Lucas; T. W. King; F. R. Parks; V. H. Cullingford; E. W. Handley; G. B. Mason; D. W. McAra; A. T. Law; F. L. Archer; H. G. Du Heaume; H. E. Smith; H. P. Peck; J. A. Taylor; T. J. Carroll; W. K. D. Atkins; H. Cook; A. H. Folland; E. Allen; C. S. Herridge; F. E. Price; C. J. Brown; W. A. J. Barnett; W. L. Jones; H. G. Cosgrove; A. H. L. Vigurs; L. F. Boden; E. G. Tucker; H. Leslie Smith; H. Norgate; C. W. Elliott; N. G. M. Prichard; F. H. Pratchett; P. Bunting; J. W. Lea; H. N. V. Clarke; G. Wilson; N. J. Babbage; G. M. Green; G. Patrick; A. E. P. Leak; C. C. Hughes; G. F. Parrott; R. W. Thomas; T. Jobling; J. Scott; T. W. West; W. G. Mitchell; E. C. V. Marter; R. Lea; H. S. Fowler; G. H. R. Whybrow; A. W. H. Cooper; J. H. Andrew; H. Lockhart Smith; J. S. Agnew; J. M. Henderson; A. A. Donald; C. C. Ferguson; F. R. Newlyn; P. A. Smith; E. A. P. Stonex; C. H. Walker; J. A. Smith; W. Anderson; L. Smith; P. H. Ervin; P. E. Stephenson; C. F. Nutt; C. Elton; H. T. Veall; L. B. Wafford; P. Turner; J. K. Balmford; W. R. G. Coleman; D. O. White; A. D. Foulkes-Roberts; W. G. Lewis; P. C. Anderson; B. C. Lines; E. W. Corbett; K. M. Davies; W. G. Evans; E. J. Ashman; P. Dunphy; W. Wright; R. May; A. F. Anderson; A. V. Willie; J. M. Stevenson; D. W. Mitchell; E. Y. Knights; N. Deane; W. L. Plummer; A. H. Watson; A. Kay; A. P. Currie; O. C. Watson; B. Franklin; T. M. Jones; D. E. Davies; C. E. Milner; R. P. Hayes; L. Allday; L. F. Poole; C. Nettleton; F. Withers; I. D. Lorde; N. S. Spendlow; H. Kaner; H. Morton; H. I. Isak; T. R. Moore .....£150 to £500

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office.

Accountant and Comptroller-Gen., H. R. Spiers £1,200
Deputy do., W. G. H. Chelmick .....£850 to £1,000
Principal Clerks, R. M. Turnbull; W. C. Newbold .....£750 to £850
Assistant Principal Clerks, E. W. West; J. F. Park; W. S. Imrie; F. B. Short; F. Moore; A. H. Goldsmith; J. G. Tottingham; R. G. Pilcher (*acting*) .....£550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers and Staff Officers, A. M. P. Dawson; W. J. Gibby; G. E. W. Herbert; J. A. Matheson; C. Cozens; H. J. A. Lambert; B. H. C. Houseman; A. C. Reid; W. Adams; J. Steel; G. E. Wright; H. C. Harris; G. E. Wilkinson; H. E. Grant (*acting*); W. J. B. Baylis (*acting*); G. H. Pearce (*acting*); W. L. Calder (*acting*); O. C. Webb (*acting*) £400 to £500

Office of the Controller of Stamps, and Registrar of Companies, Business Names, Newspapers, and Bank Returns, including the Stamp Offices, London Stock Exchange, and Lloyd's.

Controller and Registrar (*and Registrar of Business Names*), F. Greenwood £1,000
Deputy Controller and Assistant Registrar, W. A. McKears .....£750 to £850
Principal Clerk, A. W. Stokes.....£750 to £850
Assistant Principal Clerks, A. Culley; E. Weatherhead; W. A. Stuart; P. Eke; W. J. Jones; P. Martin; W. Burnett (*acting*) .....£550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers and Staff Officers, W. J. Bazeley; C. W. Parsons; A. T. Allin; R. J. Sparks; A. Kinsman; C. E. Cook; A. Roney; G. H. Bennett; J. Rahilly; J. W. Howard; A. Laugharne; J. Burgoine; H. R. Snow; J. E. Furnass; H. S. Brown; S. G. Rowe; J. R. Blade; J. D. Mackay; L. A. Collens; H. W. Cornwell; H. H. Tibble; W. H. Plumer; W. A. Bruty; H. W. Moore (*acting*); A. H. Gander (*acting*); F. S. Tredinnick (*acting*); T. T. Jamieson (*acting*).....£400 to £500

Office of the Director of Stamping.

Director H. W. Longley £900
Inspectors, J. Patient, M.B.E.; W. A. Bunner, M.B.E. £425 to £525

Chief Inspector's Office.

Chief Inspector, Sir Edward R. Harrison £1,500
Deputy Chief Inspectors, E. A. Eborall, C.B.E.; A. F. Pool, O.B.E. £1,200
Principal Inspectors (*attached to Chief Office*), †M. C. Furtado; †A. C. Alcock; *H. A. Stevens; *J. G. Dixon; †H. J. E. Garcia, O.B.E.; *A. H. Towle, O.B.E.; C. F. Baker; *W. S. Best; *A. K. Turner; *H. G. Butler, O.B.E.; J. G. Smyth, O.B.E.; *E. B. Hunton, O.B.E.; R. A. Paul; C. H. Rand; W. F. Atkins; F. J. Connor; P. Suggett; W. E. Cox; S. J. Wood; J. McGowan, O.B.E.; J. A. Hill; H. C. Surfleet; F. A. Tompson; J. W. Whitwell; W. E. Digoines; P. T. Horton; W. H. Wallace; G. W. Gordin; G. J. Scales; R. W. Osler; D. Dunham £1,000
Senior Inspectors (*attached to Chief Office*), W. E. Ferguson, O.B.E.; H. W. Mitchell, O.B.E.; F. T. F.

* *In receipt of allowance of £100 as* Deputy Controller.
‡ Personal salary £550.

† Personal pensionable allowance of £200.
* " " " " £100.

Watts, O.B.E.; G. H. Hyett; R. Robinson; F. G. Tillett; E. E. Perry; W. J. Hills; C. E. Garland; E. B. Stilwell; F. R. Evason; R. W. Green; A. W. Loach; H. F. Rowles; C. A. Nash; G. W. Booth; R. C. Cross; D. Johnstone; R. A. Ellerker; J. Compton; J. F. Cattell; W. R. Bennett; A. G. Morley; C. J. Robinson; H. M. Brice; E. Prendergast; C. F. Lawrence; T. Wilkinson; W. R. Derry; G. Beck; J. V. McCreath; W. O. Bishop; L. S. Murphy; G. H. Kerry; J. F. Colquhoun; F. C. Yandell; A. K. Henriksen; E. G. Fox; W. B. Merrett; S. R. Richardson; E. Atkinson; J. T. Beare; H. J. Stevens; G. H. Haverlock; G. Vaughan; L. G. White; A. B. Osborne; S. L. Sweet; A. Road; J. T. Lean; R. W. Smith.....£750 to £900

Inspectors—Higher Grade (attached to Chief Office), F. A. Rice; C. T. Cheese; N. C. S. Down; F. Smeed; V. Y. Timbrell; E. W. Harris; J. M. Surfleet; W. F. Grant; D. Kerr; W. G. Wardrop; A. F. Cross; P. Darby; E. A. Raven; A. M. Clooney; G. J. Finch; F. A. H. Foskett; B. A. Gaunt; F. S. Mallett; C. Martin; H. K. Saunders; E. G. Talbot; T. W. Wainhouse; E. A. Puttick; W. F. Sutton; R. G. Wormald; W. E. Tyson; F. J. Cattermole; C. A. Steele; G. E. Green; K. H. Hillebrandt; G. W. Pole; J. T. M. Womack; H. W. Bennett; T. H. Humphreys; E. A. Mercer; F. Bassom; J. Chear; J. J. Davies; J. A. Morris; W. E. W. Naylor; C. Snape; C. Staley; E. H. Western; S. H. Bladon; F. J. Bryan; M. J. Collier; H. P. Keene; D. Mangan; B. M. Percy; R. A. Snook; W. Williams; L. Wilson; A. T. G. Bowler; T. M. Airey; R. Halsall; C. D. Hunter; L. B. Hutchinson; F. W. Smith; E. J. Robson; R. A. Burnard; A. H. F. Dolley; O. D. Pullen; V. H. Raby; B. Barnes; T. G. Coopey; J. Macrae; T. E. Allen; F. Burland; F. E. Dalamore; G. H. Hill; A. E. Hick; F. C. How; W. F. Martin; E. W. F. Salmon; S. H. West; A. S. Sear; H. V. Strong; F. Gilbert; F. E. Seldon; I. D. M. Loinhead .....£550 to £700

Inspector (attached to Chief Office), T. A. Adkins .....£250 to £500

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor, Sir John Houldsworth Shaw £1,800

Assistant Solicitors, W. B. Blatch, M.B.E.; F. England; C. J. Salkeld Green, D.S.O., M.C.....£1,000 to £1,200

Chief Clerks, F. N. D. Preston (*in receipt of allowance as Acting Assistant Solicitor*); H. F. Walker; A. R. Whiteway; J. S. K. Foote; T. MacD. Baker; E. G. Sergeant; C. W. D. Miller .....£750 to £900

Asst. Chief Clerks, J. Read (*in receipt of allowance as Acting Chief Clerk*); R. B. Waterer; N. L. Goddard; R. L. Garbutt; H. Barton; T. N. Donovan; P. G. Hutton; W. Spencer; A. G. Tribe; G. B. Todd-Jones; N. E. Mustoe; G. H. Dewey ...£550 to £700

Professional Clerks, F. J. Fernau (*in receipt of allowance as Acting Assistant Chief Clerk*); R. W. Quayle; S. M. Young; D. G. Passmore; P. G. Osborn; F. P. Laws; A. B. Lyon; J. M. R. Wreford; H. E. Nye.....£230 to £500

Senior Staff Officer, J. James, M.B.E. ..... £500 to £600

Valuation Office.

Chief Valuer, H. Firth, F.S.I., F.A.I.....£1,500

Deputy Chief Valuer for England and Wales, D. L. Paton, F.S.I.....£1,200

Superintending Valuers (arranged alphabetically), E. G. Baxendale, F.S.I.; H. B. Beddall, M.B.E., F.S.I., F.L.A.S.; G. F. Crisp, F.S.I.; D. T. Davies, O.B.E., F.S.I.; J. M. Kerr, F.S.I.; A. E. Killick, O.B.E., F.S.I.; J. W. Marsden, F.S.I.; S. Martin, F.S.I.; J. O. Nesbitt, F.S.I.; H. Ovenden, F.S.I.; J. E. Tory, F.S.I.; B. G. Turner, F.S.I. .....£850 to £1,000

Valuers attached to Head Office, A. E. Fleck, F.A.I.; R. E. G. Terry, F.S.I.; J. F. Ingram, F.S.I.; A. C. Spicer, F.S.I.; C. W. Carr, F.S.I.; F. C. Lane, F.A.S.I., A.A.I.

Edinburgh Branch Office.

Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.

Stamps and Taxes.

Comptroller, J. Hutton.....£1,000 to £1,200

Deputy Comptroller, A. M. Duncan .....£700 to £900

Asst. Principal Clerks, J. B. Scott; R. B. Henderson .....£550 to £650

Higher Executive Officers and Staff Officers, P. McL. Milne; J. Lush; J. H. Logan; G. E. Edwards; F. J. Cogman; W. B. Johnston (*acting*).....£400 to £500

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor, Stair A. Gillon, B.A., LL.B. £1,200

Chief Clerk, A. L. Cordiner, M.A., B.L. ....£750 to £900

Professional Clerks, G. Roberts; H. Watson; J. B. Wilson .....£200 to £500

Estate Duty Office.

Registrar of Death Duties, G. C. Cunningham..£1,000

Chief Examiners, W. R. Morison; S. McD. Findlay .....£750 to £900

Senior Examiners, J. H. Beattie; F. M. Gauldie; R. K. Letts; W. J. M. Cosh; J. T. Litster; O. S. Elliott; H. W. Gardiner; C. S. Matley; W. J. Henderson; A. W. H. Noakes; R. B. Oliphant ....£550 to £700

Examiners, A. R. Strachan; R. Beveridge; G. Emmett: M. G. Mackenzie; F. C. Walters; W. I. Pollitt; A. J. Williamson; P. Butler; D. McDonald; A. Stuart; D. McK. McPhail; J. A. McKay; J. Jack; R. A. Grieve; T. Roy; J. Howieson; J. B. Kirkwood; A. S. Grant; H. G. B. Guthrie; A. J. Kilpatrick; G. G. McGregor; J. L. Muir; J. A. Beaton; T. S. Sharp; A. D. Brown; J. F. Halley; W. H. Cartwright; R. Clark; D. Calder; J. W. B. Crombie; R. Fraser .....£150 to £300

Valuation Office, Scotland.

9 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh.

Chief Valuer for Scotland, J. Watt, A.M.I.C.E., F.S.I. £1,100

Asst. Chief Valuer, J. Glen, F.S.I.....£900

First Class Valuer (at Head Office), T. S. Ronaldson, M.I.Min.E.....£550 to £700

§ MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The gross amount for the services administered by the Ministry was estimated at £51,574,000 for the year ending March 31, 1932, reduced by Appropriations-in-Aid to a net sum of £44,866,000. The gross estimate is made up as follows:—Salaries £481,600 for Headquarters Departments; £608,000 for Claims and Record Office, Kew; £3,890,400 for Provincial Offices; £83,000 for Travelling, &c., Expenses; £23,300 Incidental Expenses; £56,000 for Telegrams and Telephones; £3,000 for Law Charges; £45,422,500 for Unemployment Insurance (State Grants, &c.); £935,700 for Employment, Transference and Training. £17,200 for the Office of the Umpire; £10,900 for the Industrial Court; £10,100 for Fees, Travelling Expenses, &c., of Arbitrators, Members of Trade Boards, Committees, &c. There is also included in the Gross Estimate a sum of £42,300 in connexion with the International Labour Organisation (League of Nations), including a contribution of £38,000 towards the expenses of the Organisation.

Minister, Rt. Hon Sir Henry B. Betterton, Bt., C.B.E., M.P. £2,000

Principal Private Sec., C. H. Ince.

Asst. do., H. H. Sellar.

Parliamentary Private Sec., Capt. C. Waterhouse, M.C., M.P. .....*unpaid*

Parliamentary Sec., R. S. Hudson, M.P.....£1,200

Private Sec., G. C. Vesey.

Do. (Parly.),

Permanent Secretary, Sir Francis L. C. Floud, K.C.B. £3,000

Private Sec., H. N. de Villiers.

Deputy Sec., T. W. Phillips, C.B., C.B.E. £2,200

Private Sec., G. C. Porteous.

Solicitor, B. O. Bircham, M.C. £1,800

Director of Services and Establishments, Humbert Wolfe, C.B., C.B.E. .....£1,200 to £1,500

Accountant-General, F. G. Bowers, C.B., C.B.E. .....£1,200 to £1,500

Principal Assistant Secretaries, J. A. N. Barlow, C.B., C.B.E.; J. F. G. Price, C.B.; F. W. Leggett; C. W. G. Eady .....£1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, J. S. Nicholson; W. W. Marsh; Miss F. H. Durham, C.B.E.; J. A. Dale, C.B.E.; P. Y. Blundun; G. T. Reid; J. M. Glen; O. C. Allen, C.B.E.; F. A. Norman, O.B.E.; W. H. Lowe Watson, D.S.O., D.C.M. .....£1,000 to £1,200 (*Men*); £850 to £1,000 (*Women*)

Principals, G. W. Irons*; C. B. Hawkins; S. L. Besso; C. W. K. MacMullan; N. G. Loughnane, C.B.; T. Hewe; Miss I. H. Sloan; L. G. M. Glover; G. H. Ince; R. C. G. Somervell; W. Taylor; F. N. Tribe, C.B.E.; R. E. Gomme; A. E. Kingham; G. S. Owen; H. H. Wiles; H. D. Hancock; Miss E. Whyte;

* In receipt of a personal salary of £1,000 per annum as Secretary of the Unemployment Grants Committee.

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

A. B. Valentine; W. L. Buxton, M.B.E.; T. S. Chegwidden; H. C. Emmerson; L. G. Lee, M.C.; C. G. Dennys, M.C.; R. M. Gould; C. Myrddin Evans; Miss B. M. Le P. Power
£700 to £900 (*Men*), £600 to £750 (*Women*)
Assistant Principals, H. Holloway (*personal scale*); H. H. Sellar; G. C. Veysey; H. D. K. Davies; H. N. de Villiers; G. C. Porteous; E. A. Hitchman; G. C. L. Griffin; H. R. Hodges; Miss M. G. Smieton; G. J. Nash; J. Walley; A. Patterson; M. M. Dobbie; J. G. Stewart; P. Goldberg; P. H. St. J. Wilson; A. J. S. James ..... £200 to £500
Para. 51 Officer, Miss E. M. Foster (*personal scale*).

Solicitor's Department.
6 *Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1.*

Solicitor, B. O. Bircham, M.C. £1,800
Assistant Solicitors, S. H. Ackroyd; S. P. Low ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerks, E. W. Fordham, O.B.E.; C. L. M. Langham; A. F. Harrison; E. H. Richards £750 to £900

Services and Establishments Department.
6 *Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1.*

Director of Services and Establishments, Humbert Wolfe, C.B., C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Asst. Secs., J. A. Dale, C.B.E.; F. A. Norman, O.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Inspector, H. Smith, C.B.E. £1,100
Deputy Chief Inspector, R. J. Humphreys £750 to £850
Chief Instructions Officer, H. N. Grundy, O.B.E. (with allowance of £100) £750 to £850
Chief Clerk, W. Wilson, O.B.E. ..... £750 to £850
Outstations.
Divisional Controllers (each £1,000).
South-Eastern (*London*), C. J. Balaam, O.B.E.
Scotland (*Edinburgh*), J. M. Cramond, O.B.E.
North-Western (*Manchester*), S. Warrington.
North-Eastern (*Leeds*), J. B. Adams, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Midlands (*Birmingham*), W. S. Douglas.
South-Western (*Bristol*), F. G. Rendell.
Wales (*Cardiff*), W. R. L. Blakiston.

Unemployment Insurance Department.
Headquarters: *Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.*

Principal Asst. Secretaries, J. F. G. Price, C.B.; C. W. G. Eady ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Asst. Secs., P. Y. Blundun; G. T. Reid; J. M. Glen; O. C. Allen, C.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Headquarters Insurance Officer, C. J. Wiley, D.S.O., O.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000

Employment and Training Department.
Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Principal Assistant Secretary, J. A. N. Barlow, C.B., C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Asst. Secs., W. W. Marsh; Miss F. H. Durham, C.B.E.; W. H. Lowe-Watson, D.S.O., D.C.M. £1,000 to £1,200 (*Men*): £850 to £1,000 (*Women*)
Director of Training, J. R. J. Passmore.
Deputy Director, W. C. Osmond.
Unemployment Grants Committee.
Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.
Secretary, G. W. Irons.

General Department.
Principal Assistant Secretary, F. W. Leggett ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretary, J. S. Nicholson ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Trade Boards Division.
(i) Inspection Division.
Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W. 1.
Chief Inspector, S. R. Todd, O.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000
(ii) *Office of Trade Boards.*
1 *Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.*
Chief Officer, F. Popplewell, O.B.E. ..... £700 to £900
Industrial Relations Division.
Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.
Principal Conciliation Officer, I. H. Mitchell ... £1,250
Statistics Division.
Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Director of Statistics, E. C. Ramsbottom, O.B.E. £1,000
Chief Executive Officers, H. H. Cook; A. Reeder; F. S. Flint ..... £750 to £850
International Labour Division.
Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.
Principal, R. C. G. Somervell ..... £700 to £900

Finance Department.
(i) *Headquarters*,
Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Accountant-General, F. G. Bowers, C.B., C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Do., J. W Todd, C.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Accountants-General, R. H. Bindloss; H. L. M. Bebb, O.B.E.; J. Graham, O.B.E.; T. W. F. Dalton ..... £850 to £1,000
Deputy Assistant Accountants-General, W. C. Osmond; P. W. Phillips; B. Barnes, M.C.; G. H. Paxon, M.B.E. ..... £750 to £850
(ii) *Claims and Record Office,*
Ruskin Avenue, Kew.
Assistant Accountant-General, E. G. Marlow, O.B.E. ..... £900 to £1,100
Deputy Do., F. Gent; J. R. Alderson, O.B.E.; T. A. Collins; C. H. Lefebure, O.B.E. ..... £750 to £850

Independent Offices.
Office of the Umpire,
5 *Old Palace Yard, S.W. 1.*

Umpire, E. W. Wingate-Saul, K.C. £2,500
Secretary, C. F. Bickerdike ..... £750 to £850
Industrial Court,
5 *Old Palace Yard, S.W. 1.*
President, Sir H. S. Morris, M.B.E., K.C. ..... £4,000 to £4,500
Secretary, W. H. Reynolds, M.B.E. ..... £750 to £850
Joint Substitution Board.
(*Treasury and Ministry of Labour*),
Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.
Joint Members { J. H. McC. Craig (*Treasury*). F. A. Norman, O.B.E. (*Min. of Labour*).
Joint Secretaries, W. H. Hardman M.C.; M. M. Dobbie.

§ H.M. LAND REGISTRY,
Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2; and 18 Portugal Street, W.C. 2.

H.M. Land Registry was established in pursuance of a recommendation of a Royal Commission by the Land Registry Act 1862. The aim of the Act was to render dealings with land more simple and economical by establishing a State register of landowners who voluntarily submitted the titles to their land for examination and approval by the Registrar on behalf of the State. The Registry was reformed by the Land Transfer Act 1875, which, while making many changes in the system, continued its voluntary basis. In 1897 the Land Transfer Act introduced the principle of compulsory registration, and four Orders in Council under that Act between 1898 and 1902 made the system compulsory on sale in the administrative county of London. By a further Order made in 1925 Registration was made compulsory on sale in Eastbourne, and under an order made in 1928 in Hastings. The Land Registration Act 1925 consolidated the previous Acts, and made such changes in the system as the experience of a generation had shown to be necessary. The keynote of the system is that the machinery for the purchase and sale of land is assimilated to that for Stocks and Shares. Absolute titles granted by the Land Registry are guaranteed by the State. Simple forms, analogous to those used on transfers of Stocks and Shares, are provided. The cost of buying, selling or mortgaging registered land is much less than the cost in the case of unregistered land. It is open to any County Council or Council of a County Borough to apply to the Privy Council for an order making registration of title compulsory in its area. The Land Registry is administered under the Lord Chancellor by the Chief Land Registrar, who also controls the Middlesex Deeds Registry and the Land Charges Department under the Land Charges Act 1925.

Office Hours:—Registration, 11 to 3; Searching and other business, 10 to 4. Saturdays closed at 1.

Registration of Title.
Chief Land Registrar, Sir John Stewart Stewart-Wallace, C.B. £1,750
Registrars, C. A. L. Lewis; S. Lowenthal; G. A. H. Rendall ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Assist. Registrars, A. J. Sturton; C. W. Heneage; J. P. Purcell; G. W. H. Tupper; C. C. Deans; R. M. Lowe; W. J. L. Ambrose ..... £750 to £900
Legal Assistants, G. W. Falkner; H. W. Wilson; N. Sutcliffe; E. L. Follett ..... £550 to £700
Junior Legal Assistants, E. H. Collins; J. S. R. D. Rawcliffe; A. R. Clarke-Williams; T. M. Roberts; G. H. Curtis, £230 to £500; Miss E. M. Price ..... £230 to £400

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

Examiners, H. M. Rowland, £500 to £600; W. E. Menday ..... (£650)
Junior Examiners, W. L. Robinson; E. O. Byers; W. Simonds; F. C. J. Howard ..... £400 to £500
Superintendent, Middlesex Deeds and Land Charges Dept., E. W. Moat, M.B.E. ..... £400 to £500
Chief Superintendent (Mapping Branch), A. G. Heath, M.B.E. ..... £550 to £650
Deputy Chief Superintendent, E. A. Malby, F.A.S.I. ..... £450 to £550
Senior Surveyors, E. Ainsworth; W. King; S. G. N. Mann ..... £370 to £450
Chief Assistant (Establishment), D'Arcy Little, O.B.E., T.D. ..... £500 to £700
Clerk of Accounts, A. H. Coates, M.B.E. £550
Staff Clerk, S. W. Dowden, M.B.E. ..... £400 to £500

LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT.

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2.

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir William Allen Jowitt, K.C. ..... (*and fees*; £17,570 in 1929-30) £2,000
Solicitor-General, Sir Thomas Inskip, C.B.E., K.C., M.P. (*and fees*; £6,772 in 1929-30) £2,000
Chief Permanent Clerk, Leslie C. Bowker, O.B.E., M.C. ..... £500 to £700

LORD ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT.

Edinburgh.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Craigie M. Aitchison, K.C., M.P. £5,000
Legal Secretary, M. Millar Craig, Adv. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Solicitor-General, W. G. Normand, K.C. £2,000

LEE CONSERVANCY BOARD.

Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2.
And Enfield Lock, Middlesex.

The authority responsible for the control of the River Lee and its tributaries, its functions including the management of the Lee and Stort Navigations and the prevention of pollution of the water. The River Lee and its tributaries extend over an area of about 600 sq. miles, and the total length of navigable waterway is about 50 miles. The Board consists of 15 members, of whom 14 are elected by local authorities and one by the barge owners on the river.

Lee Conservancy Catchment Board.

The Lee Conservancy Catchment Board, appointed by the *Land Drainage Act* 1930, consists of the members for the time being of the Lee Conservancy Board together with 6 additional members, 1 appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, and 5 by County Councils in the catchment area.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P.
Vice-do., Maj. Sir W. Prescott, C.B.E., D.L., M.Inst.C.E.
Clerk of the Board and General Manager, S. R. Hobday (Barrister-at-Law).
Engineer, B. Howorth, A.M.Inst.C.E.

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.

Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W. 1.

The Lord Great Chamberlain is the Sixth Great Officer of State, the office being hereditary since the grant of Henry I. to the family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford.

Lord Great Chamberlain, The Viscount Lewisham.
Secretary, Brig.-Gen. Lord Esmé Gordon Lennox, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O. £200
Clerk, Capt. G. J. W. Townsend, M.B.E. £150
Resident Supt. House of Lords, Capt. E. L. H. Elliott £300

§ LORD PRIVY SEAL.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Lord Privy Seal, Rt. Hon. Viscount Snowden, LL.D.
Private Sec., J. H. E. Woods, M.V.O. £2,000

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.

Central Offices:—38 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Telephone: Victoria 5027.
Telegrams: "Medresco, Parl-London."

The Council were formerly the Medical Research Committee, established in 1913 under the National Health Insurance Act, but were incorporated under their present title by Royal Charter on the 1st April, 1920. They are now under the administrative direction of a Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of the Lord President, the Minister of Health (England and Wales), and the Secretaries of State for Scotland, for Dominion Affairs, for the Colonies, and for Home Affairs; the Secretary of the Medical Research Council is *ex officio* Secretary to this Committee.

The Council apply moneys voted by Parliament or received from private sources for the furtherance of medical research. Their reports, published by H.M. Stationery Office, are obtainable through any bookseller.

Members: Rt. Hon. Viscount D'Abernon, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., LL.D. (*Chairman*); Rt. Hon. Lord Mildmay (*Treasurer*); A. G. Church, D.S.O., M.C., B.Sc., M.F.; Professor R. Muir, M.D., F.R.S.; Sir John H. Parsons, C.B.E., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.; Professor J. J. R. Macleod, D.Sc., F.R.S.; W. Trotter, M.S., F.R.C.S.; J. A. Arkwright, M.D., F.R.S.; Sir Charles S. Sherrington (O.M., G.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.; The Lord Dawson of Penn, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D.; Professor E. Mellanby, M.D., F.R.S.
Secretary, Sir Walter M. Fletcher, K.B.E., C.B., M.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.
Assistant Secretary, A. Landsborough Thomson, O.B.E., D.Sc.
Assistant Secretary (Publications), E. Schuster, D.Sc.
Assistant, F. H. K. Green, M.D., M.R.C.P.
Accountant, J. H. Morton.

National Institute for Medical Research.

Mount Vernon, Hampstead, N.W. 3.
Telephone: Hampstead 2232.
Telegrams: "Medresco, Gold-London.

Director, H. H. Dale, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
Directors of Departments: Biochemistry and Pharmacology, H. H. Dale; *Bacteriology and Experimental Pathology*, Capt. S. R. Douglas, F.R.S.; *Experimental Medicine (Department of Clinical Research, University College Hospital)*, Sir Thomas Lewis, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.

National Collection of Type Cultures.

Lister Institute, Chelsea Gardens, S.W. 1.
Telephone: Victoria 4754.
Curator: R. St. John-Brooks, M.D.

Industrial Health Research Board.

Office: 38 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Telephone: Victoria 5027.
Secretary: Air Vice-Marshal Sir David Munro, K.C.B., M.B.

MERSEY DOCKS AND HARBOUR BOARD,

Liverpool.

Nominee Members (appointed by the Minister of Transport), Robert S. Johnson, O.B.E.; Harold King; Charles McVey; Sir Max Muspratt, Bt.
Elective Members (elected by Dock Electors), Richard D. Holt (*Chairman*); J. G. B. Beazley, M.C., T.D.; Charles Booth; Sir Thomas A. L. Brocklebank, Bt.; E. G. Brownbill; Lt.-Col. Albert Buckley, D.S.O.; William M. Clarke; Ernest Cook; William S. Crichton; John W. Dart; Henry F. Fernie; Robert P. Fraser; Edmund Gardner; Walter Harding; A. C. F. Henderson; Robert L. Holt; Charles Livingston; Edward B. Orme; Hugh R. Rathbone, LL.D.; Thomas Rome; Hugh L. Roxburgh; J. A. Shone; John H. Tilman; H. Sutton Timmis.
General Manager and Secretary, L. A. P. Warner, C.B.E.

THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

The control is vested in a Director and Committee appointed by the Air Council. The *Gassiot Committee* of the Royal Society is an Advisory Committee for geophysical subjects. The work of the Office includes:—The collection and discussion of meteorological observations from oceans and land areas all over the world; the maintenance of a number of stations for daily telegraphic reports upon which gale warnings and forecasts are based; the maintenance of observatories for the study of weather, with which are associated other geophysical subjects; and the maintenance of stations in various parts of the country for the supply of meteorological information and other requirements of aircraft. The responsibility for the work of the *British Rainfall Organisation* was transferred to the Meteorological Office in July, 1919.

Chairman of Meteorological Committee, The Under Secretary of State for Air.
Director of Meteorological Office, G. C. Simpson, C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Directors, R. G. K. Lempfert, C.B.E., M.A., F.Inst.P.; Lt.-Col. E. Gold, D.S.O., F.R.S.; F. J. W. Whipple, M.A., Sc.D. F.Inst.P.

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

Superintendents, E. G. Bilham, B.Sc. (*British Climatology and British Rainfall Organization*); Capt. L. A. Brooke Smith, R.D., R.N.R. (*retd.*) (*Marine*); C. E. P. Brooks, D.Sc. (*General Climatology*); D. Brunt, M.A. (*Army*); R. Corless, O.B.E., M.A. (*Forecast*); J. S. Dines, M.A. (*Instruments*); Capt. F. Entwistle, R.Sc. (*Aviation*); Com. L. G. Garbett, R.N. (*retd.*) (*Navy*); Maj. A. H. R. Goldie, M.A. (*Scotland*).

Chief Clerk, H. L. B. Tarrant, M.B.E.

Superintendents of Observatories.

Central (*Kew*), F. J. W. Whipple, M.A.

Magnetic (*Eskdalemuir*), Maj. A. H. R. Goldie, M.A.

Western (*Valencia, Co. Kerry*), M. T. Spence, B.Sc.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD,

173 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1.

The Board serves an area of 573 sq. miles. The charges are levied on net annual value at such rate, not exceeding 8½ per cent., as the Board may fix. The net water rental for 1930-31 was £5,078,000 (approx.). The Capital Debt on March 31, 1931, amounted to £54,789,434, the interest paid being £1,810,146. The estimated population supplied was 7,675,459, the number of services being 1,268,198. The annual supply was 101,471,174,000 gallons (representing 453,000,000 tons), a daily average of 278 million gallons. One of the sources of supply is the *New River Company's undertaking*, inaugurated in the reign of James I. (1609) by Sir Hugh Myddelton, to bring water from Amwell and Chadwell, Herts. to London.

Chairman of the Metropolitan Water Board, Sir W. Prescott, C.B.E., D.L. ..... (*unp.*)

Vice-Chairman, R. W. James, J.P., A.M.Inst.C.E. (*unp.*)

Clerk of the Board and Parliamentary Officer, G. F. Stringer, Barrister-at-Law £2,000

Chief Engineer, Henry E. Stilgoe, M.Inst.C.E. £3,500

Accountant & Registrar of Debentures, G. M. Jennings, F.I.M.T.A. £2,000

Director of Water Examination, Sir Alexander Houston, K.B.E., C.V.O., D.Sc., F.R.S. £2,250

Solicitor, H. A. D. Collins £1,250

Surveyor, Harold Oxley, F.S.I. £1,300

§THE ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E. 1.

Admission by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint, about 4 weeks in advance of intended visit. Hours of admission, 10 to 3 Mon. to Fri.

The Royal Mint, as now constituted, may be said to date from 1817, and the buildings from 1810, the latter being completed in that year at the cost of over £250,000. The first known Master (or Warden) of the Mint dates from Henry I., and the last Warden was Lord Maryborough (1814-23), the last Master being Professor Thomas Graham, who died in 1869. In 1870 the Coinage Act abolished the ancient post of Master of the Mint as such, and combined it with that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The estimated administrative expenses amount to £2,725,000 for 1931-1932. Appropriations in aid, £2,525,000, leaving a net cost of £200,000.

Master and Worker, The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Deputy Master and Comptroller, and Engraver of H.M. Seals, Col. Sir Robert A. Johnson, K.B.E. £1,500

Chief Clerk, W. Perry, M.B.E. ..... £550 to £700

Superintendent, Operative Department, H. W. L. Evans, O.B.E. ..... £900 to £1,000

Deputy do., H. D. McCay ..... £700 to £800

Chief Assayer, S. W. Smith, D.Sc. ..... £700 to £900

Curator and Librarian, C. F. Barrett ... £400 to £500

Branches of the Royal Mint.

Melbourne, Victoria.

Deputy Master, W. M. Robins, B.A. £1,100

Perth, Western Australia.

Deputy Master, H. A. Corbet £1,100

Ottawa, Canada

Deputy Master, J. H. Campbell, I.S.O. £1,000 to £1,200

Engineer, H. E. Ewart ..... £600 to £700

Pretoria, South Africa.

Deputy Master, R. G. J. Pearson £1,200

Superintendent, J. T. Becklake ..... £820 to £940

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.

Open free daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sundays 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. *Lecture-tours* on weekdays at 12 noon and 3 p.m. *Reading-room* open daily to readers, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. throughout the year, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, and Sundays. Closed for *cleaning first six* weekdays in May. Tickets of admission to the reading-room, for purposes of research and reference which cannot be carried on elsewhere, are granted on written application beforehand to the Director. The applicant must state abode, business or profession and full particulars of purpose, and must send a recommendation from a person of recognised position.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament *granted the sum of £20,000 to purchase* the collection of books &c., of Sir Hans Sloane, the building (Montagu House) being opened in 1759. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and 1914, and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases, and by the operation of the Copyright Acts. Fine collections of ancient sculpture, &c. Exhibition of specimens of early printed books, bindings, manuscripts, autograph letters, and prints and drawings; of Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, Roman, Etruscan, Cyprian, British and mediæval and other antiquities; coins, gold ornaments, gems, china, glass, ethnographical objects; monuments of Indian religions, &c. The administrative expenses of the British Museum were estimated at £297,263 (including Natural History Museum) in 1930-31, and were met by a vote under "Education, Science, and Art," Class IV. of the Civil Estimates.

Standing Committee.

The Three Principal Trustees, The Archbishop of Canterbury; The Lord High Chancellor; The Speaker of the House of Commons—*ex-officio*; *Appointed by the Sovereign*, The Earl of Harewood, K.G., D.S.O., LL.D.; *Other Trustees*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T.; Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T.; Earl of Ilchester, O.B.E.; Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G.; Lord Rothschild, F.R.S.; Lord Chalmers, G.C.B., LL.D.; Lord Hanworth, K.B.E.; Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, LL.D.; Lt.-Col. Sir D. Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.; Sir Henry A. Miers, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.; Sir Frederick G. Hopkins, P.R.S.; Prof. G. M. Trevelyan, O.M., C.B.E., F.B.A., D.C.L.; Sir C. R. Peers, C.B.E., P.S.A.; Prof. G. A. Murray, D.Litt.; M. R. James, O.M., Litt.D.; F. Cavendish Bentinck; J. Stanley Gardiner, F.R.S.

Officers.

Director and Principal Librarian, G. F. Hill, C.B., Litt.D., F.B.A. £1,500

Sec., Arundell J. K. Esdaile, M.A., F.S.A. £850 to £1,000

Assistant Secretary, J. H. Witney, M.B.E. ... £500 to £600

Accountant, J. R. Heatson ..... £500 to £600

Staff Officer, C. J. Curtis ..... £400 to £500

Clerks, Higher Grade, A. R. Tait; H. E. Simmonds ..... £300 to £400

Keeper of Printed Books, W. A. Marsden, M.A., £1,000

Deputy Keepers, H. Thomas, D.Litt., J. V. Scholderer, M.A.; A. I. Ellis, M.A., F.S.A. £900

Superintendent of Reading Room, A. I. Ellis, M.A.

Assistant Keepers, First Class, P. Wilson, M.A.; L. C. Wharton, M.A.; G. D. R. Tucker, M.A.; F. C. W. Hiley, M.A.; A. Forbes Johnson, M.C., B.A.; F. P. Sprent, M.A.; E. W. O'F. Lynam, B.A.; A. G. Macfarlane, B.A.; F. G. Rendall, B.A.; W. A. Smith, M.A.; H. Sellers, M.A.; L. A. Sheppard, M.A.; C. B. Oldman, B.A.; H. A. S. Kelham; Wm. C. Smith; A. G. Crawley ..... £475 to £800

Assistant Keepers, Second Class, J. C. W. Horne, M.A.; F. C. Francis, M.A.; R. A. Wilson, B.A.; N. F. Sharp, B.A.; A. H. Chaplin, B.A.,; F. D. Cooper; L. W. Hanson, B.Litt.; B. H. U. L. Townshend, B.A.; R. A. Skelton, B.A.; F. L. Kent, B.A. ... £250 to £440

Clerks, Higher Grade, L. C. Rudd; J. A. McDonald; E. J. Byard; W. W. S. Johnson; J. Kersley; W. F. Hughes; E. D. Burt ..... £300 to £400

Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian, H. Idris Bell, O.B.E., M.A. £1,000

Deputy Keeper, R. E. W. Flower, D.L.G. £900

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

Assistant Keepers, First Class, G. T. Hales, M.A.; H. J. M. Milne, B.A.; E. G. Millar, M.A., F.S.A.; A. J. Collins, B.A.; R. A. Coates; B. Schofield, M.A. PH.D. £475 to £800

Assistant Keepers, Second Class, H. R. Aldridge, B.A.; F. Wormald, B.A.; G. T. Longley; W. C. Skeat, B.A.; Margery L. Hoyle, M.A. ..... £250 to £440

Clerk, Higher Grade, P. W. B. Brockwell £300 to £400

Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and MSS., Lionel D. Barnett, LITT.D. £1,000

Deputy Keeper, Lionel Giles, D.LITT. £900

Assistant Keepers, First Class Edward Edwards, M.A.; A. S. Fulton, M.A.; J. Leveen, B.A.; J. V. S. Wilkinson, B.A. ..... £475 to £800

Clerk, Higher Grade, J. Southwood ..... £300 to £400

Keeper of Prints and Drawings, Campbell Dodgson, C.B.E., M.A. £1,000

Deputy do. (in charge of the Sub-Dept. of Oriental Prints, &c.), R. Laurence Binyon, LL.D. £950

Deputy Keeper, A. M. Hind, O.B.E., M.A. ..... £475 to £800

Assistant Keeper, First Class, A. E. Popham, B.A. £475 to £800

Assistant Keepers, Second Class, K. T. Parker, PH.D.; B. Gray, B.A. ..... £250 to £440

Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, Sidney Smith, M.A., F.S.A. £1,000

Assistant Keepers, First Class, C. J. Gadd, M.A., F.S.A.; S. R. K. Glanville, M.A. ..... £475 to £800

Assistant Keeper, Second Class, A. W. Shorter, B.A. £250 to £440

Clerk, Higher Grade, H. T. Seally ..... £300 to £400

Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, H. B. Walters, O.B.E., M.A., F.S.A. £1,000

Deputy Keeper, E. J. Forsdyke, M.A., F.S.A. £900

Assistant Keeper, First Class, F. N. Pryce, M.A., F.S.A. £475 to £800

Assistant Keeper, Second Class, R. P. Hinks, B.A., £250 to £440

Keeper of British and Mediæval Antiquities, Reginald A. Smith, B.A., DIR.S.A. £1,000

Assistant Keepers, First Class, A. B. Tonnochy, M.A., F.S.A.; T. D. Kendrick, M.A. ..... £475 to £800

Assistant Keeper, Second Class, C. F. C. Hawkes, B.A. £250 to £440

Keeper of Ceramics and Ethnography, Robert L. Hobson, B.A. £1,000

Deputy do., T. A. Joyce, O.B.E., M.A. £900

Assistant Keepers, First Class, H. J. Braunholtz, M.A.; W. A. H. King, M.A. ..... £475 to £800

Assist. Keeper (Second Class), R. S. Jenyns £250 to £440

Keeper of Coins & Medals, John Allan, M.A. £1,000

Assistant Keepers, First Class, G. C. Brooke, M.A. (*Deputy Keeper, Acting*); Harold Mattingly, M.A.; E. S. G. Robinson, B.A. ..... £475 to £800

Assistant Keeper, Second Class, J. Walker £250 to £440

Clerk, Second Division, H. C. Gregory ... £300 to £400

Solicitors, Messrs. Warrens, 5 Bedford Square.

§ THE LONDON MUSEUM.

Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W. 1.

Admission on Tuesdays, 1s.; Wednesdays and Thursdays, 6d.; other days free; closed for cleaning on Friday till 2 p.m. Hours:—April 1 till Oct. 31, 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. (Sundays 2 to 6 p.m.); Nov. 1 to March 31, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Sundays 2 to 4 p.m.).

The London Museum was instituted, on the lines of the Carnavalet at Paris, for the conservation of antiquities and other objects associated with the history of London. The Collection was originally housed in Kensington Palace, and was reopened in 1914 at Lancaster House.

Keeper, Secretary and Accounting Officer, Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, M.C., M.A., F.S.A. £900

Asst. Keeper and Librarian, Hon. Maurice Brett, M.V.O. £330

§ THE BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY).

Cromwell Road, S.W. 7.

Open free on week-days (except Good Friday and Christmas Day) 10 to 6, and on Sundays from 2.30 to 6.

An Official Guide-lecturer conducts visitors round some portion of the collections at 12 noon and at 3 p.m. daily (except Sundays) free of charge, and his services are available at other times for special parties (also free of charge) by arrangement with the Director. 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. The Museum issues a large variety of publications, comprising scientific monographs and catalogues, the "Natural History Magazine" (quarterly), popular guide-books and manuals, instructions for collectors, economic pamphlets, and picture post-cards, both monochrome and in colour.

The Natural History Collections in the British Museum were removed to South Kensington and rearranged there in 1881–85, the new museum being opened to the public in 1881. The collections comprise all branches of natural history. A morphological series in the central 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. The administrative expenses were estimated at £103,771 in 1931–32.

Director, C. Tate Regan, M.A., D.SC., F.R.S. £1,200 to £1,500

Secretary, G. F. Herbert Smith, M.A., D.SC. £900

Accountant, T. Wooddisse ..... £500 to £600

Clerks, Higher Grade, A. C. Wray; C. A. Wray (*Index Museum*); R. J. Drumm ..... £300 to £400

Assistant Keeper (Library), A. C. Townsend, M.A. £250 to £440

Keeper of Zoology, W. T. Calman, D.SC., F.R.S. ... £1,000

Deputy Keepers, M. A. C. Hinton; G. C. Robson, M.A. £900

Assistant Keepers (First Class), W. P. Pycraft; J. G. Dollman, B.A.; P. R. Lowe, O.B.E., M.B.; N. B. Kinnear; H. A. Baylis, D.SC.; A. K. Totton, M.C.; J. R. Norman; C. C. A. Monro, M.A.; H. W. Parker, B.A. ..... £475 to £800

Assistants Keepers (Second Class), M. Burton, M.SC., £250 to £440; Miss A. B. Hastings, PH.D.; Miss S. Finnegan, PH.D.; Miss I. Gordon, D.SC., PH.D. £230 to £390

Clerk, Higher Grade, G. A. Smith ..... £300 to £400

Keeper of Entomology, Maj. E. E. Austen, D.S.O. £1,000

Deputy Keepers, G. J. Arrow; N. D. Riley £900

Assistant Keepers (First Class), K. G. Blair, B.SC.; F. W. Edwards, SC.D.; F. Laing, B.SC.; W. H. T. Tams; W. E. China, B.A.; H. Scott, SC.D. £475 to £800

Assistant Keepers (Second Class), R. B. Benson, M.A.; A. W. McKenny Hughes, £250 to £440; Miss D. Aubertin, M.SC. ..... £230 to £390

Keeper of Geology, W. D. Lang, SC.D., F.R.S. £1,000

Deputy Keeper, W. N. Edwards, B.A. £900

Assistant Keepers (First Class) T. H. Withers; L. R. Cox, B.A. ..... £475 to £800

Assistant Keepers (Second Class), E. I. White, PH.D.; A. T. Hopwood, M.SC.; W. E. Swinton, B.SC.; H. D. Thomas, PH.D; L. Bairstow, B.A. ..... £250 to £440

Technical Assistant (Higher Grade), F. O. Barlow £300 to £400

Keeper of Mineralogy, L. J. Spencer, SC.D., F.R.S. £1,000

Deputy Keeper, W. Campbell Smith, M.C., T.D., M.A. £900

Assistant Keepers (Second Class), F. A. Bannister, M.A.; M. H. Hey, B.A., B.SC. ..... £250 to £440

Clerk, Higher Grade, T. F. Vincent ..... £300 to £400

Keeper of Botany, J. Ramsbottom, O.B.E., M.A. ... £1,000

Deputy Keeper, A. J. Wilmott, B.A. £900

Assistant Keepers (Second Class), A. W. Exell, M.A.; G. Tandy, B.A.; J. E. Dandy, M.A.; G. Taylor, B.SC.; A. H. G. Alston, B.A. ..... £250 to £440

Clerk, Higher Grade, J. Ladbrook ..... £300 to £400

§ THE SCIENCE MUSEUM.

South Kensington, S.W. 7.

Open daily, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, 10 to 6; Sunday, 2.30 to 6. Admission

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

free. *Science Museum Library*, Imperial Institute Road, S.W.7. Attached to the Science Museum: The National Library especially devoted to pure and applied Science. 217,000 volumes, 10,700 periodicals, a set of British patent specifications. Subject-matter index to articles in periodicals, 1,800,000 cards.—Open on weekdays, 10 to 5.50. Admission free. Books lent to Government Departments, Universities and approved Research Institutions.

The Science Museum was instituted in 1853 under the Science and Art Department as a part of the South Kensington Museum, and opened in 1857; to it was added in 1883 the Collections of the Patent Museum. In 1909 the administration of the Science Collections was separated from that of the Art Collections, which were transferred to the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Collections in the Science Museum illustrate the application of science to industry and the development of scientific and industrial instruments, apparatus and machinery.

The divisions are: *(a)* Industrial Engineering; *(b)* Mechanical Engineering, Land Transport and Construction; *(c)* Water Transport and Air Transport; *(d)* Science and Scientific Instruments.

Director and Secretary, Col. Sir Henry G. Lyons, D.SC., F.R.S. £1,200
Staff Clerk, S. T. Kelly ..... £400 to £500

Industrial Machinery Division.

Deputy Keeper, A. J. Spencer, M.I.MECH.E. £900
Assistant Keeper (First Class), F. St. A. Hartley, A.C.G.I. (*Secretary to Advisory Council*) £400 to £600
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), T. C. Crawhall, M.SC.; W. T. O'Dea, B.SC. ..... £250 to £400

Engineering Division.

Keeper, E. A. Forward, A.R.C.I., M.I.MECH.E. £900
Assistant Keepers (First Class), G. F. Westcott, B.A.; F. G. Skinner, B.SC. ..... £400 to £600
Assistant Keeper (Second Class), A. Stowers, B.SC., A.M.I.STR.C.E. ..... £250 to £400

Water and Air Transport Division.

Keeper, G. L. Overton, A.R.C.S. £1,000
Assistant Keeper (First Class), M. J. B. Davy, A.F.R.AE.S. ..... £400 to £600
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), G. S. Laird Clowes, M.A. ..... £250 to £400

Science Division I.

(Astronomy, Optical Instruments, Mathematics, Chemistry, &c.).

Deputy Keeper, D. Baxandall, A.R.C.S. £900
Assistant Keeper (First Class), A. Barclay, A.R.C.S., A.I.C. ..... £400 to £600
Assistant Keeper (Second Class), W.E. Pretty, B.SC. ..... £250 to £400

Science Division II.

(Physics and Geographists).

Deputy Keeper, H. Shaw, D.SC. ..... £600 to £700
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), W. G. Plummer, PH.D.; F. A. B. Ward, PH.D. ..... £250 to £400

Library.

Keeper, S. C. Bradford, D.SC. £1,000
Assistant Keeper (First Class), E. Lancaster-Jones, B.A. ..... £400 to £600
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), H. T. Pledge, B.A.; H. P. Spratt, B.SC. ..... £250 to £400

§THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

South Kensington, S.W. 7.

Open on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. except Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission free. Persons desiring the use of the Library must apply for a ticket. The Indian Section, containing collections illustrating the arts and industries of the Indian Empire, is situated in the Imperial Institute Road; open free every day, same hours as above. On Sundays the Indian Section and all other Departments of the Museum, with the exception of the Library and the Circulation Department, are open from 2.30 p.m. till 6 p.m. Casts of various objects in the Museum, and also from Sculptures in the British Museum, can be obtained to order on application to the Department for the Supply of Casts.

The history of the Museum may be said to begin in 1852, when the Museum of Ornamental Art was founded at Marlborough House. The collection consisted of certain objects which had been purchased at the 1851 Exhibition, "on account of the excellence of their art and workmanship," at a cost of £5,300, together with other specimens purchased for the use of the various Schools of Design since 1837, and dispersed among them. Additions have since been made by purchase, gift, and bequest. The Museum contains nine departments, viz.:—Architecture and Sculpture; Ceramics; Engraving, Illustration and Design; Metal-work; Paintings; Woodwork; Textiles; Library (books on art) and Book Production; and the Department of Circulation. The older parts of the building were erected between 1850 and 1864; the new buildings were completed in 1909. The administrative expenses were estimated at £130,944 in 1931-32, and were met by a vote under Education, Science, and Art. The branch museum at Bethnal Green (administrative expenses 1931-32, £6,026) was opened in 1872. The buildings were removed from South Kensington, and re-erected on land purchased for the purpose locally.

Director and Secretary, E. R. D. Maclagan, C.B.E., F.S.A ..... £1,200 to £1,500

SECRETARIAT.

Museum Superintendent, A. V. Fullerton £500 to £600
Staff Clerk, C. E. Fish ..... £400 to £500

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND SCULPTURE.

Deputy Keeper, R. P. Bedford, F.S.A. £900
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), Miss M. H. Longhurst, F.S.A., £230 to £390; H. D. Molesworth ..... £250 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF CERAMICS.

Keeper, B. Rackham, F.S.A. £1,000
Assist. Keeper (First Class), W. B. Honey £475 to £800
Assistant Keeper (Second Class), A. L. B. Ashton ..... £250 to £440

DEPARTMENTS OF ENGRAVING, ILLUSTRATION, AND DESIGN, AND OF PAINTINGS.

Keeper, M. Hardie, R.I., R.E. £1,000
Deputy Keeper, B. S. Long £900
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), F. W. Stokes; J. Laver; C. Winter ..... £250 to £440

LIBRARY.

Keeper, A. Van de Put £1,000
Assist. Keeper (First Class), H.C. Andrews £475 to £800
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), A. W. Wheen; P. B. James (*Secretary to Advisory Council*); J. Wardrop ..... £250 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF METALWORK.

Deputy Keeper, A. J. Koop £900
Assistant Keeper (First Class), Maj. C. T. P. Bailey £475 to £800
Assist. Keeper (Second Class), C. C. Oman £250 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF TEXTILES.

Deputy Keeper, A. J. B. Wace, F.S.A. £900
Assist. Keeper (First Class), P.G. Trendell £475 to £800
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), C. E. C. Tattersall; J. L. Nevinson, £250 to £440; Miss M. Clayton £230 to £390

DEPARTMENT OF WOODWORK.

Keeper, O. Brackett £1,000
Assistant Keeper (First Class), H. Clifford-Smith, F.S.A. £475 to £800
Assistant Keeper (Second Class), H. C. R. Edwards £250 to £440

INDIAN SECTION.

Deputy Keeper, A. J. D. Campbell £900
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), K. de B. Codrington; A. D. H. Smith ..... £250 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Keeper, H. A. Kennedy £1,000
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), C. M. Weekley; W. A. Thorpe ..... £250 to £440

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM.

Bethnal Green, Cambridge Road, E. 2.—Branch of Victoria and Albert Museum. Collections of pictures, furniture, pottery, textiles, British birds. Section for objects of special interest to children. Free daily (closed Good Friday and Christmas Day): MON., TH., 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.; TU., WED., FRI., SAT., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays, from 2.30 to 6 p.m.

Assistant Keeper (First Class), A. K. Sabin £475 to £800

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

§IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM.

Imperial Institute Road, S. Kensington, S.W. 7.
Open free daily (except Good Friday and Christmas Day), 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sundays 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

The formation of a collection connected with the War, was approved by the War Cabinet on March 5, 1917. The Imperial War Museum Act received the Royal Assent on July 2, 1920, and a Board of Trustees was appointed. The Museum was opened by H.M. the King on June 9, 1920, at the Crystal Palace. The tenancy of the Crystal Palace having expired on March 31, 1924, the Museum was removed to the galleries known as the Western Galleries in the Imperial Institute Road. The aeronautical collection was transferred to the Science Museum on loan. *The Museum* was re-opened to the public on Nov. 11, 1924. The collection includes Naval and Military trophies and relics, ordnance, small arms and ammunition, ship and other models, works of art, photographs (comprising over 250,000 subjects, prints of which may be purchased) and a reference library containing 60,000 books and pamphlets available for study to the public. The reference sections are not open on Saturday afternoon or Sunday. All the attendants are men who served during the Great War.

Curator and Sec., Charles John Moulkes, O.B.E., F.S.A.

§NATIONAL GALLERY,

Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.

Open 10–4, 5 or 6, according to season. Paying days (6*d.*), Thursday and Friday. Open free other days; Sunday, from 2 to 4, 5 or 6. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £60,000 in 1824 for the purchase and Exhibition of the Angerstein collection of pictures, the present building being opened in 1838 and enlarged in 1865, 1876, 1887, 1911, 1928 and 1930. The cost of administration of the National Galleries (Trafalgar Square and Millbank) in 1931–32 was estimated at £32,680.

Director, A. M. Daniel £1,100
Keeper and Secretary, C. H. Collins Baker £900
Assistants, H. I. Kay; E. K. Waterhouse £250 to £600
Higher Clerical Officer, F. G. Thompkins £300 to £400

§NATIONAL GALLERY, MILLBANK.

(The Tate Gallery), Millbank, S.W. 1.

Students' days, Tuesday and Wednesday, 6*d.*; other days free. For hours and Sundays *see* National Gallery.

The National Gallery, Millbank, better known as "The Tate Gallery," was opened in 1897 on the site of Millbank Gaol, the cost of erection (£80,000) being borne by Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection. The "Turner Wing," built at the expense of the late Sir Joseph Duveen, Senr., was opened to the public in 1910. The Gallery now includes a gallery for Modern Foreign Art and a gallery for Sargent's works, opened in 1926, the gift of Sir Joseph Duveen.

Director, James B. Manson £1,000
Asst. Keeper, H. S. Ede ..... £250 to £600
Assistant, D. C. Fincham ..... £250 to £600

§NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C. 2.

Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to season; free on Sunday, 2.30 to 5.30 (2 to 4 in winter); Thursday and Friday (Students' days) admission 6*d.* from 10 to 4 or 5.

The first grant to the institution was made in 1856; the collections being successively housed in Great George Street, Westminster, in South Kensington, and in Bethnal Green. The present building was opened in 1896, £80,000 being contributed to its cost by Mr. W. H. Alexander; an extension is now being erected at the expense of Sir Joseph Duveen, Bt. The amount for salaries and expenses, including a grant of £1,242 for purchase of portraits, was estimated at £9,098 in 1930–31.

Director, Keeper, and Secretary, H. M. Hake £900
Assistant to Director, C. K. Adams .... £250 to £600
Assistant and Lecturer, J. Steegmann ... £250 to £600

§WALLACE COLLECTION,

Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. 1.

Admission 6*d.* on Tuesdays and Fridays; other days *free.* Open on weekdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Official lectures daily (Wed. excepted) at 3 p.m., and Saturday at 12 noon. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

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 collection includes pictures, drawings and miniatures, French furniture, bronzes, porcelain, armour, and miscellaneous *objets d'art.* The expenses *were estimated at £12,475 in 1931.*

Keeper & Secretary, S. J. Camp, F.S.A. £900
Assistants to Keeper, J. G. Mann, M.A., B.Litt., F.S.A.; W. P. Gibson, B.A. ..... £250 to £600

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES.

Aberystwyth.

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; closed on Sundays.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by annual grant from the Treasury. Contains over 500,000 printed books, together with valuable MSS. and rare printed books in Welsh and other Celtic languages. One of the six libraries entitled to certain privileges under Copyright Act.

Librarian, W. Ll. Davies, M.A.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES, Cardiff.

Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru.

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Apr.–Sept., 8 p.m.); Sundays (admission 3*d.*) 2.30 to 5 p.m.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by Annual Grant from the Government and Museum rate from the Cardiff City Council. The collections consist of:—(Geology), Relief Maps of Wales, "David Davies" collection of fossil plants, "Griffith J. Williams" collection of minerals, and extensive collections relating to geology in Wales. (Botany), the Welsh National Herbarium illustrating especially the flora of Wales, and collections illustrating general, agricultural and forest botany. (Zoology), Collections of skins, British mammals and birds, eggs of British birds, extensive entomological collections, British molluscs, spirit collections, all of special Welsh interest. (Archæology), Welsh prehistoric, Roman and other antiquities, casts of pre-Norman monuments of Wales, Welsh Folk Collection. (Art), Swansea and Nantgarw porcelain, the De Winton collection of Continental porcelain, Pyke-Thompson collection of water-colour drawings and a general collection of paintings in oil, sculpture, silver, etc.

President, Sir William Reardon Smith, Bt., D.L.
Vice-President and Acting Treasurer, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Plymouth.
Director, Dr. Cyril Fox, F.S.A.
Secretary, A. H. Lee, M.C.
Keepers (*Geology*), Dr. F. J. North, F.G.S.; (*Botany*) H. A. Hyde, M.A.; (*Zoology*) Colin Matheson, M.A.; (*Archæology*), V. E. Nash-Williams, M.A., F.S.A.; (*Art*), Isaac J. Williams.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF SCOTLAND,

Mound, Edinburgh.

Open free Sun. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. (4 in winter); Mon., Tu., Wed., Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (4 in winter). Admission 6*d.* Thurs. and Fri., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (4 in winter).

Director, Stanley Cursiter, O.B.E., A.R.S.A., R.S.W.
Keeper, A. E. Haswell Miller, R.S.W.
Secretary, Robert Montcrieff.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,

Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (4 in winter). Not open on Sundays.

Director, Stanley Cursiter, O.B.E., A.R.S.A., R.S.W.
Keeper, A. E. Haswell Miller, R.S.W.
Secretary, Robert Moncrieff.

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES OF SCOTLAND,
Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (4 in winter). Not open on Sundays.
Director, J. Graham Callander.
Assistant Keeper. Arthur J. H. Edwards.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND,
Parliament House, Edinburgh.

Open free on weekdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Not open on Sundays.
Under the National Library of Scotland Act, 1925, the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, became the National Library of Scotland.
Chairman of the Trustees, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bt.
Librarian of the National Library, Henry William Meikle, D.Litt.

OTHER LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c.

ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, Oxford. — Art and Archæological collections of the University. Randolph and Egyptian Sculpture galleries; Mediæval room; Arundel vestibule; Dept. of Antiquities (with Cretan Collection); Dept. of Fine Art (with Raphael and Michelangelo drawings, &c.). Open daily 10 to 4, admission 6*d*.; free after 2 p.m.: Sundays, 2 to 4, free (Term time only).
Keeper of the Ashmolean and Dept. of Antiquities, E. T. Leeds, M.A.
Keeper of Dept. of Fine Art, K. M. Clark, M.A.

BEDE LIBRARY (Theological), 36 Eccleston Square, London, S.W. 1.
Warden, Rev. Gilbert Shaw.

BIRMINGHAM ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM.—Open free daily 10 to 5; Wednesdays to 8; Sundays 2 to 5.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY AND PICTURE GALLERY, Oxford (one of the 6 Copyright Libraries).—Open daily from 9 to 7; admission to visitors 3*d*.
Bodley's Librarian, (vacant).

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, Senate House Yard, Cambridge (one of the 6 Copyright Libraries).—Open daily from 9.30 to 4; Saturdays 9 to 1.30.
Librarian, A. F. Scholfield, M.A.

CARLYLE'S HOUSE, 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W. 3.—Maintained as a museum by the Carlyle's House Memorial Trust. Open daily 10 a.m. to sunset, 1*s*. (6*d*. Saturdays).
Hon. Secretary, Miss Daphne Sanger.

CUMING MUSEUM, Central Library, Walworth Road, S.E. 17.—Natural History, "Folk" relics, "Bygones," Royal relics, Marshalsea Pump, Tinworth panels. Open free daily, 12 noon (Sat. 10 a.m.) to 8.30 p.m.; Sun., 6 to 9 p.m.

DAVID COPPERFIELD LIBRARY, Somers Town, Euston Road, N.W. 1.

DICKENS MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, 48 Doughty Street, London, W.C. 1 (Dickens Fellowship).—Open daily 10 to 5 (Sundays and Bank Holidays excepted); admission 1*s*.

DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE, Gough Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.—Open daily from 10.30 to 4.30 or 5 (according to season); admission 6*d*. Not open on Sundays. Entrance through Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, or through Wine Office Court.

DOUGLAS, I. OF MAN, Manx Museum, Library and Art Gallery (established under Act of Tynwald 1886 and 1892).
Curator, P. M. C. Kermode, M.A., F.S.A., Scot.
Librarian and Sec., W. Cubbon.

FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM, Trumpington Street, Cambridge.—Art collections of the University. Numerous Picture and Sculpture galleries. Library. Open free daily 10 to 4, or 5 (according to season); Sundays from 2 to 4, or 5. Closed first Wednesday of each month.
Director, S. C. Cockerell, Litt.D.

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, E. 2 (formerly Ironmongers' Almshouses).—Exhibition of old furniture, period rooms, staircases, mantelpieces, doorways, panellings, carvings, and relics of vanishing London of antiquarian and artistic interest. Thursday evening lectures on furniture and allied arts. Maintained by L.C.C. Open free from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. on week-days, and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Sundays. Not open on Mondays (except Bank Holidays).

GLASGOW.—Corporation Art Gallery, Kelvingrove Park. Open free Mon., Wed., Fri. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Tu., Th., Sat. 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays 2 to 5.

GLASGOW.—Royal Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts, 270 Sauchiehall Street.
Secretary, George Middlemass. C.A. (*acting*).

GUILDHALL LIBRARY, MUSEUM, AND ART GALLERY, Guildhall, London, E.C. 2.—Admission free from 10 to 5 March to Sept. and from 10 to 4. Oct. to Feb. Library and Newspaper Room open daily 10 to 6.
Librarian, Curator of the Museum, and Director, Art Gallery, J. L. Douthwaite.
Asst. Curator, Museum, Quintin Waddington, F.S.A.

HOGARTH'S HOUSE, Hogarth Lane, Chiswick, W. 4.—Open Mon., Wed., Sat. May 1 to Aug. 31, 11 to 5; Sept. 1 to April 30, 11 to 3. Admission 6*d*.

HOME OFFICE INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM, 97 Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W. 1.—A permanent exhibition of methods, arrangements and appliances for promoting safety, health and welfare of industrial workers. Open every weekday 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 4 p.m. Visits at other times by arrangement with the Director. Admission free. Persons under 18 not admitted except in parties for instructional purposes.
Director, Sir Gerald Bellhouse, C.B. (H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories).

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Rd., Forest Hill, S.E. 23 (L.C.C.).—Natural History of Man and Animals. Admission free. Weekdays:—11 a.m. till 5.30, 6, or 7 p.m., according to season. Sundays throughout the year from 2 to 8 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays and on Christmas Day.
Curator, Dr. H. S. Harrison.

HULL.—Ferens Art Gallery. Continuous display of loan exhibitions with the permanent collection of pictures. Also Spring and Autumn Open Exhibitions. Admission free daily 10 to 5; Sundays 2.30 to 4.30.
Curator, Vincent Galloway.

KEATS MEMORIAL HOUSE, Keats Grove, Hampstead, N.W. 3.—Open free Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays 10 to 6 April to Sept., 10 to 4 Oct. to March. Other times by appointment. Tel. Hampstead 2062. *Keats Museum* (adjoining) open every weekday 10.30 to 8.
Resident Curator, F. Edgcumbe.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY, Lambeth, S.E. 1. — Open to readers on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 10 to 4 (May to July, 10 to 4.30) and forenoon of Tuesdays. A large collection of Kentish books, prints, and Diocesan history. Closed at Christmas and Easter, in September, and early part of October.

LEEDS ART GALLERY.—Open free daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wed. and Sat. 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Sunday 2.30 to 5 p.m.
Director, (vacant).

LEIGHTON HOUSE, 12 Holland Park Road, Kensington, W. 14.—Arab hall, collection of Lord Leighton's sketches and pictures, and works by well-known Kensington and other artists. Open free M., Tu. and Th. 11 to 3; Wed. and Fri. 11 to 1; Sat. 11 to 5. Closed on Sundays.

LIVERPOOL.—Walker Art Gallery. Roscoe collection of Old Masters and large collection of Modern Paintings. The gallery is undergoing extensive alterations and large extension. Closed to public at present.

LONDON LIBRARY, St. James's Square, S.W. 1.
Sec. and Librarian, Dr. C. T. Hagberg Wright.

MANCHESTER ART GALLERY, Mosley Street.—Open free daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sundays 2.30 to 5.
Curator, Lawrence Haward, M.A.

MANCHESTER.—Chetham Library. Open free daily 9.30 to 5; Saturdays 9.30 to 4.

MANCHESTER.—The John Rylands Library, Deansgate. Open to holders of Readers' Tickets (forms of application to be obtained from Librarian) Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 10 to 6; Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 to 9; Saturdays, 10 to 2. Public admitted to view exhibition and main hall, Tuesdays and Fridays, 2 to 6.

NATIONAL CENTRAL LIBRARY, Galen Place, Bury Street, London, W.C.1. Books may be borrowed through any public or other library in England and Wales.
Librarian, Luxmoore Newcombe.

NATIONAL LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND (1882), 35 Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1; *Northern Branch*, 5 St. John Street, Manchester.—Open free daily. 134,612 volumes (including music) in Braille and Moon types.
Sec. and Librarian, Miss O. I. Prince.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Laing Art Gallery and Museum.—Admission free, daily 10 to 6 (Fridays 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.); Sundays 3 to 5 p.m.
Curator, C. Bernard Stevenson.

NORWICH CASTLE MUSEUM, Norwich.—"Norwich School" pictures and Industrial Art; prehistoric, Roman and other antiquities, &c.

NOTTINGHAM MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY. The Castle, Nottingham.—Open 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Winter), 8.30 p.m. (Summer), free; Fridays 10 to 4 (or 6), admission 6*d.*; Sundays 2 to 5, admission 1*d.*

PARKES MUSEUM of the Royal Sanitary Institute, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, contains various sanitary appliances and exhibits relating to health and hygiene; there is a large library of sanitary and public health literature. The Museum is open free daily from 10 to 5; Saturdays 10 to 1.

PASTEL SOCIETY, Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly, London, W. 1.—Exhibitions open in January.

PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY.—*See* p. 406.

PEPYSIAN LIBRARY, Magdalene College, Cambridge.—Collection bequeathed by Samuel Pepys. Open free on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays 12 to 1, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays 2.30 to 3.30.
Librarian, F. McD. C. Turner, M.A.

PRIVATE PICTURE GALLERIES.—There are many private collections of pictures in the great houses of London, admission to which can usually be obtained by written application beforehand. Among the most notable are those at *Apsley House*, Hyde Park Corner (Duke of Wellington); *Bridgewater House*, Piccadilly (Earl of Ellesmere); *Doughty House*, Richmond (Sir F. L. Cook, Bt.); *Holland House*, Kensington Road (Earl of Ilchester); *Lansdowne House*, Curzon Street (Marquess of Lansdowne).

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.—*See* p. 234.

RADCLIFFE CAMERA, Oxford.—Reading room for Bodleian.—Open daily 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.; admission (for visitors) 2*d.*

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W. 1 (founded in 1768).—Exhibition of works by living artists, open from 1st Monday in May to first week of August, from 9 to 7; admission 1*s.* 6*d.*; catalogue, 1*s.* Exhibition of works by old masters, British and Foreign artists, 8 weeks from middle of January, from 10 till 5; admission, 1*s.* 6*d.*; catalogue, 1*s.* Gibson and Diploma Galleries, free, daily (exc. Sundays), from 11 to 4; catalogue 1*s.*

ROYAL CAMBRIAN ACADEMY OF ART, Plas Mawr, Conway, North Wales. Annual Exhibition June to Sept. (inclusive). Plas Mawr, a beautiful Elizabethan mansion, is open daily (exc. Sundays) from 10 to dusk all the year round.

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY, Princes Street, Edinburgh.—Annual Exhibition of works by living artists, middle of April to end of August; admission, 10 to 5.30, 1*s*; 6.30 to 9.30, 6*d.*

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 195 Piccadilly, London, W. 1.—Exhibitions open to all artists, March 23 to May 29; admission 1*s.*

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF OIL PAINTERS, 195 Piccadilly, London, W. 1.—Open from Oct. to mid-Nov., admission 1*s.*

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 5A Pall Mall East, London, S.W. 1 (founded in 1804).—Exhibitions confined to the works of Members and Associates are held in March and October; admission 1*s.*

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C. 2.—Admission to the Museum by order of Members, or on application to the Secretary or Conservator, Monday to Friday, 10 to 5; Saturday, 10 to 1. Closed during Sept.

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Kensington Gore, S.W. 7.—Map room open to public free.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi, London, W.C. 2.—Barry's Pictures in the Great Hall. Admission free, daily, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, Banqueting Hall, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.—Rubens's celebrated ceiling (new flood-lighting), models of Trafalgar and Waterloo; interesting naval and military relics; models typifying the development of weapons, ships and aeroplanes for the fighting services. Admission to the Museum 1*s.*, daily (except Sunday); 6*d.* after noon on Saturdays. H.M. Forces in uniform, free. 10 to 5.

ST. BRIDE FOUNDATION INSTITUTE, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.

ST. DEINIOL'S LIBRARY, Hawarden, Flintshire.
Warden, Rt. Rev. W. F. Wentworth-Sheilds, D.D.

SHEFFIELD.—Museum and Mappin Art Gallery, Weston Park. Open free 10 to 5 (Oct. to March); 6 (April and Sept.); 7 (May and Aug.); 8.30 (June and July); Sundays, 2 to 5 p.m.
Curator, J. W. Baggaley.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C. 2.—The interesting house of the famous architect of the Bank of England, built in 1812, and maintained in its original condition, containing valuable collections and pictures by Hogarth, Watteau, Canaletto, Reynolds, Turner, &c., the alabaster sarcophagus of Seti I. (B.C. 1370), and many architectural, sculptural and antiquarian treasures. Open free on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from March to August inclusive; and on Thursdays and Fridays in October and November. *Closed* for the month of *September*. Hours, 10.30 to 5, in November to 4. For permission to view on other days apply by letter or personally. A list of publications of the Museum will be sent on application.

Curator, Arthur T. Bolton, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM, 54 Wigmore Street, London, W.1.—Daily, 10 to 5.30; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Admission, Medical men, dental and veterinary, pharmacists, nurses and research workers on presentation of card; others on application to—

Conservator, L. W. G. Malcolm, M.SC., F.R.S.E.

WESLEY'S HOUSE MUSEUM, 47 City Road, London, E.C. 1.—Interesting relics of John and Charles Wesley. Open week-days from 10 to 1 and 2 to 4, charge 6*d*.

Warden, Rev. George H. McNeal, M.A.

Curator, Rev. W. O. Barratt.

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY, High Street, Whitechapel, London, E. 1. Stations, Aldgate and Aldgate East.—Loan Exhibitions held here during year. Admission free, weekdays 12 to 9 p.m.; Sundays 2 to 9 p.m.

DR. WILLIAMS'S TRUST (AND LIBRARY), Gordon Square. London, W.C. 1.

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WOOLWICH ROTUNDA MUSEUM, S.E. 18.—The circular building, now known as the Rotunda and used as a Museum of Artillery, was originally the tent erected in St. James's Park on the occasion of the visit of the allied Sovereigns in 1814; it contains a collection of ancient and modern guns, rifles, models of ships, &c., 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. Arrangements can be made to conduct parties and schools round the museum on application to the *Secretary*, R.A. Institution, Woolwich, S.E. 18.

YORK.—Yorkshire Museum, founded in 1822. Open 9 to 5; admission 1*s*. Collections of Yorkshire pottery and porcelain, mediæval pottery, Roman and mediæval antiquities, flint, stone and bronze implements, mediæval architecture, geology, etc.

Keeper, Dr. Walter E. Collinge, F.S.A.

§ NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE,
19 Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

The National Debt Commissioners were appointed under 26 Geo. III., c. 31 (1786), by which a permanent Sinking Fund was to be established, and a sum of £250,000 issued quarterly to be applied towards the reduction of the National Debt, being commonly spoken of as "Mr. Pitt's Sinking Fund." In 1829 this was superseded by appropriating the surplus income of the year as the Sinking Fund, and this was commonly known as "The Old Sinking Fund." In 1875 "The New Sinking Fund" was set up by Sir Stafford Northcote, and in 1923 another "New" Sinking Fund was set up by Mr. Baldwin. These, with other funds detailed on p. 564, now mainly operate 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 Accountant-General of the Supreme Court, and the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England. The net administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £3,599 in 1931–32.

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By the National Health Insurance Acts, 1924-1926, it is provided that the accounts of Approved Societies and Branches, and Insurance Committees shall be submitted to audit by auditors appointed by the Treasury. This Department was created by the Treasury Minute of August 6, 1912.

Chief Auditor & Secretary, W. A. Middleton, O.B.E. £1,200
Chief Inspector of Audit, W. G. Twort, I.S.O. £900
Establishment and Accounts Officer, R. McCormack £500 to £600
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§ H.M. NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE,
Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E. 10.

The "Nautical Almanac" was first published for 1767, by the Board of Longitude. The office is now under the control of H.M. Board of Admiralty.

Superintendent, L. J. Comrie, Ph.D., F.R.A.S. £500 to £700

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Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

The Royal Observatory was founded by Charles II. in 1675, the building, designed by Moore and Wren, being opened in 1676. The administrative expenses of the Observatory are estimated at about £2,000 annually.

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Royal Observatory.
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Asst. Astronomers, R. W. Wrigley, M.A.; E. A. Baker, B.SC. ..... £200 to £350

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.
Astronomer, Harold Spencer Jones, M.A., SC.D., F.R.S. £967 to £1,067
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(Under the joint control of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade).

35 Old Queen Street, S.W. 1. (Victoria 9040.)
City Branch Office, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C. 2. (Metropolitan 4713.)

For H.M. Trade Commissioners, *see* p. 99.
For Commercial Diplomatic Officers, *see* pp. 785 to 877 (Complete Edition).

This Department was formed during the autumn of 1917 as a joint Department under the Foreign Office and

Board of Trade, and is represented in Parliament by a Parliamentary Secretary, who occupies the position both of Additional Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and of Additional Parliamentary Secretary for the Board of Trade. The Department is concerned mainly with the promotion and development of Overseas Trade, and comprises the former Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade and a part of the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office. It has, in addition, taken over certain functions formerly performed by the Foreign Office in connexion with Commercial Intelligence and with the Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Services. The cost of administration was estimated at £424,507 in 1931-32.

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Observatory.	Director.	Altitude.	Position.	
		Metres.	Long. E. or W.	Lat. N. or S.
			H. M. S.	° ′
Armagh	Rev. W. F. A. Ellison, M.A.	64	0 26 35 W	54 21·2 N
Cambridge	Sir Arthur A. S. Eddington, D.SC., F.R.S. (Plumian Professor)	28	0 0 23 E	52 12·9 N
,, (*Solar Physics*)	Prof. F. J. M. Stratton, D.S.O., M.A.	30		
Dunsink	Charles Martin (*Acting*)	86	0 25 21 W	53 23·2 N
Durham University	Committee (*Chairman*, G. R. Goldsborough)	108	0 6 20 W	54 46·1 N
Edinburgh	(See above)	146	0 12 44 W	55 55·5 N
Glasgow University	Professor L. Becker, PH.D.	55	0 17 11 W	55 52·7 N
Greenwich	(See above)	47	0 0 0	51 28·6 N
Norman Lockyer (Salcombe Hill, Devon).	Major W. J. S. Lockyer, M.A., PH.D.	171	0 12 53 W	50 41·2 N
Oxford (University)	The Savilian Prof. of Astronomy	64	0 5 0 W	51 45·6 N
Oxford (Radcliffe)	H. Knox-Shaw, M.A., D.SC.	65	0 5 3 W	51 45·6 N
South Kensington (Imperial College)	Prof. Herbert Dingle, B.SC., SEC. R.A.S.	11	0 0 42 W	51 29·8 N
Stonyhurst College	Rev. E. D. O'Connor, S.J., M.A.	117	0 9 53 W	53 50·6 N
Mill Hill, London, N.W. (University of London).	Prof. L. N. G. Filon, M.A., D.SC., F.R.S.	....	....	....
Kodaikanal	Thomas Royds, D.SC.	2343	5 9 52 E	10 13·8 N
Madras		7	5 21 0 E	13 4·1 N
Adelaide (S.A.)	G. F. Dodwell, B.A. (Government Astronomer)	...	9 14 20 E	34 55·6 S
Apia (Samoa)	J. Wadsworth	...	....	....
Canberra (Solar Physics)	W. B. Rimmer, M.SC. (*acting*)	808	9 56 0 E	35 19·5 S
Cape of Good Hope	(See above)	10	1 13 55 E	33 56·1 S
Colombo	A. J. Bamford, M.A., B.SC.	6	4 19 29 E	6 54·3 N
Dehra Dun (Haig Obs.)	(Indian Trigonometrical Survey)	682	5 12 12 E	30 18·9 N
Helwan (Egypt)	P. A. Curry, B.A.	115	2 5 22 E	29 51·5 N
Hong Kong (Royal Obs.)	T. F. Claxton, F.R.A.S.	33	7 36 41 E	22 18·2 N
Hyderabad (Nizamiah Obs.)	T. P. Bhaskara Shastri, M.A.	554	5 13 49 E	17 25·9 N
Johannesburg (Union Obs.)	H. E. Wood, M.SC.	4786	1 52 18 E	26 10·9 S
Mauritius	R. A. Watson, B.A.	55	3 50 13 E	20 5·7 S
Melbourne	J. M. Baldwin, D.SC.	28	9 39 54 E	37 49·9 S
Ottawa (Dominion Obs.)	R. Meldrum Stewart, M.A.	101	5 2 52 W	45 23·6 N
Perth (W.A.)	H. B. Curlewis, B.A.	60	7 43 22 E	31 57·2 S
Sydney, N.S.W.	James Nangle	44	10 4 49	33 51·7 S
Victoria, B.C. (Dominion Astrophysical Obs.).	J. S. Plaskett, D.SC., F.R.S.	229	8 13 40 W	48 31·3 N
Wellington, N.Z. (Dominion Obs.)	C. E. Adams, D.SC.	127	11 39 4 E	41 17·1 S

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The Imperial Institute was erected as a memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria (1837-1887). The principal departments of the Institute are:—(1) Permanent Empire Exhibition. The Exhibition Galleries are open to the public free from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Sundays 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.). After a complete reorganisation of the exhibits and their disposition in the various Courts, the collections illustrate the products and also the scenery and life of the different countries of the British Empire. There is a Central Stand for distribution of literature and for dealing with enquiries. Lecture demonstrations are given to parties from the schools and to members of the public at stated times. A Cinema has been installed in which films are shown daily free, depicting the life, sports and industries of the countries of the British Empire. (2) Plant and Animal Products Department. This department deals with all investigations and enquiries relating to Foodstuffs, Oil-seeds, Essential Oils, Rubber, Fibres, Tobacco, Timbers, Gums and Resins, and such-like products. An Advisory Council has been appointed, and technical advisory committees, including representatives of the trades or industries concerned, co-operate in the work on Rubber, Timber, Silk, Vegetable Fibres, Animal Fibres, Tanning Materials, Hides and Skins, Essential Oils and Resins, and Oils and Oil-seeds. (3) Mineral Resources Department. This department is responsible for dealing with all enquiries and investigations of a mineral nature. An Advisory Council on Minerals has been appointed and there are 15 advisory technical committees, each dealing with a special group of minerals and metals.

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(and Industrial Property Department, Board of Trade), 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 of the Department, which deals mainly with the granting of patents, the registration of designs and trade marks, and with questions relating to literary and artistic copyright, are performed by a Comptroller-General with a staff of officials. ‖For the year 1930 the expenditure was £441,930, and the revenue from fees, &c., was £596,475.

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Examiners, H. W. Heath; J. A. Parker; F. G. Woodford; E. Little; F. Dewhurst; S. A. S. Bird; A. L. Gray; G. H. Childs; W. J. Marlow; T. Knowles, O.B.E.; W. J. A. Parish; H. Freak; J. W. Birkby; H. F. C. Walsworth; J. J. Honan; R. W. Ainsworth; W. Welch; A. Garrard; A. W. Greenwood; H. D. Leadbetter; H. H. Simpson; J. N. Brown; H. W. Chapman; C. Paice; S. F. Paul; A. W. Steed; G. E. Parker; E. W. Pyke; W. R. Chipp; C. S. Boreham; J. G. Howells; A. F. Rees; W. Vaughan; G. H. Delf; W. Feast; G. H. Makey; F. Read; J. T. Borthwick; L. M. Rampal; A. F. Hooper; M. E. Wilson; E. A. Coles, M.C.; A. H. Tongue; R. Alexander, M.C.; W. R. Spencer; L. W. Holloway; E. A. Lynn; A. T. Larter, M.B.E.; P. C. Whitteridge, M.B.E.; A. E. Watson; S. S. Spears; N. T. Ford, O.B.E.; H. E. Hodgson; H. F. Vaughan; T. H. Langford; H. H. Shilston; S. H. Smith; F. C. Summerson; C. Grant; A. R. Tierney; J. Lloyd; F. J. Dickens; P. H. Revell; P. Clarkson; R. H. Grant; W. F. Burch; W. B. Wood; W. E. Dommett; W. W. Parfrey; C. W. Battersby; A. E. Monkcom; S. H. E. May; H. W. Watson; G. Dowse; W. L. Perry; R. Holmes; E. J. W. Barker; J. Penzer; J. E. C. Liddle; H. L. Saunders; J. J. Harkess; S. E. R. Starling; E. G. Chapman; H. V. Ridout; L. Naylor; A. E. Humber; C. S. Coombes; J. H. Brightman, O.B.E.; G. W. Carlton; W. E. Ostler; T. A. Colvill; E. C. Martin; S. H. Webb; S. W. Belchambers; J. M. Robertson; J. Watson; A. W. Gould; F. Fielden; G. F. Hemens, M.C.; J. Robertshaw; J. Barrett; A. E. Blake; J. A. Watson; A. H. Whalen; Norman Brown; S. E. Chisholm; M. C. Boff; W. F. Frew; J. W. Waters; H. E. Collins; C. W. Hume, M.C.; E. Jobling, M.C.; S. P. Elliott; W. A. Starbuck; J. P. Lavery, M.C.; W. E. Wallis; R. W. Winn; A. C. Higgs; C. L. McKenzie; G. E. Edmundson; F. Law; P. R. G. Silk; G. A. Sutcliffe; W. Parkin; A. C. McGeorge; J. E. Pringle; J. C. Greer; T. B. Bardo; A. G. Tapster; A. Blok; J. Grant; A. R. Deacon; F. G. Clarke; A. E. Foreman; E. M. Atkins; R. Hart; J. L. Blake; A. P. Oliver; C. Harvey; J. E. Taylor; J. W. Millington; H. C. Miller; H. W. O'Connell; B. Benson; E. M. Bennett; F. A. Swann; F. Douglas; H. S. Gilham; D. W. H. Bell; R. M. Bradbury;

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

L. F. Coulman; W. H. Langmaid; P. H. Knapman; W. A. Rowe; W. E. Watts; L. H. Duncanson; R. M. Colmer; L. R. W. Poole; W. Langstaff; H. F. Gill; E. C. Catterall; A. W. Clarke; J. L. Girling; V. F. Dorey; L. S. Morris; P. F. Thompson; G. Roberts; G. James; F. H. Overell; H. S. Hole; A. H. Virgo; C. W. Gundry; H. N. C. Smith; W. Glass; D. H. Reed; E. S. Arundel; J. J. Breslin; B. G. Lane; R. Cary; F. H. Moore; T. H. Martin; A. C. Ruffhead; R. A. Bailey; N. E. Kearley; P. H. Goffey; R. C. E. Yarnold; R. J. Bann; A. W. Snoad; G. H. Carruthers; G. M. Westrip; R. W. Riddet

£250 to £600 or £650

Assistant Examiners (Old Class), R. F. Whitehead; E. B. P. Wood; G. J. Mascull .....£150 to £450

Assistant Examiners, S. L. Holt F. H. Sears; J. V. Hudson; A. B. Greig; C. A. L. Brown; E. T. D. Offer; P. McCaffery; R. W. Fair; G. R. Mason; H. I. Downes; B. J. Gibbs; R. Brenchley; R. Wentworth; A. L. Gregson; W. E. J. Smith; J. E. Lawrence; F. H. E. Pearce; G. W. Mills; J. R. Harman; R. D. Satchell; R. G. Atkinson; J. Duckett; W. E. C. Richards; C. L. Smith; R. C. Hocking; C. S. Hudson; J. E. G. Burnett; H. J. Burden; T. C. Taylor; E. T. Vincent; S. H. Biles; V. H. Boyes; H. A. R. Binney; R. R. Sands; W. C. G. Harris; H. Bedford; G. D. Lundie; M. G. Malone; J. P. H. Curnin; R. M. Stables; E. R. Owen; S. R. Raffan; A. Littler; P. B. Hypher; R. Atkinson; A. L. Harris; W. G. Onslow; E. R. Tree; F. J. Broomfield; R. F. Allen; H. J. Gray; A. McErlean; E. W. Prior; J. K. Bentall; A. W. Rush; G. D. Gillies; E. D. T. Jourdain; M. R. G. de Bray; F. V. Cross; A. W. Wood; A. E. Tollerfield; L. F. W. Knight; C. H. Morgan; W. H. Blair; E. J. Tibbs; J. Rowbotham, £150 to £400; Miss J. M. Shepherd £150 to £300

Senior Staff Officers, H. F. Rogers; C. T. Browne; C. Lotan .....£500 to £600

Staff Officers, H. Banbury; J. Egan; H. Pheasey; H. N. Bride; J. F. Fisher; B. C. Mullett; H. J. Sampson; A. J. Plaice; W. M. Faulkner; W. A. Nimmo; E. J. Tresise (*acting*); R. W. Luce (*acting*) £400 to £500

Deputy Librarian, W. E. White .....£350 to £450

Keeper of Cotton Marks (Manchester Branch), S. Mitton .....£450 to £600

Clerk of the Register of Textile Designs (Manchester Branch), H. J. E. Easton, M.B.E. .....£300 to £450

§PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Paymaster General's Office was formed by the consolidation in 1835 of various separate pay departments then existing, some of which dated back at least to the Restoration of 1660. Other offices were incorporated in 1848. Its function is that of paying agent for the different Government Departments, other than the Revenue Departments. The majority of its payments are made through banks (to whose accounts the necessary transfers are made at the Bank of England), but cash payments are also made, and the payment of pensions is an important feature of its work. The Establishment expenses were estimated at £88,000 in 1931-32.

Paymaster General (see p. 169).....*unp.*

Assistant Paymaster General, Roland Wilkins, C.B. £1,500

Private Sec., E. G. Harwood.

Principal Clerks, J. Mahood, £850 to £950; F. H. W. Webster; P. S. Owen .....£750 to £850

Heads of Divisions, S. Stephens; C. Jordan; A. H. May; T. W. Beard; M. E. Martin; W. J. Dick; H. L. Botting; J. H. Ashworth; J. S. McIntyre; R. C. S. Taylor .....£550 to £700

§MINISTRY OF PENSIONS.

18 Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The amount required to defray the salaries and expenses of the Ministry and for sundry contributions in respect of the Administration of the Act, was estimated at £50,039,000 for 1931-32.

Minister of Pensions, Maj. Rt. Hon. G. C. Tryon, M.P. £2,000

Private Secs., I. Powell; C. A. Pearce, M.B.E., M.C.

Do. (Party.), Maj. A. J. Edmundson, M.P. ...*unp.*

Permanent Secretary, Sir George Chrystal, K.C.B. £2,200

Private Secretary, R. Herbert.

General Administration.

Principal Assistant Secretary, Sir Adair Hore, K.B.E., C.B. .....£1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, A. Cunnison; C. J. G. Tate, O.B.E. .....£1,000 to £1,200

Principals, P. F. Atkin; G. H. Glover; C. R. Leak, I.S.O.; J. A. Simes, O.B.E. .....£700 to £900

Assistant Principals, R. Herbert; I. Powell; £200 to £500; Miss M. S. Cox.....£300 to £400

Awards.

Directors, C. M. Wynne; W. H. C. Plummer, O.B.E.; P. H. Maggs, O.B.E. .....£850 to £1,000

Senior Principal Clerks, E. L. V. Crocker, O.B.E.; P. Orr, O.B.E. .....£750 to £850

Accounts.

Accountant-General, W. Sanger, C.B., J.P. £1,200

Deputy do., R. A. Ledgard, O.B.E.....£850 to £1,000

Assistant Accountant General, J. D. Stewart, O.B.E. £750 to £850

Pension Issue Office.

Controller, T. J. Arnold, C.B.E. .....£850 to £1,000

Deputy Controllers, W. L. Addyman, O.B.E.; T. Rees £750 to £850

Special Grants Committee.

Secretary (*Senior Principal Clerk*), F. G. Hinks, O.B.E. £750 to £850

Headquarters—Executive and Clerical.

Senior Principal Clerk, A. W. Rowe, O.B.E. £750 to £850

Principal Clerks, S. Aldridge, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. J. Atkinson, D.S.O., O.B.E.; W. E. G. Bloxham; A. R. Campbell; W. A. G. Christie; R. B. Cobb, M.B.E.; J. A. Cutforth, O.B.E.; H. I. Davies, M.B.E.; A. C. Dodd; G. J. Gilbert, M.B.E.; P. G. Grimble; C. W. Hall; F. A. Halliday; E. W. H. Harbour, M.B.E.; J. W. Hodges; H. W. Horridge, M.B.E.; W. C. Letts, M.B.E.; T. E. Metcalfe, O.B.E.; J. R. Owen; H. C. Potts; H. V. Rhodes; E. S. Roberts; J. P. Sykes, M.B.E.; C. V. Tapp; W. A. Tutcher, M.B.E.; D. Walker Arnott; F. Warburton; C. G. Ward; A. J. Watts, M.B.E.; W. H. Whiteley, M.B.E.; S. H. Wisdom £550 to £700

Senior Staff Officer, P. V. F. Raffaelli, M.B.E. £500 to £600

Deputy Principal Clerks, Capt. J. C. Arnold; W. S. Bell; F. D. Bickford; W. E. Flint; W. Henderson; H. H. Rix; R. C. Roberts, M.B.E.; C. Watts ...£550

Higher Executive Officers, C. A. Allen; T. W. Amos; A. J. Bateman; G. W. Bayliss; R. Belford; T. A. Brown; R. H. Burden; H. D. Burley; T. Cairns; H. F. Calder; J. Cameron; C. C. Cobbe; F. Cooper; J. J. Cooper; F. Coward; Maj. B. S. R. Cunningham; E. L. Cuthbert; W. S. E. Dailley; M. Dancyger; C. F. Doyle; H. C. H. Eland; Maj. H. Erwin, O.B.E.; J. D. Feely, M.B.E.; W. W. Fielding; C. A. N. Foster; J. Gray; A. H. Grover; M. W. Hallett; G. F. Hayes; E. Haythornthwaite; D. Hendy; J. H. Hennequin; P. A. Hirst; E. V. C. Hughes; W. J. Irving; J. D. Jamieson; R. E. Johnston; Capt. C. H. Jolley; H. G. Logan; W. C. Lucas; A. F. MacDonald; A. S. Martin; R. R. Martin; P. Mitchell; W. C. G. Moger, M.B.E.; R. S. Morgan; A. W. Moss; H. L. Nicholls, M.B.E.; A. K. Noakes; A. M. Olsen; Capt. R. E. Orton, M.C.; A. N. Pirouet; A. T. Porter; F. Pratt; W. G. Pratt; F. G. Price; E. J. Prudhoe; A. G. Rayner; D. R. Roberts, M.B.E.; O. M. Roberts; A. G. W. Sawyer; W. H. Scoffham; G. E. Shelton; W. Sherriff; F. S. Siddall; B. A. Simes; A. Smith; F. J. B. Smith; J. Stables; C. A. S. Stephens; C. Stokes; V. W. H. Waller; C. B. White; A. Wilson .....£400 to £500

Staff Officers, F. E. Best; R. Borland; R. Cook; A. H. Hudson; F. A. Pickett; B. D. Wenban £400 to £500

Higher Executive Officer, Miss M. F. T. Hitchcock £300 to £400

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

Senior Staff Officer, Miss M. F. Browne, M.B.E.
£350 to £450

Staff Officers, Miss M. L. Clague M.B.E.; Miss E. T. Hyslop; Miss M. J. Love; Miss D. K. E. Smyth; Miss G. A. Thorne ..... £300 to £400

Canadian Office, Ottawa.

Ministry Representative, F. N. Smith O.B.E.
£700 to £900

Asst. do., S. V. Paterson, $4,120; D. W. Page
£400 to £500

Commissioner of Medical Services P. R. Bolus, M.R.C.S. ..... £600 to £900

Medical Services.

Director-General, Col. Sir A. Lisle A. Webb, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. £1,800
Deputy do., J. H. Hebb, C.B.E. £1,600
Directors, Lt.-Col. H. Lightstone, D.S.O., M.C., M.D.; Lt.-Col. A. W. Moore, O.B.E., T.D., M.B. £1,200
Principal Medical Officers (Established), S. Brown, M.B.E., M.B.; E. L. Forward, M.R.C.S.; W. Haward, M.B.; A. E. Knight, D.S.O., M.C., M.B.; J. C. McKenzie, M.B.; C. R. Nicholson, M.R.C.S.; R. S. Oldham, M.D.; H. G. Pesel, M.C., M.D.; J. F. E. Prideaux, M.R.C.S.; Col. H. Richardson, D.S.O., M.D.; A. Sandison, O.B.E., M.D.; C. R. Stewart, O.B.E., M.B.; J. Wallace, O.B.E., T.D., M.D.; O. H. Woodcock, M.D.; H. D. Wyatt, M.R.C.S. ..... £900 to £1,200
Medical Officers (Established), M. K. Acheson, M.C., M.D.; W. E. Alderson, M.D.; A. A. Atkinson, M.B.; T. M. Bellew, M.R.C.S.; Col. L. J. Blandford, C.B.E., T.D., M.D.; W. A. Brend, M.D.; T. G. Buchanan, M.B.; A. G. Cook, M.C., M.B.; J. E. Davies, M.C., M.R.C.S.; F. B. Dutton, M.B.; J. H. C. Fegan, M.R.C.S.; S. R. R. Matthews, M.R.C.S.; J. Wilson McCagie, L.R.C.P.; H. E. McCready, M.C., M.D.; Findlay Murchie, M.B.; J. P. T. Musson, M.B.; W. G. Porter, M.D.; F. T. Rees, M.C., M.R.C.S.; T. Basil Rhodes, M.B.; J. S. Ross, F.R.C.S.; Lt.-Col. D. J. Scott, O.B.E., M.C., M.D.; T. Sheedy, O.B.E., L.R.C.P.; A. H. Style, M.D.; Col. G. L. Thornton, M.C., M.R.C.S.; L. R. Tosswill, O.B.E., M.R.C.S.; R. McLeod Veitch, O.B.E., M.D.; J. R. Williamson, M.D.; Col. E. A. Wraith, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.R.C.S. ..... £600 to £900
Principal Matron, Miss H. G. Palin, G.B.E., R.R.C. £500

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.

Head Office, London, E.C. 3.

The Port of London Authority, established under the Port of London Act, 1908 (8 Edw. VII., ch. 68), on the 31st March, 1909, for the purpose of administering, preserving, and improving the Port of London, consists of 29 members—10 appointed and 18 elected, with a Chairman appointed by the Authority.

The following undertakings were transferred to the Port Authority as from the 31st March, 1909:—Thames Conservancy (all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators of the Thames in respect of the river below Teddington); London and India Docks Company; Surrey Commercial Dock Company; Millwall Dock Company; and Watermen's Company, except certain property and funds. The working of the Port for the year ended March 31, 1931, showed a deficit of £39,731, leaving a balance of £480,901 carried forward.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Ritchie of Dundee.
Vice-Chairman, C. F. Leach.

APPOINTED MEMBERS.

By the Admiralty, Adm. Sir F. C. Learmouth, K.B.E., C.B.; (*Ministry of Transport*) J. D. Gilbert, D.L., J.P.; J. T. Scoulding, J.P.; (*Corporation of London*) Sir Francis Agar, Adm. Sir W. E. Goodenough, G.C.B., M.V.O.; (*L.C.C.*) Sir Alfred Baker, J.P., W. Devenay, J.P., H. J. Greenwood, D.L., J.P., Vice-Adm. A. G. Hotham, K.C., C.M.G.; (*Trinity House*) Captain Owen Jones, C.B.E., R.D.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

Seventeen members are elected by payers of dues, wharfingers and owners of river craft, and one by wharfingers.

F. C. Allen; F. W. Bellamy; Capt. Sir I. H. Benn, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., T.D.; L. H. Bolton; Sir A. C. Corywright, Bt., J.P.; A. C. Davis, J.P.; C. S. S. Guthrie; C. W. Hodge; D. Jones, J.P.; C. F. Leach; E. Aubrey Lloyd; W. J. McAlister; A. Maclean; Sir C. C. McLeod, Bt.; O. H. Smith; Sir M. C. Turner; Rt. Hon. Thomas Wiles, P.C.; W. L. Wrightson.

Officers.

General Manager, Sir David J. Owen.
Solicitor and Secretary, J. D. Ritchie, M.C.

§POST OFFICE.

Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C. 1.

A House of Commons report in 1844 states: "It is uncertain at what precise period the Crown undertook to be the regular carrier of letters for its subjects." The first "Master of the Posts" was appointed in 1516, but the duty was not then undertaken as a remunerative department of the Government. The Post Office is now one of the three great revenue-collecting departments, and while efficiently discharging its multifarious duties, shows a large annual profit. It also receives large sums for duties and taxes on behalf of the Inland Revenue Department, for certain licences for the Customs and Excise Department and the County Councils, and for National Insurance on behalf of the National Health Insurance Commissioners and the Board of Trade. The Post Office also pays Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Pensions, and Naval, Military and Air Force Pensions and Allowances. The Penny Post was inaugurated in 1840, the Book Post in 1855, the Post Office Savings Bank in 1861, the Post Office Telegraphs in 1870, the Money Order Office in 1792, Postal Orders in 1881, the Parcel Post in 1883, and the Telephone Service in 1892. The expenses of the Post Office (Salaries, Wages, etc., only) were estimated at £38,508,825 in 1930-31.

Postmaster-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P.
£2,500

Private Secretary, B. Napier
Assistant Postmaster-General, H. Graham White, M.P.
£1,200

Private Secretary, C. O. L. Leigh-Clare

Permanent Secretary to the Post Office, Sir G. Evelyn P. Murray, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Secretary, Comdr. B. V. Sturdee, R.N.
Second Secretary, E. Raven, C.B. £2,200
Director of Postal Services, Br.-Gen. F. H. Williamson, C.B., C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Director of Telegraphs and Telephones, L. Simon, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, J. Y. Bell, C.B.; A. R. Kidner; W. E. Parsons; H. D. Wakely; F. W. Phillips; F. H. S. Grant; C. L. K. Peel; N. F. Sambrook
£1,000 to £1,200

Secretary's Office.

Principals, G. O. Wood; F. H. Nichols; W. E. Weston; A. C. Belgrave; W. H. Weightman; F. C. G. Twinn; L. A. Jones; W. R. Birchall; G. E. G. Forbes; J. Scholes, O.B.E.; W. D. Waterfall; H. G. G. Welch; F. R. Radice; F. E. Waters, F.S.I.; H. Townshend; O. W. Baker; J. Louden; D. O. Lumley, O.B.E.; F. Hardwick; T. Daish, M.C.; W. D. Sharp; B. L. Barnett, M.C.; L. F. Masters; S. A. Paterson (*acting*); R. A. Little (*acting*) ..... £700 to £900
Woman Establishment Officer, Miss J. Buchanan, O.B.E. £800
Clerk (1st Class), F. C. Hawker ..... £550 to £650
Assistant Principals, A. Stark; W. A. D. F. Smith; C. O. L. Leigh-Clare; Comdr. B. V. Sturdee; H. Napier; R. H. King; F. J. Tickner; R. J. P. Harvey; J. F. Greenwood; A. C. Hill; A. E. Welch; D. S. Sargent; J. Vaughan; P. J. W. de Grouchy; A. F. James; Miss E. M. Tostevin; H. M. Phillips
Men £200 to £500; Women £200 to £400
Senior Staff Officers, J. W. Wissenden; H. E. King; R. W. Hatswell, M.B.E.; E. P. Hewkin, M.B.E.; A. T. Taylor, O.B.E.; E. A. Codd; H. E. Higginbottom; R. H. Squire; H. J. Elphick; W. H. Symons (*acting*), £550 to £700; E. N. Fatherley ..... £500 to £600
Staff Officers, C. W. S. Braun; A. E. Marillier; B. Y. Couch; D. T. Tonkin; H. Morrell; S. C. Foster; P. Greenfield; R. W. Roadknight; E. R. Davis; S. L. Francis; J. J. O'Donnell; A. Tillott; A. Williams; E. C. Le Messurier; J. King, M.B.E.; B. Smart; E. Pidduck; W. M. Smith; G. R. Brown; T. G. N. Crocker; T. W. Card; C. W. Drew; D.

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

Walker; J. Blackwell; F. Blackwell; A. H. Wood; Maj. A. J. Caley; C. G. Bray; A. E. Reed; F. J. Ford; K. McKenzie; A. G. Highet; F. W. Hanson; B. T. P. Hollins; A. H. Bailey; W. H. Postlethwaite; J. V. Roberts, M.C.; H. A. Norton; R. Upjohn; C. G. O. Curry (*acting*); F. E. Hale (*acting*); G. W. Southerst (*acting*); P. F. Apted (*acting*); E. P. Bell (*acting*).....£400 to £500

Investigating Officers, P. T. Lloyd; J. Robson £550 to £700

Inspector of Telephone Clerical Establishments, A. N. Entwistle .....£550 to £700

Investigation Branch.

Director, P. W. McIntyre.....£700 to £900

Senior Staff Officers, C. W. Whitehurst; C. F. Wavish £550 to £700

Clerks (1st Class), W. H. Smith; W. E. Stratford; E. H. Bourne; M. Brodie; J. B. Fetherston; Lt.-Col. J. E. Drennan; F. B. Booth; R. H. Clay, M.C.; A. H. Bishop; A. M. Kay, M.B.E. £450 to £550

Clerks (2nd Class), F. G. Kelsey; W. Goodrich; Maj. J. B. Sisson; W. E. Bowler, M.C.; J. A. Renwick; R. S. Farquhar; R. E. Evans, M.B.E.; P. G. L. Strong; F. Dallimer; H. Firth; J. H. Young; D. Ross, O.B.E., M.S.M.; M. F. Allan; T. J. Kelly; C. E. Boxall; P. R. J. Marr; J. C. Mathison; D. MacGregor, D.C.M., M.S.M.; P. McI. Marshall; C. Crosby; C. A. W. Plouviez; S. H. Hunter; F. G. Robertson; R. E. Roberts; R. A. Weir; A. C. Hawksworth; S. P. Wright; Z. B. Claro; F. J. C. Hoare; J. A. Wilson; S. J. E. Cull; F. W. Lister; S. A. Hunnisett £300 to £430

Technical Staff.

Architect and Surveyor, W. H. Ludlow, A.R.I.B.A. £600 to £850

Assistant Architect and Surveyor, C. B. Smith, F.R.I.B.A.....£250 to £450

Buildings Surveyor, A. Faulkner, F.I.A.S. £450

Assistant Buildings Surveyor, R. Jackson £170 to £400

Headquarters Telegraph and Telephone Organisation.

Chief Inspector of Telegraph and Telephone Traffic, J. F. Edmonds, M.B.E. .....£800 to £1,000

Deputy Chief Inspector, H. F. E. Deane £700 to £800

Inspectors, H. G. Trayfoot; W. D. Stewart; F. Riley; R. K. Keer.....£600 to £700

Assistant Inspectors, Class I., P. G. Head; C. H. Toms; G. W. Gomm; G. F. Saffery; S. H. Thorpe; J. F. Darby; C. R. Fright; A. P. Ogilvie; C. A. Robertson, M.C.; L. B. Luget; A. J. Wadey; H. J. E. Still; H. Booker; W. H. Taylor; A. Wakely (*acting*) £400 to £500

Headquarters Postal Traffic Organisation.

Chief Inspector of Postal Traffic, G. H. G. Smith £800 to £1,000

Inspectors, F. Lane; A. E. Squirrell; F. N. Gossling, M.C.; A. Gordon.....£600 to £700

Asst. Inspectors, Class I., D. S. Cooper; J. Chalmers; C. H. Robinson; J. E. Yates; C. N. Nicoll £400 to £500

Wireless Telegraph Establishment.

Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy, Lt.-Col. C. G. G. Crawley, R.M. .....£700 to £900

Deputy Inspector, A. H. Read .....£600 to £700

Asst. Inspectors, F. Addey; S. T. Andrews; T. A. Davies .....£350 to £500

Registry Branch.

Registrar, R. A. B. Teare, M.B.E. .....£500 to £600

Asst. Registrar, F. Callaway .....£400 to £500

Accountant-General's Department.

Comptroller and Accountant-General, Sir Henry N. Bunbury, K.C.B. .....£1,200 to £1,500

Dep. Comptroller and Accountant-General, A. J. Waldegrave, I.S.O., M.B.E. .....£1,000 to £1,200

Assistant Accountants-General, G. Kay, O.B.E.; W. G. Gilbert; F. Strong; H. Buckland, O.B.E.; C. R. Stampe.....£850 to £1,000

Accountants, J. Russell; F. R. Kelly; P. M. Comber; E. C. Poulter; F. Lambert; A. Kendall; W. Sharp; E. B. Luck, M.B.E.; C. J. Cook; J. C. Magrath; I. N. Golden; A. W. Abbott; J. Hardie; W. J. Warry; E. J. Mayes; E. H. Ward; H. Dunn; C. H. Sainsbury; W. Ingram; F. Wormald; T. E. F. Turner £550 to £700

Asst.-Cashier, H. Barnett ....(fixed) £550

Staff Officers, A. Snell; Cyril Smith; S. W. Briggs; E. S. Payne; G. C. Swanson; A. E. Best; W. R. Birnie; A. J. Oliver; A. M. Jamieson; J. R. Key; G. D. Nicholson; A. R. Harvey; A. S. Fish; A. G. Gray; E. C. J. Rowan; R. McB. B. Pelham; J. M. Goodman; H. Wilkinson; A. Barnard; P. Liddell; E. N. Mullett; C. F. W. Bindoff; R. Sellers; R. P. Macdougall; H. V. Lift; J. M. Dawes; F. C. Kettle; C. Cross; H. E. Boyce; L. R. Andow; Major H. T. Atkins; E. B. Walling; G. Baker; R. C. Bate; A. Q. Ellerby; J. A. Moorhead; P. Plumstead; R. F. Clarke; H. J. Chamberlin; A. G. Russell; J. C. Rennie; A. W. Clarke; J. A. P. Wilson; F. W. Seal; V. B. Pullen; E. M. Williams; B. F. Beckley; P. D. Mathie; A. G. Bonny; H. G. Lee; J. F. Towle; J. H. Burridge; W. H. Stee.e; J. N. Brown; A. J. Naylor; A. L. Clark; F. T. Hassell; H. Hewitt; P. S. Pert; F. J. Budge; G. H. Duligall; S. H. Hodges; S. T. Keyte; A. H. Le Cheminant; A. J. Austin; H. B. Samson; C. K. Toulson; E. E. Andrews; L. Wright, M.M.; C. Higgins; C. M. Gallagher, M.M.; H. E. Eckford; E. G. Dutch; A. L. Williams; E. C. H. Stansfield; N. C. Goddard £400 to £500

Female Staff.

Superintendent, E. Sanday, O.B.E.....£550 to £700

Deputy Supts., M. C. Underwood, M.B.E.; A. Keith; B. Blackburn .....£450 to £550

Staff Officers, K. A. Boulding; F. O. Steer; E. A. M. Thompson; I. Budd; M. A. Bartholomew; M. G. A. Drennan; A. J. Davis; M. M. Page.....£300 to £400

Central Telegraph Office.

Controller, J. Stuart Jones, M.B.E.....£1,000 to £1,200

Deputy Controller, G. T. Archibald.....£800 to £900

Assist. Controllers, A. Faull; Comdr. E. L. C. Grattan, D.S.O., R.N.; H. W. Dunne .....£650 to £750

Principal Clerk, ...£550 to £700

Staff Officers, R. J. B. Bidwell; Capt. W. G. Bouch £400 to £500

Superintendents (Higher Grade), W. A. Lock; H. L. Dent.....£480 to £540

Superintendents (Lower Grade), E. L. Clair; W. M. Knight; E. R. Jones; A. E. Wheeler; W. H. Hebron; W. K. Ware; C. B. Franklin £380 to £460

Superintendents (Cable Room), J. G. King; C. R. Gladman; J. R. Van der Ent; F. S. J. O'Shaugnessy £420 to £460

Chief Supervisor, Miss G. Hall.....£350 to £400

Supervisors (Higher Grade), Misses E. Horsley; J. E. M. Nash; A. J. McCarthy .....£300 to £345

Engineering Department.

Engineer-in-Chief, Colonel Sir Thomas F. Purves, M.I.E.E. £1,500

Assist. Engineers-in-Chief, Lt.-Col. A. G. Lee, O.B.E., M.C.; Major H. Brown, O.B.E.; A. B. Hart £900 to £1,100

Principal Power Engineer, H. C. Gunton, M.B.E. £800 to £900

Superintending Engineer (London), E. Gomersall, O.B.E. £900 to £1,100

Deputy Superintending Engineer (London), H. V. Cornish.....£800 to £900

Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces) *and Staff Engineers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office)*, J. F. Lamb; J. R. B. Gall; E. Turner; J. E. Taylor; J. M. Shackleton; B. S. Cohen; R. A. Weaver; G. F. Greenham, M.B.E.; J. W. Atkinson; Col. A. S. Angwin, D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; J. S. Terras; J. Hedley; A. B. Gilbert; C. Robinson; F. G. C. Baldwin; T. E. Herbert; C. Whillis; B. O. Anson; Capt. A. Hudson, M.B.E.; Capt. J. G. Hines; P. L. Wood; H. Kitchen

London, £800 to £900; *Provinces*, £750 to £850

Principal Clerks (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), A. H. Shepperd; H. A. Hardham; G. W. Bell; Maj. R. J. S. Gold .....£550 to £700

Staff Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), C. W. Burge Maj. A. Young, T.D.; S. M. Freeman; G. F. Medland; J. L. Malkin; G. Oldfield; W. H. Stephenosn; J. Ramsay; H. J. Hoggarth; H. Rhodes; W. D. Robinson; B. M. Brown.....£400 to £500

Submarine *erintendent*, F. G. Ramsay, M.B.E. £700 to £800
Commanders, Lt.-Comdr. G. H. Flavel, R.N.R. (H.M.T.S. *Monarch*); E. R. Hutchons (H.M.T.S. *Alert*) £600 to £700
Assistant Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces), *Assistant Staff Engineers* (*Engineer-in-Chief's Office*), W. H. Powell; J. R. Matthews; E. H. Walters; C. A. Jackson; A. Gray; C. J. Mercer; P. J. Ridd; E. J. Wilby; A. Wright; I. H. Jenkins; H. S. Thompson; S. C. Bartholomew; A. H. Bullock; J. Baxter; E. A. Pink; J. E. Statters; J. G. Lucas; Major F. Reid, M.C., T.D.; T. Cornfoot; Capt. F. H. Wise; W. O. Blight; H. W. Fulcher; J. H. M. Wakefield; Major J. R. Kingston, O.B.E.; J. T. Tattersall; J. Shea; Major J. Cameron, O.B.E.; F. H. Horner; A. J. Gill; E. S. Francis; W. Scarr; J. F. Fletcher; F. O. Barralet; C. A. Taylor, M.C.; T. T. Partridge; J. T. Braunwell; R. T. King; T. H. Edgerton; H. J. Hunter; F. Woollard; G. M. Maddock; Capt. N. F. Cave-Browne-Cave; C. Brocklesby; F. Blick; E. V. Smart; A. C. Timmis; C. Leigh; A. S. A. Johnson
London, £600 to £700; *Provinces*, £550 to £650

London Postal Service Department.

Controller, T. R. Gardiner.....£1,200 to £1,500
**Vice-Controller*, F. T. Green.....£900 to £1,100

CONTROLLER'S AND CIRCULATION OFFICE.

Assist. Controllers, A. K. Chalk; W. P. Baines; F. G. Gould; J. Leader.....£800 to £900
Chief Supts., F. W. St. A. Ellis; D. Laws; J. Davidson, O.B.E.; W. H. Cox; P. A. Cornish; J. G. Bott; A. J. McCarraher, O.B.E.; W. F. Pidduck; H. A. Crawford; A. Micklethwait; J. H. G. Stewart, M.B.E.....£550 to £700
Staff Officers, F. C. Redgrave; J. A. McRitchie; A. Hamilton; L. Freeman; T. D. Borthwick; C. R. Reynolds; J. J. C. Rowden; F. T. Shaw; W. W. Mortimer; G. Hickman; H. J. Tabor; D. M. Heyde; E. J. Robinson; A. H. Robinson; H. J. Crabb; A. W. Coomber; G. R. Tomlinson; W. J. T. Porter; A. E. Briggs; F. W. Clark; H. S. Wigney; F. W. Knight; A. W. Johnson; G. Nicol, O.B.E.; G. C. Wickins; H. J. Cunningham; A. G. Simpson; P. R. Mellors; A. B. Holland; J. Gardiner; P. B. W. Stanley.....£400 to £500
Supt. (Telegraphs), †F. E. Hodson.....£360 to £460
Supt. (Postal), *G. J. Guidon.....£360 to £460
Court Postmaster, F. A. Mason.....£370

CIRCULATION OFFICE.

Superintendents (*Higher Grade*), H. Wells; J. N. Crowe; J. W. Blyth; G. E. Hardiman; G. D. Sweeney; H. McLeod; P. Shea; J. L. Nicholson; C. J. Holland; E. T. Charlton; W. Harrison £480 to £550
Superintendents, J. T. Gable; E. W. Canham; T. A. Breen; S. H. Evans; A. E. Worts; E. Harvey; A. W. Nagle; C. J. Walker; R. Pratt; F. G. Bishop; J. C. Windebank; W. J. Lingwood; D. W. Evans; A. J. Woolfe; W. J. Maylard; E. S. Dwyer; W. F. Parris; G. E. Chapman; G. S. Fudge.....£360 to £460

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT OFFICES.

West Central, New Oxford Street, W.C. 1.
District Postmaster, W. J. Letch.....£550 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, F. J. Pedler £400 to £500
Superintendents, †T. E. Stone; F. W. Weeks; W. G. Hancock.....£360 to £460

Western, Wimpole Street, W. 1.
District Postmaster, J. W. Baskerville ....£550 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, J. W. Nayler £400 to £500
Superintendents, †W. C. Riley; A. J. G. Pearson; A. W. Scroggs.....£360 to £460

Paddington, 19 London Street, W. 2.
District Postmaster, M. Delaney.....£550 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, A. Sandilands £400 to £500
Superintendents, °S. H. Veltom; W. H. Hancock; W. T. Julyan; W. H. Hammon .....£360 to £460

Eastern, 206 Whitechapel Road, E. 1.
District Postmaster, J. Pedder.....£550 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, G. H. A. Gould £400 to £500
Superintendents, R. Ingham; †S. J. Harris; J. Douglas £360 to £460

South-Western, 9 Howick Place, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
District Postmaster, W. S. Findlay °.....£550 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, °S. F. Weatherilt £400 to £500
Superintendents, *H. Harding; W. J. Brown; P. Wigley; H. C. Overall; E. Peto.....£360 to £460
P.M. House of Commons, J. G. Roberts ...£360 to £460

Battersea, 202 Lavender Hill, S.W. 11.
Assist. District Postmaster, °F. T. Scott £400 to £500
Superintendent, H. J. Lansley.....£360 to £460

South-Eastern, 239 Borough High Street, S.E. 1.
District Postmaster, M. J. McLaughlin° £550 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, C. E. Raison* £400 to £500
Superintendents, °R. H. Callaghan; A. Manning; W. Batterbury; W. J. Paul; E. J. Beagent £360 to £460

Northern, 116 Upper Street, N. 1.
District Postmaster, D. Burden.....£550 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, P. B. Hawkins £400 to £500
Superintendents, †J. C. Potts; J. H. Rolfe; G. Chambers £360 to £460

North-Western, Eversholt Street, N.W. 1.
District Postmaster, T. O'Kelly.....£550 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, H. D. W. Davis £400 to £500
Superintendents, G. Burnett; †A. H. Whitehead; T. A. Skegg.....£360 to £460

London Telephone Service.

Controller, W. H. U. Napier, C.B.E. ...£1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Controller, M. C. Pink.....£800 to £900
Assist. Controllers, R. P. Green; H. Dive, M.B.E.; R. Tinniswood, O.B.E.‡ .....£700 to £800
Principal Clerks, W. R. Bold; W. F. Taylor; J. R. Salter .....£550 to £700
Staff Officers, E. H. Barnes; C. S. Bird; C. A. Bostock; C. H. Brandreth; W. Glenny; H. Gray; A. H. Harris; J. Hinshelwood; A. W. Kellond; M. Larkins; Lieut. L. J. Lee, D.S.C., R.N.V.R.; G. W. Livermore; *C. W. Muirhead; G. E. Nicholls; J. F. Page; J. G. S. Rutter; C. G. Silby; G. H. Tree.....£400 to £500
Superintendents of Traffic, W. B. Benham; W. F. Dobson, M.B.E.; W. C. Griffith; P. J. Mantle; P. W. H. Maycock .....£500 to £600
Assist. Superintendents of Traffic (*1st Class*), E. S. Abbott; B. L. Beaumont; E. B. Boucher; C. C. A. Brodie; G. Buckeridge; J. E. Collins; A. H. Dyer; F. Gray, M.C.; R. T. Gregory; R. W. Gregory; F. H. Grove; C. D. Iliff; J. A. Jenkins; J. W. G. Kennedy; A. H. Morris; H. R. Moulton; A. M. B. Newitt; F. B. Nichols; F. W. B. Thwaites; W. J. White .....£400 to £500
Superintendent (*Female Clerical Staff*), Miss E. M. Mahlendorff .....£400 to £500
Staff Officers, Miss M. L. Harriss; Miss E. M. Newport; Miss E. M. Phillips; Miss M. E. Ross, M.B.E.; Miss E. Saunders.....£300 to £400
Superintendent (*Female Exchange Staff*), Miss A. E. Cox, M.B.E. .....£350 to £450

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, Col. H. V. Prynne, C.B.E., D.S.O., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (*Lond*) .....£1,000 to £1,200
Second Medical Officer, H. E. Hewitt, M.D. £650 to £800
Assistant Medical Officers, H. H. Bashford, M.D., B.S. Lond., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; C. K. Mowll, B.A., L.K.C.P., M.R.C.S.; W. L. Scott, M.C., M.B., Ch.B.; A. L. Banks, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.....£375 to £650
Senior Woman Medical Officer, Miss E. C. Rolfe Fisher, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.....£520 to £650
Assistant Women Medical Officers, J. V. Good, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; M. Hellier, M.B., Ch.B.; E. M. Anderson, M.D., B.S.; K. M. McLaren, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. £320 to £520

Money Order Department.

Controller, Col. D. J. Lidbury, D.S.O. ...£900 to £1,100
Assist. Contrs., J. New; J. Bolger.....£700 to £800
Principal Clerks, E. F. Warren; W. S. Hamer; E. A. Fitzgerald, £550 to £700; H. H. Bailey £500 to £600
Staff Officers, A. J. C. Watson; Capt. W. A. Tinlin, M.C.; W. H. Stevens; A. C. Gibson; J. D. Macnair; J. L. Scurlock; H. H. Tapper; E. E. Owen; J. H. Huffington (*acting*) .....£400 to £500

* Also allowance of £50. † £30 allowance.
‡ On personal scale, £850 to £1,000.

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss E. M. Le Plastrier £550 to £700
Deputy Supts., Misses A. A. Renwick; T. M. Jackson; H. M. Nichols; L. E. G. Dunn £450 to £550
Staff Officers, Misses A. I. Wood; C. Dodd; E. M. Camp; F. L. Norris; A. J. D. Crawford; I. F. Morgan; M. I. Grassie; J. M. Chapman; M. Harry; E. M. Brown; I. J. Arnold; K. C. Nicol; F. E. Bexfield; E. M. Gate; A. J. Spalding (*acting*); F. A. Ryde (*acting*).....£300 to £400

Savings Bank Department,

Blythe Road, West Kensington, W.14.

Controller, Col. T. M. Banks, D.S.O., M.C. £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Controller, J. Thompson .....£800 to £900
Assistant Controllers, T. M. Wood, O.B.E.; T. C. Armstrong; E. B. Steers .....£700 to £800
Principal Clerks, E. Harris; A. Wade; H. Thomas; E. A. Wildish; R. Coman; D. L. Hastie; E. A. Carpenter; H. Brigden; E. H. Jones; W. A. Christy; R. Fraser; J. B. Wilson; F. P. Burnage; H. G. Cochrane; W. H. Cann; A. Davidson; R. C. Harry £550 to £700
Staff Officers, J. W. Smart; F. W. England; A. Bowhill; P. E. Lewis; F. M. Hunn; E. H. Haines; J. Nicholson; J. Gray; R. T. Herring; P. Roney; N. Wardle; R. C. Newton; J. B. Mount; F. G. Williams; P. A. Grinyer; W. E. Stoddart; R. J. Vincent; C. R. Wood; G. C. S. Berry; C. Piggott; W. Branch; H. B. Smith; T. W. McDonough; W. E. *Hall*; *A. P. Clifford*; *J. L. Robertson*; *H. J. Wright*; W. E. Parker; H. N. Croxford; G. R. Dicker; T. J. Long; C. Mason; W. E. Wood; S. B. Potts; J. C. Wood; O. H. Taylor; H. J. T. Proctor; A. Buckingham; *J. M. Shaw*; R. E. *Poole*; *H. W. Chapman*; H. J. S. Chennell; S. C. Prior; W. G. Parks; F. Grant; U. A. Monck; F. P. Stone; H. W. Ridley; C. Clarke; A. O. Hogben; W. Gooding; F. P. Hislop; T. H. Harrison; H. S. Turner £400 to £500

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss M. Curtis.....£550 to £700
Deputy Supts., Misses J. Low; E. L. Ireland; I. M. Brabrook; E. M. Butterfill.....£450 to £550
Staff Officers, Misses P. B. Mills; A. I. Holloway; G. E. Gold; M. J. Carr; S. E. Whitaker; H. M. Ridges; E. M. Frost; E. Irwin; A. L. Heaton; A. D. de Gruchy, M.B.E.; N. M. Board; A. I. M. Sayle; E. E. Welch.....£300 to £400

Solicitor's Department.

Solicitor, Sir R. W. Woods, C.B.E. £1,800
Assistant Solicitors, H. S. Pearce; H. Opie Smith £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerks, J. Okell; D. A. Stroud, LL.D.; H. E. Gallaher, LL.B.; C. T. Hallam.....£750 to £900
Asst. Chief Clerks, S. Johnson, LL.D.; J. Forbes Smith, B.A., LL.B.; W. N. Raywood; I. S. Watts; B. Robson; E. Fraser.....£550 to £700
Professional Clerks, R. C. Easterbrook; E. V. Harrison; F. Hesketh, LL.B.; L. C. Thomas; S. Pemberton, LL.B.; A. A. R. Martin; A. E. Normington, LL.B., B.C.L.; G. W. McL. Henderson; W. A. Hammerton £230 to £500

Stores Department.

Controller, H. Sparkes, C.B.E. .....£1,200 to £1,500
Vice-Controller, A. G. Tydeman .....£900 to £1,100
Asst. Controllers, Lt.-Col. H. A. Mann, O.B.E., M.C.; R. Fanshawe.....£800 to £900
Senior Staff Officers, W. S. Austin; C. J. Gates; W. M. Cook; F. H. Horner; Major C. H. Crisp; L. W. Wright; J. M. Rusk; C. S. Gulliver; Capt. A. S. Rouse; B. D. Hurst
London, £550 to £700; *Birmingham*, £495 to £630
Staff Officers, D. Macadie; T. Wevell; H. Phillips; R. J. Fewings; W. G. Potter; H. J. S. Bennett; G. T. Hensel; T. L. Adamson; H. E. Willmott; T. H. Henderson; Major P. G. Benuell; W. Mahon; A. W. Burt; Capt. A. Heath; W. P. Hines; H. J. Hall; P. Green; G. W. Somers; C. F. Ratcliff; A. F. Glover; R. Tonking; R. Crook; R. W. R. Cross, M.B.E.; D. P. Dell; R. C. Owen; H. A. Thomas; M. H. Hallett; R. G. Bennett; A. G. Fearon; H. A. Silcock
London, £400 to £500; *Edinburgh*, £380 to £475; *Birmingham*, £360 to £450.

Surveyors' Department (United Kingdom).

Surveyors, R. F. Bradford; E. J. Gayes; R. Bell; W. W. Grierson; C. H. C. Baillie; T. P. Hobbins, C.B.E.; A. O. Spafford, O.B.E.; V. C. Hall, O.B.E.; C. A. Jackson; R. T. R. Measham, O.B.E.; J. T. Foxell; E. F. Nunns .....£800 to £1,000
Assist. Surveyors, 1st Class, D. K. Hopkyns; H. C. A. White; T. W. McConnell; J. W. Jay; A. H. Barry; L. Hide, M.B.E.; W. R. Storr; S. E. Sifton; T. B. Braund; A. S. Langlands; T. H. Boyd; Lt.-Col. W. R. Roberts; S. H. Hunt; C. J. Miles, M.B.E.; E. B. Davies, M.C.; D. Spottiswoode; A. E. Stocker; G. P. Hall; W. H. Coutts; E. E. Harper; G. T. Cairncross; H. L. Sealey.....£550 to £700
Assist. Surveyors, 2nd Class, J. Caldwell-Johnston; G. Muir, O.B.E.; J. Sweeney; Capt. H. P. Bullock, M.C.; H. D. Wooster; S. W. *Campbell*; *I. W.* Nicholson; H. O'Halloran; J. Haig-Smith, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. H. H. Neeves, D.S.O., M.C.; J. Evans; A. H. Wilson; A. R. Angles; C. R. Millen; D. Mackenzie; A. W. Langford; G. R. Parsons; A. J. Ryan; W. H. Bloomfield; R. Hutchinson; H. F. Rodgers; C. A. Blackmore; F. E. Price; R. H. Locke; J. R. E. Aitken; W. H. Macnaughton; S. H. Bates; W. H. Penny; S. H. Head; L. J. Taylor; H. Hewitt; G. D. Frazor .....£200 to £450
Staff Officers, L. Setchell; H. A. Harrop; A. F. Clarke; E. J. Attwood; A. Ackroyd; S. G. Stanbury; L. H. Westaway; S. P. Gahagan; F. W. Essey; R. G. Gilbert.....£360 to £450

Postmaster Surveyors.

Birmingham, Lt.-Col. W. T. Brain; *Bristol*, W. B. Harris; *Leeds*, Lt.-Col. A. A. Jayne, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.; *Liverpool*, Lt.-Col. F. H. Kempe, M.C.; *Manchester*, J. G. Maddan; *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, F. Ferguson; *Sheffield*, T. J. Hubbard; *Glasgow*, Lt.-Col. F. N. Westbury, O.B.E.; *Belfast*, A. J. Ardern

General Post Office,

Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.

Secretary, F. G. Milne.....£1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerks, H. McPake; A. J. Turner £550 to £650
Staff Officers, A. M. Forsyth; J. Kinloch; J. Macmillan; J. F. Calder; J. Robertson; H. G. Bruce (£400 to £500), £380 to £475
Solicitor, J. S. Pitman, W.S.
Accountant, W. Yule .....£700 to £800
Examiner, W. Hyslop.....£600 to £700
Book-keeper, A. Whitton .....£500 to £600
Staff Officers, W. W. Higgin; D. Thomson; W. Douglas; R. C. Johnstone; W. M. McIntosh; T. H. Shepley; W. Galloway .....£400 to £500
Controller (*Postal and Telegraph District*), J. Munnoch £700 to £800
Deputy do., A. C. S. Ingles .....£550 to £650
Assist. Controller (*Postal*), R. Bryden ...£480 to £540
Assist. Controller (*Telegraph*), J. G. E. Hogg £480 to £540

§PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Privy Council is of very ancient origin. A Council, the number of which was about twelve, was instituted by Alfred, 895, and it discharged the functions of State now confined to members of the Cabinet. In the Middle Ages the Chief Advisers of the King who were permanently about him formed the Privy Council. Having become unwieldy, it was reconstituted in 1679. At present it consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given on pp. 134-5. Members of the Cabinet must be Privy Counsellors, and they principally form the acting Privy Council. *The Council is summoned* as such to act "with others" upon the demise of the Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council, some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, *e.g.*, the Judicial Committee, the Board of Trade, *q.v.* The Lord President of the Council is the Fifth Great Officer of State, and as such is always a prominent member of the Cabinet.

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

Lord President of the Council, Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., D. J. Wardley, M.C.
Clerk of the Council, Secretary of the Cabinet and Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence, Col. Sir Maurice Hankey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. £3,000
Deputy do. & Chief Clerk, Colin Smith, O.B.E. £800 to £1,000
Senior Clerk, E. C. E. Leadbitter.....£600 to £800
Staff Clerk, C. W. Lumley, I.S.O. .....£400 to £500

Cabinet Office,

2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Secretary, Col. Sir Maurice Hankey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Deputy Secretary, R. B. Howorth, C.B.
Principals, L. F. Burgis, C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Private Sec. to Secretary*); W. D. Wilkinson, D.S.O., M.C. (*seconded from the Treasury*).

Committee of Imperial Defence,

2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Secretary, Col. Sir Maurice Hankey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Assistant Secs., C. Longhurst, C.B.; Lt.-Col. G. N. Macready, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.; Com. L. E. H. Maund, R.N.; Wing-Com. E. J. Hodsoll; Maj. N. C. Hind.
Confidential Clerk, Capt. W. H. M. Ives, O.B.E.

Economic Advisory Council.

2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Joint Secretaries, Hubert D. Henderson; A. F. Hemming, C.B.E.
Confidential Clerk, Capt. F. W. Rawlins, M.B.E.
Historical Section.
Secretary, Lt.-Col. E. Y. Daniel, C.B.E.

§THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.

National Records since the Norman Conquest brought together from various repositories. Search rooms open daily, with certain exceptions, from 10 to 4.30; Saturdays, 10 to 2. The *Museum* (open Mon. to Fri., 2 to 4 p.m.) contains *Domesday Book* (2 vellum volumes) made by order of William the Conqueror in 1086, and "Domesday Chest"; Lord Monteagle's anonymous warning concerning the Gunpowder Plot (1605); bull of Pope Clement VII. confirming Henry VIII. as "Fidei Defensor" (1524); the "Scrap of Paper"; and many other documents of permanent interest.

Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls.
Deputy, A. E. Stamp, C.B., F.S.A.....£1,400
Secretary, C. T. Flower, F.S.A.....£600 to £900
Assistant Keepers (1st Class), J. V. Lyle; M. S. Giuseppi, I.S.O., F.S.A.; H. E. Headlam; J. B. W. Chapman; S. C. Ratcliff, I.S.O.; M.C.B. Dawes, F.S.A.; C. H. Jenkinson, F.S.A.; J. J. O'Reilly; R. L. Atkinson, M.C.; C. S. B. Buckland .....£600 to £900
Assistant Keepers (2nd Class), A. C. Wood, M.C.; D. L. Evans; K. H. Ledward; P. V. Davies; J. R. Crompton; J. H. Collingridge; H. C. Johnson; F. H. Slingsby, M.C.; H. N. Blakiston; Eve S. G. Potter; D. B. Wardle; C. E. S. Drew; L. C. Hector £200 to £500

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments.

Keeper of the Records, A. E. Stamp, C.B., F.S.A.

CITY OF LONDON RECORDS OFFICE,

Guildhall, E.C. 2.

Contains charters of William the Conqueror, Henry II, and later Kings and Queens to 1837; ancient custumals; Horn, Dunthorne, Liber Custumarum, Ordinacionum, Memorandorum and Albus; Liber de Antiquis Legibus, and collections of Statutes; continuous series of judicial and administrative rolls and books from 1252 to present day; records of the Old Bailey and Guildhall Sessions from 1603, and financial records from the 16th century together with numerous subsidiary series and miscellanea of historical interest. Regarded as the most complete collection of ancient municipal archives in existence. Readers' Room open Mon. to Fri. 10 a.m. to 4.45 p.m. (with certain exceptions).

Keeper of the City Records, The Town Clerk.
Deputy Keeper, A. H. Thomas, M.A., F.S.A.
Assistant Clerk, P. E. Jones, LL.B.

§PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE,

Kingsway, W.C. 2.
(*See also* p. 269).

Public Trustee, Sir Oswald R. A. Simpkin, K.C.B., C.B.E. £2,500
Assistant Public Trustees, J. H. Jacob, O.B.E.; R. S. Shuckburgh.....£1,000 to £1,200
Acceptance Officer, E. A. Lowndes.....£500 to £900
Assistant Acceptance Officer, F. A. Coe....£350 to £500
Officer in Charge of Legality of Investments, R. R. Whitty.....£500 to £900
Trust Officers, R. P. Baulkwill; T. F. Bowman; T. Castle; C. J. S. Cooke; G. Cooper-Willis; A. S. Ellison; A. R. Gale; A. E. Glover; R. B. Guy; R. Higson; F.W. Hirst; W. M. Limb; A. G. Mears; A. G. Norris; S. A. Poynder; G. M. Rowland; C. J. Stenning; T. L. Sulivan; R. M. Thrupp; H. M. Wallace .....£500 to £800 and £500 to £900
Chief Clerk, J. S. Wilkes .....£550 to £700
Signing Officer, J. H. E. Higgins.....£500 to £700
Statistical Officer, G. R. Firth .....£400 to £500
Superintendent of Women Staff, Miss F. D. Garner, O.B.E. .....£350 to £500
Lady Visitor, Miss S. G. Clark .....£250 to £350
Chief Accountant, A. F. Day, O.B.E.....£850 to £1,000
Assistant Chief Accountant, W. M. Ponking £750
Accountants, A. H. Craig; A. G. Feak; K. Hadfield; T. B. Henry; S. H. Maunder; S. A. Tansley £500 to £700
Cashier, A. H. Cobbett .....£450 to £650
Income Tax Officer, C. L. Thompson .....£500 to £700
Investment Managers, W. Fuller Smith; F. H. Blore £850 to £1,000
Assistant Investment Managers, H. A. Barnett; G. H. Porter; F. G. Turner .....£500 to £700
Securities Officer, F. W. Norledge .....£500 to £700
Chief Property Adviser, H. H. Hadden, O.B.E., F.S.I. £700 to £1,000
Assistant Property Advisers, C. Bowes, F.S.I.; P. G. Crawley, F.A.I. .....£400 to £700

MANCHESTER OFFICE, Arkwright House, Parsonage Gardens, Manchester.

Deputy Public Trustee, T. M. Young £1,200 to £1,500
Principal Clerk, P. Archer, M.B.E. .....£700 to £900
Trust Officers, G. T. Coates; G. P. Seed; A. G. Taylor; A. A. Webster.....£400 to £700
Chief Accountant, F. E. Chapman .....£500 to £700
Accountant, W. R. Howrie.....£400 to £600
Chief Clerk, Property Section, E. A. Ashby £400 to £650
Chief Clerk, Securities do., H. Gregson ...£500 to £700
Staff Officer, R. Watson .....£350 to £550

§PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD,

Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

The Public Works Loan Board was created in 1817 for the purpose of advancing money to Municipal Authorities for Public Works. During the financial year 1930-31 the Commissioners advanced loans amounting to £21,433,606. Of the total advanced out of the Local Loans Fund the sum of £9,853,485 was for purposes of the Housing Acts.

The average rate of interest was:—

£ s. d.			
4 17 11	per cent.	in	1930-31
5 1 0	,,	,,	1929-30
5 0 2	,,	,,	1928-29
5 0 0	,,	,,	1927-28
4 19 5	,,	,,	1926-27
4 15 10	,,	,,	1925-26
4 15 8	,,	,,	1924-25
4 15 8	,,	,,	1923-24

Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Lord Runsdon .....*unp.*
Deputy-Chairman, Laurence Currie .....*unp.*
Secretary, H. G. H. Barnes £1,500
Assist. Secretary (Legal), D. F. Buckley £800 to £1,000
Assist. do. and Chief Clerk, T. B. Ellis, I.S.O. £600 to £800

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY,

3 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.

Incorporated in 1704, when Queen Anne, with the consent of Parliament, transferred to the Governors the annual income of the "first fruits" and "tenths" derived from the sees, dignities, and benefices, with a view to the augmentation of insufficiently endowed livings. By the *First Fruits and Tenths Measure*, 1926, these payments have been extinguished with a few exceptions. The surplus income from capital held by the Governors is distributed in grants towards the relief of dilapidation assessments on benefices not exceeding £300 in net annual value; the total amount so available for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, was £20,476 They are the Central Authority under the *Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Measure*, 1923, and important duties have been laid upon them in connection with ecclesiastical tithe rentcharge under the *Tithe Act*, 1925. The Governors act as trustees for endowments and many descriptions of Church funds. They are also empowered to lend money upon mortgage of benefices for improvements to parsonage houses and farm buildings, and for dilapidations.

Secretary and Treasurer, F. G. Hughes.
Assistant Secretary, W. G. Hannah.
Head of Dilapidations Division, D. F. Smeaton.
Head of Tithe Division, W. Russell.
Deputy do., C. S. Amsden.
Solicitor, E. J. Hare.
Asst. Solicitors, N. H. Oldham; L. R. C. Cornford.
Architect, Martin Skinner.
Asst. Architect, A. P. Lay.
Chief Accountant, H. R. Ford.
Asst. Accountant, M. L. Warren.
Accountant (Tithes Accounts), C. G. Harris.
Assist. Accountant (Tithes Accounts), D. F. Herring.
Asst. Heads of Divisions, E. Jump; W. J. P. Smith; W. Holford; S. D. Knight; G. C. Baird; J. H. Hurdman; W. J. Gimson.
Higher Executive Officers, F. E. Willott; R. E. Darby; F. W. Eatherley; S. B. Wood; A. Fraser; J. R. Brumfit; C. Needell; S. C. Grimes.

RAILWAY ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY AND ANGLO-SCOTTISH RAILWAYS ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY.

44, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W. 1.

The *Railways (Valuation for Rating) Act*, 1930, applies (for rating purposes) the principle of valuation *in cumulo* to the undertakings of the four amalgamated railway companies, so far as they are situate in England and Wales, and the Metropolitan Railway Company, and the Act may be applied (by Scheme) to the undertakings of any other Railway Company. The valuation of railway hereditaments for local rates in England and Wales will in future be determined by the Railway Assessment Authority set up under the Act, and not by the local Rating Authorities and Assessment Committees. The Act also provides for the setting up of an Anglo-Scottish Railways Assessment Authority (termed the "Joint Authority") whose function is to apportion between England and Scotland the greater part of the receipts of the two amalgamated railway companies (*viz.* L.M.S. and L.N.E.) whose undertakings extend into the two countries.

Chairman of the Railway Assessment Authority and of the Joint Authority, Joshua Scholefield, K.C.

Clerk of the Railway Assessment Authority and of the Joint Authority, A. E. Joll.

§DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH,

16 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was appointed by Order in Council dated July 28, 1915, amended by an Order in Council dated February 6, 1928, to direct, subject to such conditions as the Treasury may from time to time prescribe, the application of any sums of money provided by Parliament for the organisation and development of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Committee consists of the holders for the time being of certain Ministerial offices. The Order in Council also appointed an Advisory Council to whom all proposals for researches stand referred. By Charter dated November 23, 1926, amended by a supplemental Charter dated April 27, 1928, the 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 15, 1916, a separate Department, having its own Parliamentary Vote, was created for the service of the Committee.

The aggregate net estimate for the Department in 1931–32 amounts to £456,004, a decrease of £11,854 on the same estimate for 1930–31. The gross estimate amounts to £652,233. Headquarters administration, £28,482; Grants for Research, £34,875; Research Work and Research Establishments (except Geological Survey and Museum), £523,476; Geological Survey of Great Britain and Museum of Practical Geology, £65,400.

President of the Committee of the Privy Council, The Lord President of the Council.

Advisory Council, Lord Rutherford of Nelson, O.M., D.SC., LL.D., F.R.S. (*Chairman*); Sir Arthur Balfour, Bt., K.B.E.; Sir William H. Bragg, K.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S.; E. J. Butler, C.I.E., D.SC., M.B., F.R.S.; A. C. G. Egerton, F.R.S.; Sir J. Alfred Ewing, K.C.B., LL.D., D.SC., SC.D., F.R.S., M.INST.C.E.; Kenneth Lee, LL.D.; Lord Rayleigh, SC.D., F.R.S.; Sir David Milne-Watson, LL.D., D.L.; N. V. Sidgwick, O.B.E., SC.D., F.R.S. *Secretary to the Council*, Sir Frank E. Smith, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.SC., LL.D., SEC.R.S.

Headquarters Staff.

Secretary, Sir Frank E. Smith, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.SC., LL.D., SEC.R.S. £2,200
Private Secretary, G. R. D. Hogg.
Assistant Secs., Ll. S. Lloyd, C.B., £1,300; A. L. Hetherington ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, A. F. Barnes; L. C. Bromley; O. F. Brown; W. A. M. Murray; R. O'F. Oakley; P. J. Wheeldon, O.B.E. (*Establishment Officer*) £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, I. G. Evans; G. R. D. Hogg £200 to £500
Records Officer, C. A. Spencer ..... £500 to £600
Asst. Records Officer, H. J. Dowden..... £250 to £350
Staff Officers, C. D. James; W. F. Law, £400 to £500; Miss M. Robb ..... £300 to £400
Higher Grade Clerks, L. W. Crawford; W. A. Macdonald; F. W. Smith; J. Williamson, £300 to £400

Building Research.

Chairman of Board, Sir G. W. Humphreys, K.B.E., M.INST.C.E.

Building Research Station.
Bucknalls, Garston, near Watford.

Director of Research, R. E. Stradling, M.C., PH.D., D.SC., A.M.INST.C.E. £1,200
Superintendent of Laboratories, B. H. Wilsdon £800 to £1,000
Principal Assistants, P. W. Barnett; A. Zaiman £650 to £750
Senior Assistants, B. Bakewell; A. F. Dufton; £500 to £600; W. H. Glanville, D.SC. (*acting*).
Assistants, F. L. Brady; A. D. Cowper; N. Davey; R. Fitzmaurice; F. M. Lea; R. J. Schaffer, F. L. Shipman, £350 to £450; J. F. Baker; H. E. Beckett; D. G. R. Bonnell; L. F. Cooling; H. M. Llewellyn; C. M. Watkins, PH.D. .....£250 to £350
Principal Technical Assistant, F. J. McConnell £305 to £350
Accountant, Miss E. A. Leighton .....£300 to £400

Chemical Research.

Chairman of Board, Sir Richard Threlfall, G.B.E., F.R.S.

Chemical Research Laboratory.
Teddington, Middlesex.

Director of Research, Prof. G. T. Morgan, O.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S. £1,200
Principal Assistant, G. D. Bengough, D.SC. £650 to £750
Senior Assistants, R. Taylor; D. D. Pratt, PH.D. £500 to £600

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

Assistants, J. G. Mitchell, PH.D.; W. H. J. Vernon, £350 to £450; F. H. Burstall; E. A. Coulson, PH.D.; G. R. Davies, PH.D.; H. Ingleson; A. R. Lee, N. J. L. Megson; A. E. J. Pettet, £250 to £350; Miss J. Stewart ..... £215 to £275
Principal Technical Asst., H. Tongue.....£305 to £350
Higher Grade Clerk, F. H. Bell.... .....£300 to £400

Food Investigation.

Chairman of Board, Sir Joseph G. Broodbank, J.P.
Director of Food Investigation, Sir William B. Hardy, D.SC., LL.D., F.R.S.
Assistant Director, E. Barnard. D.S.O. ...£700 to £900

Low Temperature Research Station.
Downing Street, Cambridge.

Superintendent, Sir William B. Hardy, D.SC., LL.D., F.R.S. *(inclusive)* £1,350
Principal Assistant, F. Kidd, D.SC.....£650 to £750
Senior Assistants, T. Moran, PH.D.; J. J. Piqué; A. J. Smith, PH.D.; C. West, D.SC. .....£500 to £600
Assistants, J. Barker, PH.D.; E. H. Callow, PH.D.; T. N. Morris; E. C. Smith, PH.D., £350 to £450; J. Brooks, PH.D.; J. M. Bryan; R. G. Tomkins; R. B. Haines .....£250 to £350

Torry Research Station.
Aberdeen.

Superintendent, A. Lumley.....£600 to £800
Assistant, G. A. Reay, PH.D. .....£250 to £350

Ditton Laboratory.
East Malling, near Maidstone, Kent.
Assistant, J. K. Hardy.....£350 to £450

Forest Products Research.

Chairman of Board, Principal Sir James C. Irvine, C.B.E., D.SC., LL.D., F.R.S.

Forest Products Research Laboratory.
Princes Risborough, Bucks.

Director of Research, R. S. Pearson, C.I.E., F.L.S. £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Director, F. M. Oliphant.....£650 to £750
Administration Officer, A. R. H. Cox ...£500 to £600
Timber Mechanics Officer, C. J. Chaplin *(inclusive)* £900 to £990
Timber Utilization Officer, Major J. R. Cosgrove, D.S.O., M.C. .....*(inclusive)* £1,000 to £1,100
Principal Assistant, S. T. C. Stillwell ...£650 to £750
Assistants, W. W. Barkas; W. G. Campbell; K. St. G. Cartwright; R. C. Fisher, PH.D.; P. Harris, £350 to £450; Miss M. H. O'Dwyer, £275 to £350; F. H. Armstrong; R. G. Bateson; J. Bryan; W. P. K. Findlay; J. Latham; B. J. Rendle; E. D. van Rest, £250 to £350; Miss C. B. Pettifor .....£215 to £275
Temporary Assistants, A. N. David; H. E. Kinns; W. H. Lovegrove.
Higher Grade Clerk, L. Forbes.....£300 to £400

Fuel Research.

Chairman of Board, Sir Richard Threlfall, G.B.E., F.R.S.
Director of Research, £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Director and Superintendent of Survey, F. S. Sinnatt, M.B.E., D.SC. £1,000
Assistant to the Director, Maj. E. O. Henrici £700 to £900
Intelligence Officer, Sir Frederic L. Nathan, K.B.E. *(part time)*
Registrar of Survey, Miss N. Renouf .....£250 to £350
Assistants, A.C. Maries; O. A. Saunders £250 to £350

Fuel Research Station.
Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich, S.E. 10.
Chief Engineer, Eng.-Capt. J. Fraser Shaw, R.N. £1,100
Chief Chemist, J. G. King, PH.D.....£650 to £750
Senior Assistants, A. T. Barber; A. Blackie, £500 to £600; T. F. Hurley; D. McDougal; A. B. Manning *(acting)*.
Assistants, W. E. Bakes; M. A. Matthews, D.SC., PH.D.; £350 to £450; H. Bardgett; R. Cook; D. T. Davies, PH.D.; L. Horton; H. E. Newall; J. Rogers; A. H. Taylor; R. A. A. Taylor; W. J. Walker; E. T. Wilkins; F. A. Williams, £250 to £350; Miss F. M. E. Shepherd .....£215 to £275
Principal Technical Assistant, C. W. Ockelford £305 to £350
Staff Officer, C. B. Fitzgerald .....£400 to £500

Physical and Chemical Survey of National Coal Resources.
Senior Assistants, L. Slater, PH.D. *(South Yorks area)*; W. J. Skilling *(Scotland)*, £500 to £600; *Assistants*, A. Dawe *(Notts and Derby)*; J. H. Jones *(Durham and Northumberland)*, £350 to £450; H. Berry *(Durham and Northumberland)*; J. R. Campbell *(Scotland)*; T. Evans; D. Hicks *(South Wales)*; J. O'N. Millott *(North Staffs)*; F. Scarf *(Warwickshire, Cannock Chase and South Staffordshire)*; A. M. Wandless *(South Yorks.)* .....£250 to £350

Radio Research.

Chairman of Board, Lt.-Col. A. G. Lee, O.B.E., M.C.

Radio Research Station.
Slough, Bucks.

Principal Assistant, R. A. Watson Watt £650 to £750
Assistants, R. H. Barfield; L. H. B. Bell; J. F. Herd; J. Hollingworth, £350 to £450; S. R. Chapman, £250 to £350; Miss M. Taylor, PH.D. ...£215 to £275

Water Pollution Research.

Chairman of Board, Sir R. Robertson, K.B.E., D.SC., LL.D., F.R.S.
Director of Research, H. T. Calvert, M.B.E., PH.D., F.I.C. *(part time)*.
Assistant Director, A. Parker, D.SC. .....£800 to £900

Geological Survey of Great Britain and Museum of Practical Geology.

Head Offices: Jermyn Street, London, S.W. 1, and Southpark, 19, Grange Terrace, Edinburgh (Branch Offices at Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and York.

The Geological Survey and Museum was commenced in 1832; it was under the Science and Art Department from 1853 till 1900, when that Department became merged in the Board of Education. On Nov. 1, 1919, the administrative control of the Survey and Museum was transferred to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. The normal work of the Survey includes the preparation of geological maps and memoirs dealing with the general survey of the country and with various economic aspects of that survey. The Museum of Practical Geology conserves and exhibits rocks, minerals and fossils which afford evidence for the published records of the survey or illustrate that survey. It is also a function of the Museum to exhibit economic minerals from all parts of the world, and especially Great Britain.

Chairman of Geological Survey Board, Dr. T. F. Sibly, D.SC.
Director of Survey and Museum, Sir John S. Flett, K.B.E., D.SC., LL.D., F.R.S. .....£1,200 to £1,500
Assistants to Director, B. Smith, SC.D. *(England)*; M. Macgregor *(Scotland)* .....£800 to £900
District Geologists, C. E. N. Bromehead; R. G. Carruthers; H. Dewey; C. H. Dinham; T. Eastwood; F. L. Kitchin, SC.D., PH.D. F.R.S. *(Palæontologist)*; J. E. Richey, M.C.; H. H. Thomas, SC.D., F.R.S. *(Petrographer)*; G. V. Wilson; W. B. Wright, SC.D. £650 to £750
Senior Geologists, G. A. Burnett; C. P. Chatwin; H. G. Dines; E. E. L. Dixon; D. Haldane; J. Phemister, D.SC.; R. W. Pocock; J. Pringle; T. Robertson, PH.D.; R. L. Sherlock, D.SC.; T. H. Whitehead; D. A. Wray, PH.D.....£450 to £650
Geologists, J. K. Allan; W. Anderson; S. Buchan; R. Crookall, PH.D.; F. H. Edmunds; W. N. Edwards; V. A. Eyles; A. Fowler; T. N. George, PH.D.; S. E. Hollingworth; R. C. B. Jones, M.C.; W. Q. Kennedy; J. Knox; W. Lloyd; A. G. MacGregor, M.C.; G. H. Mitchell, PH.D.; W. C. C. Rose; G. Ross; J. B. Simpson; J. V. Stephens; C. J. Stubblefield, PH.D.; L. H. Tonks; F. M. Trotter, D.SC.; F. B. A. Welch £250 to £450
Higher Grade Clerk, P. A. Frisby .....£300 to £400
Superintendents of Maps, A. E. N. Haynes; G. G. Torkington .....£200 to £350

Museum of Practical Geology,
Jermyn Street, London, S.W. 1.
Curator and Librarian, W. F. P. McLintock, D.SC. £650 to £750
Asst. Curator, A. F. Hallimond.....£450 to £650
Assist. Librarian, E. G. W. Elliott .....£500 to £600

The National Physical Laboratory,
Teddington, Middlesex.

The National Physical Laboratory was founded in the year 1901 as a public Institution for standardising and verifying instruments, for testing materials, and for the determination of physical constants. The Laboratory comprises eight main sections :—(1) *Physics*; (2) *Electricity*; (3) *Metrology*; (4) *Engineering*; (5) *Aerodynamics*, (6) *Metallurgy and Metallurgical Chemistry*; (7) *The William Froude Laboratory*; (8) *Secretarial.*

Chairman of the General Board and Executive Committee, The President of the Royal Society.

Vice-Chairman of General Board and Executive Committee, Sir Richard Glazebrook, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Director, Sir Joseph Petavel, K.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S. (*and free residence*) £1,500

Secretary, F. J. Selby, C.B.E. ..... £800 to £1,000

Assistant to the Secretary, J.W.Christelow £350 to £450

Accountant, G. E. Bailey £725

Higher Grade Clerks, P. H. Durham; W. J. Gower; A. May; H. Shepherd ..... £300 to £400

Physics Department.

Superintendent, G. W.C.Kaye, O.B.E., D.SC. £800 to £1,000

Principal Assistants, E. Griffiths, D.SC., F.R.S.; W. F. Higgins; T. Smith ..... £650 to £750

Senior Assistants, J. S. Anderson, D.SC.; A. H. Davis, D.SC.; J. Guild; F. H. Schofield; G. Shearer, D.SC. £500 to £600

Assistants, J. H. Awbery; I. Backhurst; J. A. Hall, £350 to £450; G. H. Aston; G. E. Bell; W. Binks; E. J. Evans; N. Fleming; A. E. Knowler; D. S. Perfect; R. W. Powell; J. Thewlis; W. A. Wood £250 to £350

Principal Observers, G. Badderly; A. C. Cooper; A. G. Williams, M.B.E. ..... £305 to £350

Electricity Department.

Superintendent. E. H. Rayner, SC.D. ... £800 to £1,000

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§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

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° Acting.

§ For Salaries see note, p. 198

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Divisional Inspectors, E. H. Frazer, *Doncaster*; J. R. Felton, O.B.E., *Nottingham*; T. Greenland Davies, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; W. J. Charlton, *Manchester*; J. Masterton, O.B.E., *Edinburgh*; J. M. Carey, O.B.E., *Cardiff*; T. Ashley, *Swansea*; W. E. T. Hartley, *Birmingham* ...£850 to £1,000
Senior Inspectors, T. Boydell, M.B.E., *Crewe*; A. H. Steele, *Nottingham*; A. H. Bryan, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; E. S. Rees, *Cardiff*; H. T. Foster, *Edinburgh*; H. J. Humphrys, D.S.O., M.C., *Doncaster*; P. S. Lea, *Swansea*; P. T. Jenkins, *Newport, Mon.*; T. L. McBride, *Manchester*; G. Cook, *Leeds*; A. Stoker, *Glasgow*; E. Rowley, *Birmingham*; H. S. S. Scott (*acting*), *Durham*; J. Hall, *Sheffield* £550 to £750
Deputy Electrical Inspector, G. M. Harvey, M.SC. £550 to £750
Junior Inspectors, A. L. Flint, *Chesterfield*; W. J. Owen, *Bridgend*; T. D. Davies, *Chequerbent*; G. N. Scott, *Birmingham*; T. Green, *Wakefield*; W. Wainwright, *Durham*; R. King, *St. Austell*; P. G. Dominy, *Glasgow*; H. C. W. Roberts, M.C., *Fife*; R. Yates, D.S.O., M.C., *Nottingham*; T. Waldin, *Neath*; R. J. Edwards, *Cardiff*; M. Hughes, *Newport (Mon.)*; H. L. V. Evans, *Derby*; C. W. Scott, *Sheffield*; T. H. Bull, *Newcastle, Stoke*; D. Coatesworth, *Manchester*; T. B. Bassett, *Cardiff*; W. B. Brown, *Beckermet, Cumberland*; H. J. Finney, *Swansea*; H. G. Madley, *Newport*; J. E. Henshaw, *Leeds*; W. F. Richardson, *Durham*; F. N. Siddall, *Bath*; T. A. Rogers, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; H. R. Houston, *Glasgow*; T. A. Jones, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*; T. E. Pickering, *Mansfield*; P. L. Collinson, *Doncaster*; J. A. Grove, *Edinburgh*; T. Gawthrope, *Sheffield* ...£350 to £500
J. L. Jeffery, London (*also Inspector Petroleum Department*).
Junior Electrical Inspectors, R. Robinson, *Cardiff*; J. Cowan, *Sheffield*; R. Crawford, *Edinburgh* £350 to £500
41 *Sub-Inspectors of Mines and Quarries* £200 to £300
8 *Inspectors of Horses in Mines* ...£150 to £250

TESTING STATION, SHEFFIELD.

Suptg. Testing Officer, C. B. Platt, M.B.E. £370 to £550

PETROLEUM DEPARTMENT.

Director, F. C. Starling.
Inspector, J. L. Jeffery ...£600
Heads of Sections, H. P. W. Giffard; G. Haly £350 to £500

Coal Mines Reorganisation Commission.

(Appointed under Part II. of the Coal Mines Act, 1930.)
55 Broadway, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Commissioners, Sir Ernest A. Gowers, G.C.B., K.B.E. (*Chairman*); Lawrence D. Holt, J.P.; Joseph Jones, J.P.; Sir Felix J. C. Pole; Sir William E. Whyte, O.B.E., J.P.
Secretary, C. S. Hurst, C.B., O.B.E.* ...£1,200 to £1,500 (*with allowance of £300*)
Accountant & Establishment Officer, H. W. Naish, M.B.E.* (*acting*) ...£500 to £800
Assistant Secretary, A. M. Clegg, M.B.E.* (*acting*) £500 to £600
Mining Engineer, W. Armour, M.I.MIN.E.* £500 to £600
Staff Officer, C. E. L. Bird* (*acting*) ...£400 to £500

* On loan from Mines Department.

Companies (Winding-Up Dept.),
33 Carey Street, W.C. 2.

Senior Official Receiver, G. D. Pepys, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Official Receiver, E. T. A. Phillips, M.B.E. £800 to £1,000
Senior Asst. Official Receiver, J. B. Thompson, O.B.E. £500 to £700
Assistant Official Receiver, H. P. Naunton, D.S.O. £500 to £700
First Class Examiners, D. C. Collins; R. C. Finney, M.B.E.; E. A. Leal; F. A. Partridge; F. G. Walkley £400 to £500

Official Receivers in Bankruptcy (High Court).
Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C. 2.

Senior Official Receiver, Hon. W. J. H. Boyle, C.B.E. £1,000 + £200
Official Receivers, E. Parke; E. C. F. Vyvyan (*acting*) £800 to £1,000
Senior Asst. Official Receiver, H. Wheeler (*acting*) £700
Asst. Official Receivers, V. Armstrong; W. F. Cresswell (*acting*); H. H. Gaine; C. R. B. Park £500 to £600
First Class Examiners, S. H. Hillier; W. G. Long; H. W. J. Webb ...£350 to £450

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Bradford and Halifax, J. O. Morris ...£750 to £850
Brighton, &c., R. W. Cave, M.B.E. ...£550 to £700
Bristol, Gloucester and Cheltenham, J. D. Turner £750 to £850
Cambridge, J. L. Wilkinson ...£550 to £700
Canterbury, C. J. Pyke ...£550 to £700
Cardiff and Glamorganshire, E. Owen, O.B.E. £800 to £900
Assistant, T. C. Cadwgan ...£400 to £500
Liverpool, &c., J. Allcorn ...£750 to £850
London, North Suburban District, J. L. Poland £750 to £850
Assistant, F. C. Ormrod ...£400 to £500
London, South Suburban District, C. R. Waterer £750 to £850
Assistant, P. Leman ...£400 to £500
Manchester, F. Murgatroyd ...£800 to £1,000
„ R. K. Clark £550 to £700 (+ £100 *allowance*)
Assistant, W. Taylor ...£400 to £500
Newcastle-on-Tyne, R. Betts ...£500 to £600
Northampton, &c., T. Bengough ...£500 to £600
Nottingham, L. A. West ...£750 to £850
Southampton, F. H. Langmaid ...£550 to £700
Stoke, &c., P. M. Milward ...£550 to £700
Swansea, A. J. Rogers ...£550 to £700

Mercantile Marine Consultative Branch,
Great George Street, S.W. 1.

Engineer Surveyor-in-Chief, and Inspector of Testing Establishments, W. McAuslan ...£1,000
Deputy Engineer Surveyor-in-Chief, W. T. Williams, O.B.E. ...£750 to £850
Chief Ship Surveyor, A. J. Daniel, I.S.O. ...£1,000
Deputy Chief Ship Surveyor, J. King, O.B.E. £750 to £850
Princ. Surv. for Tonnage, F. W. Bickle £750 to £850
Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates, W. Ellery £750 to £850
Chief Examiner of Engineers, H. N. Pemberton £750 to £850
Principal Consultative Officer for Sea Transport, K. P. Burgess, O.B.E. ...£750 to £850

Marine Survey Staff.

Principal District Officers and Emigration Officers—G. Jenkin, O.B.E., *Liverpool*; J. Graham, *West of Scotland*; H. B. Pope, *London*; D. Smith, *Bristol Channel*; T. Miller, *North-East of England*; H. G. Dixon, *East of England*; W. H. Whittle, O.B.E., *South and South-West of England*, £700 to £800; L. Parker, *East of Scotland*; O. Sullivan, *Northern Ireland* ...£700
Deputy Principal District Officers, H. J. Vose, *London*; F. Barter, *West of Scotland*; A. E. Coe, *Liverpool* £700
Engineer Surveyors—Senior Surveyors—W. L. Macgregor, *Newcastle*; W. E. McConnell, *Belfast*; J. D. C. Dow, *Greenock*; J. R. W. D. McCoy, *Leith*; J. S. Herriot, *Plymouth*; C. W. L. Wren, *Newcastle*;

E. F. Moroney, *Cardiff*; R. J. Berry, *Southampton*; G. J. Isaac, *Sunderland*; P. Manson, *Liverpool*; H. Cranwell, *Cons. Bch.*; J. Thomson, *Cons. Bch.*; G. N. Shott, *London*; W. Dowson, *W. Hartlepool*; J. H. Morgan, O.B.E., *Glasgow*; E. Taylor, *Hull*; G. C. Blair, *Glasgow* .....£500 to £650

Surveyors — R. C. W. Bell, *Middlesbrough*; H. M. W. Daw, *Leith*; J. T. Rowson, *Hull*; G. Wishart, *Southampton*; C. H. Haller, *Plymouth*; H. Valentine, *Liverpool*; J. P. Turnbull, *Sunderland*; A. H. Longstaffe, *Hull*; S. E. Watson, *Belfast*; C. Berry, *Southampton*; H. Cockeram, *Glasgow*; N. S.Couch, *Swansea*; G. Brown, *Aberdeen*; G. E. Jenkins, *Liverpool*; H. Scott, *London*; W. L. Watson, *Cons. Bch.*; J. P. Hurworth, *London*; I. Blackmore, *London*; W. L. Mennie, *Newcastle*; J. M. Binmore, *Cons. Bch.*; T. D. Ferrier, *Southampton*; E. Vie, *Middlesbrough*; J. A. Whyte, *Newcastle*; C. E. Daniels, *Glasgow*; C. Harvey, *Grimsby*; J. Jarvie, *Hull*; D. G. Guthrie, *Cardiff*; J. F. Blenkinsop, *Bristol*; H. Proudfoot, *London*; D. Crook, *Liverpool*; F. J. Colvil, *Cons. Bch.*; R. G. Shepherd, *Falmouth*; T. A. Keith, *Liverpool*; J. H. Ferguson, *Barrow*; C. H. Thirkell, *London*; J. Clark, *Belfast*; R. W. Gunston, *Glasgow*; J. Frew, *Leith*; H. C. Walker, *Cons. Bch.*; J. A. Oxberry, *Glasgow*; A. W. Powell, *Liverpool*; W. L. Jones, *London*; R. F. Manson, *London*; W. Ridley, *Cons. Bch.*; F. Rae; W. Dunsmore, *London*; W. White, *Glasgow*; W. D. Gibbons, *Liverpool*; H. E. Phillips, *Glasgow*; F. J. Welch *Glasgow*; A. M. Daniels, *Newcastle*; J. W. Thompson, *Greenock*; S. Hogg, *Liverpool*; B. D. Smith, *London*; J. C. M. Sutcliffe, *Southampton*; G. Burdon, *Newcastle*; W. R. Wallace, *Liverpool*; J. W. Bull, *Hull*; E. R. Hartley, *Cardiff*; G. T. Wood, *Glasgow*; W. E. B. Dainton, *Liverpool*; G. P. Elliott *Southampton*; W. Young, *London*; J. Graham, *London*; J. G. Charlton, *Cardiff*; W. F. Bevan, *Glasgow*; C. P. Richards, *Liverpool*; T. McLaren, *Greenock* .....£300 to £500

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Surveyors, H. C. Warren, *W. Hartlepool*; J. W. Larcombe, *London*; T. R. Clark, *Cons. Bch.*; H. J. Downey, *Swansea*; H. G. Clement, *Middlesbrough*; H. J. Haggar, *Cons. Bch.*; J. Taylor, *Cons. Bch.*; P. T. Daniel, *Greenock*; H. E. L. Tanner, *Belfast*; G. H. Lancaster, *Southampton*; G. A. Green, *London*; S. M. Newcombe, *Sunderland*; A. T. Metcalfe, *Barrow*; A. Kernan, *Southampton*; D. Morgan, *Liverpool*; A. C. Jarkyn, *Barry*; A. E. Taylor, *Leith*; G. W. Morgan, *Hull*; H. E. Steel, *London*; G. Daniel, *Newcastle*; H. Collins, *Plymouth*; A. Barter; W. J. Wragge, *Cardiff*; H. Kidd, *Cons. Bch.*; C. S. Lewis, *Cons. Bch.*; W. Batchelor, *Glasgow*; F. H. Morley, *Cons. Bch.*; H. W. B. Shilston, *Glasgow*; W. G. Moore, *Belfast*; A. E. Dobinson, *Newport*; W. J. Nutton, *Cons. Bch.*; L. Lethbridge, *Liverpool*; E. G. Fowle, *Dundee*; W. A. Grinyer, *Cons. Bch.*; J. Sherriff, *Cons. Bch.*; E. G. Perkins, *London*; P. A. Wilkins, *Cons. Bch.*; H. J. M. Couch, *Cons. Bch.*; W. E. Darroch, M.B.E., *Hdqrs., London*; A. G. Wright, *Glasgow*; W. J. Waldron, *Newcastle*; H. J. Rook, *Hdqrs., London*; C. S. Riddell, *Hdqrs., London*; A. S. Mackie, *Glasgow*; J. H. W. Mills, *Glasgow*; R. J. Shepherd, *Newcastle*; W. Walker, *Liverpool*; C. H. W. Barnes, *Aberdeen*; H. H. Bath, *Middlesbrough*; F. J. Cluett, *Hull*; S. A. Hodges, *London*; F. J. Girling, *Newcastle*; G. R. Weir, *Glasgow* .....£300 to £500

Nautical Surveyors—Senior Surveyors—J. R. Imrie, *Middlesbrough*; R. J. Porter, *Bristol*; A. H. Raymer, *Southampton*; E. S. MacLeod, *London*; J. D. Keatinge, *Liverpool*; T. E. Thompson, *Newcastle*; J. Weir, *Leith*; M. C. Corrance, *Glasgow*; P. N. Baker, *London*; C. Robson, *Newcastle*; D. Dowdy, *Cons. Bch.*; W. M. Hunter, *Hull*; G. L. B. Jones, *Liverpool* .....£500 to £650

Surveyors—T. P. Marshall, *London*; H. J. T. Grey; J. J. Bailey, *Southampton*; G. A. Williamson, *Southampton*; T. Waterman, *London*; T. Harrison, O.B.E., *Cardiff*; C. C. Cartwright, O.B.E., *Plymouth*; R. H. Davis, *Belfast*; H. C. Hood, *Blyth*; O. A. Barrand, *London*; J. T. Russell, *Sunderland*; T. W. Jackson, *Liverpool*; G. Davey, *Liverpool*; W. H. F. Salvatori, *Leith*; A. W. Webster, *Greenock*; F. W. A. Hanson, *Southampton*; W. F. Trott, *Swansea*; H. Murchie, *Glasgow*; A. Hopwood, *Liverpool*; T. White, *Cons. Bch.*; H. J. H. Bulford, *Newport*; J. C. Taylor, *Cardiff*; C. Fox, *Glasgow*; J. A. Theyer, *Cardiff*; D. W. McNab, *Newcastle*; A. C. Kidd, *Cons. Bch.*; W. J. Young, *Glasgow*; A. G. Moir, *Hull*; P. W. Burgess, *London*; J. N. Cooper, *London*; W. E. Sommeryille, *Newcastle*; J. H. Quick, *Cons. Bch.*; C. C. Duncan, *Liverpool* .....£300 to £500

Medical Inspectors—E. Tinker, *London*; D. D. F. Macintyre, *Southampton*; N. S. Nairne, *Liverpool* .....£450 to £600

Inspectorate of Ships Provisions—Chief Inspector—E. A. Warner, *London* .....£600 to £700
Deputy do., J. Robson, *Liverpool*.....£450 to £500

Senior Inspectors—H. White, *Cardiff*; I. Evans, *Newcastle*; A. J. Holloway, *Liverpool*; D. Aitken, *Hull*; T. Donaldson, *London*; A. J. Francis, *Glasgow* .....£315 to £450

Mercantile Marine Offices.

Senior Chief Superintendent and Inspector, C. W. Jones, *London* .....£550 to £700

Chief Superintendents, C. F. Lane, *Bristol Channel*; W. H. Walton, *North-East of England*; I. V. Bloomfield, *Liverpool*; A. N. Wards, *Scotland* £500 to £600

Senior Superintendents, D. J. Davies, *Southampton*; E. A. Taffs, *Liverpool*; T. E. Tough, *Glasgow*; C. J. Davies, *Dock Street*; N. W. Haycock, *Poplar*; F. R. Philips-Smith, *Victoria Docks*; W. L. Owen, *Swansea*; G. W. Barrett, *S. Shields*; F. Wilkes, *Cardiff*; R. P. Brattle, *Manchester*; J. W. Derrick, *Bristol*; H. F. W. Reynolds, *Barry*; E. J. Merry, M.B.E., *Newport*; W. Boyle, *Tilbury*; J. D. Auld, *Hull* .....£400 to £500

Board of Trade Stores, Poplar, T. F. Moore (*Supt.*) .....£300 to £400

H.M. Coastguard.

Chief Inspector, Capt. V. S. Rashleigh, C.B.E., R.N. .....£700 to £800

Deputy do., Cmdr. H. J. M. Rundle, O.B.E., R.N. .....£550 to £650

Inspectors of Divisions, Cmdr. F. G. Buchanan, O.B.E., R.N., *North Scotland*; Capt. A. L. Fletcher, R.N., *East Scotland*; Capt. G. P. Bowles, D.S.O., R.N., *North Eastern*; Cmdr. L. G. D. Way, R.N., *Yorkshire and Lincolnshire*; Cmdr. H. L. Wells, R.N., *East Anglian*; Capt. A. L. Strange, R.N., *South Eastern*; Capt. R. E. A. Betts, C.B.E., R.N., *Southern*; Capt. R. Bacchus, D.S.O., R.N., *South Western*; Cmdr. W. S. Hargreaves, R.N., *Western*; Cmdr. R. G. Hurst, R.N., *Cambrian*; Cmdr. J. A. P. Legh, D.S.C., R.N., *North Western*; Cmdr. P. V. Kilgour, R.N., *Northern Ireland* .....£350 to £420

Temporary Department.

Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E. 1.

Clearing Office for Enemy Debts.

Controller, Dan Williams.....(+£400) £1,000

Board of Trade Committees.

Advisory Committee for the Clearing Office (Enemy Debts) and the Departments for the Administration of Austrian, Bulgarian, and Hungarian Property, Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E. 1. *Sec.*, A. H. Hannay.

Committee on Art and Industry, Dept. of Overseas Trade, 35 Old Queen St., S.W. 1. *Sec.*, R. Owen.

British Industries Fairs (London Exhibitors Advisory Committee), 2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, A. I. Schué.

British Industries Fairs (Joint General Purposes and Publicity Committee of London and Birmingham), 2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, A. I. Schué.

British Industries Fair (London Section, Site and Buildings) Committee, 35 Old Queen St, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, G. H. Meadmore.

Census of Production Advisory Committee, 20 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, F.W. Taylor.

Coal Mines National Industrial Board. Joint Secs., W. H. Reynolds, M.B.E., 5 Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1; E. Archer, Mines Dept., Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1.
Coal and the Coal Industry, Advisory Committee for, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, F. C. Starling.
District Committees of Investigation (*Coal Mines Act*, 1930). *Secretaries*, J. H. R. Corner, 17 Castle Street, Carlisle; Lt.-Col. J. G. Coulthred-Thompson, D.S.O., 169 Norfolk Street, Sheffield: W. R. Birrell, Mines Dept., Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1.
Dyestuffs Advisory Licensing Committee, Danlee Buildings, Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Sec.*, F. W. Hammond.
Dyestuffs Industry Development Committee, Great George Street. *Sec.*, F. W. Hammond.
Films Advisory Committee, Great George Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, H. J. Phillips, M.B.E.
Gas Legislation Committee, Great George Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, D. Haigh.
Mercantile Pensions Committee, Merc. Mar. Dept., Great George Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, B. J. Farwell.
Merchandise Marks Committee, Great George Street, S.W.1. *Sec.*, E. W. Reardon.
Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee, Merc. Mar. Dept., Great George Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, A. E. Lee.
Metalliferous Mining Industry, Advisory Committee for, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, F. C. Starling.
Miners' Welfare Fund Committee, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, E. W. Ravenshear.
Mining Examination Boards, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, E. G. Williams, M.B.E.
National Committee of Investigation (*Section 5, Coal Mines Act*, 1930), Mines Department, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, G. F. Anderson, M.B.E., M.C.
National Fuel and Power Committee, Great George Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, W. Palmer.
Navigational and Gale Warnings Committee, Mercantile Marine Department, Great George Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, R. H. Du Boisson.
Pilotage Advisory Committee, Great George Street.
Prohibition of Import of Plumage Committee, Custom House, E.C. *Sec.*, H. S. Marshall, M.B.E.
Safety in Mines Research Board, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, D. B. Woodburn.
Wireless Direction Finding Committee, Mer. Mar. Dept., Great George Street. *Sec.*, C. B. Glenister
Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Sea Committee, Great George Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, E. J. Waterman.

§MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT,

Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Minister, P. J. Pybus, C.B.E., M.I.E.E., M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., A. Clark.
Do. (*Parly.*), G. Shakespeare, M.P. .....*unp.*
Parliamentary Secretary, G. M. Gillett, M.P. ...£1,200
Private Secretary, S. S. Wilson.
Permanent Secretary, Sir Cyril W. Hurcomb, K.B.E., C.B. £1,800
Private do., W. P. K. Neale, M.B.E.
Deputy Secretary, Sir Henry H. Piggott, K.B.E., C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

Secretarial Department.

Assistant Secretary, E. W. Rowntree, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, A. D. Erskine, O.B.E.; T. A. E. Muir; F. B. Tombleson; F. G. Tucker, O.B.E., T.D. £700 to £900
Asst. Principals, J. L. Stewart-Moore, £200 to £500; Miss N. Procter-Gregg ..... £200 to £400
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Do. (*Grade II.*), T. Lofthouse; J. A. G. Morrell £400 to £500
Civil Engineer, T. S. Hawkins, O.B.E., M.Inst.C.E., M.R.San.I. .....£600 to £800
Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways, Lt.-Col. A. H. L. Mount, C.B., C.B.E., M.Inst.T., M.I.R.S.E., R.E. (ret.) £1,200 to £1,400
Inspecting Officers of Railways, Lt.-Col. E. P. Anderson, D.S.O., R.E. (ret.); Col. A. H. C. Trench, C.I.E., M.I.E.E., R.E. (ret.)..... £800 to £1,000
Assistant to Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways, J. P. Scott-Main, M.I.Mech.E., M.Inst.T. £900
Assistant Railway Inspecting Officers, J. L. M. Moore, M.C., A.M.I.Mech.E.; Lt.-Col. E. Woodhouse, R.E. (ret.) £600 to £800

Establishment Division.

Establishment Officer, F. C. Bunn,.....£700 to £900
Staff Officers (*Grade II.*), C. J. Macdonald; S. Symons £400 to £500
Registrar, W. R. Shenton .....£400 to £500

Finance and Statistics Department.

Assistant Secretary, R. H. Hill.....£1,000 to £1,200
Principal, A. Matheson, D.S.O. .....£700 to £900
Assistant Principal, S. S. Wilson .....£200 to £500
Chief Accountant, K. L. Macaulay .....£850 to £1,000
Deputy Chief Accountant, H. T. Clarke, O.B.E., F.I.A. £700 to £850

Directors.

Rates, W. D. Duffield, O.B.E. .....£700 to £850
Statistics, A. E. Kirkus, O.B.E. .....£700 to £850

Assistant Director.

Transport Accounts, S. J. W. Knott .....£700 to £850
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Do. (*Grade II.*), G. E. Gibson; W. M. Hind; C. W. J. Horsley; A. W. Jackman; A. R. Meredith; F. J. Orchin; S. A. Purdie; E. J. Sutton; T. Thomas, M.C. £400 to £500

Roads Department.

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Assistant Principals, P. Faulkner; A. M. Rake £200 to £500
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Deputy Chief Engineer, F. C. Cook, D.S.O., M.C., M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I. .....£1,000 to £1,200
Engineer, H. E. Aldington, A.M.Inst.C.E. £800 to £1,000
Engineering Inspectors (*Grade I.*) *at Headquarters*, C. G. Mitchell, B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., £675 to £800; W. C. Clemens, A.M.Inst.C.E., F.A.S.I.; E. S. Perrin, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.A.C., A.M.I.E.E. £600 to £800
Engineering Inspectors (*Grade II.*) *at Headquarters* C. S. Chettoe, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E.; F. G. Turner, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E. .....£450 to £650
Asst. Engineers at Hdqrs., E. M. Bull, A.M.Inst.C.E.; W. T. S. Butlin, A.M.Inst.C.E.; G. H. Hargreaves, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., £200 to £500; H. C. Adams, M.C., M.A., A.M.Inst.C.E., A. J. H. Clayton, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E.; C. E. Hollinghurst, M.Eng., A.M.Inst.C.E.; H. S. Keep, M.C., B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E.; H. R. Lintern, M.Sc., A.M.Inst C.E.; A. E. N. Taylor, B.Sc. £250 to £450
Staff Officers (*Grade I.*), H. W. W. Fisher, M.B.E.; T. W. Maughan .....£550 to £700
Do. (*Grade II.*), E. R. Batten; J. D. Beebee; W. G. Fiske; T. G. Jones; F. Longbottom; F. J. Pearce, M.B.E.; S. J. Stepney.....£400 to £500

Railway Rates Tribunal.

2 Clement's Inn, W.C. 2.

President, Sir Walter B. Clode, K.C.
Permanent Members, W. A. Jepson (*Railways*); G. C. Locket, J.P. (*Commercial*).
Registrar, T. J. D. Atkinson, O.B.E. .....£750 to £900
Secretary, S. J. Page, M.C., LL.B.....£700 to £900
Asst. to Sec., L. C. Jackson .....£400 to £500

§TREASURY, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Lord High Treasurer of England is the Third Great Officer of State, the office having been "in commission" (with certain intervals) since 1612. The Commissioners of the Treasury of the United Kingdom consist of the First Lord, who is usually Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and some Junior Lords, with certain Secretaries and a staff of officials. The duties of the First Lord are mainly political, as also are those of the Parliamentary Secretary and the Junior Lords; the duties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are mainly financial, in that he performs the ancient duties of the Under-Treasurer and, after agreement with the heads of the great spending departments, arranges for the great collecting departments to provide sufficient moneys to meet the needs of the year. The papers are laid before Parliament in the form of a Budget, which the Chancellor opens and expounds to the House these plans being accepted, modified, or rejected by the House.

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

PRIME MINISTER AND FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY—
The Rt. Hon. James Ramsay MacDonald, M.P. £5,000
Private Secs., C. Patrick Duff, C.B. C.V.O. (*Principal Private Secretary*); H. G. Vincent (*Second Private Secretary*); N. M. Butler, Miss E. M. Watson, C.B.E. (*Private Secretaries*); H. B. Usher, Miss R. Rosenberg, C.B.E. (*Personal Private Secretaries*).
Parliamentary do., Major Ralph Glyn, M.C., M.P. (*unp.*); Frank Markham, M.P. (*unp.*).

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—
Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P. £5,000
Principal Private Sec., J. D. B. Fergusson.
Asst. do., G. E. A. Grey, M.A.
Parliamentary Private Sec., Capt. C. W. Gunston, M.C., M.P.

*JUNIOR LORDS—
Sir Victor Warrender, Bt., M.C., M.P. £1,000
G. H. Shakespeare, M.P. £1,000
Capt. Austin U. M. Hudson, M.P. £1,000
Lt.-Col. Sir A. Lambert Ward, Bt., D.S.O., M.P.... *unp.*
W. J. Womersley, M.P. ..... *unp.*
**Parliamentary Secretary* (*Chief Whip*), Capt. H. D. Margesson, M.C., M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., C. J. Harris, C.B.E.
Financial Secretary, Major Walter E. Elliot, M.C., M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., A. Glen, M.C.
Parliamentary do., W. S. Morrison, M.C., M.P.... *unp.*
Permanent Secretary and Head of H.M. Civil Service, Sir Warren Fisher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. £3,500
Private Sec., R. U. E. Knox, D.S.O.
Controller of Establishments Department, Sir R. Russell Scott, K.C.B., C.S.I. £3,000
Private Sec., W. H. Hardman, M.C.
Controller of Finance and Supply Services Department, Sir Richard V. N. Hopkins, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., G. E. A. Grey, M.C.
Deputy Controllers of Finance and Supply Services Department, Sir Frederick W. Leith-Ross, K.C.M.G., C.B.; F. Phillips, C.B. £2,200
Director of Women Establishments, Hon. Dame Maude A. Lawrence, D.B.E. £1,200
Principal Assistant Secretaries, Sir Alfred W. Hurst, K.B.E., C.B.; J. Rae (*also Establishment Officer*); S. D. Waley, M.C. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
(*Seconded for other Duties:* H. E. Fass, C.B., O.B.E.)
Assistant Secretaries, E. W. H. Millar; R. G. Hawtrey; C. L. Stocks; J. H. McC. Craig; R. A. Grieve, O.B.E.; A. P. Waterfield, C.B.; F. M. Morris; G. H. S. Pinsent; B. W. Gilbert £1,000 to £1,200
(*Seconded for other Duties:* Sir Sydney A. Armitage-Smith, K.B.E., C.B.)
Principals, A. E. Banham; G. G. Barnes; J. B. Beresford, M.B.E.; T. K. Bewley; E. E. Bridges, M.C.; H. Brittain; J. C. Carr; E. C. Cleary; Viscount Cross; L. Cuthbertson; H. E. Davies; J. D. B. Fergusson; H. R. Foyle; W. R. Fraser; A. Glen, M.C. (*acting*); P. G. Inch (*acting*); G. Ismay; R. U. E. Knox, D.S.O. (*acting*); W. T. Matthews, O.B.E.; H. Parker, M.C.; F. P. Robinson; C. F. M. N. Ryan, D.S.O., M.C.; F. G. •Salter; F. Skevington, M.B.E.; S. A. Sydney-Turner; L. L. H. Thompson; E. N. R. Trentham; W. R. L. Trickett, O.B.E.; E. Twentyman; H. G. Vincent; J. H. E. Woods, M.V.O. (*acting*); S. H. Wright; N. E. Young, M.C. ..... £700 to £900
(*Seconded for other Duties:* E. St. John Bamford; F. H. Nixon; J. H. Penson, M.C. (*acting*); E. Rowe-Dutton; W. D. Wilkinson, D.S.O., M.C. (*acting*).
Assistant Principals, J. E. Bullard; E. G. Compton (*on loan from Colonial Office*); J. I. C. Crombie; G. S. Dunnett (*on loan from Board of Education*); H. E. C. Gatliff; G. E. A. Grey, M.C.; W. H. Hardman, M.C., £200 to £500; Mrs. H. M. Lucas, £200 to £400; P. D. Proctor; H. W. Smith ... £200 to £500
(*Seconded for other Duties:* E. Hale; D. J. Wardley, M.C.)
Treasury Officers of Accounts, A. P. Waterfield, C.B. (*see above*); A. E. Watson, C.B.E. ..... (*personal*) £1,100
Assistant to Treasury Officer of Accounts, F. J. H. Palmer, O.B.E. £850
Accountant, T. Chadwick, M.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000
Deputy Accountant, E. B. Athawes ..... £550 to £700
Estimate Clerk, E. Twentyman (*see above*).
Senior Investigating Officer, W. Desborough, O.B.E. £850
Investigating Officers, H. Biggs; D. G. Robertson; H. M. Young ..... £550 to £700
Chief Clerk, P. F. Pyle, I.S.O. ..... £500 to £700 (*personal*)
Staff Officers, F. Beaumont; A. H. Bradley; H. G. Brookman; J. Drake, M.B.E.; R. G. Earl; J. C. Ellis (*acting*); W. R. Freethy; W. G. Gant; S. W. Green; W. B. Greenwood; H. R. Jones; B. I. Mare (*acting*); T. W. Nevard (*acting*); W. W. Pulford (*acting*); T. R. Reynolds, M.B.E.; R. Roberts; W. C. Roberts; P. G. Slade, M.B.E. (*Parliamentary Clerk*); R. C. Sugars ..... £400 to £500
(*Seconded for other Duties:* H. A. M. Hutber.)

Parliamentary Counsel.

First Counsel, Sir William Graham-Harrison, K.C.B., K.C. £3,000
Second do., L. A. J. Granville Ram, C.B. £2,500
Other do., J. A. Stainton; G. R. Hill £2,000

King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.

See Scottish Law Courts and Offices, p. 253.

Departments of H.M. Procurator-General and of the Solicitor to the Treasury,

Storey's Gate, St. James's Park, S.W. 1.
Procurator-General and Treasury Solicitor, Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C.B., K.C. £2,500
Private Secretary, B. Humfrey.
Chief Assistant Solicitor, Sir Cecil Owen £1,500
Assistant Solicitors, A. W. Brown, LL.D.; L. C. Loyd; G. F. Carter, O.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerks, R. C. H. Carter; G. C. J. Crispin; A. F. Gilchrist; R. N. Hanscombe; R. Hingston; E. J. Howard; G. S. King, M.C.; J. C. P. Kinsman; F. W. Lawton, O.B.E.; W. L. Morton; T. C. Newman; H. L. Wright, O.B.E.; A. C. Wilson.
Assistant Chief Clerks, F. R. Baker; E. G. Cotching, M.C.; F. A. Enever, M.C.; W. G. S. Fawkes; R. A. Fisher; E. W. S. Fletcher; E. G. Gray, M.B.E.; H. S. H. Hall, D.S.O.; M. E. Hare; M. W. Hughes; A. J. Kaye; F. W. W. McCombe; A. G. Newman; K. H. Scougal; C. W. Tindal; J. I. Thompson.
Professional Clerks, S. G. Gains; H. C. Hewetson; B. Humfrey; R. S. Lewis.

Accounts Branch.
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. H. Hunt, M.B.E., I.S.O.
Deputy do., E. W. Mounter.

King's Proctor's Office (Divorce Business).
12 Old Queen St., Westminster, S.W. 1.
King's Proctor, Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C.B., K.C.
Assistant King's Proctor, W. G. Chapman.
Assistant Chief Clerk, J. B. Finch.

Ministry of Transport Branch.
6 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.
Assistant Solicitor, G. F. Carter, O.B.E.
Chief Clerk, E. V. Thompson.
Assistant Chief Clerks, C. A. Higgins; P. Ludbrook.

Rating of Government Property,

28 Abingdon Street, S.W. 1.
Treasury Valuer, F. C. Ruddle, F.S.I. £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy do., W. Madge F.S.I. ..... £600 to £800
Inspector of Rates, E. H. Bennett, M.B.E. £550 to £700

Statute Law Committee,

at Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W. 1.
Chairman, Sir Frederick F. Liddell, K.C.B., K.C.
Editor of Revised Statutes, Statutory Rules and Orders, &c., C. T. Carr, LL.D.
Assistant to the Editor, A. F. Smyly.
Clerk Assistant, J. E. Pringle.
Sec. to Committee, F. W. Lascelles, M.C., House of Lords, S.W. 1.

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* *Government Whips.*—The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury and the Junior Lords, together with the—
Treasurer of the Household, Sir Frederick Thomson, Bt., K.C., M.P.
Comptroller of the Household, W. Russell Rea, M.P.
and
Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, Sir Frederick George Penny, M.P., constitute the "Government Whips."
The following are "Assistant Whips" (*unpaid*)—Captain Sir George Bowyer, M.C., M.P.; Maj. G. F. Davies, M.P.; Lord Erskine, M.P.; Com. A. R. J. Southby, R.N., M.P.; J. Blindell, M.P.; Major M. McKenzie Wood, O.B.E., M.P.; Harcourt Johnstone, M.P.

TRINITY HOUSE, Tower Hill, E.C. 3.

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage Authority in the Kingdom, was a body of importance when Henry VIII. granted the Institution its first charter in 1514, *inter alia* "for the relief, increase and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England." Since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea has by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament been entrusted to the Corporation of Trinity House, and until 1874 Masters of the Navy were examined by the Elder Brethren of the Corporation. In the present day, the principal duty of the Corporation of Trinity House, as a Public Department, is the administration of the Lighthouse, &c., Service of England and Wales with certain statutory jurisdiction in regard to lighthouses and other seamarks in Scotland, Ireland the Channel Islands and Gibraltar, whilst the Corporation are also the chief Pilotage Authority in the United Kingdom, and in their capacity as a private corporation or guild they administer certain Charitable Trusts specifically dedicated to the relief of aged and distressed master mariners and their widows. The Acting Elder Brethren of the Corporation also sit with the Judges of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice to act as Nautical Assessors in Marine Causes tried in that Court. The Lighthouse Service of the Trinity House is maintained out of the General Lighthouse Fund, this fund being provided by means of special dues called Light Dues levied on shipping using the ports of the United Kingdom. The accounts are submitted annually to Parliament.

ELDER BRETHREN

Master, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.; *Deputy Master*, Vice-Adm. Sir Robert Mansell, K.C.V.O., C.B.E. *Elder Brethren*, H.M. The King; Capt. Sir A. W. Clarke, K.C.V.O., K.B.E. (*retired*); The Earl of Selborne, K.G., G.C.M.G.; Capt. O. P. Marshall, C.B.E. (*retired*); Capt. T. Golding, C.B.E. (*retired*); Maj.-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G.; The Marquess of Crewe, K.G.; Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, C.H., M.P.; Capt. Owen Jones, C.B.E., R.D.; Capt. P. N. Layton, C.B.E., R.D.; Vice-Adm. H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G.; Capt. A. H. Ryley; Capt. A. R. H. Morrell; Capt. H. C. Birnie, D.S.O., R.D.; Capt. A. S. Mackay, R.D.; The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P.; The Viscount Bridgeman; Capt. W. R. Chaplin; Adm. of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O.; Capt. W. E. Crumplin; The Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.; Capt. C. E. Homan.

OFFICERS.

Secretary, M. K. Smith, O.B.E.
Principals, H. T. Miller, M.B.E.; J. M. Nicolle, O.B.E.
Chief Accountant, R. H. G. Thomson, A.C.A.
1st Class Clerk, Major J. E. A. Hunter, T.D.
Higher Executive Clerks, L. G. Vedy (*Deputy Accountant*); H. F. W. Bartlett; W. M. Liesching, B.A.
Executive Clerks, T. H. Burleigh, M.A.; A. W. Nicholls; J. H. Simpson; R. S. McLernon.
Engineer-in-Chief, J. P. Bowen, B.SC., M.I.C.E.
Asst. Engineer, S. C. Carter, M.C., A.M.I.C.E.
Mech. Asst. Engineer, H. G. Swales, A.M.I.Mech.E.
Civil Engineering Assistant, C. W. Glass, A.M.Inst.C.E.
Chief Engineering Clerk, H. P. Turner.
Surveyor of Shipping and Marine Engineer, R. Kingdom, M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.N.A.
Principal Pilotage Clerk, W. J. T. Halliwell.
Principal Clerk of Estates, &c., E. Godber.

COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSES,

84 George St., Edinburgh.

Secretary, J. Glencorse Wakelin, O.B.E.
Engineer, D. A. Stevenson, B.SC., F.R.S.E., M.Inst.C.E.

CLYDE LIGHTHOUSES TRUST,

137 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Chairman, George Sloan.
Clerk, J. F. Anderson.
Engineers, Messrs. D. & C. Stevenson.

CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUST,

16 Robertson Street, Glasgow.

Chairman, William F. Robertson.
Deputy do., William Cuthbert.
General Manager and Secretary, Jas. Macfarlane.
Engineer, A. C. Gardner.

FORTH CONSERVANCY.

Grangemouth, Stirlingshire

Chairman, The Earl of Elgin, C.M.G., LL.D.
Clerk and Treasurer, Duncan Kennedy, W.S., 3 Bank Street, Falkirk.
Marine Supt., Capt. E. Roynon Jones, R.N.

IRISH LIGHTS COMMISSIONERS.

Carlisle Buildings, D'Olier St., Dublin

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Andrew Jameson, D.L.
Secretary, J. B. Phelps.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS,

INSPECTION COMMITTEE,

3 & 4 Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C. 2.

This Committee was established under the Savings Bank Act, 1891, and is responsible for the inspection of the books and accounts of Trustee Savings Banks and for other duties set out in this and subsequent Acts. The Trustee Savings Banks, whose history goes back to 1810, had on Nov. 20, 1930, 494 offices in Great Britain and Ireland, and total funds amounting to over £178,000,000.

Chairman, Sir William G. Turpin, K.C.B.
Vice-Chairman, G. R. Freeman, F.C.A.
Other Members, Sir Arthur E. Blake, K.B.E.; Col. H. A. Erskine, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.; Thomas Liddle, S.S.C.; Philip H. Martineau; Digby L. F. Koe.
Secretary, Percy C. Taylor, F.C.A.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE,

Caxton House West, Tothill Street, S.W. 1.

The Committee was appointed by the Chancellor of Exchequer in July, 1919, to advise the Government as to the application of grants made by Parliament towards meeting the needs of University Education in the United Kingdom.

Chairman, Sir Walter Buchanan-Riddell, Bt., M.A.
Other Members, Sir William Bragg, K.B.E., F.R.S.; Sir Dugald Clerk, K.B.E., F.R.S.; Miss S. M. Fry, LL.D.; Sir Wilmot Herringham, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Arthur Keith, F.R.S.; Sir F. G. Kenyon, K.C.B.; Sir Stanley Leathes, K.C.B.; Sir James Walker, F.R.S.
Secretary, A. H. Kidd.

VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENT COUNCIL.

The Voluntary Aid Detachments Council is composed of representatives of the Admiralty, War Office, Air Ministry, the Territorial Army Associations, the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, the British Red Cross Society and St. Andrew's Ambulance Association.

Chairman, Sir Humphry Rolleston, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D.
Secretary, Lt.-Col. W. H A. De la Pryme, D.S.O., 80 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION,

3 Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

President, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.
Chairman, The Secretary of State for War.
Permanent Vice-Chairman, Maj.-Gen. Sir Fabian Ware, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Personal Assistant to the Vice-Chairman: Capt. E. King, M.C.
Artistic Adviser, Lt.-Col. Sir F. Kenyon, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Assistant Secretary, Finance, Lt.-Col. C. P. Oswald, O.B.E.
Director of Works, Lt.-Col. H. F. Robinson, C.M.G.
Director of Records, Maj. H. F. Chettle, O.B.E.
Secretary to the Trustees, Lt.-Col. Sir H. Ellissen, C.B.E.

§WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

Storey's Gate, S.W. 1.

H.M. Office of Works was constituted in 1852 to perform certain overseeing duties, &c., previously belonging to the Office of Woods and Forests.

First Commissioner, The Rt. Hon. William Ormsby-Gore, M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., R. A. Barker.
Do. (Parliamentary), Maj. J. J. Llewellin, M.P. *unpaid*
Other Commissioners, The Principal Secretaries of State and the President of the Board of Trade.
Secretary, Sir Lionel Earle, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., J.P. £2,200
Private Sec., A. C. Herne, O.B.E.
Assistant Secretaries, James Eggar, C.B.E.; W. Leitch, C.B.; F. J. E. Raby, F.S.A. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

Secretariat.

Principals, M. Connolly, O.B.E.; H. A. Russell, M.B.E.; B. R. Seagrave, O.B.E.; H. L. Davis, O.B.E.; E. N. de Normann; D. L. Macintyre, V.C.; H. W. Spencer ..... £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, R. A. Barker; E. F. Muir; J. P. Ferguson; F. J. Root ..... £200 to £500
Heads of Sections, G. W. Jupp (*Scotland*); A. A. Miller ..... £550 to £700
Registrar, G. Steel ..... £400 to £500
Staff Officers, D. M. Harvey; A. C. Herne, O.B.E.; G. L. Jordan; E. Maplesden; A. G. Ritchie; R. M. Hunter, A.A.I.; C. H. Cooper; J. Barber F. J. Parker; J. G. Orr (*acting*); F. Sorrell; J. E. Winter (*acting*) ..... £400 to £500

Office of Comptroller of Accounts.

Comptroller of Accounts, A. G. Barnett, C.B.E. £850 to £1,000
Assistant to do., A. G. Sandison, M.B.E. .... £750 to £850
Accountant, H. L. Findley, M.B.E. ..... £550 to £700
Heads of Sections, A. J. Whitby, M.B.E.; E. Batch, M.B.E. ..... £550 to £700
Staff Officers, C. C. W. Goodale; A. J. Merchant; A. Sellers; J. Richards; W. G. Ryde; W. Stoddard, A.C.I.S.; W. E. Bentley; H. D. Thomas (*acting*); H. O. Shepherd ..... £400 to £500

Architects Division.

Chief Architect, Sir R. J. Allison, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. £1,500
Senior Architects, A. J. Pitcher, O.B.E.; A. R. Myers, O.B.E., F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A.; J. G. West, O.B.E.; P. K. Hanton, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A. ..... £900 to £1,000
Architects, C. P. Wilkinson; H. E. T. Rees; D. N. Dyke, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.; A. Bulloch, A.R.I.B.A.; F. A. Llewellyn, O.B.E.; J. H. Markham, F.R.I.B.A.; J. W. Paterson, M.V.O., O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. (Scot.); A. W. Heasman, M.V.O., O.B.E.; F. L. W. Cloux, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.; J. Bradley; C. Bristow, A.R.I.B.A.; C. J. Mole, M.B.E. (*acting*); C. R. Fowler M.B.E. (*acting*); J. C. Wynnes, M.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. (*acting*); H. E. Seccombe, A.R.I.B.A. (*acting*); C. M. Childs, A.R.I.B.A., (*acting*) ..... £750 to £850
Chief Structural Engineer, E. W. Butler £900 to £1,000
Structural Engineer, H. A. Darling, A.M.I.C.E. £750 to £850
Head of Section, C. Coates, M.B.E. ..... £550 to £700
Staff Officer, B. C. Cross, M.B.E. ..... £400 to £500

Maintenance Surveyors Division.

Chief Surveyor, H. Ryle, M.V.O., O.B.E., F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A. £900 to £1,000
Surveyors, J. M. Davidson; W. C. P. Eve, M.B.E.; A. J. Marshall, L.R.I.B.A.

Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Division.

Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, Hubert Baines, C.B.E. £1,100
Senior Engineer, J. A. MacIntyre, O.B.E., B.SC., M.INST.C.E. ..... £900 to £1,000
Engineers (*New Works*), A. P. Patey, M.I.M.E., M.I.E.E.; M. P. McLaren, M.B.E.; A. G. Ramsey, M.B.E., B.S.C., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.E.E.; J. W. Arnot, M.B.E.; G. Smith, M.B.E. ..... £750 to £850

Quantity Surveyors Division.

Chief Quantity Surveyor, G. C. Widdowson, O.B.E., F.S.I. £900 to £1,000
Senior Surveyors, A. W. Jarvis, M.B.E.; A. E. Baylis, F.S.I. ..... £750 to £850

Supplies Division.

Controller, H. B. Allum, O.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000
Supt. of Stores, H. J. Camp, M.B.E. ..... £550 to £700
Head of Section, G. P. Gilchrist, M.B.E. ..... £550 to £700
Chief Technical Officer, Furniture, J. Hooper, M.B.E. £550 to £700
Do., Fuel, E. A. Smith, M.B.E., M.I.M.E. .... £550 to £700
Staff Officers, J. G. Chester, M.B.E.; B. Taylor; F. E. Pettitt ..... £400 to £500

Directorate of Lands & Accommodation.

Director, J. H. Salmon, M.B.E., F.S.I. .... £850 to £1,000
Superintending Estate Surveyors, P. W. Jupp, M.B.E., F.A.I.; G. L. Broad, O.B.E., M.C., F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A.; W. J. Hewkley, F.C.R.A., A.A.I.; A. Endicott, M.B.E., F.S.I.
Estate Surveyors (*Grade I.*), N. Black, A.A.I.; F. W. Wright, A.A.I.; G. M. Hooper, M.C.; W. M. Reaney; W. D. Marshall, F.A.I.; J. A. Hartley; J. N. Davies, F.S.I., F.A.I.; N. Sutton, F.A.I.; T. B. Maclean; W. J. Eves; E. R. Dunn, F.A.I.; J. B. D. Dutton; E. F. Simmonds; G. H. Cannon (*acting*); H. S. C. Bishop, F.S.I., F.A.I. (*acting*); F. J. Hando, P.A.S.I. (*acting*); A. J. Richards (*acting*) ..... £420 to £620
Staff Officer, G. H. Laker ..... £400 to £500

Royal Parks Division.

Bailiff of Royal Parks, &c., F. E. Carter £650 to £800

Ancient Monuments Inspectorate.

Chief Inspector, Sir C. R. Peers, C.B.E., M.A., P.S.A., F.B.A., F.R.I.B.A. ..... £800 to £1,000

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Regius Keeper, Professor W. W. Smith, M.A., F.R.S.E., F.L.S. £700

QUARTER SESSIONS IN COUNTIES.

Under § 2 of the Criminal Justice Act 1925 Quarter Sessions in Counties must be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding and immediately following the four Quarter Days. BREWSTER SESSIONS are regulated by Sec. 10 of the Licensing (Consolidations) Act, 1910.

COUNTY OF LONDON SESSIONS.

SESSIONS HOUSE, Newington, S.E. 1.

Under the scheme of the London County Council for regulating the holding of Courts of Quarter Sessions for the County of London approved by the Secretary of State for the Home Department (Sect. 42 (7) of the Local Government Act, 1888) Sessions are held twice in each month—24 Sessions during the year—the first Sessions in January, April, July and October being Quarter Sessions, and the remaining 20 being Adjourned Quarter Sessions.

Chairman, Cecil Whiteley, K.C., D.L. £2,250
Deputy do., Sir Herbert Wilberforce £1,750
Clerk of the Peace, John Dix.

MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS.

GUILDHALL, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Sir Montagu Sharpe, K.C., V.L.
Deputy do., Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P., D.L.
Assistant Deputy do., Sir Thomas Forster, K.C.
Clerk of the Peace, E.S.W. Hart, M.B.E., Guildhall, S.W. 1.
Deputy do. do., C. W. Radcliffe, M.A.

SURREY SESSIONS.

COUNTY HALL, Kingston-on-Thames.

Chairman, Cecil Whiteley, K.C.
Deputy Chairmen, Charles Martineau; J. H. W. Pilcher.
Clerk to the Lieutenancy, A. F. Copp, M.C., Burwood House, Caxton St., S.W. 1.
Clerk of the Peace, Dudley Aukland.

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 Acts of 1873 and 1925.

High Steward, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Sefton.
Judge, John Roskill, K.C.
Registrar, F. E. Warbreck Howell (*Town Clerk*).
Deputy Registrar, A. Desquesnes, LL.B.
Senior Clerk, H. Binks.

COUNTY OF LONDON CORONERS.

Western District, Edwin Smith £1,700
Coroner's Office, Sheepcote Lane, Battersea, S.W.
Central District, S. Ingleby Oddie £1,700
Coroner's Office, Manor Place, Paddington Green, W. 2.
Northern District, W. B. Purchase, M.C. £1,700
Coroner's Office, Cambridge Street, St. Pancras, N.W. 1.
Eastern District, R. L. Guthrie, O.B.E. £1,700
Coroner's Office, Branch Road, Stepney, E. 14.
Liberty of Tower, F. Danford Thomas ..... £10 10s.
Coroner's Office, King's House, Tower of London.
Southern District, A. Douglas Cowburn £1,573
Coroner's Office, St. George's Road, Peckham, S.E. 15.
South-Eastern District, W. H. Whitehouse £1,700
Coroner's Office, Watson Street, New Cross Road, S.E. 8.
Borough of Southwark District (see p. 606).

§ Law and Justice.

APPELLATE TRIBUNALS.

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Office, Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

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 Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, ex-Lords President, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (*see* col. 2), and such other members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "high Judicial Office" within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1876 and 1887. Among the last are included Viscount Hailsham, Lord Buckmaster, Lord Darling, Lord Warrington of Clyffe and Lord Salvesen. Sir John Wallis is a member by virtue of section 30 of the Judicial Committee Act, 1833; Sir George Rivers Lowndes and Sir Dinshah F. Mulla (Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1929); and the following judges from the Dominions beyond the Seas (various Acts, 1895–1928):—Sir Charles Fitzpatrick (*Canada*); Sir James Rose Innes (*S. Africa*); Mr. Justice Lyman Poore Duff (*Canada — Supreme Court*); Sir Adrian Knox (*Australia*); Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs (*Australia*); Chief Justice Francis Alexander Anglin (*Canada—Supreme Court*); Chief Justice Sir William Mulock (*Ontario*); Sir Lancelot Sanderson (*Bengal*), and Chief Justice Jacob de Villiers (*South Africa—Supreme Court*).

Registrar of the Privy Council (and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes); Sir Charles Neish, K.B.E., C.B., Barrister-at-Law £1,500

Chief Clerk (Judicial), W. Reeve Wallace, C.B.E. £800

Second Clerk, D. G. Lys £450

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords, which is the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the Courts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is constituted as under:—

The Lord High Chancellor Presides.

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £6,000).

	Apptd.	Age Jan. 1, 1932.
Rt. Hon. Viscount Dunedin, G.C.V.O.	1913	82
Rt. Hon. Lord Blanesburgh, G.B.E.	1923	70
Rt. Hon. Lord Atkin	1928	64
Rt. Hon. Lord Tomlin.....	1929	64
Rt. Hon. Lord Thankerton	1929	58
Rt. Hon. Lord Russell of Killowen	1929	64
Rt. Hon. Lord Macmillan.....	1930	58

And such Peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held, high judicial office.

LAW SITTINGS, 1932.

Hilary .....January 11 to March 23.
Easter .....April 5 to May 13.
Trinity .....May 24 to July 30.
Michaelmas .....October 12 to December 21.

THE INNS OF COURT.

DINING TERMS, 1931.

Jan. 12	to	Feb. 1
Apr. 5	to	May 2
May 24	to	June 13
Nov. 2	to	Nov. 25

The Judiciary of England and Wales.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Court of Appeal.

Ex-Officio Judges.

The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

The Master of the Rolls (£6,000).

Rt. Hon. Ernest Murray, Baron Hanworth, K.B.E., *born* 1861 (*apptd.* 1923).

Lord Justices (each £5,000)—	Apptd.	Age, Jan. 1, 1932.
Rt. Hon. Sir T. Edward Scrutton	1916	75
Rt. Hon. Sir Paul Ogden Lawrence	1926	70
Rt. Hon. Sir F. Arthur Greer	1927	67
Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Herman Slesser	1929	48
Rt. Hon. Sir Mark Lemon Romer..	1929	65

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Chancery Division.

* *The Lord High Chancellor:*—

The Rt. Hon. John, Lord Sankey, G.B.E., *b.* Oct. 26, 1866 (*apptd.* 1929). (£6,000 as Judge and £4,000 as Speaker of the House of Lords) £10,000

Justices (each £5,000)—	Apptd.	Age, Jan. 1, 1932.
Hon. Sir Harry Trelawney Eve ...	1907	75
Hon. Sir Albert Charles Clauson, C.B.E.	1926	61
Hon. Sir Frederick Herbt. Maugham	1928	55
Hon. Sir Arthur Fairfax Charles Coryndon Luxmoore	1929	55
Hon. Sir Christopher J. W. Farwell	1929	54
Hon. Sir Charles Alan Bennett ...	1929	54

King's Bench Division.

The Lord Chief Justice of England:—

The Rt. Hon. Gordon, Lord Hewart (*b.* 1870, *apptd.* 1922) £8,000

Secretary, W. Bowstead £500

Clerk, E. Hall, M.B.E. £400

Justices (each £5,000)—	Apptd.	Age, Jan. 1, 1932.
Hon. Sir Horace E. Avory	1910	80
Hon. Sir Thomas G. Horridge	1910	74
Hon. Sir Sidney A. T. Rowlatt, K.C.S.I.	1912	69
Hon. Sir Henry A. McCardie	1916	62
Hon. Sir Alexander A. Roche	1917	60
Hon. Sir Rigby P. W. Swift	1920	57
Hon. Sir Edward Acton	1920	65
Hon. Sir George A. H. Branson ...	1921	60
Hon. Sir George John Talbot	1923	70
Hon. Sir Frank Douglas MacKinnon	1924	61
Rt. Hon. Viscount Finlay, K.B.E....	1924	56
Hon. Sir Robert Alderson Wright	1925	62
Hon. Sir John Anthony Hawke ...	1928	62
Hon. Sir Ernest Bruce Charles, C.B.E.	1928	60
Hon. Sir Travers Humphreys	1928	64
Hon. Sir Malcolm Macnaghten, K.B.E.	1928	62

Court of Criminal Appeal.

Judges, The Lord Chief Justice and all the Judges of the King's Bench Division of the High Court.

* PENSIONED EX-LORD CHANCELLORS.—The following ex-Lord Chancellors are in receipt of annual pensions:—Viscount Hailsham, £5,000; Lord Buckmaster, £5,000.

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division.

President, Rt. Hon. Henry Edward, Lord Merrivale (*born* 1855, *apptd.* 1919) £5,000
Clerk, Arthur Wills 400
Secretary, Hon. Edward Duke, O.B.E. 300

Judges (each £5,000)—
Hon. Sir Alexander D. Bateson (*born* 1866, *apptd.* 1925); Hon. Sir George Philip Langton (*born* 1881, *apptd.* 1930).
King's Proctor, Sir M. L. Gwyer, K.C.B., K.C.

COURTS, OFFICERS, &c.

Crown Office, House of Lords, S.W. 1.

Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster, G.C.B., C.V.O., K.C.
Deputy Clerk, Hon. A. E. A. Napier, C.B.
Staff Clerk, A. J. Johnston.

Lord Chancellor's Office, House of Lords.

Permanent Sec. and Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster, G.C.B., C.V.O., K.C.
Assist. Sec., Hon. A. E. A. Napier, C.B.
Sec. for Ecclesiastical Patronage, L. P. Haviland.
Private Sec. to the Lord Chancellor and to the Permanent Secretary, A. J. N. Paterson.
Supt. of County Courts, E. C. Martin, M.B.E.
Sec. of Commissions of the Peace, Lt.-Col. J. D. Waters, D.S.O.
Chief Clerk, R. L. Overbury.
Clerk of the Chamber and Messenger of the Great Seal, Thomas Hickman, M.B.E.
Asst. do., and Purse Bearer, H. Pusey.
Trainbearer, G. E. Collins.
Staff Clerk, J. W. Macaree.
Vote Office, B. C. Gray.

Chancery Courts.

Chief Master, attached to all the Judges: Sir Charles Hulbert.
Mr. Justice Eve, Mr. Justice Maugham, and Mr. Justice Bennett.
At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to D. A. F. Ridsdale; *E* to *K*, M. G. Willmott, M.C.; *L* to *R*, H. W. Jelf; *S* to *Z*, P. W. Chandler £1,250 to £1,500
Mr. Justice Clauson, Mr. Justice Luxmoore, and Mr. Justice Farwell.
At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to D, J. H. P. Chitty; *E* to *K*, A. H. Holland; *L* to *R*, R. T. Watkin Williams; *S* to *Z*, Robert Lee Mosse £1,250 to £1,500
First Class Clerks, J. I. Keane; A. R. Samuels; A. C. Dalton; T. H. Christmas; A. Tutte; H. A. Bradley; A. W. Brown; W. Stone; J. A. W. Hannen; F. C. Allaway; J. E. Bartholomew.....£500 to £600
Second Class Clerks, R. E. Whiteley; H. Dymond; G. J. Plowman; P. H. George; T. Hyde Hills; J. R. Geddes; H. W. F. Blake; J. E. Watts; P. White .....£250 to £400
Third Class Clerks, D. M. Walker; L. O. C. Hathaway; C. T. Fry; L. O. Lewin; B. R. Young; R. J. Turner; W. D. Verrall; W. E. F. Daniels; W. G. L. Smith .....£100 to £200

CHANCERY REGISTRARS' OFFICE.

Registrars, E. Hicks Beach; J. F. More, O.B.E.; W. T. D. Ritchie; R. N. R. Blaker; A. G. Andrews; W. S. Jones .....£1,000 to £1,500
Principal Clerks, H. C. Reader; J. F. Hay; F. V. Harris; V. E. Farr; A. F. Adams; J. B. H. Wyman £300 to £600
Third Class Clerks, W. J. Papworth; J. Bizley; E. A. E. F. Clack; G. E. Nicholls; O. R. K. Thomas; S. S. Holloway.
Petition and Entry Clerk, H. B. Goddard.

COMPANIES COURT.

Judges, Hon. Sir Harry Trelawney Eve, Hon. Sir Frederick H. Maugham, and Hon. Sir. Charles A. Bennett.
Registrar, Arthur Stiebel £1,500
Principal Clerks, J. R. Bull and R. Y. Marvin £620 to £700
First Class Clerk, J. T. P. Wilson.....£500 to £600
Second do., W. J. Roper and C. J. Lisle...£250 to £400
Third do., S. S. Martin; W. G. Venton; E. L. Russell; J. G. Usher and C. F. Pryke .....£100 to £200

CONVEYANCING COUNSEL OF THE COURT.

Sir Arthur Underhill; T. C. Williams; Sir Benjamin L. Cherry; A. E. Russell; T. R. C. Dill; P. M. Walters

EXAMINERS OF THE COURT.
(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court.)

A. J. Spencer; A. Robinson; C. G. Moran; C. Douglas-Pennant; H. M. Stebbing; R. C. Hawkin; L. Mead; J. J. Roberts.

OFFICIAL REFEREES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
Courts—Royal Courts of Justice.

Sir F. Newbolt, K.C.; George Alexander Scott; Sir E. W. Hansell, K.C. .....each £1,500

OFFICIAL SOLICITOR TO THE SUPREME COURT.

Charles Randal Bradburne £1,500

Supreme Court Pay Office.

Accountant-General, Sir Claud Schuster, G.C.B., C.V.O., K.C.
Chief Accountant, F. Coucher .....£800 to £850
Principal Clerk, J. E. Butler .....£550 to £700
Senior Head of Branch, W. Dack.....£500 to £600
Stockbrokers, Messrs. W. Mortimer & Son.....£1,000

Central Office of the Supreme Court.

MASTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Sir G. A. Bonner (*Senior Master of the Supreme Court and King's Remembrancer*) £1,800; Sir Leonard W. Kershaw(*b*) (*King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office*); Ernest A. Jelf; W. Valentine Ball, O.B.E.; Percy Reginald Owen Abel Simner, D.S.O., M.C.; F. S. Arnold Baker; Geoffrey Moseley; R. F. Burnand, O.B.E. each £1,200 to £1,500

ACTION DEPARTMENT.

Head Clerk, Philip Clark, O.B.E.
Writ, Appearance and Judgment Section.
Clerks, P. J. Bowie; E. C. Anstee; A. Finch; B. Darwall; H. Morrill; E. G. Jacobs; R. R. May; E. W. Butler; B. J. Ashworth; D. Macbeth; V. W. Judd; M. C. Hewitt; E. S. Davis; W. J. Fell; W. H. Redman; A. W. Wright; T. W. Jones; C. A. Healing.
Summons and Order Section.‡
Clerks, J. P. Lalor; F. R. P. Stringer; A. J. Mac-Clymont; G. Gardener; W. J. Fell; F. W. Player; W. Norris; E. J. Fraser; R. E. Boyd.

FILING AND RECORD AND BILLS OF SALE DEPARTMENT.*
Head Clerk, T. F. Atkinson .....†
Clerks, C. Clerk; W. S. N. Grant; A. E. Smith; E. C. Freeman; W. G. Burton; H. E. Pritchard; J. G. Clemens; J. Messias; A. C. Hepburn.

MASTER'S SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.
Clerks, H. Hinton; E. G. H. Evans; W. G. M. Lewis; R. W. Hill.
Election Petitions, Philip Clark, O.B.E.

KING'S REMEMBRANCER'S AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS DEPARTMENT.*
King's Remembrancer, Sir G. A. Bonner (*Senior Master*).
Clerks, S. A. Lynn, F.C.I.S.; A. L. Woodcock; C. G. Moule; E. S. Hill.†

CROWN OFFICE AND ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT.§
King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office, Sir Leonard W. Kershaw.
Head Clerk, J. C. Watson.
Chief Associate, A. O. Thomas.
Clerks, W. E. Davis; G. W. Townesend; M. F. C. Willson; J. O. Griffits; G. Meyer; J. Martin; W. C. Bradley; D. Boland; D. A. P. Turner; G. L. Warren; R. Pawsey; W. H. Hills; T. E. Roberts; A. C. Elliott; W. J. Tabner.

COURTS OF JUSTICE SCRIVENERY DEPARTMENT.
Superintendent, W. C. Keeling.
Assistant Superintendent, E. J. Talbot.

SUPREME COURT TAXING OFFICE.
Masters of the Supreme Court, H. Hughes-Onslow, C.B.E. (*Chief Master*), £1,700; D. S. Gibbon, M.C.; Edmund Cave; Albert G. Rivington; R. M. Greenwood, C.B.E., LL.M.; H. F. Blake.....£1,200 to £1,500

(*b*) Sir Leonard Kershaw is Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal.

* Office hours, 10 to 4; Vacations, 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

† The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range from—1st class, £500 to £700; 2nd class, £250 to £400; 3rd class, £100 to £200.

‡ Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Vacations, 10.30 to 2.30; Saturdays, 10.30 to 1.30.

§ Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Saturdays, 10.30 to 1.30; Vacations, 11 to 2.

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

Clerks (*Principal Clerks*), J. Sworder; W. R. Shaw; A. F. Small; H. J. Howes; A. W. Porter; H. M. Drake; (*2nd Class Clerks*), A. W. Pinder; T. H. Parker; R. G. Gurney; W. F. Poltock; J. M. Cole; F. R. Cutler; W. Fairfax; M. H. Spicer; J. J. Ramsay; C. B. Cooper; W. P. Hunt; A. E. Bishop; (*3rd Class Clerks*), R. F. C. Roach; G. N. H. Harris; J. R. Smith; W. E. Gadd; W. J. Milton; G. Baker.
Rota Clerk, B. P. Treagus.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY, Somerset House.
Registrars, Walter A. Inderwick (Senior), £1,600; H. F. O. Norbury, B.C.L.; H. A. de C. Pereira; C. P. Hawkes ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Registrar, C. T. A. Wilkinson £850 to £1,000

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY AND MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Royal Courts of Justice.
Registrar, E. S. Roscoe £1,500
Assistant Registrar, H. Stokes £1,000
Marshal and Chief Clerk, A. E. J. Harris £800
Clerks, H. G. Cockell; Dallas Young, M.B.E.; C. S. Roscoe; R. D. Lamb; L. B. Tidy; E. H. Scott; V. H. Ingram ..... £100 to £600

Bankruptcy Department,

Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—£14,402.

Judges, The Hon. Mr. Justice Clauson; Hon. Mr. Justice Luxmoore and the Hon. Mr. Justice Farwell.
Senior and Chief Registrar, Frank Mellor..... £1,600
Registrars, Arthur Stiebel; Sir Marshall D. Warmington, Bt. .....
Principal Clerk (*Senior Registrar's Department*), C. C. Cartwright .....

TAXING OFFICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

Taxing Masters, The Taxing Masters of the Supreme Court.
Principal Clerk, F. G. Wortham.
2nd Class Clerks, T. G. Thomas and H. G. Aiton.
3rd Class Clerk, T. Tomey.

OFFICIAL RECEIVER'S DEPARTMENT.

Senior Official Receiver, Hon. W. J. Boyle, C.B.E. £1,200
Official Receivers, E. Parke; E. C. F. Vyvyan.
Senior Assistant Official Receiver, H. Wheeler.
Assistant do., V. Armstrong; H. H. Gaine; C. Bruce Park; W. F. Cresswell.

Companies Court.

Judges, Hon. Mr. Justice Eve, Hon. Mr. Justice Maugham and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bennett.

Court of Criminal Appeal—Registrar's Office.

(*Offices*—Room 473 Royal Courts.)

Registrar, Sir Leonard W. Kershaw (*Master of the Crown Office*).
Assist. Registrar, Carrol Romer.
Chief Clerk, R. E. Ross, LL.B.
Clerks, C. M. D. Pigott; W. E. Stone.

Railway and Canal Commission.

(*Offices*—Rooms 772, 773 and 774 Royal Courts.)

Ex-officio Commissioners, Hon. Mr. Justice Mackinnon (*England*); Hon. Lord Blackburn (*Scotland*); The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (James) Andrews (*Northern Ireland*).
Commissioners, Hon. Sir William Francis Kyffin Taylor, G.B.E., K.C.; Sir R. Francis Dunnell, Bt., K.C.B.
Registrar, Sir Robert McCall, K.C.V.O., K.C.
Secretary, J. J. Clare Hunt.

Lunacy.

Management and Administration Department and Lord Chancellor's Visitors.
Royal Courts of Justice.

Master, Henry Tindal Methold..... £2,000
Assistant Master, R. C. Romer ..... £800 to £1,000
Chief Clerk, G. E. Mills, O.B.E. £800
Visitors, H. C. Meysey-Thomson (*Legal*); Sir R. Armstrong Jones, G.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.; Dr. N. Raw, C.M.G. ..... each £1,500
Secretary, H. Macdonald ..... £250 to £400

Land Values Reference Committee.

(*Office*—Room 121 Royal Courts.)

Committee, The L.C.J., the Master of the Rolls, and the President of Surveyors' Institution.
Secretary, S. A. Lynn, F.C.I.S.
Assist. Sec., A. L. Woodcock.

Board of Referees Finance Acts, 1915-27.

(Room 803—New Wing—Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)

Chairman, Sir D. M. Kerly, K.C.
Deputy do., Francis Edmond Bray.
Registrar, J. K. F. Cleave.

Coal Mines (Reference) Committee.

(Room 773, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C. 2.)

Committee, The Lord Chief Justice of England; The President of the Court of Session, and T. E. Forster, 3, Eldon Square, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Secretary, J. J. Clare Hunt.

Director of Public Prosecutions,

1, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Director, Edward Hale Tindal Atkinson, C.B.E. £2,500
Asst. Directors, Seward Pearce, C.B.E. £1,400; A. Sefton-Cohen ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerks, C. R. V. Wallace, £1,000; R. P. Pashley; L. N. Vincent Evans; G. R. Paling... £750 to £900
Assistant Chief Clerks, E. Clayton; H. A. K. Morgan, M.C.; B. G. Saywell; H. J. Parham; C. J. M. Gwatkin ..... £550 to £700
Professional Clerks, R. M. Howe; A. Lawson-Walton; O. E. Barnett ..... £230 to £500
Clerks (*Higher Grade*), W. J. T. Yates; A. J. Parker.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Old Bailey.

The following days have been appointed for holding the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, for:—

1932.	12th January.	1932.	31st May.
,,	2nd February.	,,	28th June.
,,	1st March.	,,	18th July.
,,	5th April.	,,	13th September.
,,	26th April.	,,	18th October.

Clerk of the Court, Wilfrid Walter Nops, LL.B. *Deputy*, Joseph Avory Tickell.
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 Mayors' and City of London Court for time being. (Office hours: 10 to 4, during August 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.)

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS.

London.		*Southwark.*	
1932.	6th January.	1932.	8th January
,,	4th April.	,,	8th April.
,,	27th June.	,,	1st July.
,,	17th Oct.	,,	21st October.

Clerk of the Peace, Wilfrid Walter Nops, LL.B.

Under-Sheriffs.

Under-Sheriffs (1931-32), Sidney Newton, 12, Queen St., E.C.4 and T. Howard Deighton, Deputy Alderman, 90 Cannon St.

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES.

The dates of the Assizes, in the 8 Circuits into which England and Wales are divided, are respectively about the middle of January (Winter), middle of May (Summer), and middle of October (Autumn). Except in Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Birmingham, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Glamorganshire, Devon, Bristol, Suffolk and Sussex, the Autumn assize is for criminal business only. At Norwich, *Matrimonial Causes* are tried W., S. and A. There is an additional assize, for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May.

South Eastern Circuit.

Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—W. and S.
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—W., S. and A. (for Winter Assize County No. 3) (Chesterton).

§ *For Salaries see note, p. 196.*

Suffolk (Ipswich W.), (Bury St. Edmunds S.)—and A. alternately (Ipswich, 1932).
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 (Kingston)—W., S. and A.
Sussex (Lewes)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Sir Arthur Denman, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4 ..... £800
Associate, H. S. Stowe, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4 ..... £300
Clerk of Indictments, F. T. Vachell, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4 ..... £220

Midland Circuit.

Beds (Bedford)—W., S. and A.
Bucks (Aylesbury)—W., S. and A.
Derbyshire (Derby)—W., S. and A.
Leicestershire (Leicester)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 2).
Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—W., S. and A.
Northants (Northampton)—W., S. and A.
Notts (Nottingham)—W., S and A.
Rutlandshire (Oakham)—W. and S.
Warwickshire (Warwick Div.)—W., S. and A.
Do. (Birmingham Div.)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, George Pleydell Bancroft £800
Associate, Victor Eliott.
Clerk of Arraigns, R. A. Dalzell.
Clerk and Bailiff, H. N. Peyton.
Office, 3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.4.

Northern Circuit.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 1).
Westmorland (Appleby)—W. and S.
Lancashire, Northern Division (Lancaster)—W., S. and A.
Salford Division (Manchester) —W., Spring, S. and A.
Liverpool—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, W. J. H. Graham, Preston £1,000
Associate, H. H. Harding, Preston £400
Clerk of Indictments and Taxing Officer, John F. Coupe, Preston £300

North-Eastern 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. 4 ..... £800
Deputy Clerk of Assize and Associate, C. B. Johnson, 2 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. £300
Clerk of Arraigns, Ronald Sykes, 6 Pump Court, Temple, E.C. 4 ..... £300

Oxford Circuit.

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 at every town. Civil business at Gloucester and Shrewsbury, and Divorce business at Gloucester, Monmouth and Shrewsbury.
Clerk of Assize, Charles Frederick Lloyd £800
Deputy do. and Clerk of Indictments, Thomas P. P. Powell £300
Associate, Joseph Tumim £300
Office, 13 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. 4.

Western Circuit.

Wilts, (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S., (Devizes and Salisbury alternately) A., 1931 *Devizes*; *Dorset*, (Dorchester) W., S. and A.; *Somerset*, (Taunton) W., (Wells) S., (Taunton and Wells alternately) A.; 1930 *Wells*; *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. (Civil and Criminal at Winchester Autumn Assizes; *Bristol* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim. at Bristol Autumn Assizes).
Clerk of Assize, J. St. L. Leslie, 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4 ..... £800
Associate, R. G. Seton £300
Clerk of Indictments, W. T. Snell £300

North Wales and Chester Circuit.

Montgomeryshire—(Welshpool) W.; (Newtown) S.
Merioneth (Dolgelly)—W. and S.
Carnarvonshire (Carnarvon)—W., S. and A.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)—W. and S.
Denbighshire (Ruthin)—W., S. and A.
Flintshire (Mold)—W. and S.
Cheshire (Chester Castle)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Herbert Channell, 2 Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4 ..... £500
Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize, Lt.-Col. W. P. Reade, Congleton £225
Associate, T. E. Morris £225
Agents, G. F. Hudson, Matthews & Co., 32 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

South Wales Division.

Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest)—W. and S.
Cardiganshire (Lampeter)—W. and S.
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 6).
Glamorganshire—(Cardiff) W. and A. alternately with Swansea; Swansea (S.).
Brecknockshire (Brecon)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 7).
Radnorshire (Presteign)—W. and S.
Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of Assize and Associate, Hon. Stephen Coleridge, M.A., Room 771, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2 ..... £500
Princ. Assist., Illtyd Allan £300
Second Assist. & Clerk of Indictments, C. Elton-Jones £150

At the Autumn Assizes held at Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only; but at the Glamorgan Assize, Civil and Criminal business are taken.

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT.

5 Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Industrial Court was established, under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to hear and determine Trade Disputes between employers and workpeople.
President, Sir Harold Spencer Morris, K.C., M.B.E.
Chairmen, Sir William Robinson; Rt. Hon. Sir Dunbar Punnet Barton, Bt., K.C.; Lindsay M. Jopling.
Members, Sir Charles C. Barrie, K.B.E.; Ernest J Brown; J. McKie Bryce, C.B.E.; F. S. Button, J.P.; F. E. W. Coller; D. C. Cummings, C.B.E.; Sir Andrew Duncan; Sir J. Duncan Elliot, K.B.E.; Sir Frank W. Goldstone; Prof. H. J. Laski, M.A.; J. J. Mallon; Miss Violet Markham, C.H., J.P.; Miss Cecile Matheson; Sir William McLintock, G.B.E., C.V.O.; Frank Pick; A. G. Walkden, M.P.
Secretary, W. H. Reynolds, M.B.E. ..... £750 to £850

The National Wages Board (Railways).

5 Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The National Wages Board was reconstituted by § 64 of the Railways Act. 1921, for the determination of questions affecting wages and conditions of service of certain classes of railway employees, on appeal from the Central Wages Board.
Chairman, Sir Harold Spencer Morris, K.C., M.B.E.
Representing Railway Companies (Panel of 32, from whom 6 to be elected for each reference). *National Union of Railwaymen* (2); *Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen* (2); *Railway Clerks' Association* (2). *Users of Railways* (4).
Secretary, W. H. Reynolds, M.B.E.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Judge, The Rt. Worshipful Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.
[Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874."]

Court of Arches.

Registry, 23 Knightrider St., Doctors Commons, E.C. 4.
Dean, Rt. Worshipful Sir L. T. Dibdin, D.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur W. D. Moore.

Court of Faculties.

(Registry and Office for Marriage Licences (Special and Ordinary), Appointment of Notaries Public, &c., 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors Commons, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.)
Master, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur W. Dodwell Moore.
Deputy do., F. J. Colson.
Chief Clerk, Charles A. Brown.

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

Vicar-General's Office,
for granting Marriage Licences, and COURT OF PECULIARS, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W. 1. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays.
Vicar-General, Sir L. T. Dibdin, D.C.L.
Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood, M.A.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, H. S. Allam.

Chancery Court of York.
Registry, Minster Yard, York.
Official Principal, Sir L. T. Dibdin, D.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson.
OFFICE OF THE VICAR-GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF YORK, and for granting Marriage Licences in the Diocese of York, and for the Consistory Court of York.
Vicar-Gen. and Chancellor, Sir P. W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt.
Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson.
*** There are *also the Consistory Courts of the various* Diocesan Bishops; these are invariably situated in their Cathedral Cities, and it is at the Registries of those Courts that Licences for Marriage in churches outside the London area can be obtained. *See* also section, "Marriage Licences."

Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Court.
Commissary, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L.
Chapter Clerk and Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster.
Receiver, H. T. A. Dashwood, The Chapter House, E.C. 4.

Bishop of London's Registry,
for granting Licences for Marriages in the Diocese of London and for his CONSISTORY COURT, 1 Dean's Court, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 4. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
Judge, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L.
Registrars, C. W. Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, Albert E. Cave.
Apparitor, A. C. Cross.

§COUNTY COURTS.

In 1929, the total number of proceedings in County Courts of England and Wales (including the Mayor's and City of London Court) was 1,193,836, as against a pre-War figure of 1,264,188 (1913). The number of debtors imprisoned was 5,743 (1913) and 3,485 (1929), and of the last number 2,652 served the full term of imprisonment for "Contempt of Court" in failing to comply with the order for payment.

County Courts Branch,
Lord Chancellor's Dept., House of Lords, S.W. 1.
Registry of County Courts Judgments, &c.,
(Hours, 10 to 5; 11 to 3 for searches.)
Superintendent, E. C. Martin.....£850 to £1,000
Asst. do. and Clerk of Accounts, E. A. Tilley .....£550 to £700
Head of Establishments Section, A. J. Hill.....£550 to £700
Auditors, H. Slade; W. E. Jones, M.B.E.; H. G. Fry; J. H. Wagstaff; G. R. Morris; E. Bryant; R. T. Rayment; G. Hardwick; S. H. J. Dunn; A. Greenwood; H. J. Elton; C. F. Dyson; H. I. James; P. J. Darby; H. S. Hughes; M. M. Pullen; H. Hulme; E. Burn; A. C. Barker; J. B. London; R. Greaves; F. A. J. Kemp; J. Rees; J. W. Bibby; E. M. Newling; G. Barton; D. Graham.... (11 to £550) £350 to £500
Higher Clerical Officers, C. H. Howes; A. J. Cole .....£300 to £400

MAYOR'S AND CITY OF LONDON COURT.
Guildhall, E.C. 2.
Judges—
The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen.
Sir Ernest Wild, K.C. (*Recorder*).
Sir H. F. Dickens, K.C. (*Common Serjeant*).
Henry Holman Gregory, K.C. £2,500
Frank Shewell Cooper.....£2,000
Registrar and Clerk of the Seal, Wilfred Dell £1,650
Chief Clerk, H. A. Ince.....£600
Serjeant-at-Mace & High Bailiff, Francis Sully £700

§COUNTY COURT JUDGES
(each £1,500).

England and Wales: For Scotland *see* **"Sheriffs Principal."**

[*County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour."*]
Beazley, Hugh Loveday (16), Hull, Malton, &c.
Bowen, Ivor, K.C. (28), Mid Wales.
Bradley, Francis Ernest, LL.D. (4), Preston, Blackburn, &c.
Burgis, E. C. (10), Cheshire, Lancs, Yorks.
Chapman, Edward Henry (15), York, Ripon, &c.
Clements, A. F. (49), East Kent.
Cluer, Albert Rowland (39), Shoreditch, &c.
Crawford, John Dawson (38), Edmonton, &c.
Crosthwaite, Arthur Tinley (5), Bolton, Bury, &c.
Davies, William Frank de Rolande (31), Carmarthenshire, &c.
Dowdall, Harold Chaloner, K.C. (6), Liverpool, &c.
Drucquer, Maurice Nathaniel (23), Coventry, Northampton, &c.
Dumas, H.C.S. (56), Kent, &c.
Dyer, Charles Edward, K.C. (21), Birmingham.
Farrant, Hy. Gatchell (35), Cambridgeshire, &c.
Greene, J. A., C.B.E., K.C. (13), Sheffield, &c.
Hargreaves, Gerald de la P. (37), West London, &c.
Harington, Edward (45), Croydon, &c.
Haydon, Thomas Ednet, K.C. (20), Leicestershire, &c.
Higgins, George Herbert (46), Brentford and Willesden.
Hildesley, A., K.C. (33), Essex and Suffolk.
Hildyard, Gerald M.T., K.C. (28), Nottingham, &c.
Hills, Eustace, K.C. (3), Cumberland and Westmorland, &c.
Hogg, Adam Spencer (48), Lambeth, &c.
James, Arthur Gwynne- (52), Bath, Devizes, &c.
Jones, Sir Artemus, K.C. (29), North Wales.
Jones, Austin (50), Sussex.
Kelly, Stanley Anthony Hill (42), Bloomsbury.
Kennedy, Alfred Ravenscroft, K.C. (53), Gloucestershire, &c.
Lailey, Barnard, K.C. (51), Winchester, &c.
Langman, J. (17), Lincolnshire.
Leigh, Thomas Bowes (8), Manchester, &c.
Lias, William John (59), Cornwall, &c.
Lindley, Hon. Walter B. (57), Exeter, &c.
Longson, E. H. (19), Derby, &c.
M'Cleary, Robert (12), Yorks., W. Riding.
Maxwell, A. Hyslop (55), Wilts and Dorset, &c.
Moore, Robert Ernest (47), Greenwich, &c.
Parsons, Albert, K.C. (54), Bristol, &c.
Proctor, William (6), Liverpool, &c.
Randolph, Joseph Randolph, K.C. (36), Oxford, &c.
Reeve, Raymond Herbert Roope, K.C. (22), Worcester, &c.
Richards, Whitmore L. (7), Birkenhead, &c.
Richardson, Thomas (2), Durham, &c.
Rowlands, H. J. (41), Clerkenwell.
Rowlands, Rowland (30), Glamorganshire.
Ruegg, Alfred H., K.C. (26), North Staffordshire, &c.
Smith, C. Herbert- (32), Norfolk and Suffolk.
Snagge, Sir Thomas Mordaunt (43), Marylebone.
Tebbs, Herbert Louis (25), Wolverhampton, &c.
Thesiger, A. L. B. (1), Durham and Northumberland.
Thomas, Leonard Charles (24), Cardiff, &c.
Thompson, Owen, K.C. (40), Bow.
Tobin, Sir Alfred Aspinall, K.C. (44), Westminster.
Turner, Richard W. (34), Uxbridge, and (44) Westminster.
Woodcock, Hubert Bayley Drysdale, K.C. (14), Leeds Wakefield and Dewsbury, &c.

RECORDERS.

Abingdon, Stephen Riou Benson (1929).
Andover, William Thomas Snell (1928).
Banbury, Harry Joseph Turrell, (1922).
Barnstaple and Bideford, Wilfrid Barnard Faraday (1925).
Bath, Reginald Powell Croom-Johnson, K.C., M.P. (1928).
Bedford, Hon. Victor Russell, O.B.E. (1926).
Belfast, Herbert Marshall Thompson, K.C. (1921).
Berwick-on-Tweed, Herbert F. Manisty, K.C. (1905).
Birkenhead, Alexander Mere Latham (1912).
Birmingham, John Gibbard Hurst, K.C. (1931).
Blackburn, John Henry Thorpe, O.B.E. (1925).
Bolton, Joseph Cooksey Jackson, K.C. (1925).
Bournemouth, William Thomas Lawrance, K.C. (1928).
Bradford, Frank Beverley, M.C. (1926).
Bridgnorth, Alexander Graham (1905).
Bridgwater, Wyndham Neave Slade (1898).
Brighton, James Dale Cassels, K.C. (1928).
Bristol, Herbert du Parcq, K.C. (1929).
Burnley, Noel Barrié Goldie, K.C. (1929).
Burton-on-Trent, Alfred Ernest William Hazel, C.B.E., K.C. (1913).

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

Bury St. Edmunds, Sir Reginald Neville, Bt. (1905).
Cambridge, Roland Burrows (1928).
Canterbury, Charles Doughty, K.C. (1929).
Cardiff, R. E. L. Vaughan-Williams, K.C. (1930).
Carlisle, Edward Wooll, O.B.E. (1929).
Carmarthen, Earl of Halsbury, K.C. (1923).
Chester, Robert M. Montgomery, K.C. (1927).
Chichester, Walter Frampton (1930).
Colchester, Sir Henry Honywood Curtis Bennett, K.C. (1928).
Coventry, John Frederick Eales, K.C. (1928).
Croydon, Robert Frederick Colam, K.C. (1900).
Deal, Major William Wilson Grantham, K.C. (1905).
Derby, Thomas Hollis Walker, K.C. (1918).
Devizes, Robert George Seton (1904).
Doncaster, Charles Paley Scott (1923).
Dover, Sir A. H. Bodkin, K.C. (1901-1920, and 1931).
Dudley, William George Earengey, K.C. (1931).
Durham, John Stapleton Grey Pemberton (1924).
Exeter, Edward Percival Clarke (1922).
Faversham, John Castleman Swinburne-Hanham (1908).
Folkestone, Roland Gifford Oliver, M.C., K.C. (1926)
Gloucester, Charles Francis Vachell, K.C. (1905).
Grantham, George Blaiklock (1915).
Gravesend, Julian William Wellesley Weigall (1922).
Great Grimsby, Charles Leete Attenborough (1918).
Guildford, John Flowers, K.C. (1928).
Halifax, James Willoughby Jardine, K.C. (1923).
Hartlepools, The, Herbert Wright Bell (1901).
Hastings, St. John Hutchinson, K.C. (1930).
Hereford, His Honour Arthur Gwynne-James (1894).
High Wycombe, Frank Walter Raffety (1905).
Huddersfield, Arthur Morley, O.B.E. (1928).
Hull, Charles Frederick Lowenthal, K.C. (1928).
Hythe, W. T. Monckton, K.C. (1930).
Ipswich, Heber Leonidas Hart, K.C., LL.D. (1915).
King's Lynn, Henry St. John Digby Raikes, K.C., C.B.E. (1905).
Kingston, Sir Thomas Inskip, C.B.E., K.C., M.P. (1928).
Leeds, E. A. Mitchell-Innes, C.B.E., K.C. (1928).
Leicester, George Wightman Powers (1921)
Lichfield, Stamford Hutton, M.B.E. (1905).
Lincoln, John Suckling Pritchett (1921).
Liverpool, Edward George Hemmerde, K.C. (1909).
London, Sir Ernest Wild, K.C. (1922).
Londonderry, R. E. Osborne, K.C. (1919).
Ludlow, William Allen, K.C. (1928).
Maidstone, Theobald Mathew (1927).
Maldon and Saffron Walden, Charles Edward Jones (1911).
Manchester, Sir W. Greaves-Lord, K.C., M.P. (1925).
Margate, George Malcolm Hilbery, K.C. (1927).
Merthyr Tydfil, H. Walter Samuel, M.P. (1930).
Middlesbrough, Joshua Scholefield, K.C. (1929).
Newark, Paul Ernest Sandlands, O.B.E. (1915).
Newbury, Francis John Fitzgerald, K.C., C.B.E. (1904).
Newcastle-under-Lyme, Samuel Lowry Porter (1928).
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, James Willoughby Jardine, K.C. (1931).
Northampton, Charles Bertrand Marriot, K.C. (1928).
Norwich, Rt. Hon. Sir William Ellis Hume-Williams, Bt., K.B.E., K.C. (1905).
Nottingham, Henry Holmes Joy, K.C. (1927).
Oldham, Tom Eastham, K.C. (1924).
Oswestry, Frederic Oswald Langley, M.C. (1927).
Oxford, Hon. Geoffrey Lawrence, D.S.O., K.C. (1924).
Penzance, Randolph Alexander Glen (1930).
Plymouth, Rayner Goddard, K.C. (1928).
Pontefract, Robert Horton Vernon Wragge (1905).
Poole, Henry Geen (1928).
Portsmouth, Robert Frederick Barford, O.B.E., K.C. (1929).
Preston, John Edward Singleton, K.C. (1928).
Reading, St. John Gore Micklethwait (1923).
Richmond, Yorks, Godfrey Russell Vick (1930).
Rochester, Charles Murray Pitman, K.C. (1924).
Rotherham, R. Storry Deans (1928).
Rye.
Salford, Adolph Max Lazarus Langdon, K.C. (1915).
Salisbury, Thomas Henning Parr, K.C. (1918).
Sandwich, Sir Gervais Rentoul, K.C., M.P. (1929).
Scarborough, Herbert Brent Grotrian, K.C. (1918).
Sheffield, Walter Hedley, K.C. (1931).
Shrewsbury, John William St. Lawrance Leslie (1903).
Smethwick, Digby Cotes-Preedy, K.C. (1919).
Southampton, Ferdinand Philip Maximilian Schiller, K.C. (1928).
Southend, Rt. Hon. J. Ian Macpherson, K.C., M.P. (1931).
South Molton, Sydney Charles Nichols Goodman (1923).
Stamford, William Marshall Freeman (1905).
Stoke-on-Trent, Hon. Sir Reginald Coventry, K.C. (1921).
Sudbury, Sir Harry Courthope-Monro, K.C. (1929).
Sunderland, Sir Henry Strother Cautley, Bt., K.C., M.P. (1918).
Swansea, Edward William Milner-Jones (1930).
Tenterden, John Foster Vesey FitzGerald (1923).
Tewkesbury, Wilfrid Price (1931).
Thetford, Arthur Lombe Taylor (1927).
Tiverton, Sir Trehawke Herbert Kekewich, Bt. (1899).
Walsall, Samuel Ronald Courthope Bosanquet, K.C. (1928).
Warwick, Sir Albion Richardson, K.C., C.B.E. (1931).
Wells, Arthur Fownes Somerville (1916).
Wenlock, Guy Patrick Bernard Lailey (1928).
West Bromwich, Gerald Champion Lewis (1924).
West Ham, G. W. Holford Knight, K.C., M.P. (1930).
Wigan, Sir Reginald Mitchell Banks, K.C. (1928).
Winchester, Reginald Playfair Hills, O.B.E., K.C. (1925).
Windsor, New, His Honour Hugh Murray Sturges, K.C. (1912).
Wolverhampton, Frederick John Wrottesley, K.C. (1930).
Worcester, F. M. Russell Davies, K.C. (1931).
Yarmouth, Great, William Rowley Elliston (1913).
York, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P. (1917).

§CITY POLICE OFFICE, 26 Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Sir Hugh Turnbull, K.B.E. £1,600 to £2,000
Assistant Commissioner, John Stark, C.B.E. £900 to £1,200
Chief Superintendent, Ernest Thompson £720 to £800

CITY OF LONDON POLICE RESERVE.
Commandant, William G. Lovell, C.B.E.
Chief Staff Officer, Capt. A. J. Roberts.

CITY OF LONDON JUSTICE ROOMS.

MANSION HOUSE JUSTICE ROOM.
Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen.
Chief Clerk, Silvester Richards £1,500
Assistant Clerk, S. E. Longbottom £700
Affidavit Clerk and Cashier, Harold P. Jacob £400

GUILDHALL.
Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).
Clerk to the Sitting Justices, Wallace Thoday, LL.B. £900
Assistant Clerk, C. G. Payton £700
Clerk of Special Sessions, Wallace Thoday, LL.B. £200

§METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE, New Scotland Yard, S.W. 1.

Commissioner, Marshal of the Royal Air Force The Lord Trenchard, G.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D. £3,000
Private Secretary,
Deputy Commissioner, Hon. Sir Trevor Bigham, K.B.E., C.B. £1,800
Assistant Commissioner, Norman Kendal, C.B.E. £1,500
Deputy Asst. Commissioners, Lt.-Col. P. R. Laurie, C.B.E., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. J. F. C. Carter, C.B.E.; and H. G. F. Archer, O.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Secretary, H. M. Howgrave-Graham, C.B.E. £1,000
Assistant Secretaries, H. A. Tripp; C. R. D. Pulling £750 to £850
Senior Clerks, M. B. Frere, O.B.E.; G. Carmichael; G. R. Sharpe; H. G. Gilbert; G. A. Scoley £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, W. G. Galley; R. N. Huggett; S. W. Richards; S. J. Chamberlain, D.F.C.; J. F. Pearson; F. J. Payne; E. R. Hooper; E. I. Hastings; H. Wilkinson; F. Mayell *(acting)* £400 to £500
Clerk in Charge of Lost Property Office, E. G. Brown, M.C. ..... £400 to £500
Executive Officers, E. St. John; G. Buck; A. R. Pike; H. H. Bowhill; A. E. Cattle; A. F. Hamilton-Smythe; E. C. A. Keen; R. L. Wynn-Williams; W. F. Barter; W. W. J. Bolland; D. F. A. R. Freeman; S. House *(acting)* ..... £100 to £400
Physician and Chief Medical Officer, Isaac Jones, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P.
Consulting Surgeon, C. Max Page, D.S.O., M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Deputy Physician, H. B. Russell, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

Solicitors to the Commissioner, Messrs. Wontner & Sons.
Chief Constables, J. H. Ashley, O.B.E. (*Criminal Investigation Department*); F. W. Abbott, M.V.O., M.B.E. (*Administration*); G. Abbiss, M.B.E. (*Training School*).
Superintendent, H. May (*Public Carriage Office*).
Superintendents of the Criminal Investigation Dept., W. Brown, M.B.E.; G. Nicholls; P. Savage; G. W. Cornish; C. A. Cooper.

Districts and Divisions of the Metropolitan Police.
Chief Constables of Districts, Maj. M. Tomlin, O.B.E.; H. D. Morgan, O.B.E.; T. J. Landon, O.B.E.; Brigadier J. Whitehead, C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... £800 to £1,000

Superintendents of Divisions.

A WHITEHALL.—Henry Martin, M.B.E.
W. G. Cole (*in attendance upon H.M. the King*).
B CHELSEA.—Henry Watkins.
C ST. JAMES'S.—Bertrand Roberson, O.B.E.
D MARYLEBONE.—George Collins.
E HOLBORN.—William Chamberlin.
F PADDINGTON.—Harry Varney.
G FINSBURY.—John Johnson.
H WHITECHAPEL.—Herbert Darke.
J HACKNEY.—William Powell.
K BOW.—Herbert Budd.
L LAMBETH.—Ernest Brind.
M SOUTHWARK.—Henry Mann.
N ISLINGTON.—Alford Hunt.
P CAMBERWELL.—Frederick White.
R GREENWICH.—John Prothero.
S HAMPSTEAD.—Arthur Anniss.
T HAMMERSMITH.—Christopher Hicks.
V WANDSWORTH.—James Lauder.
W BRIXTON.—Charles Clark.
X KILBURN.—Charles Adams.
Y HIGHGATE.—Charles Morton.
Z CROYDON—James Wilson.
THAMES.—(*Chief Inspector*).
PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.—John Parsons.
DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.—Edward Best.
CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—(*Chief Inspector*).

§OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER
FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.
New Scotland Yard, S.W. 1.

Receiver, J. F. Moylan, C.B., C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Private Secretary, Capt. T. L. N. Mostyn.
Secretary, C. A. Palmer, O.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000
Accountant, A. T. Shepherd ..... £750 to £850
Assistant Secretary, H. H. Comyn ..... £650 to £800
Contracts Officer, R. K. O'Neill ..... £550 to £700
Deputy Accountant, E. W. Petty ..... £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, E. D. Conran, M.C.; J. B. Reynolds; R. J. Hayward; H. Day; J. F. Marshall; P. W. J. A. Lawless (*acting*) ..... £400 to £500
Solicitors, Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, 2 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.
Architect and Surveyor, G. M. Trench, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. ..... £750 to £850
Deputy-Surveyor, F. T. Bush, A.R.I.B.A. ..... £500 to £700
Assistant Architects and Surveyors, R. G. Strachan, F.S.I., H. J. P. Price, A.R.I.B.A., £450 to £650; A. S. Hinkley ..... £400 to £500
Engineer, G. A. H. Wootton, A.M.I.E.E. ..... £600 to £700
Ass. do., C. N. MacDermott, M.I.E.E.; R. E. H. Allen ..... £450 to £600
Superintendent Storekeeper, W. T. Brattle ..... £400 to £500
Superintendent, Printing Branch, G. A. Chamberlin ..... £300 to £400

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN SPECIAL CONSTABULARY RESERVE.
Scotland House, New Scotland Yard, S.W. 1.

Commandant-in-Chief, Sir Walter Allen, K.B.E.
Deputy Comdt.-in-Chief, Commandant C. J. Ritchie, O.B.E., J.P.
Staff Officer, Major H. Gatehouse, O.B.E.

§METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES' COURTS.
(*Under the Metropolitan Police Courts Act*, 1839.)
BOW STREET, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

Magistrates, Sir Chartres Biron (*Chief Metropolitan Magistrate*) £1,800
Rollo F. Graham-Campbell £1,500
Theodore Wilfrid Fry, O.B.E. £1,500
Chief Clerk, Albert Henry Lieck £800

JUVENILE COURTS.
Chief Clerk, Arthur Cecil Lockwood Morrison £750

CLERKENWELL, King's Cross Road, W.C. 1.
Magistrates, Samuel Pope £1,500
Bertrand Watson £1,500
Chief Clerk, B. A. Collington ..... £550 to £700

GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, W. 1.
Magistrates, Frederick Mead £1,500
Robert Ernest Dummett £1,500
Chief Clerk, Ernest A. Carr £700

GREENWICH AND WOOLWICH, Blackheath Road, S.E. 10.
Magistrates, M. P. Griffith Jones £1,500
H. Metcalfe £1,500
Chief Clerk, J. L. Hutchison, M.C. ..... £550 to £700

LAMBETH, Renfrew Road, Lower Kennington Lane, S.E. 11.
Magistrates, John Brown Sandbach, K.C. £1,500
Harold McKenna £1,500
Chief Clerk, A. E. Smith ..... £550 to £700

MARYLEBONE, Seymour Place, W. 1.
Magistrates, John G. Hay Halkett £1,500
Henry C. A. Bingley £1,500
Chief Clerk, B. Westell ..... £550 to £700

NORTH LONDON, Stoke Newington Road, N. 16.
Magistrates, Basil Watson, K.C. £1,500
J. Bertrand Watson £1,500
Chief Clerk, A. E. Crankshaw ..... £550 to £700

OLD STREET, E.C. 2.
Magistrates, William Clarke Hall £1,500
Ivan Edward Snell, M.C. £1,500
Chief Clerk, F. A. C. Pratt ..... £550 to £700

THAMES, Charles Street, Stepney, E. 1.
Magistrates, John Henry Harris £1,500
F. T. Barrington-Ward, K.C. £1,500
Chief Clerk, H. J. Cannan ..... £550 to £700

TOWER BRIDGE, Tooley Street, S.E. 1.
Magistrates, William Harold Stowe Oulton £1,500
Bernard Campion, K.C. £1,500
Chief Clerk, George Pegg ..... £550 to £700

WESTMINSTER, Rochester Row, S.W. 1.
Magistrates, Arthur E. Gill £1,500
Edward C. P. Boyd £1,500
Chief Clerk, E. Hughes ..... £550 to £700

WEST LONDON, Southcombe St., W. Kensington, W. 14.
Magistrates, Kenneth McLean Marshall, C.B.E. £1,500
Ronald Arthur Powell £1,500
Chief Clerk, J. H. Craine ..... £550 to £700

SOUTH-WESTERN, Lavender Hill, S.W. 11.
Magistrates, John A. R. Cairns £1,500
W. J. H. Brodrick £1,500
Chief Clerk, James Baylis Edwards ..... £550 to £700

(Appointed by the Home Secretary under the *Municipal Corporations Act*, 1882.)
WEST HAM, West Ham Lane, Stratford, E. 15.
Magistrate, Forbes St. John Morrow £1,000
Deputy Magistrate, A. Philip Quicke .....
Chief Clerk, James H. Jackson £900

CHILDREN'S COURTS.
Children's Courts, in separate buildings from Police Courts, have been constituted by Orders in Council. These are held at Caxton Hall, Westminster; Lindsey Hall, The Mall, Notting Hill Gate; Lambeth Town Hall; Battersea Town Hall; Islington Town Hall; Deptford Town Hall; Woolwich Old Town Hall; and Toynbee Hall, 28 Commercial Street, E. 1.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.
Atkin, Peter Wilson, O.B.E., *Salford* (1913).
Brough, Bertram Charles, *Potteries District* (1909).
Deacon, Stuart, *Liverpool* (1910).
Griffith, Robert Arthur, *Merthyr Tydfil* (1915).
Grimley, Bertram Griffiths, *South Staffordshire* (1923).
Ilkeston, The Lord, *Birmingham* (1910).
Macdonald, J. R., O.B.E., *Hull* (1925).
Marshall, Horace, *Leeds* (1910).
Morice, Beaumont, *Bradford* (1914).
Mundahl, Henry Smethurst, *Middlesbrough* (1928).
Orr, John Wellesley, *Manchester* (1927).
Paine, Wyatt Wyatt, *East Ham* (1925).
Samson, Sir E. Marlay, K.B.E., K.C., *Swansea* (1923).
Smith, Joseph, *Grimsby* (1905).
Thomas, Daniel Lleufer, *Pontypridd and Rhondda* (1909).
Williams, William St. J. Francis, *Cardiff* (1923).

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

COURT OF SESSION (1532). LAW SITTINGS, Oct. 15 to March 20 and May 12 to July 20.

Lord President of the whole Court, Lord Clyde (Right Hon. James Avon Clyde).

INNER HOUSE.—*First Division.*

The Lord President £5,000
Lord Blackburn, Robert F. L. Blackburn £3,600
Lord Sands, Sir Christopher Nicolson Johnston £3,600
Lord Morison, Rt. Hon. Thomas Brash Morison £3,600

Second Division.

Lord Alness (Rt. Hon. Robert Munro) *Lord Justice Clerk* £4,800
Lord Ormidale, George Lewis Macfarlane £3,600
Lord Hunter, William Hunter £3,600
Lord Anderson, Andrew Macbeth Anderson £3,600

OUTER HOUSE.

Lord Murray, Rt. Hon. Charles David Murray, C.M.G. £3,600
Lord Fleming, David Pinkerton Fleming £3,600
Lord Moncrieff, Alexander Moncrieff £3,600
Lord Mackay, Alexander Morrice Mackay £3,600
Lord Pitman, James Campbell Pitman £3,600
Principal Clerk of Session, John Moir *(interim)*.
Inner House Depute Clerks, J. Antonio; W. H. Ford ..... £600 and £560
Inner House Ordinary Clerks, William Drummond, S.S.C.; R. A. Hannah ..... each £400
Outer House Depute Clerks, John Moir; John Cairns; David D. McLaren; R. A. Roxburgh; George Hume ..... £500 to £600
Outer House Assistant Clerks, F. C. Budge; J. S. Mackintosh, B.L., S.S.C.; R. G. Mackenzie; John McKenzie; James Maclean ..... £250 to £400

High Court of Justiciary (1672).

Lord Justice Gen., Rt. Hon. Lord Clyde.
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. Lord Alness.
Lords Comm. of Justiciary, all the other Judges.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Craigie Aitchison, K.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General, John Charles Watson, K.C.
Clerk of Justiciary, J. R. Christie, O.B.E., K.C.
Depute and 1st Assistant, Alex. Rae.
Depute and 2nd Assistant Clerk, V. S. M. Marshall, B.L.
Clerical Assistant, Thomas S. Stewart.
Circuit Clerks, Alex. Rae; Victor S. M. Marshall, B.L.
Advocates Depute, Daniel P. Blades; Thos. M. Taylor; John Cameron; J. G. Thom, D.S.O., M.C.
Crown Agent, R. Allan McDougall, S.S.C.

Auditor of Court of Session.

3, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
Auditor, A. Thomson Clay, W.S.
Principal Clerk, Taxation Dept., George P. Graham.
Do., Cash Audit Dept., J. C. Mackay.

Crown Office,

9 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
Crown Agent, R. Allan McDougall, S.S.C. £1,000
Chief Clerk, Duncan Lee.
Second Clerk, James Brown.
Other Clerks, H. Weaver; D. J. Stevenson; A. P. G. Ritchie.

Justiciary Office,

2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
Clerk of Justiciary, J. R. Christie, O.B.E., K.C. £700
Depute & 1st Assistant, Alexander Rae, I.S.O. £650
Depute & 2nd Asst. Clerk, V. S. M. Marshall, B.L. £475
Do. and Clerical Assistant, Thomas S. Stewart £120

Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds.

The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord Mackay, *Lord Ordinary on Teinds*.
Clerk of Teinds & Extractor, George Turner £500

Exchequer,

1 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
Lord Ordinary, Lord Fleming.
King's Remembrancer, John Alexander Inglis, K.C.
Chief Clerk, D. G. Mackie.
First Class Clerks, W. R. Mackenzie; A. W. Old; W. D. Collier; P. Jamieson.

Sheriff Court of Chancery,

2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
Sheriff of Chancery, M. P. Fraser, K.C. £500
Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, James Marchbank, S.S.C.
Depute Sheriff Clerk, D. C. Marchbank.

H.M. Commissary Office,

2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
Commissary Clerk, Ralph Richardson, W.S. £600
Depute do., William Petrie.

H.M. Chancery.

Interim Director, Alex. G. Veitch.

Great Seal Office.

Lord Keeper, Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald Sinclair, Bt., M.P.
Depute Keeper (vacant).
Substitute Keeper, A. G. Veitch.

Extractor's Office.

Principal Extractor, T. S. Paterson, W.S.
Assistant Extractor, Donald J. Macrae, W.S.

Bill Chamber,

H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.
Principal Clerk of Bills, Petitions and Sequestrations, David Alex. Duncan.
Assistant Clerk, Frederick James Borthwick.

Minute Book Office and Edictal Citations Office,

14 H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.
Keeper (ad interim), T. S Paterson, W.S.
Clerk (ad int.), Donald J. Macrae, W.S.

Rolls of Court and Calling Lists.

Keepers of Inner House Rolls, William Mill; John A. Smart ..... each £450

General Register of Sasine.

H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.
Keeper of the General Register of Sasines, George A. J. Lee, W.S.

Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails,

20 Sasine Office, General Register House.
Keeper of the Registers of Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails, George A. J. Lee, W.S.

Register of Deeds and Protests.

Keeper, George A. J. Lee, W.S.

Accountant of Court (Judicial Factories and Bankruptcy).

Accountant, Ernest E. Parker £1,000
Chief Clerk, O. G. Elliot.

Joint-Stock Companies Registry Office,

1 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
Registrar (also of Limited Partnerships and of Business Names), John A. Inglis, K.C.

Edinburgh Gazette Office,

1 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
Supt. and Keeper, John A. Inglis, K.C.

Receivers of Crown Rents, Scotland,

H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.
Crown Receiver, John Paterson £700
Bishopric of Orkney, John White, Kirkwall.

SCOTTISH LAND COURT,

1 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.
Members, The Hon. Lord St. Vigeans, *(Chairman)*; Donald Mackay; James E. Esslemont; John A. Cameron.
Secretary and Principal Clerk, G. R. Lamb.
Clerks of Court and Legal Assessors, Walter Murray; W. A. A. Cairns; John Cook.
Clerk of Accounts, J. D. MacCallum.

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

§LIST OF SHERIFFS, SHERIFFS-SUBSTITUTE, SHERIFF-CLERKS, AND FISCALS O COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND.

Counties.	Sheriffs.	£	Sheriffs-Substitute.	£	Sheriff-Clerks.	Procurators-Fiscal
ABERDEEN	A. L. M'Clure, K.C.	2,050	A. J. Louttit Laing.	2,100	James Hunter	Thos. Maclennan.
			J. Dewar Dallas	2,100		
ANGUS—	George Morton, K.C.	800				
Forfar	....		S. McDonald, C.M.G., D.S.O.		C. J. Bisset	Thos. Hart.
				800		
Dundee	....		R. C. Malcolm	1,000	C. J. Bisset	J. R. Archibald.
ARGYLL—	John L. Wark, K.C.	700				
Dunoon	....		James B. Ballingall	900	D. A. Allan	A. R. Nimmo.
Campbeltown	....		John M. Campbell	700	....	J. M. Mactaggart.
Oban	....		T. A. Menzies	700	....	D. M. MacKinnon.
AYR—	W. L. Mackenzie, K.C.	700				
Ayr	....		J. R Haldane	900	J. Hamilton	R. D. Macmillan.
Kilmarnock	....		A. M. Laing	900	....	R. S. Henderson.
BANFF	*See* Aberdeen		John W. More	900	R. G. Shirreffs	James Kissock.
BERWICK	*See* Roxburgh		H. Burn-Murdoch	700	Jas. Somerville	R. G. Johnson.
BUTE	*See* Renfrew		J. B. Ballingall	700	T. W. Alexander	W. Grant.
CAITHNESS	Alex. Maitland, K.C.	775	Thomas Trotter	700	Robert Bruce	Peter Sinclair.
CLACKMANNAN	*See* Stirling		J Dean Leslie	950	Douglas McGregor	J. B. Haig.
DUMBARTON	*See* Stirling		A. J. P. Menzies	900	Daniel M'Bride	H. L. Yeudall.
DUMFRIES	Rt. Hon. Baron Kinross, K.C.	700	J. G. Brand	900	John McBurnie	E. W. Paterson.
EDINBURGH	Chas. H. Brown, K.C.	2,800	R. L. Orr, K.C.	1,400	And. Harrison	W. Horne.
			E. W. Neish	1,200		
			J. G. Jameson	1,000		
ELGIN OR MORAY	*See* Inverness		C. R. A. Howden	800	John Foster.	D. A. Shiach.
FIFE—	J. C. Fenton, K.C.	800				
Cupar	....		Dudley Stuart	1,000	Robt. J. Davidson	Geo. Brander.
Dunfermline	....		F. A. Umpherston	1,000	....	R. J. Waugh.
HADDINGTON	*See* Edinburgh		J. G. Jameson		Andrew Hamilton	Thos. W. Todrick.
INVERNESS—	George Watt, K.C.	800				
Invertiess	....		John P. Grant, M.C.	800	Arch. A. Chisholm	George Duguid.
Fort William	....		Alexander Steedman	700	....	Dun. Macniven.
Portree	....		W. R Garson	750	....	W. R. D. Macmillan.
Lochmaddy	....		W. R. Garson		....	A. C. F. Davidson.
KINCARDINE	*See* Aberdeen		A. J. Louttit Laing		James B. Cunningham.	M. A. Hamilton.
			J. Dewar Dallas			
KINROSS	*See* Fife		F. A. Umpherston		D. A. R. Cuthbert	John S. Soutar.
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	*See* Dumfries		W. G. Skinner	900	James Warnock	Jas. Williamson.
LANARK—	A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C.					
Glasgow	....	2,000	J. A. Welsh	1,200	Robert George Slorach.	J. D. Strathearn.
			D. S. Macdiarmid	1,200		
			John Swan Mercer.	1,200		
			W. J. Robertson	1,200		
			John Bartholomew	1,200		
			Marcus Dods	1,200		
			W. Boyd Berry	1,200		
Lanark	....		G. W. Wilton, K.C.	1,200	....	Wm. Tennant.
Hamilton	....		A. R. Brown, K.C.	1,200	....	J. Adair.
			Jas. Macdonald, K.C.	1,200		
Airdrie	....		T. D. King Murray	1,200	....	D. J. Henry.
LINLITHGOW	*See* Edinburgh		J. A. T. Robertson		A. P. Simpson, W.S.	Geo. S. Macnight.
NAIRN	*See* Inverness		C. R. A. Howden		A. Robertson, S.S.C.	James Lamb.
ORKNEY	*See* Caithness		George Brown	700	Jn. White	J. S. Cormack.
PEEBLES	*See* Edinburgh		W. Mitchell, K.C.	800	R. Lendrem Ainslie	J. W. Buchan.
PERTH	J.C.S. Sandeman, K.C.	750	G. D. Valentine	1,000	John Dickson	Martin L. Howman.
RENFREW—	J. M. Irvine, K.C.	800				
Paisley	....		A. M. Hamilton, K.C.	1,000	A. F. Lochhead	
Greenock	....		Robert Hendry	900	....	W. Guthrie Young.
ROSS AND CROMARTY—	Jas. Mackintosh, K.C.	700				
Dingwall	....		Hon. H. D. Gordon	800	Alex. Ross	W. R. T. Middleton.
Stornoway	....		J. G. Burns	700	....	C. G. Mackenzie.
ROXBURGH	J. M. Hunter, K.C.	750	Ronald H. Baillie	750	A. P. Oliver	Sydney Hilson.
SELKIRK	*See* Roxburgh		W. Mitchell, K.C.		T. M. Kinnaird	John Pollok.
STIRLING—	J. R. N. Macphail, K.C.	800				
Stirling	....		J. Dean Leslie		J. A. Proctor	Charles C. Cheyne.
Falkirk	....		J. A. T. Robertson	1,100	....	J. G. Morrison.
SUTHERLAND	*See* Ross and Cromarty		J. W. Forbes	700	A. J. Macrae	A. Argo.
WIGTOWN	*See* Dumfries		W. G. Skinner		James Warnock	H. C. Todd.
Stranraer	....		....		....	Alex. Aitken.
ZETLAND	*See* Caithness		J. R. Gibb	700	A. Sutherland	L. H. Mathewson.

In Scotland the principal local court is the Sheriff Court. The Judge Ordinary is the Sheriff-Substitute, and the Sheriff is an Appeal Judge. The jurisdiction of the Sheriff Court is both civil and criminal. In civil questions the jurisdiction is unlimited in regard to the money value of the cause. On the criminal side the Court has cognizance of all serious crime with the exception of murder and three other charges, 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.

Prosecutions are conducted by Crown officials at the public expense; the Lord Advocate and his deputes prosecute in the High Court; the Procurators-Fiscal in the Sheriff Court.

The *Convener* of the Sheriffs is Sheriff Alexander L. M'Clure, Aberdeen.

The Address of the *Secretary of the Sheriffs-Substitute Assoc.* is County Buildings, Ayr.

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

England and Wales the adoption of children is regulated by the Adoption of Children Act, 1926. An Order of Court is necessary to legalize the adoption, and the Act provides a number of safeguards. Adoption puts the child adopted practically on the same footing as a child born to the adopter in lawful wedlock, in all matters of custody, education and maintenance; but does not alter the child's rights in property of his real parents (*e.g.*, on intestacy) nor give the child rights in respect of the adopter's property. The Act provides for a register of adopted children. Applications are made to the High Court (Chancery), County Court, or Magisterial Bench. Orders will not usually be made for a man to be *sole* adopter of a girl, and applicant must be twenty-five years of age, or older.

Scotland.—The Adoption of Children (Scotland) Act, 1930, makes similar regulations for Scotland as from Oct. 1, 1930, and directs the Registrar-General for Scotland to establish and maintain an Adopted Children Register. Applications are made to the Court of Session, or the Sheriff Court within whose jurisdiction either the applicant or the child resides at the date of application.

BIRTHS (REGISTRATION).

(For Certificates, see p. 257.)

WHEN a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the local Registrar of Births and Deaths, 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. The registration must be made within 42 days of the birth. Failure to do this without reasonable cause, involves liability to a penalty of forty shillings. If at the end of 42 days the birth is not registered, the Registrar may require any one of the above-mentioned persons to attend to register at a stated time and place. Failure to comply involves a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a birth will be free when it takes place within 42 days (in *Scotland* 21 days), unless the Registrar is requested to attend at a residence or at the house where the child was born, when he 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 no birth can be registered without the Registrar-General's consent, and on payment of further fees, amounting to ten shillings. In *Scotland*, after the lapse of three months, it can only be registered on the authority of the County Sheriff. The regulation that no birth in *England* and *Wales* could be registered after seven years was revoked in 1922, but late registration cannot be allowed unless satisfactory evidence is supplied to the Registrar-General. 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 under the Notification of Births Act, 1907 (as extended by an Act of 1915), notice of every birth must be given by the father, or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health by post within 36 hours of the birth. *This is in addition to the registration already mentioned.*

A "Stillbirth" must be registered, accompanied by either a certificate of doctor or midwife, or a declaration that no doctor or midwife was present at the birth, and that the child was not born alive.

The re-registration of the birth of a person under the *Legitimacy Act*, 1926, is provided for in that Act (see p. 261).

Birth at Sea: The master of a British ship must record any birth on board and send particulars to the Registrar General of Shipping.

Birth Abroad: Consular Officers are authorised to register births of British subjects occurring in their districts.

BRITISH NATIONALITY.

The law as to British Nationality is mainly to be found in the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, as amended by certain Acts passed in 1918 and 1922. It is important to notice that the Act of 1914—which defines a *natural-born British Subject*—*does not affect* the status of any person born *before* Jan. 1, 1915.

The following are deemed to be British Subjects, namely:

1. Any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance.

2. Any 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.

3.* Any person to whom a Certificate of *Naturalization has been granted*, or *who has* acquired British nationality by reason of annexation of territory, or by special Act of Parliament.

4. The wives (whatever their nationality of origin) of British subjects, save in certain cases where the man changes his nationality after marriage.

5. The children of naturalized British subjects born out of His Majesty's Dominions, provided that they comply with one of the following conditions:—

(*a*) in the case of a child born *before* January 1st, 1915,
  (i) if a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) before January 1, 1915, and he has become resident with such father or mother (being a widow) in the United Kingdom before that date while under age, or
  (ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915, and his name is included therein.

(*b*) in the case of a child born *after* January 1, 1915,
  (i) if before his birth a Certificate of Naturalization had been granted to his father or his mother, or
  (ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915, and his name is included therein.

6. Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions whose father was at the date of the

birth a British subject, and who fulfils any of the following conditions—*e.g.*, if either

(i) his father was born within His Majesty's allegiance; or
(ii) his father had a certificate of Naturalization; or
(iii) his father had become a British subject by reason of any annexation of territory; or
(iv) his father was, at the date of the birth, in the service of the Crown; or
(v) his birth was registered at the British Consulate within one year or, in special cases, two years or, in the case of a person born on or after January 1, 1915 who would have been a British Subject if born before that date, within 12 months after August 1, 1922.

A child of a British Subject is deemed to have been born within the allegiance if born anywhere where by treaty, &c., His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects.

A person whose British nationality depends upon his registration at a Consulate ceases to be a British Subject unless he asserts his nationality by declaration within a year after attaining 21, and abandons any other nationality he may have acquired.

7. A person born on a British ship.

LOSS OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.—A British subject loses his British nationality:—

(*a*) if by any voluntary or formal act he becomes naturalized in a foreign country;
(*b*) if, in certain cases, he makes a declaration of alienage. These cases are:—
(i) where a person is a British subject by reason of birth in His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance or on board a British ship *and* is also by birth or becomes during minority a subject of any foreign State,
(ii) where a person is a British subject, but was born out of His Majesty's Dominions, and
(iii) where a Convention has been made between this country and any foreign State, to the effect that any subject of that state who has been naturalized as a British subject may divest himself of that Status;
(*c*) if during his minority his father loses British nationality in circumstances which involve the acquisition by the child of a new nationality;
(*d*) in the case of a woman, if she marries an alien;

(N.B. A woman who was originally a British subject and loses British nationality by marriage with an alien does not regain British nationality on the death of husband or the dissolution of her marriage. If in such a case she desires to resume British nationality she must apply for a Certificate of Naturalization.)

(*e*) in the case of a person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted if the Secretary of State revokes the Certificate;
(*f*) if the territory of which he is an inhabitant is severed from the Crown; *cf.*, *e.g.*, the cases of the inhabitants of Hanover and Heligoland.

ACQUISITION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.—An alien may acquire British nationality:—

(*a*) by special Act of Parliament;
(*b*) by the conquest, annexation, or cession of the territory of which he is an inhabitant;
(*c*) in the case of a woman, by marriage with a British subject, and
(*d*) by naturalization.

Naturalization.—All Certificates of Naturalization granted in the United Kingdom between May 13, 1870, and December 31, 1914, were granted in accordance with the provisions of the Naturalization Act, 1870. And this Act did not secure that a Certificate granted in any part of the Empire should be valid throughout the Empire.

Under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization is granted in accordance with its provisions after January 1, 1915, is a British subject, not only in that part of the British Empire where the Certificate is granted, but also in the United Kingdom and in any Dominion which has adopted the Act, and in any other British Possession.

Persons naturalized prior to January 1, 1915, may, after that date, apply for a fresh Certificate of Naturalization under the new conditions.

In order to be eligible for the grant of such a Certificate in the United Kingdom, an alien must:—

(*a*) during the eight years preceding his application have resided for not less than five years in His Majesty's Dominions (of which not less than one year *immediately preceding* the application must have been spent in the United Kingdom) or have been for not less than five years in the service of the Crown;
(*b*) be of good character and have an adequate knowledge of the English language; and
(*c*) intend to reside in His Majesty's Dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown.

Instructions for the guidance of persons desiring to apply for a Certificate of Naturalization are supplied with the form of application for a certificate which may be obtained (price 6*d.*) from H.M. Stationery Office.

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 £10, of which £1 is payable on submission of the application and the remainder on the grant of the Certificate. The £1 payable on submission of the application *is not returnable*, whether or not a Certificate is granted.

N.B.—In the case of a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to an alien, and whose husband has died or whose marriage has been dissolved, the above requirements, both as to residence and as to fee, are relaxed.

STATUS OF ALIENS.—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but the title to such property does not confer any right on an alien to hold real property out of the United Kingdom, or qualify him for any franchise.

Aliens are not entitled to be tried by a jury *de medietate linguæ*, but are triable in the same manner as if they were natural-born subjects.

ADMISSION, SUPERVISION AND DEPORTATION OF ALIENS.—Under the Aliens Order, 1920, any alien coming from outside the United Kingdom must obtain the leave of an Immigration Officer to land in the United Kingdom, and such leave

is refused in many cases, *e.g.*, where the alien is without means, or (if he is seeking employment) is unable to produce a Permit issued by the Minister of Labour. Provision is also made (Article 6 of the Order) for the registration of resident aliens and (Article 12) for the deportation of aliens by order of the Secretary of State, which can be made on various grounds. The Aliens Order, 1920, was made under the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914, as amended and extended by the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919.

BUSINESS NAMES REGISTRATION.

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES ACT, 1916.

This Act received the Royal Assent on 22 Dec., 1916, and its provisions were explained on pp. 414–415 of the 1921 "WHITAKER." The *Office* of the Registrar of Business Names is at Somerset House, W.C. 2.

CERTIFICATES

OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, OR DEATHS.

England and Wales.—Certificates of Births, Deaths, or Marriages can be obtained at the General Register Office, Somerset House, on payment of fees amounting to 3*s.* 7*d.*, viz., 1*s.* for search, 2*s.* 6*d.* for the certificate, and 1*d.* for the stamp affixed thereto. (When application is made by *post* the charges are 5*s.* 1*d.*) They can also be obtained from the registration officer having the legal custody of the register book containing the entry of which a certificate is required. Certificates of marriages in churches of the Church of England can also be obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took place.

Certificates at reduced rates can be obtained for the purposes of certain Acts of Parliament: Friendly Societies Act, 1896, Birth or Death, 1*s.*; Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and for purposes of Elementary Education, Birth, 6*d.*; Savings Banks Act, 1887, Birth, Death, or Marriage, 1*s.*; National Insurance Acts, 1911 and 1913, Birth, 6*d.*, Marriage, 1*s.*; Industrial Assurance Companies Act, 1896, and Trade Unions Amendment Act, 1876, death of child under 10 years of age, 1*s.*, but only from the local Registrar.

English Registers—Birth registration exists at Somerset House from 1837. An index to 2,000,000 earlier entries can be consulted at the *Society of Genealogists* at 5 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. 1.

Scottish Registers of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—Parish registers were instituted for these in 1551, but until the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland), Act, 1854, they were not properly kept in many cases. Extracts may, however, be obtained from them on payment of 2*s.* 1*d.* for each entry, but to be valid evidence it must be shown that the registers from which the entries are taken were regularly kept. Lists of the old parish registers may be consulted in the offices of the Registrar-General, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, or of local Registrars. These old registers are in the charge of the Registrar-General, and since 1854 local registers have been transmitted to him at stated periods. Registers up to the end of 1919 are now in his possession. There is a general index to the registers which may be searched on payment of 2*s.* A search of the index of a particular parish is 1*s.* A fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* is payable for a search of all the Scottish registers, and 1*s.* is payable for a search of a particular parish. An extract of an entry may be obtained on payment of 2*s.* 1*d.* The office of the Registrar-General is open on weekdays between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

COPYRIGHT.

The law of copyright is contained in the Copyright Act, 1911, under which copyright subsists automatically, without registration, in every original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work. The provisions of the Act were explained on pp. 415–416 of the 1921 "WHITAKER."

Registration at Stationers' Hall under the Copyright Act of 1842 terminated on Dec. 31, 1923, and in the following year the Stationers' Company established a *new* Register in which Books and Fine Arts can be registered. A copy has to be filed at Stationers' Hall and certified copies of the entries are issued, the fees being 5*s.* for a Book, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for Fine Art; certified copies 5*s.* in either case. (Office open on Wednesdays *only*, 11 a.m. to 12 noon, and 2 to 4 p.m.) Such entries are of value in proving the existence of a work on a given date in the case of infringement.

DAYS OF GRACE.

Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, payable at any time after date, have *three days of grace* allowed; thus, a bill dated 1 Jan. at two months' date is not due until March 4. If a bill or note is payable by instalments to be paid "punctually," this does not exclude the days of grace (*Schaverien* v. *Morris*, 37 T.L.R. 366). Bills drawn *at sight*, or *on demand*, must be paid on presentation without days of grace. In the United Kingdom, bills falling due on Sunday are payable the previous Saturday, and in England and Wales and in Ireland bills falling due on Good Friday or Christmas Day are similarly payable on the previous day. Bills falling due on Bank Holidays are payable the day after.

DEATHS.

(For Certificates, *see previous col.*)

In England and Wales.—When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the local Registrar of Births and Deaths, 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. The registration must be made within five days of the death, or within the same time written notice of the death sent to the Registrar, 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. If notice is sent, information must nevertheless be given and the register signed within fourteen days from the death. It is important that every death should be registered and a certificate obtained before the funeral and delivered to the clergyman or other person who performs the funeral or religious service. If at the end of fourteen days the *death is not registered*, the Registrar may require any one of the 'above-mentioned persons to attend to register at a

stated time and place. Failure to comply involves a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods, unless the Registrar is requested to attend at a residence, when a fee of one shilling is payable. After twelve months no death can be registered without the Registrar-General's consent and on payment of fees amounting to ten shillings.

A body must not be disposed of until (1) either the Registrar has given a certificate to the effect that he has registered the death, or (2) until the Coroner has made a disposal order. (*Births and Deaths Registration Act*, 1926, ss. 1, 2).

A person disposing of a body must within ninety-six hours deliver to the Registrar a notification as to the date, place, and means of the disposal of the body (*ib.* s. 3).

"Still-born" child. (*See* under Births (Registration), p. 255).

Death at Sea.—The master of a British ship must record any death on board and send particulars to the Registrar-General of Shipping.

Death Abroad.—Consular Officers are authorised to register deaths of British subjects occurring in their districts.

In Scotland, the rules of registration are similar, but (1) the death must be registered within 8 days; (2) the medical man concerned must give a certificate of death to the Registrar in terms of the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland) Act, 1854, within 7 days; (3) the informant of a death receives from the Registrar a certificate that the death has been registered. This is given to the undertaker, who delivers it to the keeper of the cemetery. Failure to comply is under penalty in all cases.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Coroners' inquests are held in cases of violent and unnatural deaths, such as the case of a person slain or drowned, or dying suddenly, and of any person dying in prison. Coroners do not obtrude into the houses of persons for the purpose of holding inquests, but are sent for by the peace officers, to whom it is the duty of those in whose houses violent or unnatural deaths occur to make immediate communication, whilst the body remains in the same situation as when the death occurred. Inquests are not to be held on Sunday. With a view to avoiding duplication of proceedings it is now provided that if some person has been charged before examining Justices with murder, manslaughter or infanticide, the Coroner shall adjourn his inquest until after conclusion of the criminal proceedings (Act of 1926, s. 20). On application by the Attorney-General the High Court may order a new inquest if the interests of justice so require. A jury is only essential in the five cases specified in the Coroners (Amendment) Act, 1926, but *may* be summoned in any other case if the Coroner thinks fit. The jury is to be composed of not more than 11 nor less than 7 "good and lawful men" (sex disqualification now removed). If the minority is not more than two the Coroner *may* accept the verdict of the majority of the jury. 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. The fine for defaulting *jurymen* or *witness* is any sum not exceeding £5. (*See*, generally, the *Coroners Act*, 1887, and the *Coroners (Amendment) Act*, 1926.)

In *Scotland* there is no Coroner. In ordinary cases of sudden death a private inquiry is held by the Procurator Fiscal (a Crown official who is the Public Prosecutor in criminal cases in every County, *see* p. 253). The result of such inquiry is reported to the Lord Advocate. In the case of a death occurring in the course of an industrial employment, and in every case in which the Lord Advocate may so order, a public inquiry is held before the Sheriff and a jury.

BURIALS.

The duty of burial is incumbent on the deceased person's Executors (if any appointed); it is also a recognized obligation of the husband of a woman, and the parent of a child, also of a householder where the body lies. Funeral expenses of a reasonable amount will be repayable out of deceased's estate in priority to any other claims. Directions as to place and mode of burial are frequently contained in the deceased's will, or in some memorandum placed with private papers, or may have been communicated verbally to a relative. Consequently steps should be immediately taken to ascertain the deceased's wishes from the above sources. If *Cremation* is desired it is advisable for deceased to leave instructions in writing to that effect. Cremation may not take place if deceased has prohibited that form of burial. Under the Cremation Act, 1902, regulations have been made by the Home Secretary dealing fully with the cremation of a body, disposal of ashes, etc., and containing numerous essential safeguards. A person may legally leave directions for the anatomical examination of his body. As to place of burial—unless closed by order in Council—the parish churchyard is the normal burying place for parishioners, or any person dying in the Parish, but this will only nowadays apply in villages and the smaller towns. In the more populous districts cemeteries have long been established either by the local council, or a private company, and burials will take place there in accordance with the Cemetery Regulations. For an exclusive right to a burial space in the churchyard a faculty is required from the Ecclesiastical Court. Poor persons may be buried at the public expense by a County Council or County Borough Council; and as to place of burial, &c., *see* Poor Law Act, 1930, ss. 75 to 78. A person being found drowned on the sea shore is to be buried by the Overseers of the Parish. As to the necessity for registration of a death before burial *see* Notes under *Deaths*, p. 257.

DIVORCE.

Preliminary.—Matrimonial suits may be conveniently divided into three classes, viz. (1) those in which a declaration against marriage is sought; (2) those in which the marriage is sought to be upheld; and (3) those in which, the marriage being admitted, partial or complete divorce is sought.

(1) *Nullity of Marriage.*—Marriage is void *ab initio* if the parties were in the prohibited degrees of affinity, if it was bigamous, if there was no consent, if one of the parties was insane, or if one of the parties was under the age of consent, *i.e.* 16—Age of Marriage Act, 1929. Inability to consummate a marriage may also be a ground for avoiding it. In such a case a decree of nullity may be obtained.

(2) *Restitution of Conjugal Rights.*—This is a form of relief generally sought by a spouse who

has been deserted. Disobedience to a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, although two years have not elapsed, at once constitutes desertion; and such desertion, if coupled with the husband's adultery, whether committed before or after the decree of restitution, is a ground for granting to the wife a decree of dissolution of marriage.

(3) *Judicial Separation and Divorce.*—The third class of suit includes the suit for judicial separation (which does not dissolve a marriage), and the suit for divorce proper (which, if successful, dissolves the marriage contract altogether and leaves the parties at liberty to marry again). Either spouse may petition for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, or cruelty, or of desertion without cause for two years or upwards. In such a petition a husband may claim damages from the co-respondent. A decree of judicial separation is often made the ground of a petition for divorce. A petitioner who has committed adultery which has not been condoned cannot obtain a judicial separation or a decree of restitution of conjugal rights unless there has been condonation. The fact that a petitioner has been guilty of cruelty or desertion does not, however, debar him from a decree of judicial separation on the ground of adultery unless his conduct has conduced to the adultery.

Divorce.—Where partial or complete divorce is sought, relief can only be obtained upon proof of certain offences which fall under two heads, namely (1) those which are offences under ecclesiastical law, *e.g.*, cruelty, adultery, and unnatural offences; (2) those which are offences by statute, *e.g.*, incestuous adultery, bigamy with adultery, rape, and desertion.

If a husband seeks divorce, it is sufficient for him to prove the wife's adultery, in which case he may obtain damages from the adulterer. In the case of a wife it was formerly not sufficient that she prove mere adultery; but now, by an Act which came into force on July 18, 1923, she may petition for divorce on the ground that, since the marriage and the passing of the Act, her husband has been guilty of adultery. A wife can also obtain divorce if the husband has been guilty of bigamy with adultery, or rape or certain other criminal offences, or of adultery coupled with such cruelty as without adultery would have entitled her to a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, or of adultery coupled with desertion. "Cruelty" is conduct of such a character as to have caused damage to life, limb, or health (bodily or mental), or as to give rise to a reasonable apprehension of such danger. It is cruelty wilfully and recklessly to communicate a venereal disease; and a course of conduct calculated to break the spirit of the sufferer (generally the wife), continued until health breaks down or is likely to break down under the strain, is also a ground for relief.

If a wife gives birth to a child of which her husband could not possibly be the father, that is sufficient proof of adultery.

It is desertion in the legal sense if one party to a marriage, without the consent or against the will of the other, wilfully without cause or reasonable excuse makes the other live apart for two years or more. It is, however, a question of intention. *Powell* v. *Powell* (1922) para. 278. Formerly the only remedy for desertion was a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights: but now desertion without cause may enable the deserted spouse to obtain a degree of judicial separation, and if coupled with adultery, a divorce.

When the decree will be refused.—A decree must be refused, even if the suit is undefended, if the allegations in the petition for divorce are not proved. There is no such thing in the Divorce Court as judgment by default. Other absolute bars to relief are (i) connivance at the adultery of the respondent; (ii) collusion, as where the initiation of the suit is procured by agreement or bargain (but this does not prevent a fresh suit being brought free from collusion); (iii) condonation, *i.e.* complete forgiveness which restores the *status quo*. Forgiveness, without restoration of the wife to her former position, cannot amount to condonation. (*Crocker* v. *Crocker* (1921), P. 25.) There are also certain discretionary bars, as, *e.g.* where the petitioner has been guilty of unreasonable delay, or has been guilty of such wilful neglect or misconduct as has conduced to the adultery.

Intervention by King's Proctor.—At any time during the progress of a suit for dissolution or nullity of marriage, and before the decree *nisi* is made absolute, the King's Proctor may intervene to show cause against making a decree absolute.

Decree Absolute.—Every decree of dissolution or nullity is in the first instance a decree *nisi*, and is not made absolute until the expiration of six calendar months. The marriage subsists until the decree is made absolute. After that date either spouse may marry again; but a man may not marry the sister of his divorced wife whilst the divorced wife is alive. A divorced wife may call herself by her late husband's name. Persons who have been divorced may re-marry.

Children.—When a suit has been commenced, the children should not be removed from the person in whose custody they are at the time. Until a suit for judicial separation, nullity, or dissolution of marriage has been dismissed, the Court may make orders for the custody, maintenance, and education of children. Either spouse may make applications for access to the children.

Alimony.—A wife may in any cause file a petition for alimony (*i.e.*, means of support) pending suit, provided evidence of the marriage is adduced. The right to alimony continues until there is a decision against the wife in the court of first instance. The amount may be agreed between the parties, otherwise one-fifth of the joint incomes is generally allowed. An order for *permanent* alimony may be obtained by a wife who has obtained a final decree of judicial separation.

Protection Orders.—A deserted wife may apply to a court of petty sessions or to the Divorce Division for an order to protect any money which has come to her after such desertion against her husband and his creditors. Disobedience to the order renders a party retaining the property liable to restore it and to pay twice the value thereof.

Costs.—Where a suit is about to be set down for hearing, the wife, if she has not sufficient separate estate, may obtain payment from her husband of a sum sufficient to cover her costs to date; and where a decree has been obtained against her for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, she may defend herself at his expense should he afterwards bring a suit for

dissolution of marriage. If a suit be decided against a wife who has separate estate, she may be condemned in costs. A co-respondent may be ordered to pay the whole or any part of the costs of the proceedings.

SEPARATION BY AGREEMENT.

Husband and wife may agree, with or without consideration, to separate and live apart, but the agreement, to be valid, must be followed by an immediate separation. Although usually made by deed, a mere oral agreement is binding. If made, however, with a view to facilitating divorce proceedings it is void. A wife is not bound by a separation agreement if she was forced to make it by threats of violence. A clause which binds the husband to give up the custody of the children will be enforced, unless the Court is of opinion that it is not for their benefit. The agreement usually contains mutual covenants not to sue for the restitution of conjugal rights—a covenant by the husband not to molest the wife, and a covenant by the wife or her trustee to indemnify the husband against debts contracted by her during the separation. The remedy for a breach of the agreement is specific performance.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

When a husband has been guilty of assault or has deserted his wife, or has been guilty of persistent cruelty, or of wilful neglect to maintain her or her infant children, or where he is an habitual drunkard, the wife may obtain relief from a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. By an Act which came into force on Sept. 30, 1925, the following grounds for an application were added to those already existing (*a*) cruelty to her children, (*b*) that her husband insists on having marital relations while suffering from a venereal disease, (*c*) that he has compelled her to submit herself to prostitution. A husband may apply on the ground that the wife has been cruel to his children. Relief may also be obtained by a husband whose wife is an habitual drunkard. The Court may declare that the applicant is no longer bound to cohabit with the other spouse. Where a wife is the applicant, the legal custody of children under sixteen may be given to her, and the husband may be ordered to pay a weekly sum not exceeding £2. Where the husband applies, the custody of all the children of the marriage may be given to him, and the wife may be committed to an inebriates home. If the wife has been guilty of adultery, no order will be made on her application unless there was condonation; and if, having obtained an order, she commits adultery, the order may be discharged, but not if the court is of opinion that the husband conduced to the adultery by failing to make payment of the separation allowances. An order may be altered, varied or discharged at any time on cause being shown. All applications for relief must be made within six months of the ground of complaint.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

"Domestic Servant" signifies, in law, a person employed in and about a residence, *e.g.*, cook, butler, gardener, &c.; but does not include, *e.g.*, a governess or tutor. By general custom, one calendar month's notice, given at any time on either side, is required to terminate the contract of domestic service, but the Courts have recognized a custom for termination at the end of the first month if notice is given at the end of the first fortnight.

Dismissal without notice is justified in the event of wilful disobedience to a reasonable order, gross misconduct, dishonesty, incompetence, or permanent incapacity. A "character," however unfavourable, is a privileged statement, so long as given without malicious intent.

The Workmen's Compensation Acts impose serious liabilities upon an employer in the event of death or disablement of a servant from an accident in the course of employment, and prudent employers will protect themselves by a Policy, which can be obtained through the leading Insurance Companies for a small annual premium.

THE FRANCHISE.

The Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Act, 1928, considerably amended both the qualifications for the franchise and the mode of registration of electors, and assimilated the franchises for men and women both for Parliamentary and Local Government elections.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The qualifications for the franchise are now the same for men and women. A person is entitled to be registered as a Parliamentary elector who is 21 years of age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; and

(*a*) Has the requisite residence qualification; or (*b*) has the requisite business premises qualification; or (*c*) is the husband or wife of a person having a business premises qualification.

Residence is the actual inhabitancy of premises, *i.e.*, where a person's home is and where he sleeps. The residence must have been during the whole of the qualifying period, *i.e.*, three months, in the constituency or in another constituency in the same Parliamentary borough or Parliamentary county. If not, it is essential that the residence should have been successive from a Parliamentary borough or Parliamentary county contiguous to that borough or county. The Administrative County of London is treated as a Parliamentary borough.

Business premises means land or other premises of at least £10 yearly value. The business premises must be occupied for the purpose of the business, profession, or trade of the person to be registered.

Universities.—A person of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, who has received a degree, is entitled to be registered as a Parliamentary elector for a University constituency; also a woman who has passed the final examination and fulfilled the conditions required of women by a University which did not at the time the examination was passed admit women to degrees.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The qualifications for the Local Government franchise are now the same for men and women. A person is entitled to be registered as a Local Government elector who is 21 years of age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; and (*a*) is on the last day of the qualifying period occupying as *owner or tenant* land or premises in the electoral area; and (*b*) has during the whole of the qualifying period occupied as *owner or tenant* any land or premises in that area; if that area is not an administrative County or a County borough, then in any administrative

County or County borough in which the area is situate; or (*c*) is the husband or wife of a person who is entitled to be registered in respect of premises in which the person entitled, and the husband or wife reside. There is also a *service qualification* for the Local Government franchise. A person (man or woman) who inhabits any dwelling-house by virtue of any office, service or employment is deemed to occupy the dwelling house as *tenant* and so obtains the Local Government franchise provided the dwelling house is not inhabited by the employer.

REGISTRATION.

Each parliamentary borough and Parliamentary county is an electoral registration area, and for each registration area there is a Registration Officer. Normally, the Town Clerk is the Registration Officer for the Parliamentary Borough and the Clerk to the County Council for the Parliamentary County. It is the duty of the Registration Officer to compile the register of all persons entitled to vote as parliamentary electors or local government electors in his area. It is also his duty to comply with any directions given by the Secretary of State as to the arrangements to be made by the Registration Officer in carrying out the registration.

The electoral lists when prepared are published by the Registration Officer. A copy can always be inspected at his office, and generally at the chief post offices and other convenient places in the area, including Church Porches, Public Libraries, and Local Council Offices. The lists should be examined to see if the entries have been correctly made. If not, claims and objections may be made as by notice directed.

The Index letters showing the nature of the qualifications of an elector are:—

FOR MEN.

R = Residence qualification.
B = Business premises qualification.
O = Occupation qualification.
D = Qualification through wife's occupation.
NM = Naval or military voter.

FOR WOMEN.

Rw = Residence qualification.
Bw = Business premises qualification.
Ow = Occupation qualification.
Dw = Qualification through husband's occupation.

RIGHT TO VOTE.

Every person registered as a parliamentary elector is entitled to vote at an election of a member to serve in Parliament. But at a *General Election* a person shall not vote for more than one constituency for which he or she is registered by virtue of a residence qualification, or for more than one constituency for which he or she is registered by virtue of other qualifications of any kind; which means that a person (man or woman) may, if qualified, lawfully vote twice at a General Election, but one vote must be in respect of a residence qualification, and each vote must be recorded in a different constituency.

ILLEGITIMACY AND LEGITIMATION.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Guardians of the Poor where the child becomes chargeable to the Union or Parish; and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 20*s.* a week. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. No person is required as father of an illegitimate child to give information concerning the birth of such child, and the registrar is forbidden to enter in the register the name of any person as father of the child unless at the joint request of the mother and father. Such person is in that case required to sign the register, together with the mother. An unmarried 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.

LEGITIMATION.—By the *Legitimacy Act*, 1926, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1927, where the parents of an illegitimate person marry or have married whether before or after that date, the marriage, if the father is at the date thereof domiciled in England or Wales, renders that person, if living, legitimate as from Jan. 1, 1927, or from the date of the marriage, which ever last happens. This does not legitimate a person whose father or mother was married to a third person at the time when the illegitimate person was born.

How to Secure Legitimacy.—A person claiming that he, his parent, or any remoter ancestor has become legitimated, may petition the High Court under the *Legitimacy Declaration Act*, 1858, or the County Court for the necessary declaration.

Rights of Legitimated Persons to take Interest in Property.—A legitimated person may take property under an intestacy occurring after the date of legitimation, or under any disposition (e.g. a will) coming into operation after such date, as if he had been legitimate.

Rights and Duties of Legitimated Person.—He must maintain all persons whom he would be bound to maintain had he been born legitimate, and he is entitled to the benefit of any Act of Parliament which confers rights on legitimate persons to recover damages or compensation. The Act specially provides that nothing therein contained is to render any person capable of succeeding to or transmitting a right to any dignity or title.

Persons Legitimated by Extraneous Law.—Broadly speaking, the Act provides that persons properly legitimated abroad shall be recognized as legitimated in England and Wales.

SCOTLAND.

Illegitimate Children (Scotland) Act, 1930.—The mother of an illegitimate child may obtain a decree of affiliation and aliment against the father. The process may be raised either in the Court of Session or the Sheriff Court, but usually is in the Sheriff Court. Where in any action of affiliation and aliment the Court finds that the defender is the father of the child, the Court shall in awarding any sum in name of inlying expenses, or in name of aliment, have regard to the means of the pursuer and the defender, and the whole circumstances of the case. The court may, upon application by the mother or by the father of any illegitimate child, or in any action for aliment for an illegitimate child, make such order as it may think fit regarding the custody

of such child and the right of access thereto of either parent, having regard to the welfare of the child and to the conduct of the parents and to the wishes as well of the mother as of the father and may on the application of either parent recall or vary such order. The obligation of the mother and of the father of an illegitimate child to provide aliment for such child shall (without prejudice to any obligation attaching at common law) endure until the child attains the age of sixteen years.

By Scots Law an illegitimate child is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of its parents provided there was no impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the conception of the child. Such legitimation is recognised by International Law so far as the laws of particular countries allow it. It is valid in England except that such a child cannot succeed to real estate in England on intestacy. After the marriage of the parents such a child may be registered as legitimate by warrant of the Sheriff.

JURY SERVICE.

Preliminary.—The juries with which the public are most concerned are the grand juries; juries summoned to try causes in the High Court, at assizes and county courts; and those summoned to try criminal cases at assizes, the Old Bailey, and courts of Quarter Sessions, and coroners' juries.

Qualifications.—All natural-born subjects of the King and aliens domiciled for ten years or more, being men or women between 21 and 65, are liable to serve as jurors.

The sex disqualification was removed in 1919, and women are now liable to serve, but a judge may order that the jury shall be composed of men only or of women only, or may, on an application made by a woman, grant her exemption in respect of any case by reason of the nature of the evidence to be given or of the issues to be tried.

The qualification of a juror is a *property* one—that is to say, he or she must be a person who owns property or pays rates. A householder or shopkeeper in the City of London who owns personal estate worth £100; a resident in a county or borough owning £10 a year in real estate or rent charge, or £20 in leaseholds; or a householder in a county or borough occupying property whose net annual value is assessed at not less than £30 a year in Middlesex and the County of London, or £20 in other counties, and occupiers of houses with not less than fifteen windows, are all compellable to serve as jurors unless exempted or disqualified.

Exemptions and Disqualifications.—Aliens (subject as above), felons, lunatics, imbeciles, deaf or blind persons are disqualified from serving on juries, while the following classes of persons (amongst others) are exempt—peers, members and officers of both Houses of Parliament, clergymen and priests, ministers of any congregation of Protestant dissenters and Jews, whose meeting place is duly registered, judges, barristers, solicitors (if practising), officers of the supreme court, magistrates, clerks of the peace, sheriffs' officers and servants of such officers, justices of the peace, members of local bodies, governors of prisons and gaolers, superintendents, &c., of lunatic asylums, doctors and pharmaceutical chemists (if actually practising), dentists, officers and men in Navy, Army, Air and Territorial Forces, licensed pilots, postal, custom and inland revenue servants.

Special exemption.—A judge, and, by virtue of S. 3 of the Juries Act, 1922, the sheriff, may for good reason excuse attendance on any particular jury.

Jury Lists.—Lists of juries are now prepared in accordance with the Juries Act, 1922, the names of persons apparently qualified as Jurors being so marked on the Electors Lists (exhibited at Town Halls, Public Libraries, in church porches, &c.). Persons who deem themselves to be entitled to be exempted should communicate with the registration officer, for all whose names appear on the Jury List as finally settled are liable to serve.

Grand Juries.—The function of the grand jury is to make presentments on oath to judicial bodies or personages, mainly of accusation against persons against whom criminal proceedings are pending. The jurors have to say in effect whether there is a *primâ facie* case against the accused, against whom an indictment has been prepared, and if they are satisfied of this they find "a true bill"; if not, they "ignore the bill" and the accused is discharged.

Juries in Criminal and Civil cases.—An accused person against whom a true bill has been found is tried by a "jury sworn." A "panel" of jurors are summoned to attend the court on a particular day, and it is from amongst them that the jury who are to try the prisoners are selected at random (an interesting note on the selection of jurors will be found in *Halsbury's Laws of England*, Vol. 18, p. 246). In a criminal case the prisoner has a right of challenge which *is of two kinds—a challenge to the array—i.e.*, the whole number of jurors summoned (which is so rare that it need not be further considered) and a challenge to the poll, *i.e.*, to individual jurors, which may be peremptory or for cause. Peremptory challenge, or challenge without cause, exists only as of right in treason and felony, and the prisoner can only challenge a limited number without reason. In the exercise of this right prisoners frequently object to the women on the jury. "Challenge for cause" sometimes takes place on the ground that the proposed juror is a peer or is alleged to have committed some crime which makes him infamous.

Except upon trials for murder, treason, and treason felony juries after being sworn may separate, *e.g.*, for lunch and at night. The verdict must be given in open court in the presence of all the jurors, and in cases of treason and felony in the presence of the defendant. It must be unanimous, except that in civil cases the parties may agree to take a majority verdict.

Special Juries.—Special Jurors are selected from persons having larger property qualifications, *e.g.*, the occupier of dwelling house in a large town rated at not less than £100. Trial is generally by Common Jury, but in any cause or matter at Assizes or in the High Court an order for a Special Jury may be obtained in certain cases.

Payment of Jurors.—A Special Juror is entitled to a fee of one guinea for each case in which he is sworn to act, whereas a Common Jury is only entitled to 1*s.* on each cause tried in the High Court or a County Court; and on Circuit, 8*d.* In Criminal Cases the jury is entitled to and, in fact, receives nothing. At Inquests, held before Coroners, the jurors are

entitled to such fee as the local authority may permit the coroner to pay.

A juror is not accountable for, nor will any action lie against him, in respect of anything said or done by him in discharge of his office. If he fail to appear in the High Court or at assizes when duly summoned he may have to pay a fine of £10, while non-appearance at a county court may involve a fine of £5.

Coroners' Juries.—(*See* Deaths — Coroner's Inquests, page 258.)

LEGAL AID FOR THE POOR.

Civil Cases.

A system now exists for giving legal aid to poor persons in civil proceedings—including divorce—administered by the Law Society, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2, and through various Provincial Law Societies. Under this system committees are now established throughout England and Wales. Anyone desiring this form of aid may apply to the nearest "Poor Persons Committee" for a Poor Persons Certificate, and if this is granted a Solicitor and Counsel will be allotted to act without remuneration. The Certificate can be given if the poor person is not worth £50 (excluding wearing apparel and trade tools) and the usual income does not exceed £2 a week. In special circumstances above figures may be £100, and £4 a week. The Committee may require the poor person to deposit a sum not exceeding £5 (in the first instance) to cover out-of-pocket expenses of the conducting solicitor.

Divorce proceedings under the Poor Persons system may be commenced at the Divorce Registry in London or in one of the numerous District Registries in the Provinces now authorised for the purpose, and the trial or hearing may be in London or at the Assizes at one of the many towns at which Divorce business may now be taken under the Rules of the Supreme Court.

Criminal Cases.

The Poor Prisoners Defence Act, 1930, provides for free legal aid in criminal proceedings in specified cases. On trial for an *Indictable offence* the person charged may have free legal aid, with Solicitor and Counsel, if Justices or Judge of trial court grant a *Defence Certificate*. If the person's means are insufficient, such Certificate *may* be granted in cases where desirable, and *must* be given for a murder charge. In Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, assuming insufficient means, a Defence Certificate may be granted to a person if considered desirable to do so owing to gravity of charge or exceptional circumstances.

Scotland.—In every town there are Solicitors for the Poor, and in the Court of Session there are Counsel for the Poor, all of whom act gratuitously. Any class of litigation may be undertaken for poor persons, but the operation of the "Poor's Roll" is chiefly important in matrimonial and bastardy cases. Legal services are rendered free of charge, and no Court dues are payable. In cases of divorce application must be made to the Court of Session. In cases of separation simply, application may be made to the Sheriff Court. The means that preclude a person from the benefit of the Poor's Roll are not fixed, and each application depends on its own circumstances. The Poor's Roll was established in 1424.

MARRIAGES.

BY BANNS OR LICENCE.

BANNS OF MARRIAGE.—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. 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. Under the Marriage Measure 1930, banns may be published and marriage solemnized in the parish church *which is the usual place of worship* of the persons to be married or either of them although neither of such persons dwells in such parish; but this publication of banns is *in addition* to any other publication required by law. 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 from the last time of publication, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence, or submit to the republication of banns. The minister ought to satisfy himself that the parties are of full age, or that the consent of parents is obtained, and it is usually on the score of insufficiency of age that banns are "forbidden." By the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, a marriage may be performed in church on the superintendent registrar's certificate without banns, provided that the incumbent's consent is obtained. One of the parties must be resident within the *Ecclesiastical* parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place.

MARRIAGE LICENCES are of two kinds—(1) the Common or Ordinary Licence granted by the Archbishops and Bishops, through their Surrogates, for marriage in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages; (2) the Special Licence granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury for marriage at any time or in any place on good reason being shown (see p. 264). The Act of 1823 is severe on the clergy, making it a felony for any clergyman to marry the parties in the absence of banns or licence; and every Registrar or other person who knowingly unduly solemnizes

a marriage is also guilty of felony. By a subsequent alteration in the law, the hours for marriage were extended, and they are now from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

GENERAL NOTES.—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 56 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.

A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE is nothing more than a copy of the entry in the church register; and the customary fee is 2*s.* 6*d.*, and a stamp duty of 1*d.* Searches in the register-books may be made on payment of small fees, viz., 1*s.* for a single year, and 6*d.* additional for every other year. There are small fees, regulated by custom, on the certificate given of banns in one parish for marriage in another. MARRIAGE FEES are not uniform, and if excessive there is power with the Diocesan Chancellor to moderate them. With those who are in a position to afford it, it is usual to pay a guinea to the clergyman, and 5*s.* to the clerk; and the usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

INFANTS cannot be lawfully married without the consent of certain persons. The law on the subject is to be found in the Guardianship of Infants' Act which came into force on Sept. 30, 1925. Where both parents are living both must consent; where one is dead, the survivor; or if there is a guardian appointed by the deceased, the guardian and the survivor. The *Age of Marriage Act*, 1929, prohibits any marriage where either party is under 16 years of age.

MARRIAGE LICENCES FOR ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

MARRIAGE LICENCES can be obtained in London by application at the *Faculty Office* (23 Knightrider St., Doctors' Commons, E.C.4), at the *Vicar-General's Office* (1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1), and at the *Bishop of London's Diocesan Registry* (1 Dean's Court, Doctors' Commons, E.C.4), 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 are available for London and all England and Wales; those procured at the Vicar-General's office (hours in both offices 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 1) are available for London and all England, except the Province of York. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings, in addition to the cost of stamp, 10*s.* 0*d.* *No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued.* The cost of licences through a clerical surrogate in the country varies, according to the diocese, from £1 15*s.* to £3 12*s.* 6*d.* By the 4th George IV. c. 76, it is enacted, in order to avoid fraud and *collusion* in obtaining licences for marriage, that before any such licence be granted one of the parties shall make a declaration, on oath, that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of *such parties hath had* his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the boundary of the parish church, or the district parish in the church of which the marriage is to be solemnized.

It may be added that in the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman who is also a surrogate, before whom the above-mentioned affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to deliver the licence personally to the applicant. (In some parts of the country it is necessary for the surrogate to procure the licence from the Bishop's registry.)

SPECIAL MARRIAGE LICENCES (FOR ESTABLISHED CHURCH).

SPECIAL LICENCES are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, &c.; but the reasons assigned must meet with his Grace's approval. Application must be made to The Faculty Office, 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C. 4 (*tel.*, 6834 Central). Fees for licence stamp, &c., £25.

BEFORE A REGISTRAR AND IN NON-CONFORMIST BUILDINGS.

Marriages can take place in a District Register Office or in a Nonconformist building registered for marriages, (1) by Certificate, (2) by Licence. Notice of such marriages must be given personally to the Superintendent Registrar, a Registrar of Births and Deaths, a Registrar of Marriages, or the deputy of such officer. A marriage at a register office takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages and the Superintendent Registrar; a marriage at a registered building takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages, unless it is had under the provisions of the Marriage Act, 1898, respecting which see below. In each case the presence of at least two witnesses is necessary.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY CERTIFICATE.

If both parties reside in the same registration district, they must both have resided there for seven days before the notice can be given. It may then be given by either party.

If the parties reside in different registration districts, notice must be given by each to a registration officer in the district in which he or she resides, and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before the notice can be given.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY LICENCE.

One notice only is necessary, whether the parties live in the same or in different registration districts, and either party may give the notice.

If both live in the same district, one of them must have lived there for fifteen days before the notice can be given.

If they live in different districts, and both have fulfilled the necessary residential qualification, notice may be given in either district. If one only has fulfilled the qualification, the notice must be given in the district in which the residence has been fulfilled, and the other party must be resident in England or Wales when the notice is given.

The notice contains particulars as to names, ages, residence, length of residence, and the building in which the marriage is to take place. It also contains a declaration that there is no legal impediment to the marriage, and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required by law, has been duly given. A person making a false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for perjury.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE (WITHOUT LICENCE).

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.

After the lapse of one week-day (not Christmas Day or Good Friday) from the date of entry of the notice, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate and licence for the marriage, which can then take place on any day within three calendar months from the date of entry of the notice.

DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED AT THE MARRIAGE.

(1) *Marriage by Certificate*:—
  a. If both parties live in the same district:—The certificate of the Superintendent Registrar of that district.
  b. If they live in different districts:—A certificate from the Superintendent Registrar of *each* district.

(2) *Marriage by Licence*:—The certificate and licence of the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the notice is given.

PLACE OF MARRIAGE.

The marriage must generally take place at a building within the district of residence of one of the parties, but if the usual place of worship of either is outside the district of his or her residence, it 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; and 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, it may take place in a registered building of the required denomination in the nearest district.

A marriage which has been duly celebrated in a register office in Ireland may be proved by the certificate of such marriage (*Guillet* v. *Guillet*, 27 T.L.R. 416).

MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., with open doors. Each of the parties must declare as follows:—"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C. D.*"; and each of the parties must say to the other, "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband]." A wedding-ring may be, and is generally, used at a marriage at a register office.

MARRIAGE ACT, 1898.

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at Nonconformist registered buildings which have adopted the provisions of this Act. The Act (which does not apply to Scotland or Ireland, or to marriages according to the usages of the Jews or of the Society of Friends) provides for the appointment of an "authorised person" (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorised for the purpose) who must be present at and must register the marriage. If the presence of a Registrar is required at a marriage at a building at which the provisions of the Act have been adopted, the fact must be stated when notice of the marriage is given, and the consent of the minister or trustees to the Registrar's attendance must be obtained

The parties must at some time during the ceremony make the following declarations:—

"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C. D.*"

Also each of the parties must say to the other:—

"I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband]";

or, in lieu thereof:—

"I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my wedded wife [*or* husband]."

NAVAL MARRIAGES ACT, 1908.

This Act provides that any officer, seaman, or marine borne on the books of one of His Majesty's ships who wishes to marry may, if the marriage is to take place at a register office or a Nonconformist registered building, give notice to his commanding officer, who, after the lapse of twenty-one clear days, can issue a certificate for the marriage. The other party must give notice in the usual way to a registration officer in the district in which she resides.

If the marriage is to take place at a church of the Church of England, the chaplain or commanding officer must publish the banns on board the ship on three successive Sundays: he can then issue a certificate of publication of banns. The banns must also be published in the church in which the marriage is to take place.

No marriage by licence can take place under this Act.

MARRIAGE 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 licence in the marriage notice-book	1	0
For a certificate for marriage without licence	1	0
For a certificate for marriage by licence	1	0
For a licence for marriage	30	0
Stamp duty on a licence for marriage	10	0
For a marriage by certificate in the presence of a Registrar	5	0
For a marriage by licence in the presence of a Registrar	10	0

Exclusive of the fee for a certificate of the marriage ("marriage lines"), the total fees for a marriage by certificate, when the parties live in the same district, amount to 7*s.*; if they live in different districts, to 9*s.*

For a marriage by licence the total fees are £2 12*s.* 0*d.*

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION RESPECTING MARRIAGES.

Parties should be married in the name in which they are generally known.

A marriage may take place at a registered building before a Registrar without religious ceremony if the consent of the trustees is obtained.

If parties who have been married at a register office desire to go through a religious ceremony at a church, they may do so on production to the incumbent of a certificate of the register office marriage, but this ceremony is not recorded as a marriage in the register books.

A divorced person desiring to marry again in a register office or registered building must give notice to the Superintendent Registrar, to whom a copy of the divorce decree must be produced.

In Wales, and in places where the Welsh tongue is used, the declaration and contracting words may be said in Welsh, as provided by Section 23 of the Marriages and Registration Act, 1837.

If both parties are Jews, they must give notice to a registration officer in the usual way, and may marry according to their usages in a synagogue or private dwelling-house at any hour; the marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue of which the man is a member.

If both parties are members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), or if, not being in membership, they have been authorised by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they must give notice to a registration officer, and may be married in a Friends' meeting-house; the marriage must be registered by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting-house is situated. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at such marriages of Jews or members of the Society of Friends.

Relaxations have been made by *Marriage (Prohibited Degrees of Relationship)* Acts, 1907 to 1931, which successively permitted the following marriages, *i.e.*,

With a	deceased wife's sister.	Act—1907.
,,	deceased brother's widow.	Act—1921.
,,	deceased wife's brother's daughter.	Act—1931.
,,	deceased wife's sister's daughter.	do.
,,	father's deceased brother's widow.	do.
,,	mother's deceased brother's widow.	do.
,,	deceased wife's father's sister.	do.
,,	deceased wife's mother's sister.	do.
,,	brother's deceased son's widow.	do.
,,	sister's deceased son's widow.	do.

No clergyman can be compelled to solemnize any of the foregoing marriages, but he may allow his church to be used for the purpose by another minister.

During the lifetime of a person *upon whose decease* a marriage is now authorized (but which would otherwise be prohibited owing to affinity), it is not lawful for a man to contract such a marriage.

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.

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 parties are British subjects; or,

(*b*) If only one of the parties is a British subject, that the other is not a subject or citizen of the country; or,

(*c*) If only one of the parties is a British subject and the other a subject or citizen of the country, that sufficient facilities do not exist for the solemnization of the marriage in the foreign country in accordance with the law of that country; or,

(*d*) If the man is a British subject and the woman a subject or citizen of the country, that no objection will be taken by the authorities of the country to the solemnization of the marriage under the Act.

In the case of any marriage under the Act, where the woman is a British subject and the man a foreigner, the marriage officer must be satisfied—

(*a*) That the marriage will be recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs; or,

(*b*) That some other marriage ceremony in addition to that under this Act has taken place, or is about to take place, between the parties, and that such other ceremony is recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs; or,

(*c*) That the leave of the Secretary of State has been obtained.

The marriage must be solemnized by or before a marriage officer as defined by the Act.

It is necessary for one of the parties to the intending marriage to sign a notice stating the name, surname, profession, condition, and residence of each of the parties, and whether each of the parties is or is not a minor, and to give the notice to the marriage officer within whose district both of the parties have had their residence not less than one week then next preceding, and the notice must state that they have so resided.

If the parties reside in different districts, such notice must be given to the marriage officer of the district before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, by the party who has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of such marriage officer.

If one of the parties resides (*a*) in the United Kingdom, or (*b*) in a Colony or India (*a*) notice must be given in like manner as if the parties

resident were about to be married in that part of the United Kingdom in which he or she resides, and in England or Ireland must be given to the superintendent registrar or registrars, and in Scotland must be given by proclamation of banns, and (*b*) such notice must be given by the party dwelling in such Colony or in India as may be provided by any law of that Colony or of the Governor-General of India in Council, or in like manner as if the party were about to be married in that place.

If the non-resident party has dwelt in the district of a marriage officer in a foreign country notice must be given by that party in like manner as if the marriage were to be solemnized by or before such marriage officer, or if the place in a foreign country at which the non-resident party has dwelt is not within the district of a marriage officer the notice may be given to any person authorised by the Secretary of State to receive such notices. Where neither party has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of the marriage officer before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, and (*a*) the marriage cannot conveniently be solemnized at the place where either of the parties has had his or her usual place of abode, or (*b*) the permission of the Secretary of State has been obtained, notice must be given by each of the parties in the place where he or she has had his or her usual place of abode for a period of not less than one week immediately preceding the giving of such notice in the prescribed manner, and a certificate of the giving of such notice obtained.

If the Secretary of State is satisfied that for some good reason the party has not been able to give the required notice and that the marriage is not clandestine and that adequate notice has been given, he may permit the marriage to be solemnized.

Before the marriage is solemnized each of the parties must make on oath

(*a*) That he or she believes that there is no impediment;

(*b*) that both the parties have had their usual place of residence in the district of the consular marriage officer for three weeks immediately preceding, or if they have not both resided there during three weeks then that one of them has so resided, and stating the place where the party who has not so resided has within three months immediately preceding had for three consecutive weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notice that has been given in that place, or, if neither party has resided there, stating the place or places where each party has within three months immediately preceding had for three weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notices that have been given in those places.

After the expiration of 14 days after the notice of an intended marriage has been entered, then if no lawful impediment to the marriage is shown, and the marriage has not been forbidden in manner provided by the Act, the marriage may be solemnized. A consular officer holding a warrant for a district can only solemnize a marriage at his own official house. Parties residing within a consular district who may wish to be married under the Act must go to the consular officer provided with a warrant for that district; two or more witnesses are required to be present.

The following fees for marriages under the Foreign Marriage Act are payable to His Majesty's Government:—

	£	s.	d.
For receiving notice of an intended marriage	0	10	0
For receiving notice of a caveat	1	0	0
For every marriage solemnized by or in the presence of a Marriage Officer and registered by him	0	10	0
For certificate by a Marriage Officer of notice having been given and posted up, in case of one of the parties residing outside the consular district in which the marriage is to take place	0	5	0
For attendance by consular officer at a marriage solemnized in accordance with the local law and for registration of the same	1	0	0

Marriages may be solemnized 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

No religious ceremony is required, but any form according to the creed of the contracting parties may be used. The presence of the duly authorised Marriage Officer is, however, necessary to render the marriage valid. If the ceremonial be that of the Church of England, it can only be performed by a clergyman of that Church.

Marriages solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Acts are legal by English law when both parties are British subjects, and also when only one of them is a British subject, but such marriages are not necessarily valid out of His Majesty's dominions. In cases where one of the parties is a subject of the country where the marriage is proposed to take place, or of a third country, the party in question must previously comply with the requirements of the marriage law of the country to which he or she belongs, so far as it may be possible to do so, in order to render such marriage also valid by the law of that country.

An Englishwoman married to a foreigner follows the nationality of her husband.

In Germany and Switzerland marriages by any foreign consular officer are, in the absence of any treaty stipulations, strictly prohibited.

A marriage which would not be valid in England would be equally invalid if solemnized in an embassy, legation, or consulate abroad. For instance, marriages within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity would not be valid.

A marriage between Christians in India may be proved in England by an India Office certificate (*Braid* v. *Braid*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 646).

Marriages may also be solemnized under the "Foreign Marriages Act, 1892," before the commanding officer of any of His Majesty's ships on a foreign station provided he be of such rank and of such vessel as is for the time being authorised for that purpose by Admiralty instructions.

MARRIAGES ABROAD WITH FOREIGNERS ACCORDING TO FOREIGN LAW.

ACT OF 1906.—Under the *Marriage with Foreigners Act*, 1906, any British subject desiring to be married in a foreign country to a foreigner according to the law of the country may, after giving notice of the marriage, obtain a certificate from the registrar that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. In order to obtain the certificate, the rules set out in the schedule to the Act must be complied with. Any persons may enter an objection to a certificate, the validity of which will be decided by the Registrar-General.

A marriage by repute which is valid by the law of the domicile in a foreign country will be recognised as valid by the English courts (*re Green Noyes* v. *Pitkin*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 222).

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND.

According to the law of Scotland marriage is a contract which is completed by the mutual consent of parties. No formalities are required and no consent of parents or guardians is necessary. It can be contracted by a male over 14 years of age and a female over 12. Marriages may be "regular" or "irregular."

A regular marriage is one which is celebrated by a Minister of religion after due notice by the publication of banns or publication by the Registrar. Any Minister of any denomination (including a person officiating at a Quaker wedding) who performs the ceremony is reckoned to be a minister of religion. It must be performed before two witnesses and one of the parties must have resided in Scotland for at least 15 days before the ceremony. Public proclamation is made by (*a*) banns or (*b*) notice by the Registrar. Banns must be proclaimed in the parish church of both parties. It is ordered that the proclamation of banns should be made three times, but by immemorial practice proclamation on one Sunday is sufficient. The Clerk of the Kirk Session of the Parish takes in notices of banns and issues certificates of proclamation. The fee for proclamation may not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* A certificate of proclamation of banns is only valid for three months.

Under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act, 1878, a notice posted up in a conspicuous or accessible place on the board or outer wall of the Registrar's office is equivalent to the proclamation of banns. Exhibition is made for seven consecutive days. Objection may be made within other seven days. If no objections are lodged the Registrar issues a certificate: fee, 2*s.* 6*d.* Such certificate of publication is only valid for three months. Under the Naval Marriages Act, 1908, banns may be published on board one of His Majesty's ships where an officer, seaman or Marine on the ship's books wishes to contract a marriage in Scotland. A declaration under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act already referred to may also be filled up and the officer commanding the ship may grant a certificate.

Irregular Marriages are survivals of modes of marriage which were general throughout Europe in mediæval times, Scotland having disregarded the decrees of the Council of Trent invalidating irregular marriages; Scotland following the ancient Canon law. These marriages may be contracted in three ways: (1) by exchange of consent before two witnesses (called in legal language *per verba de præsenti*); (2) by promise of marriage followed by intercourse on the faith of the promise (called marriage by promise, *subsequente copula*); the promise, however, can only be proved by the writing or the oath of the party when action is brought; (3) by constant living together as husband and wife (called marriage by *habit and repute*), *i.e.*, the general repute of the neighbourhood supported by consistent conduct. Marriage by the first mode is only valid if one of the parties has been resident in Scotland for 21 days before the contract is entered into. (This is the result of legislation and not part of the common law of Scotland.) "Gretna Green" marriages were abolished in 1856 by the Act 19 and 20 Victoria, Chap. 96. Marriages thus contracted may be registered if the parties appear before the Sheriff with their witnesses and petition for registration within three months. On the Sheriff granting warrant the Registrar registers the marriage for a fee of 5*s.* 11*d.* The other two forms of marriage before they are held to be valid must be declared by a decree in the Court of Session.

Marriage with a foreigner may be solemnized regularly if one of the parties has a residential qualification and provided that one party has resided in Scotland for 21 days and the minister agrees to dispense with the proclamation of banns in the case of the foreigner. Marriage of a Scottish person with a foreigner, or marriage of two foreigners, may be contracted irregularly if one or other of the parties has resided in Scotland for 21 days.

MOTOR LAW.

The modern Charter of Motor Law is the Road Traffic Act 1930 and Regulations made thereunder by the Minister of Transport. This Act not only consolidated the law by repealing some thirty earlier Acts, but made numerous amendments and new provisions to keep abreast with the rapid development and modern universal use of motor vehicles.

Some of the new features are: Compulsory Insurance against Third-party risks; abolition of speed limit for ordinary private car; publication of a "Highway Code"; physical fitness for driving licence. The following provisions of the law have been selected for special reference in these notes.

Driving Licence.—As to fee, &c., *see* p. 549. No person to drive without a licence, nor employ a person to drive who is not licensed. To be produced to police constable on demand; but no conviction if licence produced at a police station within five days. On application for licence declaration must be made as to any physical disability, &c., certain disabilities will involve refusal of licence.

Speed Limits.—The Act prescribes Speed Limits for various Classes of Motor Vehicles, but for ordinary passenger motor cars (adapted to carry not more than seven, excluding driver) there is now no speed limit. But heavy penalties may be incurred for driving recklessly or at a speed or in manner dangerous to the public having regard to all the circumstances, nature and condition of road, amount of traffic at the time, &c.

Pillion Riding.—Only one person (pillionaire) on a motor-cycle in addition to driver, and then only on proper seat securely fixed behind the driver.

Third Party Insurance.—No person may use, or permit to be used, a motor vehicle unless covered by a Policy of Insurance in respect of third-party risk. There is to be a "Certificate" of such insurance, and this certificate of insurance must be produced by a driver to a constable on demand. Under the Regulations of Transport Ministry an applicant for a car licence under the Finance Acts must with his application produce to the Licensing Authority his Certificate of Insurance.

Highway Code.—The Minister of Transport has compiled a Highway Code as authorised by the Act. It is issued with driving licence, and copies may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office or booksellers, price 1*d.* The code is

intended as a guide to persons using the road, and may be revised from time to time. Failure to observe any provision of the code is not an offence of itself, but it may be relied on as tending to establish or negative the liability of a party in any proceedings—whether civil or criminal.

Accidents.—In the case of an accident causing damage to any person, vehicle or animal, the driver of the motor vehicle must stop, and on request of any person having reasonable grounds for so requiring, give his name and address and identification of his vehicle. If this is not done on the spot then the accident must be reported at a police station or to a constable as soon as possible, and in any case within 24 hours.

NOTE.—From January 1, 1932, every motor vehicle, but not motor-cycle, must be fitted with a reflecting mirror.

PASSPORTS.

Applications for Foreign Office Passports must be made in the form printed on the back of the Regulations (to be had on application), and enclosed in a cover addressed to "The Passport Office, 1 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, Westminster, S.W. 1," or to "The Branch Passport Office, 36 Dale Street, Liverpool." The charge for a Passport is *7s. 6d.* Passports are issued in London between the hours of 10 and 4 (Saturdays, 10 to 1), and in Liverpool, 9.30 to 4 (Saturdays, 9.30 to 1). The Passport Offices are *closed* on Sundays and Public Holidays (except in London between the hours of 10 a.m. and noon for cases of *special emergency only*). Passports may be obtained through the post if a Postal Order for *7s. 6d.*, which should be crossed, *made payable to the Passport Office*, is forwarded with the application. Cheques, treasury notes or postage stamps should not be sent in payment. Application should, if possible, reach the Passport Office not less than four days before that on which the Passport is required.

Foreign Office Passports are granted (1) to natural-born British subjects; (2) to the wives and widows of such persons; and (3) to persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, in the British Dominions or Colonies, or in India.

The wife of an alien is deemed to be an alien.

Passports are granted (1) in the case of natural-born British subjects and persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the form printed at the back of the Regulations, verified by a Declaration made by a member or official of any *Banking Firm* established in the United Kingdom, or by any *Mayor, Magistrate, Provost, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Barrister-at-law, Physician, Surgeon, Solicitor, Notary Public or Chartered Accountant*, resident in the United Kingdom and being himself a British subject. The applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence may also be required. Applicants serving in His Majesty's Forces may have their declarations verified by their Commanding Officers; (2) in the case of children under the age of 16 years requiring a separate Passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian in a Form (B), to be obtained upon application to the Passport Office; (3) in the case of persons naturalised in any of the British self-governing Dominions, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the High Commissioner or Agent-General in London of the State concerned. Persons naturalised or ordinarily resident in any of the Crown Colonies must obtain a letter of recommendation from the Colonial Office.

If the applicant for a Passport be a British subject by naturalisation, the Certificate of Naturalisation must be forwarded to the Passport Office with the Declaration or letter of recommendation. British subjects by naturalisation will be described as such in their Passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

British Passports are only available for travel to the countries named thereon, but may be endorsed for additional countries. The possession of a Passport so endorsed does not, however, exempt the holder from compliance with any *Immigration Regulations* in force in British or foreign countries, or from the necessity of obtaining a *visa* where required.

Passports endorsed as valid for the British Empire are also available for travelling to territory under British protection or mandate, not, however, including Palestine or Iraq, for which countries special endorsements must be obtained.

Foreign Office Passports are available for five years from the date of issue, unless otherwise stated. On the expiration of their period of validity they may be renewed for further consecutive periods of one to five years. In no circumstances are they available beyond ten years from the date of issue. Thereafter, or if at any time the Passport contains no further space for visas, application must be made for the issue of a new Passport.

A Passport cannot be issued or renewed by the Foreign Office on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply, in a foreign country, to the nearest British Mission or Consulate, or, within the British Empire, to the nearest Passport issuing authority.

Persons resident in the Irish Free State should make application for their Passports to the Passport Department, Ministry of External Affairs, Dublin.

CERTIFICATION OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

Note.—It is essential that one of the two photographs of the applicant (and wife, if to be included on the Passport) should be certified on the back as shown on the Application Form.

Safe Custody of Passports.

Passports, when not in use, should be kept in a secure place. At the expiration of the period of validity a Passport should be returned to the Foreign Office.

PAWNBROKERS' REGULATIONS.

For the TICKET on goods pledged for 10*s.* or less ..... ½*d.*
On goods pledged for more than 10*s.* ..... 1*d.*

Note.—In addition to the above charge, an additional charge of ½*d.* for each 5*s.* or part of 5*s.* lent is authorized (*Pawnbrokers' Act, 1922*).

On pledges exceeding 40*s.*, for every half-crown or part of half a crown per month ½*d.*
For INTEREST on pledges not exceeding 40*s.*, for every 2*s.* or part of 2*s.*, per month..... ½*d.*
And after the first month any time not exceeding 14 days to be charged as half a month.

FORFEITURE.—Pledges for 10*s.* 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 10*s.*, 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 5*s.* or under, the charge on form of declaration is one halfpenny; when the loan is above 5*s.*, 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 40*s.*, provided that—

(1.) The pawnbroker at the time of the pawning shall deliver to the pawner a special contract pawn-ticket, signed by the pawnbroker.

(2.) The duplicate of the special contract pawn-ticket shall be signed by the pawner.

The pawnbroker may also charge:—For ticket, profit per calendar month, for storage of the pledge, and payment to inspect account of sale, such sums and rates as may be agreed upon at the time of making the contract.

After the first calendar month any time not exceeding fourteen days will be charged as half a month, and any time exceeding fourteen days and not more than one month as one month.

The charge for storage of the pledge will be per calendar month, or any part of a month, in addition to the charges above mentioned.

Pledges may be pawned under special contract for a period of not less than three months.

In all other respects pledges under special contract are subjected to the same rules as to sale by auction, inspection of account of sale, payment of surplus produced by sale, and loss of ticket, as in the case of ordinary pledges for more than 10*s.*

POOR LAW.

The Poor Law in England and Wales is now administered through *Public Assistance Committees*, constituted for Counties and County Boroughs, which take the place of the old Boards of Guardians. The law is consolidated in the Poor Law Act, 1930.

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.

VACCINATION.

In England and Wales vaccination is compulsory within six months from birth, the obligation to comply with the law being imposed on the parent or other person having custody of the child. The local Public Vaccinator (a doctor appointed by the local authority) will vaccinate free of charge. Penalties are incurred for non-compliance with the law.

Exemption may be obtained if a parent, within four months from the birth, makes a declaration that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child.

WARD OF COURT.

By appropriate legal process an Infant may be made what is termed a Ward of Court in the Chancery Division of the High Court. In this way judicial control of the Infant may be secured, the court assuming and exercising wide powers in respect both of the person and property of Wards of Court. Legal advice will obviously be necessary as to the circumstances in which an order might be made in any particular case.

WILLS.

REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL.—Every man having a wife and family should make his will. However small his estate, it is an imperative duty in most cases, and is safer in every case, to protect the interest of the survivors by a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons to carry his wishes into effect. When persons die intestate, having foolishly put off making a will until it is too late, their negligence may deprive those for whom they were most anxious to provide. 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 and the capital being ultimately divided among his children, for this requires the skill of a practised lawyer. Assuming 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, 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 admits of another meaning than the one intended. It is better to be prolix than to leave the smallest room for doubt or uncertainty, although the same name or word be often repeated. Sounding phrases are entirely out of place. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue,' when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed, that is, *signed by the testator in presence of two witnesses*, an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration *of any kind whatever* must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is better to make a new will, revoking the old one, or to add a codicil to the first, which must be duly executed and attested in the same manner as the original will. *A will should be written in ink and very legibly on a single sheet of paper.* Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following directions may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others:—

TESTATOR OR TESTATRIX.—The person who

makes the will is the testator, or if the will-maker be a woman, the testatrix.

ESTATE.—By this word is to be understood property of all kinds, both real and personal. Real property includes tithes and advowsons, as well as freehold land and houses; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stocks and shares in companies, and the like.

RESIDUARY LEGATEES.—It is well in all cases to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my estate and effects," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies already mentioned in the will. *It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.*

TO BEGIN A WILL.—A form in which a will may be commenced is:—"This is the last will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks."

TO END A WILL.—After disposing of the property, the will may be ended as follows:—"And I hereby appoint the said —— sole (or joint) executor(s) of this my Will, and I revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this —— day of ——, 19—."

EXECUTION OF A WILL AND WITNESSES.—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.

Opposite to or beneath the testator's signature should be written the attestation clause. The following form of attestation will be found sufficient:—

Signed by the testator [or testatrix, as the case may be], in the presence of us, both present at the same time who in his [or her] presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses.	THOMAS SMITH [Signature of Testator.]

William Jones, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Tailor. Henry Morgan, of North Street, Reading, Esq.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded: "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same." If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be:—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," &c. Any omission in the observance of these details causes delay and expense, and sometimes great difficulty is experienced in procuring an affidavit by one of the attesting witnesses before the will can be admitted to Probate. The stringency of the law as to signature and witnessing of a will is only relaxed in favour of soldiers, sailors and airmen in certain circumstances.

CODICIL.—When any change is required to be made in the disposition of property as stated in the will the change should be embodied in a codicil. A codicil should begin:—"This is a codicil to the will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks, the said will bearing date," &c. A codicil must be dated at the end, and signed and witnessed with exactly the same formalities as the will.

EXECUTORS.—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient. The name and address of each executor should be given in full, as follows:—"I appoint John Jones, of number twenty-one, London Street, Ipswich, and Edward Matthews, of number seventeen, Market Street, Lincoln, executors of this my will." An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not necessary; but it is desirable, here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.—The form of appointment of executors will also serve when the estate is left in care of trustees, except that the persons should be designated "executors and trustees." The Public Trustee may be appointed executor or trustee of a will. *See* PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post.*

TRUSTS OF THE WILL.—When the estate is wholly for the children, the will may read, after the appointment of the executors and trustees:—"I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed or entitled to, unto the said John Jones and Edward Matthews, upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child living at my death who being sons or a son attain the age of 21 years or being daughters or a daughter attain that age or marry. And for all or any the children or child living at my death, who being male attain the age of 21 years or being female attain that age or marry, of any child of mine who dies in my lifetime leaving children or a child living at my death, such last-mentioned children or child to take the share or shares which their parent would have taken if living at my death, and so that no grandchild of mine shall take whose parent is living and capable of taking." Where the widow is to have a life-interest use the following words: "upon trust for my wife during her life [or during her widowhood], and after her death [or second marriage, which first happens] upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child" &c. as before. The words in square brackets will only be used where the widow is to lose her interest if she marries again.

TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.—A minor cannot make a will. A married woman (married since January 1, 1883) may dispose by will of any real or personal property as her separate property as

if she were a *feme sole* (Married Women's Property Act, 1882, s. 1 (1)). As to the powers of a woman married before that date it is advisable to consult a solicitor.

REVOCATION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but only so far as such subsequent will operates as a virtual revocation, as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will; for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will, unless, in the case of a will made on or after Jan. 1, 1926, it is expressed to have been made in contemplation of marriage (Law of Property Act, 1925, s. 177); or that after marriage the old will should be reacknowledged, or a new one made.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy or share of residue lapses and falls into the residue, excepting only in cases where the legatee is a child or "other issue" of the testator and leaves issue living at the testator's death, and the will does not provide for the class of children or issue being ascertained at some period other than the death of the testator. For instance, if a share of residue is left to "all my children living at my wife's death," the share of a child who died in the wife's lifetime would lapse even though the child should leave issue.

TO ONE PERSON ABSOLUTELY.—When it is the intention to leave all the property to one person, as for instance a wife or child, the will may read:—"I devise and bequeath all my estate and effects, real and personal, which I may die possessed of or entitled to, unto my wife Mary Smith, absolutely."

TO CHILDREN UNDER AGE.—When estates are left wholly or in part to children under the age of 21 years, trustees should be appointed to hold the property in trust for those to whom it will ultimately belong. The trustees will have power to apply the annual income for their maintenance. A wife may be appointed a trustee, or may be sole trustee. It is also usual to appoint the executors or some near relative, guardians of children under age. By the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1896, the mother of a child, if she survives the father, becomes the guardian of such child, either alone, if no guardian is appointed, or jointly with any guardian appointed by the father.

ALL PROPERTY TO BE INVESTED.—Executors and trustees may be empowered to sell and dispose of an estate, and after the payment of all just debts and expenses to invest the remainder. For this purpose the section headed "Trust Investments" should be consulted.

DUTIES OF EXECUTORS.—After the death of the testator, the duties of the executor are briefly as follows:—The first duty of the executors, or of one of them, is to see that the funeral takes place in a suitable and becoming way; then to make lists 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. (For scale of duty see Index, "Estate Duty.") 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 Principal Probate Registry, Somerset House, or to the local District Probate Registry, or to a solicitor, and prove the will. 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 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. 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 Jan. 1, 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 a District Registry. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and a copy of any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will, proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a *copy* obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probate and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about October 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 can be produced and read

in any court of law. The 29 District Probate Registries established by the Act of 1857 are at:—Bangor, Birmingham, Blandford, Bodmin, Bristol, Carlisle, Carmarthen, Chester, Durham, Exeter, Gloucester, Ipswich, Lancaster, Leicester, Lewes, Lincoln, Liverpool, Llandaff, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich, Nottingham, Oxford, Peterborough, Shrewsbury, Taunton, Wakefield, Winchester, York.

SAFE CUSTODY OF WILLS.

There is a depository for the safe custody of the Wills of *living persons* at Somerset House. A will may be deposited personally, or through the Registrar of a District Registry, who will transmit the will to London in a registered letter. The fee is 15*s.*, with an additional 5*s.* if forwarded by a District Probate Registrar. A will once deposited will not be given up to anybody, but must remain in the registry until the testator dies. Any will appointing the Public Trustee as Executor may be deposited with him for safe custody. (*See* PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post.*)

PROBATE OF WILLS.

OBTAINING PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT THE AID OF A SOLICITOR.

The entrance to the office for personal applications is in the south-east corner of the Quadrangle of Somerset House, Strand, Room 44. The applicant should bring the registrar's certificate of the death of the deceased, or an official certificate of burial, and the will, if there be one, and full details of the property and debts of the deceased.

If there be no will or no executor be appointed, or the executor will not act, two sureties must be obtained to enter into a bond for the faithful administration of the estate, unless the whole personal estate does not exceed £50, when one surety only will be required. They need not attend upon the first visit.

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.

Application may be made at a District Probate Registry instead of at Somerset House.

Where the whole real and personal estate, without the deduction of debts or funeral expenses, does not exceed £500, application may be made at one of the Inland Revenue Offices in the suburbs and many principal towns throughout the country.

Where the deceased has left no will, and the whole personal estate does not exceed £100, the widows, or children, if residing at more than three miles from any Probate Registry, may apply to the Registrar of the County Court.

Scotland.—"Confirmation" is the Scottish equivalent of Probate. That is obtained in the Sheriff Court of the County in which the deceased was domiciled at the date of his death or where he had no fixed domicile or died abroad, in the commissariat of Edinburgh. Executors are either "nominate" or "dative." An Executor nominate is one nominated by the deceased in his will. An Executor dative is one appointed by the Court (1) in the case of intestacy or (2) where the deceased had failed to name an executor in his will. In the former case the deceased's next-of-kin are all entitled to be declared executors dative. An inventory of the deceased's estate and a schedule of debts, together with an affidavit, must be given up. If the deceased had personal property in England or Ireland it is shown in the inventory, and then the confirmation is produced in the principal Court of Probate in England or Ireland. It is then sealed in such Courts and has the effect of probate or letters of administration in England or Ireland. In estates under £500 confirmation is obtained at reduced fees.

SCOTS LAW OF WILLS.

The only formalities required by the Law of Scotland as regards due execution of a will are for purposes of authentication. A will must be in writing (except that a person may leave a legacy verbally if the amount of that legacy does not exceed 100 Scots (£8 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling). A will may be either (1) *holograph, i.e.*, written by the testator himself, in which case no witnesses are necessary; (2) *tested*, which means that it is signed in presence of two witnesses. It is not necessary that these witnesses should sign in presence of one another, or even that they should see the testator signing so long as the testator acknowledges his signature to the witnesses. If the testator cannot write, his will may be authenticated by a notary and two witnesses. A parish minister may act as a notary for the purpose of subscribing a will in his own parish. Wills are registered for execution purposes in the Books of the County in which the deceased died domiciled, and in the Books of Council and Session, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, for preservation. The original deed may be inspected in the General Register House on payment of a small fee. A certified official copy may be obtained from either register on payment of stamp duties and writing fees.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS.

By the *Trustee Act*, 1925 (which came into force on Jan. 1, 1926), a trustee may invest trust funds in (*a*) any parliamentary stocks or Government securities of the United Kingdom; (*b*) on real or heritable securities of the United Kingdom; (*c*) in stock of the Bank of England or Ireland; (*d*) in India 7, 5½, 4½, 3½, 3 and 2½ per cent. stock or other stock issued by the Secretary of State for India charged on Indian revenue; (*e*) in securities the interest of which is guaranteed by Parliament; (*f*) in Consolidated Stock of the Metropolitan Board of Works, or of the London County Council, or Debenture Stock of the Receiver of Police, or Metropolitan Water Stock; (*g*) in Debenture, Guaranteed or Preference Stock of any railway in the United Kingdom incorporated by special Act, and having paid a dividend of not less than 3 per cent. on its Ordinary Stock for 10 years; (*h*) in United Kingdom Railway Stock when the railway is leased in perpetuity to any railway such as that mentioned in (*g*) *supra*; (*i*) in Debenture Stock in Indian Railways; (*j*) in "B" annuities of the Eastern Bengal East Indian, the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways, and in Deferred Annuities in the register of holders of Class D Annuities comprised in the register Class C of the East Indian Railway Company; (*k*) in the stock of any Indian railway upon which a fixed or minimum dividend is guaranteed by the Indian Govern-

ment, or upon the capital of which the interest is so guaranteed; (*l*) in the Debenture or Preference Stock of any Water Company supplying water for profit, and incorporated by special Act or Royal Charter, which has paid a dividend of not less than 5 per cent. on Ordinary Stock for 10 years; (*m*) in the nominal or Inscribed Stock of any Municipal Borough in the United Kingdom having a population of more than 50,000, or of any County Council; (*n*) in the Nominal or Inscribed Stock of any commissions supplying water by statute, and having power to levy rates over an area embracing not fewer than 50,000 persons, provided the rates for 10 years have not exceeded 80 per cent. of the amount authorised to be levied; (*o*) in Stocks authorised under the Colonial Stock Act, 1900; (*p*) in local bonds issued under the Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919; (*q*) in any Stock or Securities issued in respect of any Government loan in Northern Ireland; (*r*) in Stocks, &c., authorised for the investment of cash under the control of the Court. All such investments may be varied. As regards railway investments, the L. & N.E. Ry., the S.Ry., the L.M. & S. Ry., and the G.W. Ry., are to be treated as if they were a company which had in each of the ten years before amalgamation paid a dividend of not less than 3 per cent. on its Ordinary Stock. All the Stocks above mentioned may be purchased, although they are redeemable, and the price exceeds the redemption value; but as to those mentioned in paragraphs (*g*), (*i*), (*k*), (*l*), (*m*), (*o*), (*p*) and (*q*), *supra*, if any of them is liable to be redeemed at par or at some other fixed rate, a trustee may not purchase (*a*) at a price exceeding 15 per cent. above par or such other fixed rate; nor (*b*) if the stock is liable to be so redeemed as aforesaid within 15 years of the date of purchase at a price exceeding its redemption value. §§ 3 to 11 of the same Act contain various important provisions as to the rights of trustees in the matter of investing trust monies.

As to the investments permitted by *The Rules of the Supreme Court*, 1888, *see* "WHITAKER" for 1927, p. 254, where *The Trusts Amendment Act*, 1884 (*Scotland only*), *The Colonial Stock Act*, 1900, and *The Housing (Additional Powers) Act*, 1919, are also noted.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

This is a Government Office (opened in 1908) by means of which the State acts as Executor and as Trustee under a Will, or as Trustee under a Settlement, whether new or old, and in other capacities of a like nature. The public demand for the services of the Public Trustee is well maintained. The value of the trusts accepted up to March 31, 1931, was £313,878,729.

The facts of any trust, new or old, in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should act may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview. Upon his assenting to act, his appointment is effected in the same simple way as in that of a private trustee, or he can be appointed by an Order of the Court. He can act solely or jointly with others.

In the case of a Will about to be made, all that the testator need say is, "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will"; or the appointment may be a joint one with friends or relations. In the case of a Will already made, the appointment of the Public Trustee can be effected by means of a codicil. Executors who have obtained probate can transfer their duties to him under an Order of the Court. He can also act as Administrator with, or without, the Will annexed.

The Public Trustee being a permanent trustee, the expense of fresh appointments is saved. His integrity is guaranteed by the State, while the public demand for his services should ensure a valuable experience and skill in the execution of his office; and a wide knowledge in the work of investment.

As regards investments, the Public Trustee, like a private trustee, is bound by such powers of investment as may be given him in the Will or trust instrument under which he acts or under the general law. *See Trust Funds ante.* The statutory rules require that strict secrecy shall be observed in respect of all matters dealt with in the Department. Accounts of every trust, in simple form, are furnished to the beneficiaries as required.

The Public Trustee Act provides that the fees to be charged shall be arranged from time to time so as to defray the expenses of the Department and no more. A profit is not intended.

An interview with the Public Trustee or with any of his senior officers can be arranged at any time.

A pamphlet giving full particulars and details of the fees can be obtained free of cost upon application to the Office of the Public Trustee, Kingsway, W.C. 2 (*tel.*, Holborn 4,300), or at any Post Office.

There is a branch office in Arkwright House, Parsonage Gardens, Manchester.

WIRELESS RECEIVING LICENCES.

HEAVY penalties are prescribed by the *Wireless Telegraphy Act*, 1904, on conviction of the offence of establishing a wireless station, or installing or working wireless apparatus without the Postmaster General's licence. Licences for receiving broadcasting programmes and messages sent for general reception can be obtained at any post office on payment of the fee of 10*s*.

STATISTICS OF PASSENGERS PER DAY AT LONDON TERMINI (1930).

Station.	Number.	Station.	Number.	Station.	Number.
Liverpool Street	230,000	King's Cross	60,000	Fenchurch Street	50,000
London Bridge	135,000	Euston	60,000	Holborn and St. Pauls	44,000
Waterloo	121,000	Charing Cross	59,000	St. Pancras	30,000
Broad Street	120,000	Cannon Street	57,000	Waterloo and City	28,000
Victoria	96,000	Paddington	55,000	Marylebone	10,500

The succession to the property of a person dying Intestate on or after January 1, 1926, is regulated by The Administration of Estates Act, 1925, which repealed the old law and established one new Code applicable both to Real Estate (land, &c.) and Personal Estate (leaseholds, chattels, investments, &c.). The Act abolished the rule of Primogeniture (inheritance by eldest son), the rights of dower (widow's third) and of curtesy (husband's life interest), and all special customs (*e.g.* gavelkind and Borough English). As to Personal Estate: Parents were placed on an equal footing; a mother regained her ancient preference over an intestate child's brothers and sisters; relatives of the whole blood obtained priority over those of the half blood; and relatives more remote than first cousins were excluded from the distribution. "The widow's £500" under the Intestates Estates Act, 1890, was increased to £1,000, whether there be issue or no issue, and given also to a husband; whilst the widow or husband now also takes all the "personal chattels."

TABLE OF EXAMPLES.

Important.—NOTE.—By Section 46 of the Administration of Estates Act, 1925, a surviving husband or wife takes absolutely (i) the "personal chattels"; and (ii) £1,000 free of death duties and expenses. The "residue" is then distributed as indicated in the Table.

"Personal chattels" are:—Articles of household use or ornament, &c. (not used for business purposes).

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

If the Intestate leaves:	*The Estate is distributed as follows:—*
1. Widow (or husband), and children	One half to widow (or husband) for life, and then to children equally. Other half to children equally at once.
2. Widow (or husband), and father and mother	Widow (or husband) for life, and then to father and mother equally.
3. Widow (or husband), and either father or mother, not both	Widow (or husband) for life, and then to father or mother absolutely.
4. Widow (or husband), and brothers or sisters of whole blood	Widow (or husband) for life, and then to brothers and sisters equally.
5. Widow (or husband), and brothers or sisters of half blood	Widow (or husband) for life, and then to brothers and sisters equally.
6. Widow (or husband), and nephews or nieces	Widow (or husband) for life, and then to nephews and nieces *per stirpes*. (See Note I.)
7. Widow (or husband), and grandparents	Widow (or husband) for life, and then to grandparents equally.
8. Widow (or husband), and uncles or aunts	Widow (or husband) for life, and then to uncles and aunts equally.
9. Widow (or husband) but none of above relations or descendants	All to widow (or husband).
10. Children, and grandchildren (issue of deceased child)	Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren taking equally their deceased parent's share.
11. Father and mother	Father and mother equally.
12. Father or mother, not both	Father or mother.
13. Brothers or sisters of whole blood, and of half blood	Brothers and sisters of whole blood equally.
14. Brothers or sisters, and nephews or nieces (children of deceased brother or sister)	Amongst brothers and sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brother or sister taking equally their deceased parent's share.
15. Brothers or sisters, and grandparent	Brothers and sisters equally.
16. Grandparents, paternal or maternal	Grandparents equally.
17. Grandparent, and uncles or aunts	Grandparent.
18. Uncles or aunts of whole blood, and of half blood	Uncles and aunts of whole blood equally.
19. Uncles or aunts, and deceased uncle's or aunt's children	Amongst uncles and aunts in equal shares, the children of deceased uncle or aunt taking equally their deceased parent's share.
20. Uncles or aunts, and nephews or nieces	Nephews and nieces *per stirpes*.
21. Cousins, *i.e.* deceased uncle's or aunt's children or grandchildren	Cousins *per stirpes*.
22. Any other relation than those named in preceding examples (*e.g. Great* grandparents) and no widow or husband	The Crown.

NOTES.—The life interest of a husband or wife may be redeemed by payment of a lump sum.

In ascertaining the persons entitled to take, regard must be had to the operation of "the statutory trusts," *i.e.* The relative must have attained or attain the age of 21 or have married or marry under that age.

Taking *per stirpes* is taking by descent or representation. Thus, in Example 6 nephews and nieces take amongst them the share which their deceased parent would have taken if he or she had survived the Intestate.

Since January 1, 1927, in certain circumstances the mother of an illegitimate child, and an illegitimate child, may succeed to real or personal property on the intestacy of the other. (Legitimacy Act, 1926, s. 9.)

Intestates' Estates, Scotland.

I.—MOVABLES.

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

By the Intestate Husband's Estate (Scotland) Act, 1911, the widow of a man dying intestate and without issue is entitled to the whole estate both heritable and movable if under £500 in value; if over that amount she takes £500 out of the heritable and movable estate rateably before any division is made, and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act.

If the Intestate die, leaving	*His representatives take in the proportions following:—*
Widow only	Half to widow, half to next of kin, or if none, then to the Crown.
Husband only	Half to husband, half to wife's next of kin.
Widow or husband, and child or children by one or more marriages	One-third to widow or husband; one-third to children surviving deceased *equally*; one-third to surviving children *per capita** and issue of predeceasing children *per stirpes.**
Widow and father	Half to widow, half to father.
Widow and mother, no father	Half to widow, one-half to mother.
Widow, brothers or sisters	Half to widow, half equally amongst brothers and sisters whether of the whole or half blood consanguinean. If a deceased brother or sister has left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Widow, mother, nephews or nieces	Half to widow, one-half to mother.
Father and mother	Whole to father
Father, mother, brothers and sisters	Half to father; half to brothers and sisters equally.
Father and mother and their grandchildren	Half to father; half to grandchildren equally *per stirpes.**
Father, brothers and sisters	One-half to father, one-half equally amongst brothers and sisters.
Mother, brothers and sisters	Mother one-half, brothers and sisters one-half equally.
Mother, but no other kin	Whole to mother.
Child, children or grandchildren by deceased children	Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren by deceased children taking amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Brothers or sisters and nephews or nieces	Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Brother or sister and grandfather	All to brother or sister.
Brother or sister and uncles or aunts	All to brother or sister.
Grandfather, no nearer relation	All to grandfather.
Father's father and mother's mother	All to father's father.
Grandmother, uncles and aunts	All to uncle and aunts, if paternal.
Great-grandfather, uncles and aunts	All to uncles and aunts, if paternal; if not, then to paternal great-grandfather.
Uncles and aunts	All equally.
Uncle and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle.
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	Child of deceased paternal uncle or aunt takes to exclusion of maternal uncle.
Aunts, nephew and niece	Nephew and niece.
Cousins	Equally *per capita.**
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	All to nephew by brother.

NOTE A.—Illegitimate children do not succeed to their father or mother as heirs in intestacy.

NOTE B.—In Scotland, a lease on intestacy and in the absence of any destination descends to the heir-at-law.

NOTE C.—When a person dies intestate leaving heritable estate as well as movables, the heir to the heritage, if he is also one of the next-of-kin, is not entitled to any of the movables if he takes the heritage. He may, however, "collate" the heritage, *i.e.*, share it with the other next-of-kin and thus get an equal share of the mixed estate.

* *Per capita* means by the head; *per stirpes* means inheriting through a parent deceased. Movables taken *per capita* divide into as many shares as there are children. Where representatives of a deceased parent take *per stirpes* they take equally amongst them the share that would have fallen to the deceased had he or she survived.

II.—HERITAGE.

Table of Succession to heritable property in Scotland on intestacy and in the absence of any destination in the property writs, other than "to heirs and successors."

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

If Intestate die leaving	*Heritage would descend to :—*
(1) Wife only ; no blood relations.	One-third to wife for life ; rest to Crown as *ultimus haeres*.
(2) Wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child...	One-third to wife for life. Fee to eldest son or his heir male. If no son then to daughters equally. The eldest son of a deceased daughter taking his mother's place.
(3) Wife and father	One-third to wife for life, rest to father.
(4) Wife and mother	One-third to wife for life. Fee to nearest heir male.
(5) Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	One-third to wife for life. Fee to immediate younger brother and his heir male ; if none, then to immediate elder brother.
(6) Wife, mother, nephews and nieces	One-third to wife for life ; rest to nephew (eldest) or nieces equally if brother left no son. See No. 2.
(7) Wife, mother, brother, sisters and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)...	One-third to wife for life ; rest to younger brother and his heirs. If the only heirs are nieces they will take equally. If no younger brother then to immediate elder brother and his heirs in the same way. If sisters but no brothers the sisters take equally, and if the sisters have predeceased leaving only daughters they succeed equally.
(8) No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	To brother as in (5) whom failing to lineal ancestor paternal and his heirs.
(9) Children by one or more wives and the issue of deceased children	All to eldest son or his issue. If no male issue then to female issue as in (2).
(10) Husband and child or children	Liferent of whole to husband. Fee to eldest son.
(11) Mother, but no wife, child or issue of a child, father, brother, sister, nephew or niece or more distant descendants of father	Nearest paternal collateral (uncle or his heirs). If none, then to grandfather and his heirs.
(12) Mother and brothers and sisters	All to younger brother whom failing to immediate elder brother.
(13) Mother and sisters	All to sisters equally.
(14) Father and brothers and sisters	Fee as in (5).
(15) Child and grandchild by deceased child	(*See* No. 2.) "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head, "Wife and child," &c.
(16) Brother and grandfather	All to brother.
(17) Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter	All to great-nephew, if grandson of brother (conforming to Nos. 2 and 7). All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother.
(18) Brother and two aunts	Brother, all.
(19) Brother and wife	One-third to wife for life ; rest to brother.
(20) Grandfather (no nearer).....	All to grandfather.
(21) Father's father and mother's mother	All to father's father.
(22) Grandmother and uncle, or aunt on father's side (no nearer)	All to uncle or aunt.
(23) Uncle and deceased uncle's child	If deceased uncle was younger brother, then to child. If both brothers older than intestate, then to the younger of them or his heir male.
(24) Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle's or aunt's child	Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side.
(25) Two aunts, nephew and niece, children of deceased brother	Nephew.
(26) Uncle or aunt's children, and brother's grandchildren through a son	Brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between, then equally (conforming to Nos. 2 and 7).
(27) Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister.	Nephew by brother.
(28) Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother.

NOTE.—In Scotland succession to heritage on intestacy NEVER ascends to the mother and her relations. Even the mother's own estate, after vesting in her son or daughter, never ascends to the maternal line again.

SOLICITORS' CHARGES.

These are now usually regulated in conveyancing and non-contentious business by the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881, and the Scale thereunder, but the Act allows an option to a solicitor of declining to adopt it. It chiefly relates to sales, purchases and mortgages, and is based upon the value of the property or amount of the money involved. Besides this, it is legal for a client to make a bargain beforehand for a fixed sum. The amount coming to the solicitor, whether under Scale or agreement, is intended to cover the services of himself and his clerks, while it is, of course, exclusive of actual outlay for stamps, &c. On purchase or mortgage money exceeding £300 and not exceeding £1,000, the Scale charge for each party's solicitor is 1½ per cent.; this does not apply to sales by auction. Where a negotiation fee is chargeable, in addition, by the vendor's, purchaser's, or mortgagee's (not mortgagor's) solicitor, the Scale charge on sums exceeding £300 and not exceeding £3,000 is 1 per cent. It should be noted that if the solicitor *negotiates* the purchase or mortgage, he is entitled to an additional fee of substantial amount under the Scale referred to. *Charges are now subject to an increase of 33⅓ per cent.*

Scotland.—Solicitors' fees for Conveyancing and General business are regulated by a joint table approved by the different societies of Law Agents (Solicitors). Fees for litigation are regulated by the Court of Session. The tables of fees are published in The "Parliament House Book" and in "The Scottish Law Directory." When a solicitor sues for payment of a professional account it is remitted to the Auditor of the Court for taxation of his charges.

MEDICAL FEES.

The following are the charges usually made by *General Practitioners*:—

General Practitioners.	Rental (of Patient's House). £10 to £25.	£25 to £50.	£50 to £100
Ordinary Visit	5s. to 7s. 6d.	5s. to 10s. 6d.	7s. 6d. to 15s.
Night Visit	Double an ordinary visit.		
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	2s. 6d.	3s.	4s.
Detention per ½ hour	5s. to 7s. 6d.	5s. to 10s. 6d.	7s. 6d. to 15s.
Letters of Advice	Same charge as for an ordinary visit.		
Attendce. on servants	5s.	5s.	5s. to 7s. 6d.
Midwifery	1½ Gs.	1½ to 4½ Gs.	4½ to 7½ Gs.
Administrng. Chlfrm.	15s.	1½ Gs.	3 Gs.
Consultants.			
Advice or Visit alone	3 Gs.	3 Gs.	3 Gs.
Advice or Visit with another Practitioner	1½ Gs.	1½ to 3 Gs.	1½ to 3 Gs.
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	15s.	15s.	15s.

Special visits—*i.e.*, of which due notice has not been given before the practitioner starts on his daily round, are charged at the rate of a visit and a half. Patients calling upon the doctor are charged at the same rate as if visited by him.

When the ordinary medical attendant is called upon to meet another in consultation, he is entitled to charge double his ordinary fee. When he himself is called in in consultation he is entitled to the minimum fee.

When more members of one family are ill at the same time, half a fee is charged for each beyond the first.

In midwifery cases the fee generally covers all charges for visits, &c., if all goes well; but if the illness be protracted, or if any special operation has to be performed, there is an extra charge.

If attendance on servants is paid for by employer, or if *he* send for the doctor, the charge is the same as to himself.

Certificates of health are to be charged for same as visits, except where special investigation is needed, as in certificates for lunacy, insurance offices, &c., when the charge may be from half a guinea to two guineas.

Vaccination is usually charged for according to the number of visits required.

Medical bills are commonly rendered once or twice a year.

STOCKBROKERS' CHARGES.

The Rules and Regulations drawn up by the London Stock Exchange "Committee for General Purposes" are very voluminous and technical. The customary scale of brokerage is 5s. per £100 on British (with some exceptions) or Foreign Government or American dollar stocks, and 10s. per £100 on British Railway registered stocks. On shares not exceeding 15s. the brokerage is 1½d. per share; not exceeding 30s., 3d. per share; not exceeding 40s., 4½d.; not exceeding 60s., 6d. per share, and so on. There are *minimum* charges of 10s. on less than £100 and £1 on over £100.

ACCOUNTANTS' CHARGES.

The following scale of fees is generally applicable, but for special work fees are usually a matter of negotiation:—

Company Audits.—Fee fixed by Shareholders in General Meeting.

Preparing Balance Sheets, Investigating Accounts, &c.—Principals' time, per day of seven hours, 5 to 10 Gs. Managing Clerks (if Chartered or Incorporated Accountants), 3 to 5 Gs.; (not Chartered or Incorporated Accountants), 1½ to 2½ Gs.; other Clerks, 1 G. and upwards. If at a distance from the office or outside the United Kingdom, hotel and travelling expenses will be charged.

Receivers, Liquidators and Trustees in Bankruptcy.—Usually by percentage on realisation of assets and dividends paid.

Voluntary Liquidators.—Usually fixed by the Company in General Meeting.

ARCHITECTS.

Fees on New Works.—For taking the Client's instructions, preparing sketch design, making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, preparing drawings and specifications for the purpose of estimates, obtaining tenders, advising on tenders and in preparation of contract, selecting and instructing of consultants, furnishing to the Contractor one copy of the drawings and specification and such other details as are necessary for the proper carrying out of the works, general supervision as above defined, issuing certificates for payment, and passing and certifying accounts, a percentage on the total cost of all executed works as follows:—

(*a*) If the contract or order exceeds £2,000 the percentage is to be 6 per cent.

(*b*) If the contract or order does not exceed £2,000 the percentage is to be 10 per cent. in the case of works costing £100 graduated to 6 per cent. in the case of works costing £2,000 as the special character of such works may render appropriate.

Alterations and Additions.—A percentage not exceeding twice the amount due for new works of the same cost.

Fittings, Decorations, &c.—In works in which designs for fittings, appointments, decorations, or complex detail or construction are main features, special fees may be charged according to the circumstances, and also for designs for furniture.

Omitted Works.—In addition to the percentage on the total cost of executed works, the Architect is to be paid in respect of all works included in the tender or order, but not executed, two-thirds of the charge which would have been due upon them had they been carried out.

Partial Service.—If the project or part of it be abandoned, or if the services of the Architect cease or are dispensed with before a contract is entered into or order given, the charges in respect of the works abandoned or for which the Architect was employed (as the case may be) are as follows :—

(*a*) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, one-fourth of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works.

(*b*) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, and preparing drawings and particulars sufficient to enable quantities to be prepared or a tender obtained, two-thirds of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works.

Instalments.—On a contract being entered into or order given for the works the Architect shall be entitled to an instalment of two-thirds of the charge calculated on the total amount of the contract or order, and no part of such payment shall be reclaimable from the Architect in the event of the subsequent abandonment of the works. The remainder of the Architect's remuneration shall be payable by instalments from time to time as the work proceeds.

Work Executed with Old Materials, &c.—In all cases where work is executed wholly or in part with old materials, or where material, labour or carriage is provided by the Client, the percentage shall be calculated as if the works had been executed throughout by a Contractor, and with new material.

Services Not Included in Percentage.—The foregoing percentages do not cover the following services, for which, and for any other services not covered by any payment herein provided for, additional charges may be made in accordance with the amount of work involved :—

Advising as to the selection and suitability of site. Negotiations relating to the site or building. Surveying the site or building and taking levels, and making surveys, measurements, and plans of existing buildings.

The preparation of further sketch designs necessitated by a material alteration in, or addition to, the Client's instructions, or altering the working drawings and specification in consequence thereof prior to the commencement of the works. Altering drawings, or preparing new drawings, and other services involved in consequence of variations or additions desired by the Client after the commencement of the works. Making extra drawings for the Client's or Contractors' use, and making drawings for and negotiations with ground landlords, adjoining owners, public authorities, or others, and making applications for licences and consents.

Making arrangements in respect of party walls and rights of light and other easements, reservations or restrictions. Services in connection with litigation or arbitration. Services consequent upon or resulting from the death or bankruptcy of Contractors or the failure or neglect of Contractors from any cause whatever to carry out the works in accordance with the contract or order or consequent upon the fraud or negligence of the Clerk of Works. Services in connection with fire, flood, or tempest during the execution of the works, and services in connection with the planning of grounds or gardens.

Housing Schemes and Laying Out Estates.—The fees are those approved by the Ministry of Health, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Scottish Board of Health.

Approval of Lessee's Plans.—For approving plans submitted by a lessee and for inspecting the work during its progress so far as may be necessary to ensure the conditions being fulfilled, and certifying for lease when required, the charge is as follows :—

For each £100 or part of £100 of the total cost up to £500, 2½ per cent. (minimum fee, £3 3*s*.).

For each £100 or part of £100 from £500 to £5,000, 1¼ per cent.

For each £100 or part of £100 above £5,000 1 guinea per cent.

Litigation and Arbitration.—For qualifying to give evidence, settling proofs, conferences with Solicitors and Counsel, attendances in Court or before Arbitrators or other tribunals, and for other services in connection with litigation and arbitration the charges are based upon the time occupied and the professional standing of the Architect.

Land Surveying and Levelling.—For surveying and making a plan of a town, village, street or road, estate or grounds, or any part thereof, for taking levels, setting out streets or roads, and for other services in connection with land not otherwise specifically provided for, the charges are by time in accordance with Clause 21.

Sanitary Surveys.—For inspecting, reporting and advising on the sanitary condition of premises, the charge is by time in accordance with Clause 21, the minimum fee being £3 3*s*., in addition to the cost of assistance and appliances.

Expenses.—The above-mentioned fees are, in all cases, exclusive of the cost of copies of documents, lithography, travelling and hotel expenses, and all other disbursements, which are to be charged in addition.

QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

I.—ARCHITECTURAL WORK.

Note.—In cases where any of the materials used in construction are supplied by the building owner the percentage charge is based upon the estimated or actual value thereof.

Lump Sum Contracts.

(*a*) Taking out and preparing Bills of Quantities :—2½ per cent. upon the estimated cost of the work up to £5,000; 2 per cent. above £5,000.

(*b*) Pricing out estimates :—½ per cent.

(*c*) Measuring and making up account of variations upon contracts including pricing :—2½ per cent. upon the amount of the gross additions, and 1½ per cent. upon the amount of the gross omissions.

(*d*) Preparing approximate estimates :—½ per cent. upon the estimated cost.

(*e*) Surveying work in progress, taking particulars, and reporting for Interim Certificates :—½ per cent. upon the amount of the valuation.

(*f*) Taking particulars on site and writing specifications for works of alterations or repair, including supervision if required :—7½ per cent. on the amount expended or alternatively a charge based upon the time involved.

Schedule Contracts.

(*a*) Preparing, pricing and agreeing a schedule of prices :—½ per cent. upon the cost of the work.

(*b*) Measuring, bringing to account and valuing work done :—2½ per cent. upon the gross amount of the account.

II.—ENGINEERING WORK.

Lump Sum and Schedule Contracts.

Percentage charges half those for architectural work but the same scale in respect of charges based upon time.

III.—LITIGATION AND ARBITRATION.

For qualifying to give evidence, settling proofs, conferences with solicitors and counsel, attendance in courts or before arbitrators or other tribunals, and for other services in connexion, the charge is based upon the time involved, with a minimum of 5 guineas per day.

The above charges are exclusive of the cost of printing, lithography, and fair copies of accounts, and in all cases travelling and other out-of-pocket expenses are payable in addition to the fees.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

On *Constructional Work* the payment is usually a commission upon the estimated or actual cost of works covered by the Engineers' Specifications and (or) Drawings, or alternatively an agreed fee. The total commission is normally 5 per cent. unless such cost be less than £10,000, when remuneration is at a higher rate or by an agreed fee. Additional fees (usually 3 per cent. increase) are payable for Reinforced Concrete work.

For *Quantities and Accounts* (the services which in architectural work would not be covered by the Architect's fee but would be Quantity Surveyor's work) the usual charge is 1½ to 2½ per cent. or an agreed fee.

A copy of Professional Rules and Practice and Scale of Fees may be obtained (price 1*s.*) from the Hon. Sec. of the Association, 11, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND ESTATE AGENTS.

1. Sales by Auction.

Freehold, Leasehold, and Copyhold Properties, including the preparation of particulars, and advising as to reserves :—On the first £300, 5 per cent. ; on the next £4,700, 2½ per cent. ; on the residue, 1½ per cent.

In addition to the above charges :—On amounts 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.

Where the division of an Estate into a number of lots involves substantial additional work, increased remuneration as arranged between the Vendor and Auctioneer.

Sale before Auction.

After issue of advertisements, the same scale as by auction.

Non-Sale.

In the event of non-sale at the auction, a fee, the amount of which is a matter of arrangement, is payable.

Sale after Auction.

In the event of the property being sold within three months after the auction, the charges for non-sale would merge into the ordinary commission then payable.

Furniture, Trade Stocks, and Chattels, on the Vendor's Premises.—5 per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Plant and Machinery.—5 per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Live and Dead Farming Stock (except Horses, Pedigree Live-Stock, and Milk-Recorded Cattle).—2½ per cent. on live stock, and 5 per cent. on dead stock, on the amount realised.

Horses, Pedigree Live Stock and Milk-Recorded Cattle.—5 per cent. on the amount realised.

On Lots referred to in the last four paragraphs, reserved or bought in by or on behalf of the vendor.—One half the commission on sale, calculated on the amount of reserve or buying-in price.

2. Private Treaty Sales.

Freehold and Copyhold Estates and Houses, and Ground Leases.—On the first £300, 5 per cent. ; on the next £4,700, 2½ per cent. ; on the residue, 1½ per cent. ; and a commission, in addition, on the amount paid for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Furniture, Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects, Timber, and Tenant-right*, of 5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue, to include inventory and valuation

NOTE.—*In Sales by Auction and Private Treaty Sales.*—Where two Agents are co-operating at the request of the owner, the commission shall be at the rate of a scale and a quarter.

3. Purchases.

Freehold and Copyhold Estates and Houses, and Ground Leases.—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 5*s.*

4. Lettings.

Business Premises, Unfurnished Houses, Flats, &c., or on Disposing of all Leases (other than Ground Leases) by assignment or otherwise.—If the annual value be £100 or less 5 per cent. on one year's rent, where the term is for one year or less, and 7½ per cent. on one year's rent where the term is for more than one year. If the annual value be over £100 the above scale shall apply to the first £100 and on the excess rental over that amount, where the term is for three years or less, 5 per cent. on one year's rent ; where the term is for more than three years, 7½ per cent. on one year's rent ; in the case of *leases requiring the lessee to repair the demised premises* the commission is 10 per cent. on one year's rent, whatever the term. Upon the premium or consideration (in all cases), 5 per cent. up to £1,000, and 2½ per cent. on the residue ; and the commission on any sum obtained for fixtures, furniture, effects of any kind, of 5 per cent. up to £

and 2½ per cent. on the residue. In the case of a progressive rent the commission is based on the average rent receivable. When a property, which an agent has been instructed to 'et or sell, is let by him with an option to purchase, and the tenant afterwards exercises his option, the commission for selling, less the commission already paid on the letting, will then become payable.

For negotiating the Renting of Unfurnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation.—Half the commission payable for a letting.

On Letting Furnished Houses or Flats in Town or Country, or Shootings, including Collection of Rent.—5 per cent. on the first year's rental, and 2½ per cent. for the remainder of the term.

For negotiating the Renting of Furnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation.—Half the commission payable for a letting.

For Making or Checking Inventories of Furniture and Effects.—A minimum fee of two guineas per day, exclusive of expenses.

On Letting Land on Building Lease.—(*a*) On Ground Rents up to £50, one year's ground rent; (*b*) on Grount Rents exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100, as in (*a*) on first £50, plus 75 per cent. on the residue; (*c*) on Ground Rents exceeding £100 and not exceeding £1,000, as in (*b*) on first £100, plus 50 per cent. on the residue; (*d*) on Ground Rents exceeding £1,000, as in (*c*) on first £1,000, plus 25 per cent. on the residue, together with 5 per cent. on the first £1,000 of the premium and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

On Assigning Building Agreements at a Premium.—One-half of the scale for Letting Land on Building Lease, together with 5 per cent. on the first £1,000 of the premium and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

5. Collections or Receiverships.

10 per cent. upon gross rental of weekly property; 5 per cent. upon gross rental of other property or tithes; 7½ per cent. upon the gross rental for the management and collection of rents on agricultural estates; 2½ to 5 per cent. on ground rents, according to the amount of the rents and the number of collections.

6. Laying Out or Development of Estates.

For Road Construction, 5 per cent. upon the outlay, exclusive of expenses.

7. Valuations.

1. *Valuation of Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Properties.*—A guinea per cent. on the first £1,000; half a guinea per cent. on the next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the value of the property, subject to a minimum fee of five guineas.

2. *Of Property taken under Compulsory Powers.*—(*a*) For qualifying to give evidence the charge is on Ryde's Scale; (*b*) to the valuer preparing the case (including negotiation for a settlement, where required) one-third additional to Ryde's Scale. The fee is exclusive of five guineas per day for attendances. Plans and disbursements extra.

3. *Valuing for Annual Rental.*—(*a*) *Agricultural Property*—7½ guineas per cent. up to £250, 5 guineas per cent. on the next £250, and 2½ guineas per cent. beyond. (*b*) *Business and Residential Property*—5 guineas per cent. up to £300, and 2½ guineas per cent. beyond. Minimum fee 5 guineas.

4. *Valuation of Furniture, Fixtures, Trade Stocks, and Effects.*—5 guineas per cent. up to £500, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the residue.

5. *Valuation of Plant, Machinery, and Trade Stocks.*—2½ guineas per cent. on first £500, 1½ guineas per cent. on the next £4,500; on the next £5,000, 1 guinea per cent.; over £10,000, by arrangement. Valuation to include inventory. Minimum fee, 5 guineas.

6. *Valuation of Live and Dead Farming Stock.*—5 guineas per cent. on first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the residue. *Valuation of Tenant-Right.*—5 guineas per cent. on first £100, 2½ guineas per cent. on next £900 and 1½ guineas per cent on residue. *For Settling Dilapidations.*—5 guineas per cent. on the amount of the settlement.

7. *Valuation of Hotel and Public House Fixtures, Fittings, and Contents.*—5 guineas per cent. on the amount of the valuation as settled.

8. *Valuation for Probate and Estate Duty Purposes.*—(*a*) *Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property.*—One guinea per cent. on the first £1,000, half a guinea per cent. on the next £4,000, and one quarter-guinea per cent. on the remainder. *Minimum fee, £5 5s*; (*b*) *Of Furniture and Effects.*—5 guineas per cent. on the first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the next £400, and 1½ guineas per cent. of the remainder of the amount of valuation, to include inventory. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

9. *Valuations for Rating purposes and Assessment Appeals.*—This scale applies to single Properties which have to be valued for Ratepayers, Rating Authorities, Assessment Committees or County Valuation Committees, but does not apply to the preparation of new Valuation Lists or the assessment of Special Properties or all Licensed Premises in a Rating Area. Where the net annual value does not exceed £1,000, 2 guineas per cent., plus 5 guineas; not exceeding £5,000, 2 guineas per cent., with minimum fee of 25 guineas; not exceeding £10,000, 2 guineas on first £5,000 and 1½ guineas on residue; not exceeding £20,000, 2 guineas on first £5,000, 1½ guineas on next £5,000, and 1½ guineas on residue; exceeding £20,000, 2 guineas on first £5,000, 1½ guineas on next £5,000, 1¼ guineas on next £10,000, and 1 guinea on the residue.

In addition to the foregoing, for attending before *Assessment Committees*, 5 guineas per day; and before *Quarter Sessions*, 10 guineas per day, together with travelling expenses.

10. *Preparing Specification of Dilapidations, and settling the amount if required.*—5 guineas per cent. on the amount. Minimum fee, £5 5s

11. *Marking, Valuation and Sale of Timber and Underwood.*—5 guineas per cent. on amount realised. When valuing only, 5 guineas per cent. on first £500, and 2½ 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.

SHIPBROKERS' CHARGES.

A scale of Minimum Agency Charges became operative for Members of the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers (*Office*, 24 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. 3) from Aug. 1, 1927. Copies may be obtained from the Secretary.

The Royal Navy.

§ THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Rt. Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain, K.G., M.P. ..... *(with house)* £4,500
Naval Secretary, Rear-Adm. G. K Chetwode, C.B., C.B.E. £1,953
S.c. to Naval Secretary, Paym.-Com. J. H. B. Benwell-Lejeune.
Private Secretaries to First Lord, T. Fry; H. V. Markham, M.C.
First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff, Admiral Sir Frederick L. Field, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Naval Assistant, Com. J. W. Rivett-Carnac, D.S.C. *(with house)* *£2,790
Secretary, Paym.-Capt. F. L. Horsey, C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C.
Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel, Adm. Sir Cyril T. M. Fuller, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. *£1,860
Naval Assistant, Capt. J. C. Tovey, D.S.O.
Extra Naval Assistant, Engineer-Rear-Adm. H. L. Parry, C.B., O.B.E.
Secretary, Paym.-Capt. E. D. G. Colles, O.B.E.
Third Sea Lord and Controller, Vice-Adm. Roger R. C. Backhouse, C.B., C.M.G. £1,860
Secretary, Paym.-Com. H. L. Barrow.
Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport, Vice-Adm. L. G. Preston, C.B. *£1,860
Secretary, Paym.-Com. H. K. Totton.
Deputy Chief of Naval Staff, Vice-Adm. F. C. Dreyer, C.B., C.B.E. *£1,860
Secretary, Paym.-Com. H. M. Horne.
Assistant Chief of Naval Staff, Rear-Adm. J. K. im Thurn, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E. *£1,953
Secretary, Paym.-Com. C. G. Neeves.
Civil Lord, (not yet filled) £1,000
Private Secretary, A. S. Le Maitre, M.C.
Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, The Earl Stanhope, D.S.O., M.C. £2,000
Private Secretary, A. S. Le Maitre, M.C.
Permanent Secretary, Sir Oswyn Alexander Ruthven Murray, G.C.B. £3,000
Private Secretary, R. E. Boucher.

The Secretary's Department.

Deputy Secretary, Sir Charles Walker, K.C.B. ..£2,200
Principal Assistant Secretaries, Sir V. W. Baddeley, K.C.B., £1,700; A. Flint, C.B., C.M.G. *(Staff)* £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, J. S. Barnes, C.B., O.B.E., H. Eastwood, E. Lee, P. E. Marrack, O.B.E., S. H. Phillips, S. H. Plummer, W. A. T. Shorto, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, R. E. Boucher, J. A. C. Champion, O.B.E., C. B. Coxwell, O.B.E., H. Crombie, M.B.E., G. Dunn, T. Fry, W. H. Hancock, M.B.E., J. Lawson, N. Macleod, C. G. Madin, O.B.E., W. A. Medrow, M.B.E., H. N. Morrison, C. Perham, E. Sawers, R. Walton £700 to £900
Assistant Principals (£200 to £500) *and Assistant Administrative Officers* (£400 to £500), A. E. Gloyn Cox, P. J. Henniker-Heaton, J. H. James, J. G. Lang, A. S. Le Maitre, M.C., H. V. Markham, M.C., E. A. Seal, P. N. N. Synnott, D. P. Walsh.
Librarian, J. Falkner Phillips, M.B.E. ... £500 to £700

Divisions of the Naval Staff.

Directors:—
Naval Intelligence, Rear-Adm. C. V. Usborne, C.B., C.M.G. £1,953
Civil Assistant, E. J. Miller, M.B.E. ...£500 to £600
Plans, Capt. J. H. D. Cunningham, M.V.O.
Operations, Capt. D. B. N. North C.S.I., C.M.G., C.V.O.
Training and Staff Duties, Capt. J. S. M. Ritchie.
Naval Air, Capt. C. E. Turle, D.S.O.
Tactical, Capt. C. D. Burke.

The Hydrographic Department.

Hydrographer of the Navy, Vice-Adm. *(ret.)* H. P. Douglas, C.B., C.M.G. £1,953
Assist. ditto, Capt. J. A. Edgell, O.B.E.
Chief Civil Asst., W. E. Llewellyn, O.B.E. £550 to £700
Director of Navigation, Capt. K. E. L. Creighton, M.V.O.
Supt. of Chart Branch, Com. E. F. B. Law.
Supt. of Sailing Directions Branch, Capt. *(ret.)* F. A. Reyne.
Supt. of Tidal Branch, Com. *(ret.)* H. D. Warburg.

Manning Department.

Director, Rear-Adm. Hon. R. A. R. Plunkett-Erle-Erle-Drax, C.B., D.S.O. £1,974
Assist. do., Capt. C. H. Knox-Little.
Civil Assistant, J. E. Collins, M.B.E. ....£500 to £600

Naval Recruiting Department.

85 Whitehall S.W. 1.

Director, Lt.-Col. A. S. Cantrell, R.M.
Asst. and Deputy do., Maj. (Qr.-Mr.) A. J. Dixon, R.M.

* In addition to naval half-pay.

Physical Training and Sports Department and Head of the Naval Personnel Committee.

Director, Capt. A. T. B. Curteis.
Asst. do., Com. J. B. E. Hall.

The Medical Director-General of the Navy.

Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, S.W. 1.

Director-General, Surgeon-Vice-Adm. R. St. G. S. Bond, C.B., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., K.H.P. £2,325
Dep. do., Surg.-Capt. G. L. Buckeridge, O.B.E.
Assistants to the Director-Genl., Surg.-Capts (D.) E. E. Fletcher, O.B.E., F. L. Smith, O.B.E., Surg.-Commanders K. H. Hole, R. J. G. Parnell, A. E. Malone.

The Paymaster Director-General.

Director-General, Paymaster Rear-Adm. H. W. E. Manisty, C.B., C.M.G.
Deputy do., Paymaster-Capt. W. D. T. Morrish.

The Chaplain of the Fleet.

Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E. 10.

Chaplain of the Fleet, Venble. Archdeacon Walter K. Knight-Adkin, O.B.E., B.A., K.H.C. £1,445

Education Department.

Adviser on Education, A. P. McMullen, C.B., M.A. £1,500
Deputy Superintendent of Naval Examinations, Instr.-Capt. J. Camp, C.B., R.A.
Deputy Inspector of Naval Schools, Instructor-Capt. E. W. Fitch, B.A.

Royal Marine Office.

Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, S.W. 1.

The Royal Marines were first raised in 1664 and were administered by the Military Authorities. Since 1755 they have been administered by the Admiralty. They are organized in three Divisions (Chatham, Portsmouth and Plymouth) with a recruit depôt at Deal.

Adjutant-General, Lt.-Gen. R. V. T. Ford, C.B., C.B.E. £1,953
Assist. do., Col. 2nd Comdt. W. W. Godfrey, C.M.G.
Deputy-Assist. Adjt.-General, Bt.-Lt.-Col. T. L. Hunton, M.V.O., O.B.E.

Naval Construction Department.

Director, A. W. Johns, C.B., C.B.E. £2,500
Deputy Director, E. L. Atwood, O.B.E £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Directors, S. E. Boyland, O.B.E., F. Bryant, O.B.E., A. W. E. Cluett, O.B.E. ....£1,000 to £1,200
Supt. of Admiralty Experiment Works, M. P. Payne *(with house allowance £105)* £700 to £850

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

Chief Constructors, G. Bulkeley, E. F. Coast, M.B.E., S. V. Goodall, M.B.E., L. D. Stansfield, M.B.E., L. Woollard. (*with house allowance £105*) £700 to £850

Engineer-in-Chief's Department.

Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, Eng.-Vice-Adm. Sir R. W. Skelton, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. £2,325
Deputy do., Eng.-Rear-Adm. H. A. Brown.
Assist. Engineers-in-Chief, Eng.-Rear-Adm. G. Preece; Eng.-Rear. Adm. R. Beeman, C.M.G., A.D.C.

Electrical Engineering Department.

Director, W. McClelland, C.B., O.B.E., M.I.E.E. ..£1,500
Assistant Director and Deputy, A. D. Constable, O.B.E., M.I.E.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Asst. Directors, J. McCaffery, O.B.E., A.M.I.E.E.; E. T. Williams, O.B.E., M.I.E.E. ..... £900 to £1,100

Naval Ordnance Department.

Director, Capt. F. T. B. Tower, O.B.E.
Civil Asst. W. P. Daniels ..... £500 to £600
Deputy Director, Capt. F. Elliot, O.B.E.
Asst. Director, Capt. A. F. Pridham.
Engineer Inspectors, Eng.-Capts. H. A. Little, R. G. Hugill, M.V.O., O.B.E., Eng.-Com. J. P. Johns, Com. (E.) F. J. A. Coleby, Lieut. Coms. (E.) F. T. Mason, E. Watson.
Chief Inspector, Com. (*ret.*) F. R. Willis.
£1,255 to £1,395

Armament Supply Department.
Chief Superintendent, Capt. (*ret.*) H. J. B. Hall, O.B.E. £1,200
Deputy Chief Superintendent, R. W. Wharhirst, O.B.E. £850 to £1,000 (*with £100 additional*)
Supt., T. W. Midmer ..... £850 to £1,000

Torpedoes and Mining Department.

Director, Capt. B. Egerton.
Deputy do., Capt. J. F. B. Carslake.

Naval Equipment Department.

Director, Rear-Adm. P. L. H. Noble, C.V.O. £1,953
Asst. Director, Capt. H. G. C. Franklin.

Compass Department.

Ditton Park, Slough, Bucks.
Director, Capt. (*ret.*) H. L. Hitchins ..£850 to £1,000

Dockyards Department.

Director, Vice-Adm. (*ret.*) Sir A. P. Addison, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. £1,953
Civil Asst., J. A. Fage, M.B.E. ..... £550 to £700
Deputy Director, C. E. Goodyear, O.B.E. £1,200
Assistant Directors, Eng. Rear-Adm. G. W. Phillips; J. S. Pringle, O.B.E.
Chief Constructor, G. A. Bassett (*acting*).
(*with house allowance £105*) £700 to £850

Signal Department.

Director, Capt. J. W. S. Dorling.

Dockyard Expense Accounts Department.

Director, O. Lance, O.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Asst. do., J. H. Jeffery ..... £850 to £1,000

Naval Store Department.

Director, J. W. L. Oliver, C.B., C.B.E. ..£1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Director, A. E. Cocks, O.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Directors, W. Gick, C.B.E., R. J. Hall; B. J. Wilson, O.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000

Victualling Department.

Director, G. F. Cotton, M.V.O., O.B.E. ..£1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Director, W. E. Clayton, O.B.E. £850 to £1,000

Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department.

Civil Engineer-in-Chief, Sir Leopold H. Savile, K.C.B., M.I.C.E., A.I.N.A. £2,000
Deputy Civil Engineers-in-Chief, T. B. Hunter, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., W. H. Moorby, I.S.O., M.Sc., M.I.C.E. ..£1,300
Assistant Civil Engineer-in-Chief, F. Clark, M.I.C.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Superintending Civil Engineers, A. L. Anderson, M.I.C.E., S. D. Carothers, A.M.I.C.E., A.R.C.I., H. M. Setchell, M.I.C.E. (*with house allowance £105*) £750 to £950
Chief Surveyor, G. D. Callow, F.S.I. ....£800 to £1,000
Chief Surveyor of Lands, H. F. Graham, F.S.I. £700 to £900

Greenwich Hospital Department.

14 Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.

The total estimated income of Greenwich Hospital for 1930 is £255,412, as compared with £265,802 for 1929. The total estimated expenditure is £248,903, as against £248,008 in the previous year, leaving a surplus income of £7,509, which will be utilised towards meeting expenditure on the new Royal Hospital School in course of erection at Holbrook, Suffolk. Of the total figure it is estimated that £141,262 will be spent on Greenwich Hospital pensions to seamen and marines, including Greenwich Hospital Canada pensions, pensions to widows and the education of children, and £72,171 will be devoted to the Royal Hospital School.

Director, A. W. Smallwood, C.B.E. £1,500
Clerk in Charge, A. W. J. Davies, M.B.E.

*Contract and Purchase Department.

Director of Contracts, W. St. D. Jenkins, C.B., C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Director, G. B. Cobb ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Directors, P. Dale Bussell, O.B.E., F. F. Fisher, O.B.E., E. C. Jubb, O.B.E. ....£850 to £1,000

Accountancy Division.
Principal Accountant, F. W. Papworth, O.B.E., F.S.A.A. £850

Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General, Sir C. J. Naef, C.B., C.B.E. ..£1,500
Deputy do., F. Storr ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Assist. Accountants-General, C. M. Bruce, O.B.E., A. Douglas, O.B.E., W. Medd, O.B.E., F. Porter, O.B.E. £850 to £1,000

Scientific Research and Experiment Department.

Director, C. V. Drysdale. O.B.E., D.Sc., M.I.E.E., F.R.S. (ed.) ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Superintendent, Admiralty Research Laboratory, C. S. Wright, O.B.E., M.C., M.A. ..... £800 to £1,000
War Office Representative, Capt. D. S. C. Evans, R.A.

Statistics Department.

Director, Paym.-Rear-Adm. (*ret.*) C. J. E. Rotter, C.B. (*in addition to Naval retired pay*) £700

Reserves Office,

58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Admiral Commanding Reserves, Vice-Adm. H. W. Parker, C.B., C.M.G.
Naval Member, R.N.V.R. Committee, Capt. K. D. W. Macpherson.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise shown, Naval and Marine Officers at the Admiralty are in receipt of Naval Pay and Allowances.

Judge Advocate of the Fleet.

c.o. Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E. 10.

Judge Advocate of the Fleet, C. M. Pitman, K.C.
Deputy do., Paym.-Capt. M. G. Bennett, O.B.E.

LIGHTHOUSES.

In 1929–30 the receipts of the *General Lighthouse Fund* were £1,055,086, made up of £1,036,549 Light Dues collected; £5,674 Rents of disused Lighthouses and Sundry Revenue; £7,888 Basses and Minicoy Light Dues; £4,975 Interest on Investments. The total expenditure of the three General Lighthouse Authorities—*Trinity House, Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses and Commissioners of Irish Lights*—was £813,377, and for Lighthouses Abroad £37,462, the total Ordinary Expenditure being £850,839, leaving a balance of £204,247 to be carried to the Net Revenue Account.

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* The Admiralty *Pattern Rooms* are at Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, S.W. 1, and at 5 Cornwall Street Livery Street, Birmingham.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET.

Sir Arthur Dalrymple Fanshawe, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (*born* 1847).....April 30, 1910
Earl Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., LL.D. (*born* 1859).....April 3, 1919
The Rt. Hon. Earl Beatty, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D. (*born* 1871).....April 3, 1919
Lord Wester Wemyss, G.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., D.C.L., *Extra Equerry to the King* (*born* 1864)..... Nov. 1, 1919
Sir C. E. Madden, Bt., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., D.C.L., LL.D. (*born* 1862).....July 31, 1924
Hon. Sir S. A. Gough-Calthorpe, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*born* 1864).....May 8, 1925
Sir H. F. Oliver, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., LL.D. (*born* 1865).....Jan. 21, 1928
Sir O. de B. Brock, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.C.L. (*born* 1869).....July 31, 1929
Sir R. J. B. Keyes, Bt., G.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D. (*born* 1872).....May 8, 1930

ADMIRALS.

Sir W. H. Cowan, Bt., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. (*First and Principal Naval A.D.C. to the King*).
Sir F. L. Field, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*1st Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff*).
Hon. Sir H. G. Brand, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (*Extra Equerry to the King; C.-in-C., Plymouth*).
Sir R. Y. Tyrwhitt, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L. (*C.-in-C., Nore*).
Sir M. H. Hodges, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (*C.-in-C., Atlantic*).
Sir A. E. M. Chatfield, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*C.-in-C., Mediterranean*).
Sir C. T. M. Fuller, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*2nd Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel*).
Sir A. K. Waistell, K.C.B. (*C.-in-C., Portsmouth*).
Sir J. D. Kelly, K.C.B.
Sir D. M. Anderson, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (*League of Nations Commission*).

VICE-ADMIRALS.

Sir W. A. H. Kelly, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (*C.-in-C., China*).
Sir W. W. Fisher, K.C.B., C.V.O. (*1st Battle Squadron*).
B. S. Thesiger, C.B., C.M.G.
Sir V. H. S. Haggard, K.C.B., C.M.G. (*C.-in-C., America and West Indies*).
P. H. Hall Thompson, C.B., C.M.G.
Sir W. H. D. Boyle, K.C.B. (*President, R.N. College, Greenwich, and Vice-Admiral Commanding R.N. War College*).
F. C. Dreyer, C.B., C.B.E. (*Deputy Chief of Naval Staff*).
F. H. Mitchell, C.B., D.S.O.
F. Larken, C.B., C.M.G. (*Reserve Fleet*).
R. M. Burmester, C.B., C.M.G.
H. W. Parker, C.B., C.M.G. (*Reserves, Admiralty*).
R. R. C. Backhouse, C.B., C.M.G. (*Controller*).
L. G. Preston, C.B. (*Fourth Sea Lord*).
Hon. Sir H. Meade, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. (*H.M. Yachts*).
A. D. P. R. Pound, C.B.
H. J. Tweedie, C.B. (*C.-in-C., Africa*).
H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G. (*Personal A.D.C. to the King*).
C. J. A. Fullerton, C.B., D.S.O., M.A. (*C.-in-C., East Indies*).
W. M. Kerr, C.B., C.B.E. (*1st Sea Lord, Australia*).
S. E. Domvile, C.B., C.M.G. (*3rd Cruiser Squadron*).

Engineer-Vice-Admiral.

Sir R. W. Skelton, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Eng.-in-Chief*).

Surgeon Vice-Admiral.

R. St. G. S. Bond, C.B., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., K.H.P. (*Medical Director-Gen.*).

REAR-ADMIRALS.

C. K. MacLean, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
W. Tomkinson, C.B., M.V.O. (*Battle Cruiser Squadron*).
J. C. W. Henley, C.B. (*1st Cruiser Squadron*).
E. A. Astley-Rushton, C.B., C.M.G. (*2nd Cruiser Squadron*).
B. Curtis, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hon. R. A. R. Plunket-Ernle-Erle-Drax, C.B., D.S.O. (*Director of Manning*).
M. E. Dunbar-Nasmith, V.C., C.B.
Hon. M. R. Best, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. (*Malta*).
H. T. Walwyn, C.B., D.S.O. (*Director, Royal Indian Marine*).
E. R. G. R. Evans, C.B., D.S.O.
H. K. Kitson, C.B. (*Portsmouth*).
H. O. Reinold, C.B., C.V.O. (*Devonport*).
T. J. Hallett, C.B., C.B.E.
C. V. Usborne, C.B., C.M.G. (*Naval Intelligence*).
C. K. Chetwode, C.B., C.B.E. (*Naval Sec. to 1st Sea Lord*).
C. M. Forbes, C.B., D.S.O.
C. J. C. Little, C.B. (*Submarines, Portsmouth*).
W. M. James, C.B.
R. G. H. Henderson, C.B. (*Aircraft Carriers*).
W. F. French, C.M.G. (*2nd Battle Squadron*).
T. N. James, C.B., M.V.O. (*Gibraltar*).
R. M. Colvin, C.B.E. (*Chief of Staff, Atlantic*).
F. F. Rose, C.B., D.S.O. (*Destroyers, Mediterranean*).
J. K. Im Thurn, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Asst. Chief of Naval Staff*).
Hon. W. S. Leveson-Gower, D.S.O. (*Coast of Scotland*).
P. L. H. Noble, C.V.O. (*Naval Equipment*).
C. W. Round-Turner, C.M.G. (*Chatham Dockyard*).
R. A. S. Hill, C.B.E. (*S.N.O., Yangtse*).
H. J. S. Brownrigg, D.S.O.
F. Loftus Tottenham, C.B.E. (*3rd Cruiser Squadron*).
S. R. Bailey, C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Chief of Staff, Mediterranean*).
G. Blake, C.B., D.S.O. (*1st Sea Lord, N.Z.*).
R. C. Dalglish.
A. L. Snagge.
F. M. Austin.
B. W. M. Fairbairn, O.B.E.
F. G. G. Chilton.
A. E. F. Bedford.

Engineer-Rear-Admirals.

E. P. St. J. Benn, C.B.
E. D. Sydenham, C.B.E. (*Lent to R.A.N.*).
E. G. Pallot, D.S.O.
A. W. McKinlay, O.B.E.
H. A. Brown.
G. Preece.
G. W. Phillips.
T. Gurnell.
J. H. Hocken.
W. S. Mann, O.B.E.
R. Beeman, C.M.G.

Surgeon-Rear-Admirals.

A. J. Hewitt, C.B., C.B.E.
H. C. Whiteside, C.B.
J. H. Fergusson, C.B.E.
R. W. B. Hall, C.B., O.B.E.
W. W. Keir, C.M.G.
H. R. H. Denny.

Paymaster-Rear-Admiral.

H. W. E. Manisty, C.B., C.M.G. (*Paymaster-Director-Gen.*).

COMMODORES.

1st Class.

L. S. Holbrooke, M.V.O. (*Com. H.M.A. Fleet*).

2nd Class.

Hon. A. R. M. Ramsay, D.S.O., A.D.C. (*R.N. Barracks, Portsmouth*).
N. F. Laurence, D.S.O. (*R.N. Barracks, Devonport*).
A. B. Cunningham, D.S.O. (*R.N. Barracks, Chatham*).
A. H. Walker, O.B.E. (*Hong Kong*).
H. E. Dannreuther, D.S.O. (*R.N. Barracks, Portsmouth*).
E. O. B. S. Osborne, D.S.O. (*Destroyers, Atlantic*).
R. H. O. Lane-Poole, O.B.E. (*Com. South American Divn., A. & W.I. Squadron*).

INTERCHANGE.

Interchange of *personnel* and co-operation, especially for training purposes, continues between the Royal Navy and Dominion Navies. An interesting example of this was shown in the arrangement made between the Admiralty and the Australian Naval Board for Rear-Admiral G. F. Hyde, C.V.O., C.B.E., Royal Australian Navy, to command the Third Battle Squadron for a year from May, 1930.

NAVAL COMMANDS.

The Nore.

C.-in-C., Adm. Sir R. Y. Tyrwhitt, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O. (*Pembroke*) ..... May 16, 1930
Chatham Dockyard, Rear-Adm. C. W. Round-Turner, C.M.G. ..... Oct. 1, 1931

Portsmouth.

C.-in-C., Adm. Sir A. K. Waistell, K.C.B. (*Victory*) June 9, 1931
H.M. Submarines, Rear-Adm. C. J. C. Little, C.B. (*Dolphin*) ..... Sept. 2, 1931
H.M. Yachts, Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir H. Meade, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (*Victoria & Albert*) ..... April 1, 1931
Portsmouth Dockyard, Rear-Adm. H. K. Kitson, C.B. May 13, 1931

Plymouth.

C.-in-C., Adm. Hon. Sir Hubert G. Brand, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (*Erebus*) ..... Oct. 8, 1929
Devonport Dockyard, Rear-Adm. H. O. Reinold, C.B., C.V.O. ..... March 2, 1931

Coast of Scotland.

Commanding, Rear-Adm. Hon. W. S. Leveson-Gower, D.S.O. (*Greenwich*) ..... July 6, 1931

Reserve Fleet.

Commanding, Vice-Adm. F. Larken, C.B., C.M.G. (*Constance*) ..... April 22, 1930

Atlantic Fleet.

(2 "Nelsons," 3 "Queen Elizabeths," 3 Battle Cruisers, 4 "*A*" and "*B*" Cruisers.)
C.-in-C., Adm. Sir Michael H. Hodges, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Nelson*) ..... May 26, 1930
2nd Battle Squadron, Rear-Adm. W. F. French, C.M.G. (*Warspite*) ..... April 25, 1931
Battle Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. W. Tomkinson, C.B., M.V.O. (*Hood*) ..... April 24, 1931
2nd Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. E. A. Astley-Rushton, C.B., C.M.G. (*Dorsetshire*) ..... April 27, 1931
Aircraft Carriers, Rear-Adm. R. G. H. Henderson, C.B. (*Courageous*) ..... Sept. 21, 1931
S. America Divn., Commodore R. H. O. Lane-Poole, O.B.E. (*Durban*) ..... Sept. 1, 1931

America and West Indies.

(4 "*B*" Cruisers.)
C.-in-C., Vice-Adm. Sir V. H. S. Haggard, K.C.B., C.M.G. (*Delhi*) ..... May 7, 1930

Mediterranean.

(1 "Queen Elizabeth," and 5 "Royal Sovereigns," 4 "Londons," 4 "Pre-Jutland" Cruisers.)
C.-in-C., Adm. Sir A. Ernle M. Chatfield, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. C.V.O. (*Queen Elizabeth*) ..... May 27, 1930
2nd in Command and 1st Battle Squadron, Vice-Adm. Sir W. Fisher, K.C.B., C.V.O. (*Resolution*) Oct. 10, 1930
1st Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. J. C. W. Henley, C.B. (*London*) ..... April 11, 1930
3rd Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. F. L. Tottenham, C.B.E. (*Curacoa*) ..... Feb. 1, 1932
Destroyer Flotillas, Rear-Adm. F. F. Rose, C.B., D.S.O. (*Coventry*) ..... Dec. 1, 1931
S.N.O., Malta, Rear-Adm. Hon. M. R. Best, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O. (*Egmont*) ..... July 13, 1931
S.N.O., Gibraltar, Rear-Adm. T. N. James, M.V.O. (*Cormorant*) ..... April 21, 1931

China.

(3 "Berwicks," 2 "Kents," and 1 Pre-Jutland Cruiser *Hermes*, Aircraft Carrier, 12 Submarines.)
C.-in-C., Vice-Adm. Sir W. A. H. Kelly, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O. (*Suffolk*) ..... Dec. 12, 1930
Hong Kong, Commodore A. H. Walker, O.B.E. (*Tamar*) ..... Sept. 19, 1930
S.N.O., Yangtse, Rear-Adm. R. A. S. Hill, C.B.E. (*Bee*) ..... Oct. 27, 1931
S.N.O., West River, Capt. K. L. H. Mackenzie, (*Tarantula*) ..... Nov. 17, 1931
Singapore, Capt. M. B. Birkett, D.S.O., R.N. (*Tamar III*) Nov. 17, 1931

East Indies.

(3 "*B*" Cruisers.)
C.-in-C., Rear-Adm. E. J. A. Fullerton, C.B., D.S.O. (*Effingham*) ..... Dec. 3, 1929
S.N.O., Persian Gulf, Capt. L. G. E. Crabbe, D.S.O. (*Triad*) ..... June 26, 1930

India.

Director, Royal Indian Marine and Principal Naval Transport Officer, East Indies (*Bombay*), Rear-Adm. H. T. Walwyn, C.B., D.S.O. ..... Oct. 5, 1928
Deputy Director, Capt. H. Morland, R.I.M., C.I.E. Dec. 13, 1925

Africa.

(2 Pre-Jutland Cruisers.)
C.-in-C., Vice-Adm. Hugh J. Tweedie, C.B. (*Cardiff*) Feb. 26, 1932

Australian Squadron.

Commanding H.M.A. Squadron, Commodore L. S. Holbrook, M.V.O. (*Canberra*) ..... May 29, 1931
Sydney, Capt. H. J. Feakes, R.A.N. (*Penguin*) Aug. 7, 1931

New Zealand Station.

Commanding, Rear-Adm. Geoffrey Blake, C.B., D.S.O., R.N. (*Diomede*) ..... Sept. 9, 1929

Royal Canadian Navy.

Director of Naval Service, Commodore W. Hose, C.B.E., R.C.N. (*Guelph*) ..... July 1, 1926

THE ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

The R.N.R. was formed in 1853, and its affairs are governed, under the Board of Admiralty, by the R.N.R. Advisory Committee, which meets as necessary.

R.N.R. Advisory Committee.

58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

President, Vice-Adm. Sir J. D. Kelly, K.C.B.
Secretary, Paym.-Lieut. Com. G. W. Best, R.N.

Commanders for R.N.R. and M.M. Duties.

Liverpool (30, Canning Place), Com. A. E. H. Wright, D.S.O., R.N.
London (P. L. A. Buildings, Trinity Square, E.C. 3), Com. M. J. Palmes, R.N.
Southampton (Prudential Buildings, Above Bar), Com. N. M. F. Corbett, R.N.

THE ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

The R.N.V.R. was formed in 1902, and its affairs are governed, under the Board of Admiralty, by the R.N.V.R. Committee.

R.N.V.R. Committee.

58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

President, Vice-Adm. Sir J. D. Kelly, K.C.B.

Commanding Officers of Divisions.

London (*H.M.S. President*, Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4), Capt. N. ff. Wells, O.B.E., V.D.
Sussex, Capt. Rt. Hon. Earl Howe, C.B.E., V.D.
Tyne, Capt. E. W. Swan, O.B.E., V.D.
Mersey, Capt. E. Elgood, V.D.
Clyde, Capt. J. McKellar Robertson, V.D., A.D.C.
Severn, Capt. E. G. C. Cavendish.
East Scottish, Capt. W. F. Keay, V.D.
Ulster, Capt. Earl of Kilmorey.

NAVAL PERSONNEL, 1914 and 1929.

Country.	1914.		1929.	
	Active.	Reserve.	Active.	Reserve.
Great Britain	146,047	66,697	99,800	71,000
United States of America	67,258	..	114,500	33,000
Japan	50,645	..	85,000	..
France	69,885	..	62,000	..
Italy	40,023	..	46,000	..

SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY (Nov. 1, 1931).

POST-JUTLAND TYPES.

Battleships.

Completed.		Tons.	Main Armament.
1927	Rodney, Nelson	35,000	9 × 16in.

Battle Cruiser.

1920	Hood	41,000	8 × 15in.

Cruisers.

	"*A*" Type	10,000	8 × 8in.
1927	Berwick, Cornwall, Cumberland.		
1928	Kent, Suffolk.		
1929	London, Devonshire, Sussex, Shropshire.		
1930	Dorsetshire, Norfolk.		
	"*B*" Type	8,400	6 × 8in.
1931-32	Neptune, Orion, Achilles.		
1930-31	York, Exeter, Leander.		
1919-25	Hawkins, Frobisher, Effingham	9,770	7 × 7·5in.
	Vindictive	9,750	6 × 7·5in.
1925	Emerald, Enterprise	7,500	7 × 6in.
1918-22	Danae, Dauntless, Delhi, Despatch, Dragon, Durban	4,650	6 × 6in.
	Lent to New Zealand—Diomede, Dunedin.		
1918-22	Cairo, Calcutta, Capetown, Carlisle, Colombo	4,190	5 × 6in.

Flotilla Leaders.

1930	Codrington	1,520	5 × 4·7in.
1930	Duncan, Grenville, Kempenfeldt, Keith	1,390	4 × 4·7in.

Destroyers.

1928–31	Acasta, Achates, Acheron, Active, Amazon, Ambuscade, Antelope, Anthony, Ardent, Arrow, Boadicea, Blanche, Brazen, Basilisk, Beagle, Bulldog, Brilliant, Boreas, Crusader, Comet, Cygnet, Crescent (37 knots), Sagvenay, Skeena (R. Can. N.)	1,532–1,173	4× 4·7in.
1932	Dainty, Daring, Decoy, Defender, Delight, Diamond, Diana, Duchess		

Submarines.

1926	X 1	2,425	4 × 5·2in.
1928-29	Oberon, Odin, Olympus, Orpheus, Osiris, Oswald, Otus	1,345-2,020	1 × 4in.
1929-30	Pandora, Parthian, Perseus, Phœnix, Proteus	1,570-2,040	1 × 4in.
1930–31	Rainbow, Regent, Regulus, Rover	1,475–2,015	1 × 4in.
1930–31	Swordfish, Sturgeon, Thames, Starfish, Seahorse	640–1,760	
	Royal Australian Navy. Cruisers.		
1928	Australia, Canberra	10,000	8 × 8in.
	Flotilla Leader.		
1928	Anzac	1,310	4 × 4in.
	Submarines.		
1928	Otway, Oxley	1,535	1 × 4in.

PRE-JUTLAND TYPES.

Battleships.

Life = 20 years under Washington Pact.

Completed.		Tons.	Main Armament.
1916	Queen Elizabeth, Malaya, Barham, Valiant, Warspite	27,000	8 × 15in.
1917	Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Revenge, Resolution, Ramillies	25,750	8 × 15in.
1914	Iron Duke, Marlborough	25,500	10 × 13·5in.

Battle Cruisers.

1916	Repulse, Renown	26,500	6 × 15in.

Cruisers.

1917	Cardiff, Ceres, Coventry, Curacoa, Curlew	4,190	5 × 6in.
1917	Concord	3,750	5 × 6in.
1916	Caledon, Calypso, Caradoc	4,120	5 × 6in.
1916	Centaur	3,750	4 × 6in.
1915	Cambrian, Canterbury, Castor, Champion, Constance	3,750	4 × 6in.
1914	Carysfort, Cleopatra, Comus	3,750	4 × 6in.

Submarines.

15 "*H*," 1 "*K*," 24 "*L*," 2 "*M*," 1 "*Old R.*"

THREE POWER AGREEMENT 1930.

	Brit. Emp.	U.S.	Japan.
Capital Ships (Number)	15	15	9
8-in. gun Cruisers ,,	15	18(*a*)	12(*b*)
,, ,, (Tonnage)	146,000	180,000	108,400
6-in. ,, (Tonnage)	192,200	143,500(*b*)	100,450
Destroyers (Tonnage)	150,000	150,000	105,500
Submarines (Tonnage)	52,700	52,700	52,700
Total Tonnage...	541,700	526,200	367,050

Notes.—(*a*) U.S.A. undertake not to complete more than 15 8-gun Cruisers before 1935.

(*b*) U.S.A. retains option to rest on above figure for 8-gun Cruisers, and to increase 6 gun cruisers to 180,000 tons, making parity with Brit. Empire at 541,700 tons. If option is not exercised, the 16th, 17th and 18th 8-gun Cruisers will be laid down in 1933, 1934 and 1935, and Japan will then be at liberty to claim (at Conference in 1935) an increase in its 8-gun Cruiser tonnage.

Naval Programmes, 1930.

	G.B.	France.	Italy.
Cruisers	3	1	3
Leaders	1	6	—
Destroyers	8	0	4
Submarines	3	11	22

GERMANY'S "POCKET BATTLESHIPS."

Germany is building 5 "Pocket Battleships" of 10,000 tons displacement, heavily armoured, 50,000 h.p., with 6 11-in. guns (670 lb. projectile), 8 6-in. guns, and 4 3·5-in. guns, with 6 torpedo tubes. "A" (*Ersatz* Preussen) was laid down at Kiel early in 1930, and "B" was voted by the Reichstag in May. The designed speed of these ships is 26 knots, with a cruising area of 10,000 sea miles (at 20 knots).

FLEETS OF THE MARITIME POWERS (March, 1931).

NOTE.—As a result of the *London Naval Conference* (Jan. 21–April 15, 1930) the British Empire, the United States and Japan undertook to proceed at once with the reduction of their capital ships, and all five Powers agreed to waive (during the years 1931–1936 inclusive) the right to replace obsolescent ships granted by the Washington Treaty.

Class.	British Empire.			U.S.A.			Japan.			France.			Italy.			Russia.			Germany.		
	C.	B.	P.	C.	B.	P.	C.	B.	P.	C.	B.	P.	C.	B.	P.	C.	B.	P.	C.	B.	P.
Battleships	14	—	—	18	—	—	6	—	—	9	—	—	4	—	—	4	1	—	7	1	3
Battle Cruisers	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruisers	53	5	—	19	9	8	37	4	—	16	5	—	13	11	—	8	—	—	8	1	—
Do. Minelayers	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft Carriers	8	—	—	3	1	—	5	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flotilla Leaders	16	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	18	—	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Destroyers	132	23	—	309	—	12	105	10	—	60	1	—	65	12	—	31	—	—	16	—	—
Torpedo Boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	37	—	—	6	—	—	11	—	—
Submarines	59	7	—	107	3	1	67	4	—	54	56	—	40	30	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Sloops	33	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	—	22	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Coastal Motor Boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	9	—	36	4	—	25	—	—	—	—	—
Gunboats	18	1	—	20	—	—	14	—	—	54	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	3	1	—
Minesweepers	33	—	—	43	—	—	10	—	—	26	—	—	48	—	—	20	—	—	27	—	6

C = Completed. B = Building. P = Projected.

NAVAL CASUALTIES IN THE WAR.

Casualties to all ranks of Royal Navy and Royal Naval Reserve, including Mercantile Marine Reserve while serving in H.M. ships and merchant ships, but excluding casualties of the Royal Naval Division and British Mercantile Marine losses:—

	Officers.	Men.
Killed in action or died of wounds	2,074	20,735
Died	400	11,433
Wounded in action	549	3,961
Injured	256	392
Missing	—	2
Prisoners of War	211	824
Interned	51	170
Total	3,541	37,517

WARSHIP LOSSES IN THE WAR.

Allies.....803,000 displacement tons.
Enemy (*excluding* Scapa Flow).....415,000 displacement tons.

Class.	U.K.	U.S.A.	France.	Italy.	Japan.	Germ.	Aust.-H.
Battleships	13	—	4	3	1	1	3
Battle Cruisers	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cruisers	25	1	5	2	4	24	2
Monitors	6	—	—	1	—	—	3
Destroyers	64	2	14	10	3	72	5
Torpedo Boats	10	—	8	5	1	51	4
Submarines	59	1	14	8	—	216	8
Small Craft	27	—	9	—	—	—	—

WAR LOSSES OF BRITISH MERCANTILE SHIPPING.

Ships.	By T.B's Cruisers &c.	By Submarines.	By Mines.	By Aircraft.	Total.
Merchant	442,702	6,635,059	673,417	7,912	7,759,090
Fishing	5,637	57,583	8,454	Nil	71,765
Total	448,339	6,692,642	682,962	7,912	7,830,855

BRITISH CAPITAL SHIPS.
COMPARISON WITH PRE-WAR TOTAL.*

Date.	Battleships.		Battle Cruisers		Total.
	Built.	Building.	Built.	Building.	
Jan. 1, 1914	58	14	9	1	82
Jan. 1, 1931	14	0	4	0	18

* From official sources.

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MAJOR-GENERALS.

British Army.

E. H. Willis, C.B., C.M.G. (*Jersey*).

C. E. Corkran, C.B., C.M.G.

G. H. B. Freeth, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. Lan. Fus. (*D.A.G. and Director of Personal Services, India*).

Lord Ruthven, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Guernsey*).

G. J. Farmar, C.B., C.M.G. (*Lieut.-Gov. and Sec. R. Hosp., Chelsea*).

G. S. Clive, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Military Sec. and Sec. of Selection Board, War Office*).

W. H. S. Nickerson, C[illegible], C.B., C.M.G., M.B., K.H.S. (*D.M.S., India*).

N. J. G. Cameron, C.B., C.M.G., Col. Camerons.

B. R. Kirwan, C.B., C.M.G. (*Master General of the Ordnance, India*).

A. B. E. Cator, C.B., D.S.O. (*London District, Horse Gds., S.W. 1*).

E. S. Girdwood, C.B., C.M.G., Col. Cameronians (*Northern Ireland District*).

L. C. L. Oldfield, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*G.O.C., Malaya, Singapore*).

J. C. Harding Newman, C.B., C.M.G., Col. Essex R.

A. G. Stevenson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Engineer-in-Chief, India*).

H. H. S. Knox, C.B., D.S.O. (*3rd Divn., Bulford*).

W. H. Bartholomew, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Director of Mil. Operations & Intelligence, War Office*).

C. Bonham-Carter, C.B., C.M.G. D.S.O. (*4th Division, Colchester*).

H. R. Peck, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*44th-Home Counties-Division, Woolwich*).

H. W. Newcome, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Baluchistan District, Quetta*).

H. W. Higginson, C.B., D.S.O. (*55th-West Lancashire-Division, Liverpool*).

E. Gibb, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Director S. & T., War Office*).

G. A. Weir, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. 3rd D.G. (*Bombay District*).

C. A. Ker, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Meerut District, Ranikhet*).

C. P. Deedes, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. K.O.Y.L.I. (*Director of Personal Services, War Office*).

E. T. Humphreys, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Commandant, Staff Coll., Quetta*).

L. Humphry, C.B., C.M.G., V.H.S. (*D.D.M.S., Western Command, India*).

C. D. R. Watts, C.B., C.M.G. (*Director of Ordnance Services, War Office*).

W. H. Beach, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*42nd East Lancashire-Division, Preston*).

E. Evans, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. Wilts. R. (*Administration, Aldershot*).

C. G. Fuller, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*48th-S. Midland-Division, Oxford*).

J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*G.O.C. British Troops in China, Hong Kong*).

W. J. Maxwell-Scott, C.B., D.S.O. (*52nd-Lowland-Divn., Glasgow*).

S. C. Peck, C.B., D.S.O. (*Director of Mechanization, War Office*).

Sir I. L. B. Vesey, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Director of Staff Duties, War Office*).

A. E. W. Harman, C.B., D.S.O., Col. The Bays (*1st Division, Aldershot*).
Sir H. J. Elles, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (*Director of Military Training, War Office*).
H. L. Pritchard, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Comdt., School of Military Engineering, Chatham*).
W. W. Pitt-Taylor, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Director of Recruiting & Organization, War Office*).
F. A. Wilson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Inspector of the Royal Artillery*).
C. H. T. Lucas, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
H. Ensor, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.B. (*D.D.M.S., Eastern Command, Horse Guards, S.W. 1*).
O. H. Delano-Osborne, C.B., C.M.G. (*Mhow District*).
R. J. T. Hildyard, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*43rd-Wessex-Divn., Devonport*).
C. R. Newman, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Madras District, Bangalore*).
Sir R. S. May, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Comdt., R.M.C. Sandhurst*).
F. J. Marshall, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*54th-E. Anglian-Divn., Hertford*).
W. R. Blackwell, C.B., C.M.G., K.H.S. (*Deputy Director-Gen. A.M.S., War Office*).
H. E. M. Douglas, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*D.D.M.S., Southern Command, India*).
W. S. Anthony, C.B., C.M.G. (*Director-Gen., A.V.S., War Office*).
C. J. C. Grant, C.B., D.S.O., Col. K.S.L.I. (*53rd-Welsh-Division, Shrewsbury*).
J. A. Hartigan, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B., K.H.P. (*D.D.M.S., Aldershot*).
J. E. S. Brind, C.B., C.M.G. D.S.O. (*Director of Artillery, India*).
R. D. F. Oldman, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*47th-and-London-Divn., Chelsea*).
W. J. Dugan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*56th-1st-London-Divn., City Road*).
H.C.R. Hime, D.S.O., M.B. (*D.D.M.S., Southern Command, Salisbury*).
H. K. Bethell, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., O.S.G. (*Presidency and Assam District, Jalapahar*).
H. de C. Martelli, C.B., D.S.O. (*Administration Southern Command. Salisbury*).
H. C. Jackson, C.B. C.M.G., D.S.O. (*2nd Division, Aldershot*).
L. H. R. Pope-Hennessy, C.B., D.S.O. (*50th-Northumbrian-Divn., Darlington*).
J. F. C. Fuller, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
R. L. B. Thompson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Director of Works, War Office*).
E. N. Broadbent, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Dir. of Movements & Quarterings*).
O. C. Borrett, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., Col. King's Own R. (*46th-N. Midland-Division, Derby*).
R. G. Finlayson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Rawalpindi District*).
J. G. Dill, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Staff College, Camberley*).
G. H. N. Jackson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*49th-West Riding Division, York*).
H. Karslake, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
C. M. Wagstaff, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O. (*R.M.A., Woolwich*).
H. Needham, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
G. Thorpe, C.B., G.M.G., D.S.O.
A. E. McNamara, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
G. W. Howard, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Administration, Eastern Command, Horse Guards*).
J. Kennedy, C.M.G., D.S.O.
M. G Taylor, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sir J. L. G. Burnett of Leys, Bt., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*51st-Highland-Divn., Perth*).
H. F. Salt, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*T.A. Air Defence Formations, Uxbridge*).
B. D. Fisher, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
A. Brough, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
H. N. Foster, C.M.G., C.B.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.

Royal Marines.

F. H. Griffiths.
H. A. H. Jones.
G. Carpenter, O.B.E., D.S.C.

Indian Army.

J. F. S. Coleridge, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Peshawar District*).
E. F. Orton, C.B.
H. E. Herdon, C.B., C.I.E. (*Waziristan District, Dera Ismail Khan*).
F. E. Coningham, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Burma District. Maymyo*).
D. Deane, C.B., D.S.O. (*Military Secretary & Sec. to Selection Board*).
H. B. D. Baird, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O. (*Kohat District*).
C. J. B. Hay, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Lucknow District, Naini Tal*).
A. W. H. M. Moens, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*D.Q.M.G. and Director of Movements & Quartering*).
E. C. Alexander, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O. (*D.A. & Q.M.G., Southern Command, India*).
H. Boulton, C.B., C.B.E., M.D., K.H.S., I.M.S. (*D.D.M.S., Northern Command, Murree*).
C. Hudson, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., F.R.C.S., K.H.S., I.M.S. (*D.D.M.S., Eastern Command, Naini Tal*).
D. I. Shuttleworth, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*D.A. & Q.M.G., Northern Command, Murree*).
W. L. O. Twiss, C.B., C.B.E., M.C. (*Jullundur Bde. Area, Dalhousie*).
J. W. D. Megaw, C.I.E., M.B., K.H.P., V.H.S., I.M.S.
S. F. Muspratt, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O.
R. C. Wilson, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
C. Kirkpatrick, C.B., C.B.E. (*Sind Brigade Area, Karachi*).
W. C. H. Forster, M.B., V.H.S., I.M.S.
J. D. Graham, C.B, C.I.E., M.B., K.H.S., I.M.S.
B. R. Moberley, C.B., D.S.O. (*Landi Kotal Brigade*).
C. A. Sprawson. C.I.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., V.H.S., I.M.S.
H. F. E. MacMahon, C.B., C.B.E., M.C. (*Director of Supplies & Transport*).
W. V. Coppinger, C.I.E., D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., I.M.S.
S. B. Pope, C.B., D.S.O.
W. Dent, C.B.E., D.S.O.

RELATIVE RANK—SEA, LAND AND AIR.

Commissioned Officers of The Royal Navy, The Army, and The Royal Air Force rank with one another according to Seniority or Date of Appointment, as shown in the following table:—

	Royal Navy.	Army.	Royal Air Force.
1.	Admiral of the Fleet.	Field-Marshal.	Marshal of the Royal Air Force.
2.	Admiral.	General.	Air Chief Marshal.
3.	Vice-Admiral.	Lieutenant-General.	Air-Marshal.
4.	Rear-Admiral.	Major-General.	Air Vice-Marshal.
5.	Commodore (1st & 2nd Class).	*Brigadier.	Air-Commodore.
6.	Captain.	Colonel.	Group Captain.
7.	Commander.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Wing-Commander.
8.	Lieutenant-Commander.	Major.	Squadron Leader.
9.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Flight-Lieutenant.
10.	Sub-Lieutenant and Mate.	Lieutenant.	Flying Officer (or Observer).
11.	Commissioned Officer from Warrant Rank.	Second Lieutenant.	Pilot Officer.

Commissioned Officers of the Royal Marines rank at all times, according to Seniority, with Army Officers of the same titles.

* In place of the former Army title of Brigadier-General.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ARMY.

All Ranks.	1931-32.
Regimental Troops (exclusive of India)	148,800
do. do. (Indian Establishment)	60,000
Army Reserve	132,000
Supplementary, do.	23,000
Militia	—
Channel Islands Militia	1,326
Malta and Bermuda, do.	1,423
Territorial Army	183,500
O.T.C. (Officers and Permanent Staff)	1,245
Total	651,294

Order of Precedence of Regiments, etc., of the Army.

The Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards (The Blues).

Royal Horse Artillery (but on parade, with their guns, to take the right and march at the head of the Household Cavalry).

Regiments of Cavalry of the Line.—1st King's D.G., The Queen's Bays (2nd D.G.), 3rd/6th Carabineers (P. of W. D.G. and The Carabineers), 4/7th D.G. (4th Royal Irish and 7th Princess Royal's), 5th Inniskilling D.G., 1st The Royal Dragoons, The Royal Scots Greys (2nd D.), 3rd The King's Own Hussars, 4th Queen's Own Hussars, 7th Queen's Own Hussars, 8th King's Own Royal Irish Hussars, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, 10th Royal Hussars (Prince of Wales's Own), 11th Hussars (Prince Albert's Own), 12th Royal Lancers (P. of Wales's), 13/18th Hussars (13th H. and 18th Royal Queen Mary's Own H.), 14/20th Hussars (14th King's and 20th), 15/19th Hussars (15th The King's and 19th Royal, Queen Alexandra's Own), 16/5th Lancers (16th The Queen's and 5th Royal Irish), 17/21st Lancers (17th D. of Cambridge's Own and 21st Empress of India's).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Royal Corps of Signals.

Regiments of Footguards.—Grenadier Guards (3 Battalions), Coldstream Guards (3 Bns.), Scots Guards (2 Bns.), Irish Guards (1 Bn.), Welsh Guards (1 Bn.).

Regiments of Infantry of the Line.—49 English Regiments (2 Battalions each); 3 Welsh Regiments (2 Battalions each); 10 Scottish (5 Highland and 5 Lowland) Regiments (2 Battalions each); and 2 Irish Regiments (2 Battalions each).

Titles.—Certain Infantry Regiments have special titles—*e.g.*, The Queen's Royal Regt. (West Surrey); The Buffs (E. Kent); The King's Own Royal Regt. (Lancaster); The King's Regt. (Liverpool); The Green Howards (Yorkshire); The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles); The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding); The Prince of Wales's Volrs. (South Lancs); The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders); The Sherwood Foresters (Notts and Derby); The Loyal Regt. (North Lancs); The Queen's Own (R.W. Kent); The King's Own (Yorkshire L.I.); The King's Shropshire L.I.

Royal Tank Corps.

Local Companies of Royal Artillery abroad.

Royal Malta Artillery.

Royal Army Chaplains Department.

Royal Army Service Corps.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Royal Army Ordnance Corps.

Royal Army Pay Corps.

Royal Army Veterinary Corps.

Army Educational Corps. (*Hdqrs.*, Army School of Education, Shorncliffe).

The Army Dental Corps.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers.

Supplementary Reserve.

Militia (In order of Arms as for Regular Army).

Honourable Artillery Company.

Territorial Army.

Territorial Army Nursing Service.

Militia Units in Bermuda, Channel Islands and Malta.

Officers Training Corps.

THE MILITIA.

In 1907 the "Old Constitutional Force" known as the "Militia" was transformed into the "Special Reserve," but the following Militia units were retained:—The Bermuda Militia Artillery, the Channel Islands Militia, and the Malta Militia. In 1921 the terms "Special Reserve (and Extra Reserve) Battalions" were abolished, and "Militia" restored, but no appointments are at present made to the force.

Militia in the War.—At the outbreak of the Great War all units were embodied, the majority being included in Defence Schemes. One or two units served abroad, but, generally speaking, the units were employed as training and reinforcing centres for the Armies in the field.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

In 1907 the "Yeomanry" and the "Volunteers" were transferred into the Territorial Force, which included English, Welsh, and Scottish Cavalry; Royal Horse, Royal Field, and Royal Garrison Artillery; Royal Engineers; Infantry; Royal Army Service Corps and Royal Army Medical Corps. In 1921 the title was changed to "Territorial Army."

Territorials in the War.—The strength of the Territorial Force in July, 1914, was about 265,000. During the Great War 310 new units were formed, and there passed through the ranks of the force about 50,000 officers and 1,000,000 other ranks. The Territorial Force suffered total battle casualties of 27,000 officers and nearly 600,000 other ranks, of which some 6,600 officers and 106,000 other ranks were killed. Among the war honours gained by officers and men of the Territorial Force were 70 Victoria Crosses.

OFFICIAL END OF THE WAR.

The *Official Termination of the War*, when Treaties of Peace had been ratified by the respective Governments, was Aug. 31, 1921. The Ottoman Empire was excluded from the Order in Council, and War with Turkey was declared at an end on August 6, 1924.

ARMIES OF THE WORLD.

Country.	System.	Peace Strength.	Estimated War Strength.
Argentina	Militia	30,000	100,000 to 300,000
Austria	Voluntary	30,000	(*a*) 30,000
Belgium	Compulsory	90,000	...
Brazil	Compulsory	46,000	100,000 to 130,000
Bulgaria	Voluntary	20,000	(*b*) 33,000
Chile	Compulsory	25,000	...
China	Voluntary	1,000,000	...
Czechoslovakia	Compulsory	150,000	...
Denmark	Militia	12,000	...
Estonia	Compulsory	20,000	90,000
Finland	Compulsory	36,000	136,000
France	Compulsory	350,000	1,300,000
Germany	Voluntary	100,000	(*c*) 100,000
Gt. Britain	Voluntary	148,800	600,000
Greece	Compulsory	95,000	...
Hungary	Voluntary	35,000	(*d*) 35,000
Italy	Compulsory	320,000	...
Japan	Compulsory	200,000	750,000
Mexico	Compulsory	50,000	...
Netherlands	Compulsory	270,000	...
Norway	Natl. Militia	60,000	360,000
Peru	Voluntary	8,000	...
Poland	Compulsory	264,000	900,000
Portugal	Conscription	32,000	150,000
Rumania	Compulsory	150,000	450,000
Russia	Compulsory	562,000	...
Spain	Compulsory	304,000	750,000
Sweden	Compulsory	95,000	380,000
Switzerland	Natl. Militia	45,000	250,000
Turkey	Conscription	120,000	...
U.S.A.	Voluntary	145,000	...
Yugoslavia	Compulsory	127,000	...

AIR FLEETS OF THE WORLD.

Country.	No. of Aeroplanes.
Argentina	30
Austria	(*e*)
Belgium	190
Brazil	100
Bulgaria	(*f*)
Chile	100
China	(?)
Czechoslovakia	130
Denmark	30
Estonia	50
Finland	60
France	1,358
Germany	(*g*)
Gt. Britain	908
Greece	6
Hungary	(*h*)
Italy	1,100
Japan	500
Mexico	24
Netherlands	20
Norway	48
Peru	24
Poland	500
Portugal	84
Rumania	100
Russia	1,250
Spain	400
Sweden	124
Switzerland	200
Turkey	50
U.S.A.	974
Yugoslavia	25

Notes.—(*a*) *Austria* limited to 30,000 all ranks by Treaty of St. Germain. (*b*) *Bulgaria* limited to 20,000 all ranks, with Gendarmerie 10,000 and Frontier Guard 3,000 by Treaty of Neuilly. (*c*) *Germany* limited to 100,000 all ranks by Treaty of Versailles. (*d*) *Hungary* limited to 35,000 all ranks by Treaty of Trianon. (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*) Prohibited by respective Treaties.

GREAT WAR MEDALS.

The following Medals for service in the Great War have been issued up to Sept. 30, 1931:—

Medal.	Admiralty.	War Office.	Air Ministry.	Board of Trade.
British War Medals	532,483	5,685,099	110,538	97,476
Conspicuous Gallantry Medals	108	...	...	...
Distinguished Service Medals	5,519	...	...	...
Meritorious Service Medals	1,058	92,735	892	...
1914 Stars	12,387	366,041	...	...
1914–15 Stars	283,263	2,082,031	...	...
Victory Medals	476,667	5,141,050	104,785	...
Distinguished Conduct Medals	...	31,173	...	...
Military Medals	...	130,274	...	...
Territorial War Medals	...	33,944	...	...
Distinguished Flying Medals	...	...	162	...
Air Force Medals	...	...	164	...
Mercantile Marine War Medals	...	...	...	131,569

COMMANDS OF THE ARMY.

Aldershot.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Charles H. Harington, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L., A.D.C.Gen. June 30, 1931

Major-Gen. (Administration), E. Evans, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... April 1, 1930

Eastern, Horse Guards, S.W. 1.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Webb Gillman, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... March 1, 1931

Major-Gen. (Administration), G. W. Howard, C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... June 1, 1931

London District, Horse Guards, S.W. 1.

G.O.C., Maj.-Gen. A. B. E. Cator, C.B., D.S.O. Feb. 1, 1932

Northern, York.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Sir J. Francis Gathorne-Hardy, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. May 15, 1931

Northern Ireland, Newtownards.

G.O.C., Maj.-Gen. E. S. Girdwood, C.B., C.M.G. Sept. 17, 1931

Scottish, Edinburgh.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir P. P. de B. Radcliffe, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... Feb. 19, 1930

Southern, Salisbury.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Cecil F. Romer, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G. ..... March 1, 1931

Major-Gen. (Administration), H. de C. Martelli, C.B., D.S.O. ..... Nov. 11, 1930

Western, Chester.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Cyril J. Deverell, K.C.B., K.B.E. ..... April 11, 1931

China, Hong Kong.

G.O.C., Maj.-Gen. J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... Jan. 5, 1927

Egypt, Cairo.

G.O.C., Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... June 5, 1931

Sudan Defence Force.

G.O.C., Col. (temp. Brigadier) S. S. Butler, C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... March 28, 1930

Iraq.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal E. R. Ludlow-Hewitt, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. Oct. 2, 1930

India.

C.-in-Chief, Gen. Sir P. W. Chetwode, Bt., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.Gen. Nov. 30, 1930

Chief of the General Staff, Lieut.-Gen. Sir K. Wigram, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.B.E., D.S.O., Indian Army ..... March 22, 1931

Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. N. Macmullen, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army ..... May 10, 1930

Quartermaster-General, Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. E. Wardrop, K.C.B., C.M.G. ..... Sept. 15, 1930

Master-General of the Ordnance, Maj.-Gen. B. R. Kirwan, C.B., C.M.G. ..... April 1, 1930

Engineer-in-Chief, Maj.-Gen. A. G. Stevenson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... June 8, 1928

Indian Commands.

Northern, Gen. Sir R. A. Cassels, K.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., A.D.C.Gen., Indian Army ... May 10, 1930

Western, Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. G. Matheson, K.C.B., C.M.G. ..... June 30, 1931

Eastern, Gen. Sir J. S. M. Shea, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Indian Army ..... April 1, 1928

Southern, Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. D. Jeffreys, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G. ..... March 23, 1931

THE AIR PROGRAMME, 1930-31.

GREAT BRITAIN ..... 32 regular squadrons
13 auxiliary or Cadre squadrons.

OVERSEAS:

India	8 squadrons.
Iraq	4 squadrons.
Egypt, Palestine and Transjordan	6 squadrons.
Aden	1 squadron.

FLEET AIR ARM:

At home and abroad ..... 26 flights.

FLYING BOATS:

At home and abroad ..... 7 squadrons.

STRENGTH OF THE AIR FORCE.

The Air Estimates for 1930 show a maximum number of Royal Air Force personnel allowed for the year of 32,000, the same as for 1929. These numbers, exclusive of officers and airmen serving in India are shown below:—

	1930
Air Officers	38
Commissioned Officers	3,300
Cadets	127
Warrant Officers	460
Non-Commissioned Officers	5,300
Aircraftmen	19,375
Aircraft apprentices	3,400
Total	32,000

The numbers recorded above include 4,615 officers and airmen in Educational Services (including cadets and aircraft apprentices under instruction), 1,025 Medical Services, 138 Air Ministry, and 734 in Experimental and Research Department and attached to Auxiliary and Reserve Forces.

Air Force Reserve.

The establishment of the Air Force Reserve is 1,350 officers and 12,000 other ranks in 1930, the average estimated strength being 1,300 officers and 11,360 airmen (exclusive of Permanent Staff), a total of 12,660.

GREAT WAR CASUALTIES, 1914-1919.

British Empire.

	Deaths.	Wounded.
Gt. Britain and Ireland	812,317	1,849,494
Canada	62,817	166,105
Australia	60,456	154,722
New Zealand	18,212	45,946
South Africa	9,032	17,843
Newfoundland	1,609	3,628
Colonies	52,044	78,535
India	73,432	84,715
Total, British Empire	1,089,919	2,400,988

Allied and Associated Countries.

	Deaths.	Wounded.
France	1,393,388	1,490,000
Belgium	38,172	44,686
Italy	460,000	947,000
Portugal	7,222	13,751
Rumania	335,706	No record
Serbia	127,535	133,148
U.S.A.	115,660	205,690

Enemy Countries.

Germany	2,050,466	4,202,028
Austria and Hungary	1,200,000	3,620,000
Bulgaria	101,224	152,400
Turkey	300,000	570,000

§ The Royal Air Force.

THE KING, Chief of the Royal Air Force.

The Air Council.

Secretary of State for Air and President of the Air Council, The Rt. Hon. Lord Amulree, G.B.E., K.C.
Under-Secretary of State for Air and Vice-President of Air Council, The Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Sassoon, Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
Chief of the Air Staff and Senior Air Member of Council, Air Chief Marshal Sir John M. Salmond, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., LL.D.
Air Member for Personnel, Air Marshal Sir E. L. Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Air Member for Supply and Research, Air Vice-Marshal H. C. T. Dowding, C.B., C.M.G.
Deputy Chief of the Air Staff (Additional Member of the Air Council), Air Vice-Marshal C. S. Burnett, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Secretary, Christopher Llewellyn Bullock, C.B., C.B.E., A.M.

Secretary of State.

Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Secretary of State, The Rt. Hon. Lord Amulree, G.B.E., K.C.
Principal Private Sec., L. G. S. Reynolds, O.B.E.
Asst. do., I. V. H. Campbell.
Parliamentary Private Sec. (unpaid).
Under Secretary of State for Air, The Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Sassoon, Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
Private Secretary, G. Calder.

DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL AVIATION.

Director of Civil Aviation, Lt.-Col. F. C. Shelmerdine, C.I.E., O.B.E. £2,000
Personal Assistant, H. Jones, M.B.E.
Deputy Director of Civil Aviation, F. G. L. Bertram, C.B.E.
Chief Technical Assistant, R. H. S. Mealing.

ACCIDENTS BRANCH.

Inspector of Accidents, Maj. J. P. C. Cooper, O.B.E., M.C.
Deputy do., Squadron Leader (*ret.*) F. E. Hellyer, D.S.C.

Department of the Secretary.

Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Secretary, Christopher Llewellyn Bullock, C.B., C.B.E. £3,000
Private Sec., M. P. Murray.
Deputy Secretary, Sir Sigmund Dannreuther, C.B. £2,200
Private Sec., W. E. L. Courtney.
Principal Assistant Secretaries, B. E. Holloway, C.B.; J. A. Webster, C.B., D.S.O.; J. S. Ross, C.B., C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, J. B. Abraham; C. G. Evans; C. N. Knight, O.B.E.; R. L. Megarry, O.B.E. (*acting*); F. G. Nutt, C.B.E.; L. G. S. Reynolds, O.B.E.; R. C. Richards; A. H. Self; J. A. Smith, O.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, J. H. Barnes; C. G. Calnes, M.B.E.; W. G. Clements, M.C.; E. F. Cliff; J. T. Cotton, O.B.E.; W. B. Foden; C. J. Galpin, D.S.O.; J. G. Gibson; R. Monk-Jones; F. W. Musson, A.F.C.; P. J. Oldfield; J. B. Proper; L. F. Schooling; W. L. Scott, D.S.C.; W. G. Stevens; F. G. C. Young £700 to £900

DIRECTORATE OF ACCOUNTS.

Director, J. M. Spaight, C.B.E. £1,200
Deputy Directors, H. W. Clothier; F. W. N. Sibley £850 to £1,000
Chief Auditors, W. F. Connolly, M.B.E. (*actg.*) (*Middle East*), £850 to £1,000; P. Cohen, M.B.E. (*actg.*) (*Iraq.*) ..... (*and allowance £150*) £550 to £700
Senior Accounts Officers, H. H. Adams (*actg.*); W. A. R. Channer; A. D. Donald; F. Noxon (*Middle East*); W. B. Pettet, M.B.E.; C. J. Price £550 to £700

DIRECTORATE OF CONTRACTS.

Director, C. R. Brigstocke, C.B. .... £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Director, L. V. Meadowcroft £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Directors, G. T. Jones; E. L. Pickles, M.B.E. ..... £800 to £900
Senior Contracts Officers, E. Backhouse, M.B.E.; S. Davey, M.B.E.; H. Russell (*actg.*); E. C. L. White £550 to £700

* Representative of Great Britain on the International Commission for Air Navigation.

Department of the Chief of the Air Staff.

Chief of the Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal Sir J. M. Salmond, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., LL.D.
Private Secretary, J. B. Proper.
Personal Assist., Squadron Leader H. M. Massey, M.C.
Director of Operations and Intelligence, and Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal C. S. Burnett, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Deputy Director, Group-Capt. R. E. C. Peirse, D.S.O., A.F.C.
Director of Organisation and Staff Duties, Air Commodore R. P. Mills, C.B., M.C., A.F.C.
Deputy Director of Staff Duties, Wing Commander T. L. Leigh-Mallory, D.S.O.
Deputy Director of Organisation, Group-Capt. L. A. Pattinson, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.
Signals Branch, Air-Commodore A. D. Warrington-Morris, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Director of Works and Buildings, Col. J. F. Turner, D.S.O.
Deputy do., R. F. M. Pearson, C.B.E., M.Inst.C.E.
Asst. Director of Works, H. A. Lewis Dale, M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E.
Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, Maj. D. Goad, O.B.E., M.I.E.E.

Department of the Air Member for Personnel.

Air Member for Personnel, Air Marshal Sir E. L. Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Private Secretary, E. H. T. Wiltshire.
Director of Postings, Group Captain F. K. Haskins, D.S.C., A.D.C.
Director of Personal Services, Air Commodore E. D. M. Robertson, D.F.C.
Deputy Director of Manning, Group Capt. H. R. Nicholl, C.B.E.
Director of Training, Air Commodore W. G. S. Mitchell, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., A.F.C.
Director of R.A.F. Medical Services, Air Vice Marshal J. McIntyre, M.C., M.B., B.Ch.
Asst. Director (Hygiene), Squadron Leader H. S. C. Starkey, O.B.E., M.D., B.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.Ph.
Matron-in-Chief, Miss K. C. Watt, R.R.C.
Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev. S. L. Clarke, M.A., B.Sc
Educational Adviser, W. M. Page, C.B.E., M.A.

Department of the Air Member for Supply and Research.

Air Member for Supply and Research, Air Vice-Marshal H. C. T. Dowding, C.B., C.M.G.
Private Sec., A. E. Slater.
Director of Technical Development, Air-Commodore H. M. Cave-Browne-Cave, D.S.O., D.F.C.
Director of Scientific Research, H. E. Wimperis, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.Ae.S., M.I.E.E.
Deputy Director of Technical Development, Group Capt. N. J. Gill, C.B.E., M.C.
Deputy Director of Scientific Research, D. R. Pye, M.A., F.R.Ae.S.
Director of Airship Development, Royal Airship Works, Cardington, Beds, Group Capt. W. C. Hicks, A.F.C.
Director of Aeronautical Inspection, Lt.-Col. H. W. S. Outram, C.B.E., A.R.S.M., A.F.R.Ae.S., A.M.I.E.E., M.I.E.I.
Director of Equipment, Air Commodore A. W. Bigsworth, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Deputy do., Group Capt. W. R. Bruce, O.B.E.
Deputy do. (*Stores*), Group Capt. C. G. Smith, O.B.E.

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 196.

COMMANDS OF THE AIR FORCE.

Air Defence of Great Britain,
Hillingdon House, Uxbridge, Middlesex.
Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Air Marshal W. G. H. Salmond, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. Sept. 30, 1931.

Wessex Bombing Area, Andover, Hants.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal W. I. Webb-Bowen, C.B., C.M.G. Sept. 30, 1931

Fighting Area, Uxbridge, Middlesex.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal F. W. Bowhill, C.M.G., D.S.O. May 4, 1931

Inland Area, Bentley Priory, Stanmore, Middlesex.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal A. E. Borton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.....Nov. 1, 1929

Coastal Area, 33-34 Tavistock Place, W.C. 1.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal R. H. Clarke-Hall, C.M.G., D.S.O. .....Oct. 1, 1931

Royal Air Force, Cranwell.
Cranwell, Lincs.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal A. M. Longmore, C.B., D.S.O. .....Dec. 15, 1929

Royal Air Force, Halton.
Halton House, Halton Camp, Bucks.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore N. D. K. MacEwen, C.M.G., D.S.O. .....Oct. 1, 1931

Royal Air Force, Middle East,
Villa Victoria, Cairo.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal C. L. N. Newall, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E. .....Oct. 12, 1931
Air Commodore, Transjordan and Palestine, Air Commodore W. R. Freeman, D.S.O., M.C. ..Nov. 20, 1930

Iraq Command.
Hinaidi.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal E. R. Ludlow-Hewitt, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. Oct. 2, 1930

Royal Air Force, India,
Simla (*May-Oct.*); Delhi (*Nov.-April*).
Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal Sir J. M. Steel, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. .....Feb. 6, 1931

Royal Air Force, Mediterranean. Valletta, Malta.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore J. L. Forbes, O.B.E. .....Feb. 1, 1929

Aden Command.
Steamer Point, Aden.
Officer Commanding, Air Commodore C. T. Maclean, D.S.O., M.C. .....Sept. 5, 1929

Far East Command.
Singapore, Straits Settlements.
Officer Commanding, Group Capt. A. H. Jackson Oct. 17, 1930

Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service.
Under the Presidency of H.R.H. Princess Mary (Countess of Harewood).

OFFICERS OF AIR RANK.

Marshal of the Royal Air Force.

The Lord Trenchard, G.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D. (Col. R. Scots Fus. and Hon. Maj.-Gen. in Army) Jan. 1, 1927

Air Chief Marshal.

Sir J. M. Salmond, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., LL.D. (*Chief of the Air Staff*) .....Jan. 1, 1929

Air Marshals.

Sir E. L. Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., A.D.C. July 1, 1929
Sir W. G. H. Salmond, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*A.O.C.-in-C. A.D.G.B.*).....July 1, 1929
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., G.B.E., M.C. (*Personal A.D.C. to the King*).
Sir R. Brooke-Popham, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C., Jan. 1, 1931

Air Vice-Marshals.

F. R. Scarlett, C.B., D.S.O. .....Jan. 1, 1924
Sir C. L. Lambe, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. ....Jan. 1, 1925
Sir J. M. Steel, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. (*A.O.C., India*) Jan. 1, 1925
T. I. Webb-Bowen, C.B., C.M.G. (*A.O.C., Wessex Bombing Area*).....July 1, 1925
H. C. T. Dowding, C.B., C.M.G. (*Air Member for Supply and Research*) .....Jan. 1, 1929
R. H. Clark-Hall, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*A.O.C., Coastal Area*) July 1, 1929
A. E. Borton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C. (*A.O.C., Inland Area*).....July 1, 1929
E. R. Ludlow-Hewitt, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. (*A.O.C., Iraq.*).....Jan. 1, 1930
A. M. Longmore, C.B., D.S.O. (*A.O.C., Cranwell*) Jan. 1, 1930
C. L. N. Newall, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., A.M. (*A.O.C., Middle East*) .....Jan. 1, 1930
F. W. Bowhill, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*A.O.C., Fighting Area*). July 1, 1931
C. S. Burnett, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Director of Operations and Intelligence and Deputy Chief of the Air Staff*) July 1, 1931
J. McIntyre, M.C., M.B., B.Ch. (*Director of R.A.F. Medical Services*) .....July 1, 1931

Air Commodores.

I. M. Bonham-Carter, C.B., O.B.E. .....July 1, 1925
J. L. Forbes, O.B.E. (*A.O.C., Mediterranean*) July 1, 1926
A. G. Board, C.M.G., D.S.O. .....Jan. 1, 1928
A. D. Warrington-Morris, C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Signals*) Jan. 1, 1929
N. D. K. MacEwen, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*A.O.C., Halton*) Jan. 1, 1929
Hon. J. D. Boyle, C.B.E., D.S.O. .....Jan. 1, 1929
P. F. M. Fellowes, D.S.O. (*No. 23 Group, Inland Area*).....July 1, 1929
P. B. Joubert de la Ferté, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Commandant, R.A.F. Staff College, Andover*) July 1, 1929
R. P. Mills, C.B., M.C., A.F.C. (*Director of Organization and Staff Duties*).....July 1, 1929
W. R. Freeman, D.S.O., M.C. (*Transjordan and Palestine*).....July 1, 1929
W. G. S. Mitchell, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., A.F.C. (*Director of Training*).....July 1, 1929
P. H. L. Playfair, C.B., M.C. (*Senior Air Staff Officer, India*).....Jan. 1, 1930
A. W. Bigsworth, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C. (*Director of Equipment*).....Jan. 1, 1930
W. F. McN. Foster, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (*No. 1, Air Defence Group, A.D.G.B.*) .....Jan. 1, 1930
H. V. Wells, C.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., K.H.P., (*P.M.O., Inland Area*) .....July 1, 1930
R. P. Ross, D.S.O., A.F.C. (*Senior Air Staff Officer, Middle East*).....Jan. 1, 1931
C. L. Courtney, C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Senior Air Staff Officer, Iraq*).....Jan. 1, 1931
C. E. H. Rathborne, D.S.O. (*Senior Air Staff Officer, Inland Area*) .....Jan. 1, 1931
C. T. Maclean, D.S.O., M.C. (*A.O.C., Aden*) July 1, 1931
E. D. M. Robertson, D.F.C. (*Director of Personal Services*) .....July 1, 1931
R. C. M. Pink, C.B.E. .....July 1, 1931
H. M. Cave-Browne-Cave, D.S.O., D.F.C. (*Director of Technical Development*).....July 1, 1931
H. Le M. Brock, C.B., D.S.O. (*No. 22 Group, Inland Area*) .....July 1, 1931

Chaplain-in-Chief.

Rev. S. L. Clarke, M.A., B.Sc.

Religious Statistics.

Religion.	Continental Distribution.						
	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	N. America.	S. America.	Oceania.	Total.
Christians :—							
Roman Catholics...	220,000,000	7,000,000	2,000,000	40,000,000	61,000,000	1,500,000	331,500,000
Orthodox Catholics	120,000,000	20,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	...	...	144,000,000
Protestant Churches	115,000,000	7,000,000	3,000,000	75,000,000	900,000	6,000,000	206,900,000
Total Christians.....	455,000,000	34,000,000	8,000,000	116,000,000	61,900,000	7,500,000	682,400,000
Non-Christians :—							
Jews	10,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	4,510,000	100,000	30,000	16,130,000
Muhammadans	5,000,000	160,000,000	44,000,000	20,000	...	...	209,020,000
Buddhists	...	150,000,000	...	180,000	...	...	150,180,000
Hindus.....	...	230,000,000	...	150,000	...	...	230,150,000
Confucians and Taoists.....	...	350,000,000	...	600,000	...	...	350,600,000
Shintoists	...	25,000,000	...	...	...	...	25,000,000
Animists.....	...	45,000,000	90,500,000	50,000	...	100,000	135,650,000
Unclassified	5,000,000	18,000,000	...	25,000,000	2,000,000	870,000	50,870,000
Tot'l Non-Christian	20,000,000	979,000,000	135,000,000	28,000,000	2,100,000	1,000,000	1,165,100,000
Total	475,000,000	1,013,000,000	143,000,000	146,500,000	64,000,000	8,500,000	1,850,000,000

RELIGIONS OF THE BRITISH ISLES, 1929.

(*From The Church Self-Government Chronicle, Lent*, 1931.)

England.

Religions.	Number.	%
Anglicans.....	25,800,000	69·54
Roman Catholics	2,120,000	5·66
Eastern Orthodox.....	30,000	0·08
Old Catholics		
Lutherans		
Methodists	2,800,000	7·54
Congregationalists	1,020,000	2·74
Baptists	890,000	2·39
Presbyterians.....	500,000	1·34
Church of Christ	50,000	0·13
Salvation Army.....	120,000	0·32
Moravians	8,000	0·02
Brethren	80,000	0·21
Catholic Apostolic Church...	15,000	0·04
Swedenborgians	15,000	0·04
Society of Friends	30,000	0·08
Unitarians	37,000	0·10
Christian Scientists.....	150,000	0·40
Jews	270,000	0·72
Others	3,165,000	8·52

Wales and Monmouthshire.

Anglicans.....	750,000	27·77
Calvinists	550,000	20·37
Congregationalists	520,000	19·25
Baptists	410,000	15·18
Methodists	165,000	6·11
Roman Catholics	100,000	3·70
Others	205,000	7·58

Scotland.

Church of Scotland	3,525,000	71·93
Roman Catholics	600,000	12·24
Episcopal Church.....	164,000	3·34
Congregationalists	107,000	2·18
Baptists	63,000	1·28
Methodists	37,000	0·75
Others	404,000	8·24

RELIGIONS OF CANADA.

Religions.	1911.	1921.
Roman Catholic.....	2,833,041	3,389,636
Presbyterians	1,116,071	1,409,407
Anglicans.....	1,043,017	1,407,994
Methodists	1,079,993	1,159,458
Baptists	382,720	421,731
Lutherans.....	229,864	286,458
Greek Church.....	88,507	169,832
Jews	74,564	125,197
Mennonites	44,625	58,797
Congregationalists	34,054	30,730
Confucians	14,562	27,114
Salvation Army	18,834	24,733
Evangelical Associations...	10,595	13,905
Christian Science	5,073	13,826
Doukhobors.....	10,493	12,648
Brethren	9,278	11,580
Buddhists.....	10,012	11,281

RELIGIONS OF AUSTRALIA.

Religions.	1911.	1921.
Church of England	1,710,443	2,372,995
Presbyterians.....	558,336	626,974
Methodists	547,806	632,629
Other Protestants.....	458,379	637,692
Roman Catholics	921,425	1,134,002
Jews	17,287	21,615

RELIGIONS OF NEW ZEALAND.

Religions.	1916.	1926.
Church of England	41·75	41·21
Presbyterians.....	23·71	24·60
Methodists	9·64	9·02
Roman Catholics	13·79	12·89

RELIGIONS OF U.S.A.

Religions.	Estimate for 1926.
Protestant Episcopal	1,200,000
Other Protestant	78,000,000
Roman Catholic.....	18,000,000
Eastern Orthodox	470,000
Latter Day Saints	600,000
Jews	4,359,000

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY.

8, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.
(Hours 10 to 5.)

Sessions of the Church Assembly in 1932.—Feb. 1–5; June 13–17; Nov. 14–18.

MEASURES PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY, 1931.
(*Date of Royal Assent is shown in brackets.*)

Ecclesiastical Commissioners (*Loans for Church Training Colleges*) *Measure*, 1931 (March 27, 1931)

Episcopal Pensions (*Sodor and Man*) *Measure*, 1931 .....(March 27, 1931)

Benefices (*Exercise of Rights of Presentation*) *Measure*, 1931 .....(July 8, 1931)
(Appointed Day, January 1, 1932)

Cathedrals Measure, 1931.....(July 8, 1931)

Channel Islands (*Church Legislation Measure*, 1931 .....(July 8, 1931)

Channel Islands (*Representation*) *Measure*, 1931 (July 8, 1931)

Ecclesiastical Commissioners (*Provision for Unbeneficed Clergy*) *Measure*, 1928 (*Amendment*) *Measure*, 1931 .....(July 8, 1931)

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY (or "National Assembly of the Church of England") was established in 1920, "to deliberate on all matters concerning the Church of England and to make provision in respect thereof." The Assembly consists of three Houses, composed of Bishops, Clergy, and Laity respectively. The first two Houses consist of the Convocations of Canterbury and York, of which the respective Upper Houses form the *House of Bishops*, and the respective Lower Houses the *House of Clergy*; the *House of Laity* comprises representatives of the Laity of the Provinces of Canterbury and York, elected every five years by the Lay members of the Diocesan Conferences, who consist mainly of representatives elected, either directly or indirectly, by members of the Church of England on a roll prepared in each parish.

The *Church Assembly* is free to discuss any proposal concerning the Church of England, and to make provision in respect of such matters, but where this includes Parliamentary sanction for any alteration contemplated, this authority is to be sought in the manner prescribed by the *Church of England Assembly* (*Powers*) *Act*, 1919, often referred to as the "Enabling Act." It is specially provided that any innovation touching doctrinal formulæ, or the services or ceremonies of the Church, or the administration of the Sacraments or sacred rites thereof, must be debated and voted upon by each of the three Houses sitting separately, and must then be either accepted or rejected by the Assembly in the terms in which it is finally proposed by the House of Bishops. It is further laid down that the Assembly or any of the three Houses may debate and formulate its judgment by resolution upon any matter concerning the Church, or otherwise of religious or public interest, but the Assembly may not issue any statement purporting to define the doctrine of the Church on any question of theology. None of the powers belonging to the Convocations of Canterbury and York is to be diminished or derogated by the Assembly, which is also prohibited from exercising any power or performing any function distinctively belonging to the Bishops by right of their episcopal office.

Parochial affairs are managed by Parochial Church Meetings of parishioners who are members of the Church of England and by Church Councils elected by such meetings.

General Statistics.—The number of baptisms in 1929 was 427,258, the Easter communicants in the various English Dioceses numbered 2,443,887. The total gross income of 12,824 incumbents was £6,469,705, including £199,807 contributed as Easter offerings. The stipends of the assistant clergy were £1,021,135. The amount of voluntary parochial contributions in the 43 dioceses of England was £6,958,881, and the total from all sources £9,873,165.

Central Board of Finance.—Receipts in 1930 amounted to £143,416, of which sum Diocesan contributions amounted to £109,064. Below are the principal items of expenditure:—

Training: Training for Holy Orders ...	£1,176
Religious education	31,047
Special purposes	793
Missionary Council.....	5,231
Investment of Gifts to Capital	1,372
Clergy Pensions	50,000
Overseas Fund	1,188
Sponsor's Scheme.....	24,807
General Administration: Convocations, Church Assembly, Central Board, Organisation, &c., committees	27,146
*Total expenditure	£142,760
Total receipts	143,416

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Vice-Chairman, The Archbishop of York.
Treasurer, Col. Sir R. Williams, Bart.
Secretary, Sir Philip W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bart.
Assistant Secretary, Guy H. Guillum Scott.
Financial Secretary and Secretary to Legal Board, Canon F. Partridge.
Secretary Central Advisory Council of Training for the Ministry, Rev. Frank Woolnough.
Sec. to Miss. Council, Canon A. W. Davies, D.Litt.
Sec. Press & Publicity Board, Canon F. Partridge.
Hon. Sec. Social and Industrial Committee, Rev. P. T. R. Kirk.
Secretary, Archbishops' Commission on the Relations of Church and State, L. Eaton Smith.

The House of Bishops.

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Vice-Chairman, The Archbishop of York.

The House of Clergy.

Chairman, The Archdeacon of St. Albans, D.D.
Vice-Chairman, The Archdeacon of Halifax.

The House of Laity.

Chairman, The Earl of Selborne, K.G.
Vice-Chairman, Lord Daryngton.

CONVOCATION.

Canterbury, Upper House.

President.—The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood.
Apparitor-General, Sir John Hanham, Bt.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, The Archdeacon of St. Albans.
Actuary, Guy Bowman.

York, Upper House.

President.—The Archbishop of York.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, The Archdeacon of Halifax.
Registrar, A. V. Hudson, Minster Yard, York.

* The Board also incurred a Capital Expenditure of £380,034 in connection with the rebuilding of Training Colleges, which was defrayed out of debentures issued and special contributions.

DIOCESES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

*The sums appended to the various offices are the full incomes derivable from the estates and revenues of the Church. The Deans and Chapters of certain Dioceses (marked * in the following pages) preferred several years ago to retain in lieu of fixed annual money payments, estates estimated at that time to produce the same annual income.*

Province of Canterbury.

*CANTERBURY. £15,000.

95*th Archbishop and Primate of All England*, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D. (*consecrated* 1901). (Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1.) [Signs Cosmo Cantuar:] 1928

Bishops Suffragan.

Dover, Rt. Rev. J. V. Macmillan, O.B.E., D.D. (Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1) 1927
Croydon, Rt. Rev. E. S. Woods, M.A. (The Vicarage, Croydon) 1930

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, D.D., B.Sc. 1931

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

S. Bickersteth, D.D. 1916 | Archdn. Hardcastle.....1924
T. G. Gardiner, M.A. 1917 | J. M. C. Crum, M.A. 1928
Bp. of Dover .....1921 | C. Jenkins, D.D. ...1929

Organist, C. Charlton Palmer, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons.

Canterbury, Ven. E. H. Hardcastle, M.A. ...1924
Maidstone, The Bishop of Dover.....1921

Beneficed Clergy, 310; *Curates, &c.*, 152.

Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.
Commissary of Diocese, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L., K.C.
Principal Registrar of Province and Diocese and Legal Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

LONDON. £10,000.

108*th Bishop*, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, K.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D. (Provincial Dean of Canterbury; Prelate of the Order of the British Empire), *cons.* 1897. (Fulham Palace, S.W. 6.) [Signs A. F. London.] 1901
Assistant Bishop, Right Rev. Herbert Bury, D.D., *cons.* 1908. (8 Greycoat Gardens, Westminster, S.W.) 1911

Bishops Suffragan.

Stepney, Rt. Rev. Chas. Edwd. Curzon, M.A. 1928
Kensington, Rt. Rev. John Primatt Maud, D.D., *b.* 1860 (88 Gloucester Terrace, W. 2).....1911
Willesden, Rt. Rev. Guy Vernon Smith, M.C., M.A. (65 Hendon Lane, Church End, Finchley, N.W. 3).....1929
Fulham (for North and Central Europe), Rt. Rev. Basil Staunton Batty, O.B.E., M.A. 1926

Dean of St. Paul's (£2,000).

Very Rev. Wm. Ralph Inge, K.C.V.O., D.D., Deanery, Dean's Court, E.C. 1911

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

S. A. Alexander, C.V.O., M.A. ...1930
O. C. Quick, M.A. ...1930
M.A. .....1909 | J. K. Mozley, D.D. 1931
Archd. Sharpe, M.A. 1929

Organist, Stanley Marchant, Mus.Doc., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

London, Ven. E. N. Sharpe, M.A. 1930
Middlesex, Ven. F. N. Thicknesse, M.A. (£333) 1930
Hampstead, Ven. C. E. Lambert, M.A.....1920

Beneficed Clergy, 561; *Curates, &c.*, 1015.

Chancellor and Commissary of the Dean and Chapter, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L., K.C. .....(1922)
Joint Registrars, C. W. Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 Dean's Court, E.C. 4.
Chapter Clerk and Secretary, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

Westminster. £2,000.

Dean, The Very Rev. W. Foxley Norris, C.V.O., D.D. 1925

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

W. H. Carnegie, M.A. 1913 | P. Dearmer, D.D. 1931
Archd. Storr, M.A....1921 | H. W. Blackburn, D.S.O., M.C. 1931
F. L. Donaldson, M.A. 1924
C. S. Woodward, M.C., M.A. 1925

Sub-Dean, W. H. Carnegie, M.A.....1918
Archdeacon, Ven. V. F. Storr, M.A.... 1931
Receiver-Gen. & Chapter Clerk, Sir E. F. Knapp-Fisher.
Precentor, Rev. Leigh H. Nixon, M.A.
Organist, E. Bullock, Mus.D., F.R.C.O.

*WINCHESTER. £4,500.

89*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Frank Theodore Woods, D.D., *cons.* 1916. (Wolvesey, Winchester.) Prelate of the Order of the Garter. [Signs Theodore Winton] 1923

Bishop Suffragan.

Southampton, Rt. Rev. Cecil H. Boutflower, D.D., *cons.* 1905.....1921

Dean (nominally £1,970).

Very Rev. Edward Gordon Selwyn, D.D. 1930

Dean of Jersey, Very Rev. S. Falle, M.A.....1906
Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. D. F. Carey, D.S.O., M.A. 1922

Canons Residentiary (nominally £917).

P. R. P. Braithwaite, M.A. .....1901 | Cyril Hepher, M.A. 1916
A. G. Robinson, M.A. 1908 | Bp. of Southampton 1925

Organist, W. Prendergast, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons (£300).

Winchester, Ven. Alfred Edward Daldy, M.A. 1920
Basingstoke, Ven. J. Carpenter Turner, M.A. 1927

Beneficed Clergy, 306; *Curates, &c.*, 82.

Chancellor, Guy H. Guillum Scott, M.A. ...(1930)
Registrar, Charles Wooldridge, Winchester.
Secretaries, C. W. Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

BATH AND WELLS. £5,000.

71*st Bishop*, Rt. Rev. St. John Basil Wynne Willson, D.D. (The Palace, Wells.) [Signs Basil Bath & Well.] 1921

Bishop Suffragan.

Taunton, Rt. Rev. George Arthur Hollis, M.A. (Bishop's Mead, Taunton) 1931

Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. J. A. Robinson, D.D.....1911

Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600).

J. M. Alcock, M.A. 1915 | Bishop of Taunton 1918
Bishop de Salis ... 1915 | T. H. Davis, Mus.D. 1920

Organist, Rev. Canon Davis, Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bath, Ven. S. A. Boyd, M.A. 1924
Taunton, Bishop de Salis, D.D. 1911
Wells, Ven. Walter Farrer, M.A. 1917

Beneficed Clergy, 492; *Curates, &c.*, 136.

Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L., K.C.
Registrar, Sec. & Chapt. Clerk, R. G. Harris, Wells.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary S.W. 1.

BIRMINGHAM. £4,200.§

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Ernest William Barnes, SC.D., D.D., LL.D., F.R.S. (Bishop's Croft, Harborne, Birmingham.) [Signs E. W. Birmingham] 1924

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. A. Hamilton Baynes, D.D., *Birmingham* (*cons.* 1893) 1913

Archdeacons (each £300).

Birmingham, Ven. Charles Hopton, M.A. ...1915

Aston, Ven. J. Harold Richards, M.A. 1920

Beneficed Clergy, 166; *Curates*, &c., 85.

Organist, F. W. B. Dunnill, F.R.C.O.

Chancellor, Sir E. W. Hansell, K.C., M.A. ...(1921)

Registrar and Secretary, Charles Ekin, 36 Waterloo St., Birmingham.

BRISTOL. £2,577 (*reconstituted* 1897).

49th Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Nickson, D.D. (*cons.* 1906). (The Palace, Bristol) [Signs George Bristol] 1914

Bishop Suffragan.

Malmesbury, Rt. Rev. Ronald Erskine Ramsay, LL.D. 1927

Dean (£1,360).

Very Rev. H. L. C. V. de Candole, D.D. 1926

Canons Residentiary (each £680).

R. J. Fletcher, D.D. 1919 | T. W. Pym, D.S.O., M.A. 1929
H. B. Freeman, M.A. 1924 |
F. D. V. Narborough, M.A. ..... 1928 |

Organist, Hubert W. Hunt, D.Mus.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bristol, Ven. W. Welchman, M.A. 1927

Swindon, Bishop of Malmesbury 1928

Beneficed Clergy, 190; *Curates*, &c., 104.

Chancellor, H. C. Dowdall, K.C., M.A. 1919

Registrar and Secretary, Wm. Sefton Clarke, M.A.

London Sec. H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

CHELMSFORD. £3,000.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Albert Wilson, D.D. (Bishopscourt, Chelmsford.) [Signs Henry Chelmsford] 1929

Bishops Suffragan.

Colchester, Rt. Rev. Thomas Alfred Chapman, D.D. (Derby House, Colchester) 1922

Barking, Rt. Rev. J. Theodore Inskip, D.D. (The Walnuts, Walthamstow, E. 17) 1919

Organist, F. R. Frye, B.A., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

Colchester, Bishop of Colchester .....(£600) 1922

West Ham, Bishop of Barking .....(£400) 1920

Southend, Ven. P. M. Bayne, M.A. ...(£300) 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 460; *Curates*, &c., 238.

Chancellor, Sir P. Baker Wilbraham, Bart.

Secretaries, Day and Son, 2 Millbank, S.W.

CHICHESTER. £4,200.

97th Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Kennedy Allen Bell, D.D. (The Palace, Chichester.) [Signs: G. K. Cicestr:] 1929

Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Kemble Southwell, C.M.G., D.D (*cons.* 1920) 1930

Bishop Suffragan.

Lewes, Rt. Rev. Hugh Maudslay Hordern, M.A. 1929

Dean (£950).

Very Rev. A. S. Duncan-Jones, B.D. 1929

Canons Residentiary (each £475).

Bishop Southwell, C.M.G., D.D. ..... 1911 | E. Mortlock, M.A. 1926
Archdn. Hoskyns ... 1918 | R. J. Campbell, D.D. 1930

Organist, Harvey Grace, Mus.Doc.

§ Subject to pension of £1,250 to predecessor.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Lewes, Ven. F. H. D. Smythe, M.A. 1929

Chichester, Ven. Benedict G. Hoskyns, M.A. 1920

Hastings, Ven. A. F. Alston 1928

Beneficed Clergy, 397; *Curates*, &c., about 195.

Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, LL.D. 1922

Secretary to the Bishop, Chapter Clerk and Registrar, G. Ashley Tyacke, Chichester.

London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

COVENTRY. £3,000.

3rd Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Mervyn George Haigh, D.D. (The Bishop's House, Coventry.) [Signs Coventry.]. 1931

Provost, The Very Rev. C. E. Morton, M.A. ...1929

Organist, Dr. Harold Rhodes.

Archdeacons.

Coventry, Ven. J. W. Hunkin, O.B.E., M.C., D.D. 1927

Warwick, Ven. H. St. B. Holland, M.A. 1929

Beneficed Clergy, 201, *Curates*, &c., 70.

Chancellor, Sir E. W. Hansell, K.C., M.A. ...(1921)

Registrar, Walter Browett, Coventry (1918).

DERBY. £3,000.

1st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edmund Courtenay Pearce, D.D. (Breadsall Mount, Derby.) [Signs Edmund Derby] 1927

Archdeacons.

Derby, Ven. Edward Spencer Noakes, LL.D. 1909

Chesterfield, Ven. Geoffrey Hare Clayton, M.A. 1928

Beneficed Clergy, 262; *Curates*, &c., 45.

Chancellor, H. B. Vaisey, M.A., K.C.

Registrar, J. E. T. Ducker, Derby.

London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

***ELY.** £4,000.

61st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leonard Jauncey White-Thomson, D.D. (The Palace, Ely.) [Signs Leonard Ely] 1924

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Horace MacCartie Eyre Price, D.D., *cons.* 1906 1919

Dean (£1,720).

Very Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D. 1906

Canons Residentiary (each £820).

R. H. Kennett, D.D. 1903 | F. V. Watson, M.A. 1925
Bishop Price, D.D. 1921 | C. J. Smith, M.A. 1926
G. W. Evans, M.A. 1923 | J. M. Creed, D.D.... 1926

Organist, M. P. Conway, Mus.Doc. (1931).

Archdeacons.

Ely, Rt. Rev. Bishop Price, D.D. (£600) 1919

Hunts, Ven. K. D. Knowles, D.D. ...(£200) 1921

Wisbech, Ven. G. H. Ward, M.A. .....(£200) 1924

Beneficed Clergy, 308; *Curates*, &c., 100.

Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, LL.D.

Registrar, E. R. Evans, Ely.

Secretary, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

EXETER. £2,800.

65th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil, D.D. (The Palace, Exeter.) [Signs W. Exon:] 1917

Bishops Suffragan.

Crediton, Rt. Rev. William Frederick Surtees, M.A. (The Close, Exeter) 1930

Plymouth, Rt. Rev. John Howard Bertram Masterman, M.A. 1923

Dean (£1,500).

Very Rev. Walter Robert Matthews, D.D.... 1931

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

D. McLaren, M.A.... 1913 | Archd. Thompson 1930
Archd. Leeke ..... 1921 | Bp. of Crediton 1930

Organist, T. H. M. Armstrong, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons.
Exeter, Ven. A. Huxley Thompson, M.A. 1930
Barnstaple, Van. F. Emlyn Jones, M.A. (£340) 1930
Totnes, Ven. T. N. Leeke, M.A. .....(£300) 1921
Plymouth, Ven. F. W. Daukes, M.A. (£300) 1928
Benefices, 522; *Incumbents*, 501; *Curates*, &c., abt. 300.
Chancellor, Sir Francis Newbolt, K.C.
Registrar and Secretary, H. W. Michelmore, Exeter.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

***GLOUCESTER. £4,300.**

33rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Arthur Cayley Headlam, D.D., C.H. (Palace, Gloucester.) [Signs A. C. Gloucester] 1923
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edwin James Palmer, D.D. (*cons.* 1908) 1929
Dean, Very Rev. Henry Gee, D.D. (about £1,400) 1917

Canons Residentiary (each about £700).
F. H. Dudden, D.D. 1918 | Archd. Ridsdale ...1921
F. Peacock, M.A., (*Canon Missioner*). 1919 | H. M. Smith, D.D. 1921 | M. E. Atlay, M.A. 1923
Organist, Herbert Sumsion, Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O., £400.

Archdeacons (each £300).
Gloucester, Ven. C. H. Ridsdale, M.A. 1919
Cheltenham, Ven. A. W. Cornwall, M.A. 1924

Beneficed Clergy, 300; *Curates, &c.*, 90.
Chancellor & Vicar-Gen., Sir E. W. Hansell, K.C., M.A. 1923
Regist. & Sec., (vacant).

GUILDFORD. £3,000.

1st Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. John Harold Greig, D.D., *cons.* 1921 (The Grange, Cobham, Surrey.) [Signs John Guildford] 1927

Archdeacon (£300).
Surrey, Ven. Lionel Blackburne, M.A. 1922
Dorking, Rt. Rev. C. H. Golding-Bird, D.D. 1930

Beneficed Clergy, 140; *Curates, &c.*, 76.
Chancellor, K. Macmorran, M.A.
Registrar, A. W. D. Moore.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

HEREFORD. £4,200.

99th Bishop, Right Rev. Charles Lisle Carr, D.D., *cons.* 1922 (The Palace, Hereford.) [Signs Lisle Hereford] .....*trans.* 1930

Dean.
Very Rev. Reginald Waterfield, D.D. (£1,000) 1919

Canons Residentiary (each about £700).
A. T. Bannister, M.A. 1909 | B. H. Streeter, D.D. 1915
A. L. Lilley, M.A. 1911 | H. A. Moore, M.A. 1929
Organist, Percy C. Hull, F.R.C.O., Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons (each £300).
Hereford, Rt. Rev. G. D. Iliff, D.D. 1929
Ludlow, Ven. E. B. Bartlett, D.D. 1928

Beneficed Clergy, 299; *Curates, &c.*, 23.
Chancellor, S. R. C. Bosanquet, K.C., M.A.
Registrar, Francis R. James.
Lond. Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

LEICESTER.

10th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Cyril Charles Bowman Bardsley, D.D. (Bishop's House, Leicester), [Signs Cyril Leicester] *cons.* 1923 1926

Canons Residentiary.
Archdn. Macnutt 1927 | S. T. Winckley, M.A. 1927
Archdn. Hurrell ...1927 | G. W. Briggs, M.A. 1927
F. R. C. Payne, M.A. 1927 | A. Linwood Wright, M.A. 1927
Organist, George C. Gray, Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £200).
Leicester, Ven. F. B. Macnutt, M.A., F.R.Hist.S. 1920
Loughborough, Ven. W. P. Hurrell, M.A. ...1923

Beneficed Clergy, 242; *Curates, &c.*, 55.
Chancellor, N. C. Armitage, M.A.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

LICHFIELD. £4,200.

93rd Bishop, Right Rev. John Augustine Kempthorne, D.D., *cons.* 1910. (Bishop's Hostel, Lichfield.) [Signs J. A. Lichfield] *trans.* 1913

Bishop Suffragan.
Stafford, Right Rev. Lionel Payne Crawfurd, D.D. (Edgmond Rectory, Newport, Salop) 1915

Dean (£1,000).
Very Rev. Hy. E. Savage, D.D. .....(1909)

Canons Residentiary (each £500).
A. Moncrief, M.A. ....1917 | J. J. G. Stockley, M.A. 1928
Alfred Penny, M.A. 1919
Arch. Bright, M.A. 1922
Organist, Ambrose P. Porter, B.Mus., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £200).
Stoke-on-Trent, Ven. John M. A. Graham, M.A. 1908
Salop, Ven. Hon. H. E. S. S. Lambart, M.A. 1917
Stafford, Ven. Hugh Bright, M.A. 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 472; *Curates, &c.*, 282.
Chancellor, F. O. Langley, LL.B. .....(1928)
Registrar and Sec., G. J. Murray Atkins, The Close, Lichfield.

LINCOLN. £4,500.

90th Bishop, Right Rev. W. Shuckburgh Swayne, D.D. (The Old Palace, Lincoln.) [Signs W. S. Lincoln] 1920
Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Edward Hine, D.D. (*cons.* 1896) 1930

Bishop Suffragan.
Grantham, Right Rev. Ernest Morell Blackie, B.A. (The Subdeanery, Lincoln.).....1930

Dean (£2,000).
Very Rev. Robert Andrew Mitchell, M.A. ...1930

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
Sub-Dean Jeudwine 1913 | J. H. Srawley, D.D. 1923 | Bishop Hine 1925
Bishop of Grantham 1921
Organist, Gordon Slater, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons.
Lincoln, Bishop Hine, D.D. 1925
Stow, Bishop of Grantham..... (£200) 1921

Benefices, 582; *Curates, &c.*, 73.
Chancellor, Sir E. W. Hansell, K.C., M.A.....(1923)
Registrar, A. E. T. Jourdain.

NORWICH. £4,200.

65th Bishop (*105th* of *East Anglia*), Rt. Rev. Bertram Pollock, K.C.V.O., D.D. (The Palace, Norwich.) [Signs B. Norwic.] 1910

Dean (£1,800).
Very Rev. David H. S. Cranage, Litt.D. 1928

Canons Residentiary (each £900).
J. Allen Bell, M.A. 1918 | Archd. Buckland, M.A. 1927
A. R. H. Grant, C.V.O., D.D. .....1926 | (vacancy) 1931
Organist, Heathcote Statham, Mus.Doc., £325.

Archdeacons (each £300).
Norwich, Ven. G. M. MacDermott, M.A. 1920
Norfolk, Ven. Augustus R. Buckland, M.A. ...1920
Lynn, Ven. H. S. Radcliffe, M.A. 1926

Beneficed Clergy, 474; *Curates, &c.*, 154.
Chancellor, F. Keppel North, LL.B.
Registrar & Sec., C. B. Bolingbroke.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

OXFORD. £5,000.

36th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Banks Strong, G.B.E., D.D., D.Mus., *cons.* 1920 (Cuddesdon Palace, Oxon.) [Signs Thomas Oxon.] *trans.* 1925

Bishop Suffragan.

Buckingham, Rt. Rev. Philip H. Eliot, D.D. 1921
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Domett Shaw, D.D. (*cons.* 1914).....

Dean of Christ Church (£3,000).

Very Rev. Henry Julian White, D.D.....1920

Canons Residentiary (£1,200 to £1,500).

R. L. Ottley, D.D. 1903 | Bishop Shaw, D.D. ...1920
E. W. Watson, D.D. 1908 | H. L. Goudge, D.D. ...1923
G. A. Cooke, D.D. 1914 | N. P. Williams, D.D. 1927
Organist, W. H. Harris, D.Mus., £400.

Archdeacons.

Oxford, Rt. Rev. E. D. Shaw, D.D. ...(£300) 1921
Bucks, Bishop of Buckingham, D.D....(£300) 1921
Berks, Ven. R. Wickham Legg, M.A. (£200) 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 604; *Curates, &c.*, 275.
Chancellor, Sir E. W. Hansell, K.C., M.A. (1912).
Sec. & Registrar, James Rose, M.A., Oxford.

Windsor. £2,000.

Dean, Very Rev. Albert Victor Baillie, C.V.O., D.D., F.S.A., 1917.

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Alex. Nairne, D.D. 1921 | (One suspended)....1930
A. C. Deane, M.A. 1929 | H. W. Blackburne, D.S.O., M.C.....1931

Organist, Sir H. Walford Davies, Mus.Doc.
Chapter Clerk, Lewis Stainton.

PETERBOROUGH. £4,000.

31st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Claude Martin Blagden, D.D. (The Palace, Peterborough.) [Signs Claude Petriburg:].....1927

Dean (£1,000, (Subject to a pension of £400.)

Very Rev. James Gilliland Simpson, D.D.....1928

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Rt. Rev. N. M. Lang 1919 | A. J. Tait, D.D. 1924
R. Blakeney, M.A....1923 | Archd. Greaves 1926
Organist, H. P. Coleman, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Oakham, Ven. Arthur Ivan Greaves, M.A. ...1923
Northampton, Rt. Rev. N. M. Lang, D.D. ...1919

Beneficed Clergy, 301; *Curates, &c.*, 35.
Chancellor, Guy H. Guillum Scott, M.A. (1930).
Registrar, (vacant)

PORTSMOUTH. £3,000.

1st Bishop, Rt. Rev. E. Neville Lovett, C.B.E., D.D. (Bishopswood, Fareham, Hants.) [Signs Neville Portsmouth.].....1927

Archdeacons.

Portsmouth, Ven. H. N. Rodgers, M.A. 1927
Isle of Wight, Ven. R. McKew, C.B.E., D.D. 1929
Chancellor, T. H. Parr, K.C., M.A. (1930).
Registrar, E. Bechervaise.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

***ROCHESTER. £4,000.**

102nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Martin Linton Smith, D.S.O., D.D., *cons.* 1918. (Bishop's Court, Rochester.) [Signs M. L. Roffen.] 1930

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Reginald Thomas Talbot, D.D. ...1928

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Archd. D. Tait, M.A. 1915 | W. H. Mackean, D.D. 1925
Rt. Rev. G. L. King 1923 | D. C. Simpson, D.D. 1925
Organist, H. A. Bennett.

Archdeacons.

Rochester, Ven. Donald Tait, M.A. 1915
Tonbridge, Ven. Leonard Savill, M.A. (£300) 1925

Beneficed Clergy, 204; *Curates, &c.*, 175.
Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L., K.C.
Registrar, R. A. Arnold, B.A., Rochester.
Secs., Day and Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W.

ST. ALBANS. £2,500.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Michael B. Furse, D.D., *cons.* 1909. (Abbeygate House, St. Albans.) [Signs Michael St. Albans] 1919
Assist. Bishop, Rt. Rev. G. H. Lander, D.D., *cons.* 1907 (Lyonsdown Vicarage, New Barnet) 1924

Dean.

Very Rev. Edward Lowry Henderson, M.A. (£320) 1925

Organist, C. E. Osmond, Mus.Bac.

Archdeacons (each £300).

St. Albans, Ven. Hon. K. F. Gibbs, M.A.....1909
Bedford, Ven. A. H. Parnell, M.A. 1924

Beneficed Clergy, 302; *Curates*, 83.
Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, LL.D. (1922).
Registrar, S. Day.
Secretaries, Day & Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W. 1.

ST. EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH. £3,000.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Walter G. Whittingham, D.D. (The Bishop's House, Ipswich.) [Signs W. G. St. Edm: & Ipswich] 1923

Archdeacons.

Sudbury, Ven. E. R. Buckley, M.A. 1930
Suffolk, Ven. J. G. R. Darling, M.A. 1920
Organist, C. J. H. Shann.

Beneficed Clergy, 367; *Curates*, 30.
Chancellor, F. K. North, LL.B.
Registrar, S. J. M. Sampson, Bury St. Edmunds.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

***SALISBURY. £5,000.**

95th Bishop, Right Rev. St. Clair George Alfred Donaldson, D.D., *cons.* 1905. (The Palace, Salisbury.) [Signs St. Clair Sarum] 1921

Bishop Suffragan.

Sherborne, Rt. Rev. Gerald Burton Allen, D.D. 1928

Dean (£1,000).

Rt. Rev. J. H. G. Randolph, D.D. 1927

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Archd. Carpenter ...1915 | C. T. Dimont, D.D. 1928
Hy. R. Farrer .....1916 | Archd. Parish.....1929
Organist, Walter G. Alcock, M.V.O., Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Dorset, Ven. W. O. Parish, M.A. 1929
Wilts, Ven. J. W. Coulter, M.A. 1927
Sarum, Ven. H. W. Carpenter, O.B.E., M.A....1914
Sherborne, Bishop Joscelyne, D.D. 1919

Beneficed Clergy, 490; *Curates, &c.*, 227.
Chancellor, Alan Cyprian Bourne Webb, M.A. (1907).
Registrar, E. C. Parker.
Legal Secretary, W. E. Bigg.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

SOUTHWARK. £3,000.

3rd Bishop & Dean, Rt. Rev. Cyril Forster Garbett, D.D. (Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E. 11.) Signs Cyril Southwark] 1919

Bishops Suffragan.

Woolwich Rt. Rev. W. W. Hough, D.D. (93 Pepys Road, New Cross Gate, S.E. 14) 1918

Kingston-on-Thames, Rt. Rev. Frederick Ochterloney Taylor Hawkes, M.A. (Kingston House, Macaulay Road, Clapham Common, S.W. 4) 1927

Canons Residentiary.

R. C. Joynt, M.A. ...1917 | F. A. Cockin, M.A. 1929
J. B. Haldane.....1918 | H. G. Monroe, M.A. 1926
A. W. Maplesden, LL.D. .....1919 | A. L. Preston..... 1930

Organist, Edgar T. Cook, Mus.Bac.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Southwark, Bishop of Kingston-on-Thames 1927
Lewisham, Bishop of Woolwich 1919
Kingston, Ven. 1931

Beneficed Clergy, 318; *Curates*, &c., 335.

Chancellor, Sir E. W. Hansell, K.C., M.A. ...(1923)
Registrar, Arthur Day.

SOUTHWELL. £3,180.

4th Bishop, Right Rev. Henry Mosley, D.D. (Bishop's Manor, Southwell.) [Signs Henry Southwell] 1928

Archdeacons (each £300).

Newark, Ven. E. Hacking, M.A. 1912
Nottingham, Ven. W. J. Conybeare, M.A. ...1916

Organist, Capt. G. T. Francis, F.R.C.V.O.

Beneficed Clergy, 255; *Curates*, &c., 86.

Chancellor, W. T. Monckton, K.C., M.A. 1930
Registrar, W. Noel Parr.

TRURO. £3,000.

7th Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Walter Howard Frere, D.D. (Lis Escop, Truro.) [Signs Walterus Truron :] 1923

Canons Residentiary.

S. Cooper, M.A. (£400) | H. H. Mills, M.A. ...1925 1919
H. W. Sedgwick, M.A. (£300) 1926 | Archd. Hockley, M.A. 1930

Archdeacons (each £300).

Cornwall, Ven. G. W. Hockley, M.A.....1925
Bodmin, Ven. M. B. Williamson, M.A. 1923

Organist, F. G. Ormond, B.A.

Beneficed Clergy, 223; *Curates*, 33; *other Clergy*, 48.
Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bt.
Registrar and Sec., A. W. Harvey.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood.

WORCESTER. £3,900.

107th Bishop, Right Rev. Arthur William Thomson Perowne, D.D. (*cons.* 1920) (Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster.) [Signs Arthur Worcester] 1931

Dean.

Very Rev. Wm. Moore Ede, D.D. (£1,600) ...1908

Canons (each £800).

Archd. James, M.A. 1916 | Archdn. Peile, M.A. 1926
T. A. Lacey, D.D. 1918 | A. J. Carlyle, D.Litt. 1930

Organist, Sir Ivor Atkins, Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Worcester, Ven. J. H. F. Peile, M.A. 1921
Ludlow, Ven. S. R. James, M.A. 1921

Beneficed Clergy, 200.

Chancellor, W. H. Lewis, O.B.E., M.A. (1931).

Province of York.

***YORK.** £9,000.

90th *Archbishop and Primate of England*, Right Hon. and Most Rev. William Temple, D.D., D.Litt., *consecrated* 1921. (Bishopthorpe, York.) [Signs W. Ebor] 1928

Bishops Suffragan.

Hull, Rt. Rev. Bernard Oliver Francis Heywood, M.A. (*cons.* 1926) 1931
Whitby, Rt. Rev. Harry St. John Stirling Woollcombe, D.D. (Bolton Percy, York) 1923

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Lionel G. B. J. Ford, D.D.....1925

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

George Austen, M.A. 1908 | Archd. Cooper 1926
C. C. Bell, M.A.... ..1914 | L. Dewar, B.D. 1930

Organist, E. C. Bairstow, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons (each £200).

York, Ven. C. H. H. Cooper, M.A. 1923
East Riding, The Bishop of Hull 1931
Cleveland, Ven. Thos. Enraght Lindsay, M.A. 1907

Beneficed Clergy, 448.

Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
Vicar-Gen. of Province, and Chancellor of Diocese, Sir Philip W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt.
Registrar and Secretary, A. V. Hudson, York.

DURHAM. £7,000.

86th *Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Herbert Hensley Henson, D.D., cons. 1918. (Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland.) [Signs Herbert Dunelm] 1920

Bishop Suffragan.

Jarrow, Rt. Rev. Samuel Kirshbaum Knight, D.D. 1924

Dean (£3,000).

Rt. Rev. Bishop Welldon, D.D.....1918

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

A. B. G. Lillingston, M.A. .....1914 | Bishop of Jarrow..... 1924
Dawson Walker, D.D. .....1919 | G. C. Richards, D.D. 1927 | Archd. Rawlinson 1928

Organist, Rev. Arnold D. Culley, Mus.Bac.

Archdeacons.

Durham, Bishop of Jarrow, D.D. (£200) 1924
Auckland, Ven. A. E. J. Rawlinson, D.D. (£300) 1928

Beneficed Clergy, 265; *Curates*, &c., 165.

Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker-Wilbraham, Bt., M.A. 1929
Registrar, J. B. Lazenby, Durham.
Secretary, H. C. Ferens, M.A., Durham.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

BLACKBURN. £3,000.

1st *Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Percy Mark Herbert, D.D. (*cons.* 1922) (Bishop's House, Blackburn)...1927

Bishops Suffragan.

Burnley, Rt. Rev. Edgar Priestley Swain, M.A. 1931
Whalley, Rt. Rev. A. G. Rawstorne, D.D. (Croston Rectory, Preston) 1909

Archdeacons (each £300).

Blackburn, Bishop of Whalley 1922
Lancaster, Ven. P. G. Horuby, M.A.....1909

Beneficed Clergy, 252; *Curates*, &c., 45.

Chancellor, Wilfrid Lewis, O.B.E., M.A. (1929).
Registrar, E. S. Chesney.

BRADFORD. £2,700.

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alfred Walter Frank Blunt, B.D. (Horton Hall, Bradford) [Signs Alfred Bradford].....1931

Archdeacons (each £300).

Bradford, Ven. C. W. Wilson, M.A. 1928
Craven, Ven. J. F. Howson, M.A. 1928

Beneficed Clergy, 150; *Curates*, 38.

Chancellor, Sir F. Newbolt, K.C.
Registrar and Secretary, F. A. T. Mossman, 2 Tyrrel Street, Bradford.

CARLISLE. £4,500.

61*st Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Henry Herbert Williams, D.D. (Rose Castle, Carlisle.) [Signs Herbert Carliol] 1920

Bishop Suffragan.

Barrow-in-Furness, Rt. Rev. Herbert Sidney Pelham, M.A. 1926

Dean (about £1,725).

Very Rev. Henry Venn Stuart, D.D. 1924

Canons Residentiary (each about £850).

T. B. A. Saunders, M.A. 1920 | Archdeacon Campbell, M.A. 1930
Bishop Dauson.....1931

Organist, F. W. Wadely, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons.

Carlisle, Ven. D. Fitzherbert Campbell, M.A. 1930
Furness, Ven. G. S. Smith, M.A.....(£200) 1926
Westmorland, Ven. J. H. Hopkinson, M.A. (£200) 1931

Beneficed Clergy, 283; *Curates, &c.*, 64.

Chancellor, H. B. Vaisey, K.C., M.A. (1930).
Registrar and Sec., G. W. Bowman, M.C., Carlisle.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

CHESTER. £4,200.

34*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Henry Luke Paget, D.D., *cons.* 1906. (The Bishop's House, Chester.) [Signs H. L. Chester] 1919

Dean (£1,200).

Very Rev. Frank Selwyn Macaulay Bennett, M.A., The Deanery, 59 Liverpool Rd., Chester ...1920

Canons Residentiary (each £600).

Arch. Paige Cox, B.D. 1917 | J. F. L. Southam, M.A. 1927
M. R. Newbolt, M.A. 1926 | A. E. Simpson, M.A. 1931

Organist, Charles Hylton Stewart.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Chester, Ven. W. L. Paige Cox, B.D. 1914
Macclesfield, Ven. J. H. Thorpe, B.D. 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 284; *Curates, &c.*, 197.

Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.
Bishop's Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Chester, and H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

LIVERPOOL. £4,200.

3*rd Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Albert Augustus David, D.D., *cons.* 1921. (Bishop's Lodge, Liverpool.) [Signs Albert Liverpool] 1923

Bishop Suffragan.

Warrington, Rt. Rev. Herbert Gresford Jones, D.D., *cons.* 1920. (Winwick Rectory, Warrington).....1927

Dean (£1,500).

Very Rev. Frederick William Dwelly, D.D. 1931

Canons Residentiary.

C. E. Raven, D.D. 1923 | J. C. How 1931
T. A. E. Davey.....1931 | C. F. Twitchett 1931

Organist, H. Goss-Custard, Mus.B.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Liverpool, Ven. George Hardwicke Spooner 1916
Warrington, Ven. George John Howson 1916

Beneficed Clergy, 223; *Deaneries*, 12; *Curates, &c.*, 150

Chancellor, His Hon. Judge Dowdall, K.C., B.C.L.
Registrars, R. Farmer & T. H. Arden, Church House, Liverpool.
Secretaries, Gamon & Co., Liverpool.

MANCHESTER. £4,200.

6*th Bishop*, Right Rev. Frederic Sumpter Guy Warman, D.D. (Bishopscourt, Higher Broughton.) [Signs Guy Manchester] (*cons.* 1919) 1928

Bishops Suffragan.

Hulme, Rt. Rev. (Rectory, Bury).....1930
Middleton, Rt. Rev. Richard Godfrey Parsons, D.D. 1927

Dean (£1,500).

Very Rev. Frank Garfield Hodder Williams, O.B.E., M.B.....1931

Canons Residentiary (each £850).

P. Green, M.A.....1911 | Archd. Aspinall...1922
D. S. Johnson, M.A....1914 | Bp. of Middleton 1931

Organist, A. W. Wilson, M.A., Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Manchester, Ven. N. L. Aspinall, M.A. 1916
Rochdale, Ven. T. R. Sale, M.A. 1919

Beneficed Clergy, 370; *Curates, &c.*, about 190.

Chancellor, H. P. Lewis, O.B.E., M.A. (1930).
Registrar and Diocesan Secretary, E. S. Chesney.
Legal Secretary, Henry Schofield.
Diocesan Registry & Office for Marriage Licences, 51 South King Street, Manchester.

NEWCASTLE. £3,400.

6*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Harold Ernest Bilbrough, D.D. (Benwell Tower, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.) [Signs Harold Newcastle] (*cons.* 1915) 1927

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Cecil J. Wood, D.D. (*cons.* 1912) (St. George's, Jesmond) 1924

Canons Residentiary.

A. Boot, M.A.....1924 | J. N. Bateman-Champain, M.A. 1928
E. B. Hicks, M.A....1927 | Archd. Hunter ... 1931*

Archdeacons.

Lindisfarne, Ven. R. R. Mangin, M.A. (£200) 1924
Northumberland, Ven. L. S. Hunter, M.A.... 1931

Organist, William Ellis, Mus.D., F.R.C.O.

Beneficed Clergy, 185; *Chaplains*, 11; *Curates*, 61.

Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L., K.C.
Registrar and Sec., J. B. Lazenby, Newcastle.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

RIPON. £3,900.

6*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Edward Arthur Burroughs, D.D. (The Palace, Ripon.) [Signs Arthur Ripon] 1926

Bishop Suffragan.

Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. Lucius F. M. B. Smith, D.D. (Methley Rectory, Leeds).....1905

Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. Charles Mansfield Owen, D.D., V.D. 1915

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

G. W. Garrod, B.A. 1907 | J. G. W. Tuckey, C.B.E., B.D., K.H.C.....1923
J. B. Harford, B.D. 1911 |
Archd. Watson, M.A. 1921

Organist, C. H. Moody, C.B.E., Mus.Doc., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Leeds, Bishop of Knaresborough, D.D. 1905
Richmond, Ven. A. Herbert Watson, M.A. ...1921

Beneficed Clergy, 221; *Curates*, 60.

Chancellor, E. A. Mitchell-Innes, M.A. (1929).
Registrar and Secretary, G. B. Lomas Waker, Harrogate.

SHEFFIELD. £2,500.

1st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leonard Hedley Burrows, D.D., *cons.* 1909. (Bishopsholme, Sheffield.) [Signs Leonard H. Sheffield].....1914
Organist, T. W. Hanforth, Mus.B., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £300).
Sheffield, Ven. A. C. E. Jarvis, D.D. 1931
Doncaster, Ven. F. G. Sandford, M.A. 1913
Benefced Clergy, 172; *Curates*, 60.
Chancellor, Humphrey King, M.A., LL.B. 1930
Registrar and Legal Sec., V. H. Sandford, 30 Bank Street, Sheffield.

SODOR AND MAN. £2,000.

73rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Stanton Jones, D.D. (Bishop's Court, Isle of Man.) [Signs William Sodor and Man] 1928
Archdeacon, Ven. John Kewley, M.A. (£1,000) 1912
Benefced Clergy, 28; *Curates, &c.*, 24.
Vicar-General, Sec. and Registrar, Ramsey G. Johnson.

WAKEFIELD. £3,000.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. James Buchanan Seaton, D.D. (Bishopgarth, Wakefield.) [Signs James, Wakefield] 1928

Bishop Suffragan.
Pontefract, Rt. Rev. Campbell Richard Hone, M.A. 1930

Archdeacons (each £300).
Halifax, Ven. R. C. M. Harvey, M.A. 1927
Pontefract, The Bishop of Pontefract 1930
Organist, N. S. Wallbank.
Benefced Clergy, 218; *Curates, &c.*, 91.
Chancellor, Harry Bevir Vaisey, K.C., M.A. (1928).
Registrar and Sec., W. H. Coles, Wakefield.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND CHURCH IN WALES.

Barking (Chelmsford); Barrow in Furness (Carlisle); Buckingham (Oxford); Burnley (Blackburn); Colchester (Chelmsford); Crediton (Exeter); Croydon (Canterbury); Dover (Canterbury); Fulham (London); Grantham (Lincoln); Hull (York); Hulme (Manchester); Jarrow (Durham); Kensington (London); Kingston (Southwark); Knaresborough (Ripon); Lewes (Chichester); Malmesbury (Bristol); Middleton (Manchester); Plymouth (Exeter); Pontefract (Wakefield); St. Asaph (St. Asaph); Sherborne (Salisbury); Southampton (Winchester); Stafford (Lichfield); Stepney (London); Taunton (B. & Wells); Warrington (Liverpool); Whalley (Blackburn); Whitby (York); Willesden (London); Woolwich (Southwark).

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED.

Name.	Diocese.	Cons.	Res.
C. T. Abraham, *b.* 1857	*Derby*	1909	1927
E. A. Anderson, *b.* 1859	*Riverina*	1895	1925
W. Andrews, *b.* 1854	*...Hokkaido*	1909	1918
F. S. Baines, *b.* 1858	*Natal*	1901	1928
Arthur H. Baynes, *b.* 1854	*Natal*	1893	1900
F. H. Beaven, *b.* 1855	*...S. Rhodesia*	1911	1925
A. P. Berkeley, *b.* 1868	*...Windward Is...*	1917	1930
E. J. Bidwell, *b.* 1866	*Ontario*	1913	1926
C. H. Golding Bird, *b.* 1874	*Mauritius...*	1919	1930
H. Bury, *b.* 1857	*...N. and Central Europe*	1908	1925
W. M. Carter, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1850	*Capetown*	1891	1930
A. Chandler, *b.* 1860	*...Bloemfontein*	1902	1921
Eyre Chatterton, *b.* 1863	*Nagpur*	1903	1926
E. A. Copleston, *b.* 1854	*Colombo*	1903	1924
Chas. E. Cornish, *b.* 1842	*Grahamstown*	1899	1915
E. D. L. Danson, *b.* 1879	*Labuan ... ...*	1917	1931
C. J. Ferguson-Davie, *b.* 1872	*Singapore*	1907	1927
G. F. C. De Carteret, *b.* 1866	*Jamaica*	1916	1931
G. R. Eden, *b.* 1869	*Wakefield*	1910	1928
H. J. Foss, *b.* 1848	*Osaka*	1899	1926
Geo. H. Frodsham, *b.* 1863	*N. Queensland*	1902	1912
J. L. Fuller, *b.* 1881	*Lebombo*	1913	1920
R. S. Fyffe, *b.* 1869	*Rangoon*	1910	1928
C. Hope Gill, *b.* 1861	*Travancore*	1905	1924
F. Goldsmith, *b.* 1853	*Bunbury*	1904	1917
Charles Gore, *b.* 1853	*Oxford*	1902	1919
H. A. Gray, *b.* 1872	*Edmonton*	1914	1931
A. V. Green, *b.* 1857	*Ballarat*	1894	1915
M. H. M. Gumbleton, *b.* 1872	*Ballarat...*	1916	1927
J. R. Harmer, *b.* 1857	*Rochester*	1895	1930
J. C. Hill, *b.* 1862	*Hulme*	1923	1930
C. Hook, *b.* 1844	*...Kingston-on-Thames*	1905	1914
W. B. Hornby, *b.* 1851	*...Nassau*	1892	1919
G. D. Iliff, *b.* 1867	*Shantung*	1903	1921
Albert E. Joscelyne, *b.* 1866	*Jamaica*	1905	1912
C. Julius, *b.* 1847	*Christchurch, N.Z.*	1890	1925
George L. King, *b.* 1860	*...Madagascar...*	1899	1919
Arthur M. Knight, *b.* 1864	*Rangoon*	1903	1909
E. A. Knox, *b.* 1847	*Manchester*	1903	1920
G. H. Lander, *b.* 1861	*Hong Kong*	1907	1920
G. E. Lloyd, *b.* 1861	*...Saskatchewan*	1922	1931
J. Lofthouse, *b.* 1855	*Keewatin*	1902	1921
J. R. Lucas, *b.* 1867	*...Mackenzie River*	1913	1926
S. P. Matheson, *b.* 1852	*Ruperts Land*	1903	1930
H. J. Molony, *b.* 1865	*...Cheh Kiang*	1908	1928
H. H. Montgomery, *b.* 1847	*Tasmania*	1889	1901
William R. Mounsey, *b.* 1868	*Labuan...*	1909	1916
J. O. Nash, *b.*	*Capetown*	1917	1929
J. A. Newnham, *b.* 1852	*...Saskatchewan*	1893	1921
M. S. O'Rorke, *b.* 1869	*Accra*	1913	1924
E. A. Parry, *b.* 1860	*Guiana...*	1900	1921
E. Palmer, *b.* 1869	*Bombay*	1908	1929
W. W. Perrin, *b.* 1848	*...Willesden*	1911	1929
H. M. E. Price, *b.* 1863	*...Fuh-Kien*	1906	1918
J. H. G. Randolph, *b.* 1866	*Guildford...*	1909	1927
E. F. Robins, *b.* 1870	*Athabasca*	1910	1930
W. W. Sedgwick, *b.* 1859	*...Waiapu*	1914	1929
R. G. Shedden, *b.* 1889	*Nassau*	1919	1931
W. F. W. Shields, *b.* 1867	*Armidale*	1916	1929
John Taylor Smith, *b.* 1860	*Sierra Leone*	1897	1901
Wm. Eden Smyth, *b.* 1858	*Lebombo*	1893	1912
H. K. Southwell, C.M.G., D.D., *b.* 1860	*Lewes*	1920	1926
J. M. Steward, *b.* 1874	*Melanesia*	1919	1928
Edward S. Talbot, *b.* 1844	*Winchester*	1895	1923
H. Tugwell, *b.* 1854	*Equatorial Africa*	1894	1921
T. C. Twitchell, *b.* 1866	*...Polynesia*	1908	1921
W. L. Vyvyan, *b.* 1861	*...Zululand*	1903	1929
H. R. Wakefield, C.B.E., *b.* 1854	*Birmingham*	1911	1924
H. P. Walsh, *b.* 1870	*Assam*	1905	1924
Jas. Edwd. C. Welldon, *b.* 1854	*Calcutta*	1898	1901
G. White, *b.* 1859	*Willochra...*	1900	1925
Henry Whitehead, *b.* 1853	*Madras*	1899	1922
H. L. Wild, *b.* 1864	*Newcastle*	1915	1927
J. W. Williams, *b.* 1887	*...Kaffraria*	1901	1922
Cecil J. Wood, *b.* 1873	*...Melanesia...*	1912	1919

CANADA.

Province of Canada.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Sees.	Apptd.	Clgy.
Nova Scotia, C. L. Worrell, *b.* 1853 (*cons.* 1904)	1915	120
Bishop Coadjutor, J. Hackenley, *b.* 1877	1925	

Bishops.

Montreal, John Cragg Farthing, *b.* 1862	1909	140
Fredericton, J. A. Richardson, *b.* 1868	1907	79
Quebec, Lennox Waldron Williams, *b.* 1859	1915	84

Province of Ontario.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Huron, D. Williams, *b.* 1859 (*cons.* 1905)	1926	152

Bishops.

Algoma, R. R. Smith, *b.* 1872	1926	57
Niagara, Derwyn T. Owen, *b.* 1876	1925	92
Ontario, C. A. Seager, *b.* 1872	1926	73
Ottawa, J. C. Roper, *b.* 1859 (*cons.* 1912)	1915	68
Toronto, J. F. Sweeny, *b.* 1857	1909	243

Province of Ruperts Land.

Archbishop and Primate of Canada.

Rupert's Land, Isaac O. Stringer, *b.* 1866, *cons.* 1905; *Archbishop and Primate*, 1931	1931	111

Bishops.

Athabasca, (vacant).		9
Brandon, W. W. H. Thomas, *b.* 1875	1924	34
Calgary, L. R. Sherman, *b.* 1886	1927	85
Edmonton,	1931	31
Keewatin, A. D. Dewdney, *b.* 1863	1921	17
Mackenzie River, W. A. Geddes, *b.* 18—	1929	7
Moosonee, J. G. Anderson, *b.* 1866	1909	14
Prince Albert,	1931	
Qu'Appelle, M. T. McA. Harding, *b.* 1865	1909	120
Saskatoon, W. T. T. Hallam	1931	
Yukon, (vacant).	1931	

Province of British Columbia.

Archbishop.

New Westminster, A. U. de Pencier, *b.* 1866 (*cons.* 1910; *Archbishop and Metropolitan*, 1925)	1925	63

Bishops.

Caledonia, George Alexander Rix, *b.* —	1928	16
Cariboo, W. R. Adams, *b.* 1877	1925	12
Columbia, C. De Veber Schofield, *b.* 1872	1916	44
Kootenay, A. J. Doull, *b.* 1870	1915	41

PROVINCE OF INDIA AND CEYLON.

Metropolitan Bishop.

Calcutta, Foss Westcott, *b.* 1863 (*cons.* 1905)	1919	120

Bishops.

Assam, George Clay Hubback, *b.* 1880	1924	15
Bombay, R. Dyke Acland, *b.* 1882	1929	94
Chota Nagpur, K. W. S. Kennedy, *b.* 1865	1926	50
Colombo, Mark Carpenter-Garnier, *b.* 1881	1924	93
Dornakal, V. S. Azariah, *b.* 1874	1913	94
Lahore, Henry B. Durrant, *b.* 1871	1913	110
Asst. Bp., J. S. C. Bannerjee	1931	
Lucknow, Chas. J. G. Saunders, *b.* 1888	1928	96
Madras, E. H. M. Waller, *b.* 1870 (*c.* 1915)	1922	162
Nagpur, A. Wood, O.B.E., *b.* 1863 (*c.* 1920)	1926	40
Nasik, P. H. Loyd, *b.* 1884 (*c.* 1925)	1928	—
Rangoon, N. H. Tubbs, *b.* 1879 (*c.* 1923)	1928	49
Tinnevelly, Ramnad and Madura, F. J. Western, *b.* 1880	1929	86
Travancore and Cochin, E. A. L. Moore, *b.* 1870	1925	50

AUSTRALIA.

Province of New South Wales.

Archbishop and Metropolitan of New South Wales and Primate of Australia.

Sees.	Apptd.	Clgy.
Sydney, John Charles Wright, *b.* 1861 (*c.* 1909; *Archbp.* 1909; *Primate* 1910) 1909		291
Bp. Coadjutor G. A. D'Arcy Irvine	1926	

Bishops.

Armidale, John Stoward Moyes, *b.* 1884	1929	40
Bathurst, Horace Crotty, *b.* 1886	1928	55
Bp. Coadjutor A. L. Wylde, *b.* 1880	1927	
Goulburn, Lewis B. Radford, *b.* 1867	1915	62
Grafton, John Wm. Ashton, *b.* 1864	1921	44
Newcastle, F. de Witt Batty	1931	84
Riverina, Reginald C. Halse, *b.* 1881	1925	31

Province of Victoria.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Melbourne, F. W. Head, M.C., *b.* 1874	1929	288

Bishops.

Ballarat, P. C. T. Crick, *b.* 1882 (*c.* 1921)	1927	85
Bendigo, Donald Baker, *b.* 1882	1921	30
Gippsland, G. H. Cranswick, *b.* 1881	1917	34
St. Arnaud, Melville C. James, *b.* 1877	1927	
Wangaratta, J. Stephen Hart, *b.* 1866	1927	33

Province of Queensland.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Brisbane, Gerald Sharp, *b.* 1865 (*c.* 1910; *Archbp. and Metropolitan*, 1921)	1921	115

Bishops.

Carpentaria, Stephen H. Davies, *b.* 1884	1922	14
New Guinea, Henry Newton, *b.* 1867 (*c.* 1915)	1922	16
N. Queensland, John O. Feetham, *b.* 1876	1913	20
Rockhampton, Fortescue L. Ash, *b.* 1882	1928	20

Province of Western Australia.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Perth, H. F. Le Fanu, *b.* 1870, *c.* 1915	1929	72

Bishops.

Bunbury, Cecil Wilson, *b.* 1859 (1894)	1917	34
Kalgoorlie, William E. Elsey, *b.* 1879	1919	8
N.W. Australia, John Frewer, *b.* 1863	1929	4

Extra-Provincial Dioceses.

Adelaide, Arthur N. Thomas, *b.* 1869	1906	105
Tasmania, Robert S. Hay, *b.* 1864	1919	100
Willochra, Richard Thomas, *b.* 1881	1926	28

PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Auckland, A. W. Averill, *b.* 1865 (*cons.* 1910; *Archbp. and Metropolitan* 1925)	1914	120

Bishops.

Christchurch, Campbell West West-Watson, *b.* 1877 (*cons.* 1909)	1925	83
Dunedin, Isaac Richards, *b.* 1859	1920	46
Melanesia, F. M. Molyneux, M.B.E., *b.* 1885 (*c.* 1924)	1928	35
Bp. Coadj., J. H. Dickinson, *b.* 1901	1931	
Nelson, William C. Sadlier, *b.* 1868	1912	23
Polynesia, L. S. Kempthorne, *b.* 1886	1923	6
Waiapu, H. W. Williams, *b.* 1860	1930	72
Bp. Suff. (*Aotearoa*), F. A. Bennett, *b.* 1872		
Waikato, C. A. Cherrington, *b.* 1873	1926	
Wellington, T. H. Sprott, O.B.E., *b.* 1856	1911	73

PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Sees.	Apptd.	Clgy.
Archbishop and Metropolitan.		
Cape Town, F. R. Phelps, *b.* 1863 (*cons.* 1915; *Metropolitan* 1931)	1931	113
Bishops.		
Bloemfontein, Walter Julius Carey, *b.* 1875	1921	57
Asst. Bp., S. J. Haynes, *b.* 1881	1923	
Damaraland, N. W. Fogarty, *b.* 1870	1924	4
George, H. B. Sidwell, *b.* 1863	1911	26
Grahamstown, (vacant)		96
Johannesburg, A. B. L. Karney, *b.* 1874	1922	—
Kimberley & Kuruman, Theodore Sumner Gibson, *b.* 1885	1928	27
Lebombo, Basil William Peacey, *b.* 1889	1929	13
S. Rhodesia, E. F. Paget, M.C., *b.* 1886	1925	29
Natal, Leonard L. Fisher, *b.* 1882	1928	61
Pretoria, Neville S. Talbot, M.C., *b.* 1879	1920	27
St. Helena, C. C. Watts, *b.*	1931	4
St. John's, Kaffraria, E. H. Etheridge, *b.* 1872	1923	60
Zululand, C. A. W. Aylen	1930	33

PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES.

Archbishop of West Indies.		
Antigua, Edward Hutson, C.M.G., *b.* 1873 (*cons.* 1911; *Archbishop*, 1921)	1921	34
Bishops.		
Barbados, D.W.Bentley, *b.* (*c.* 1919)	1927	73
Guiana, Oswald H. Parry, *b.* 1869	1921	38
Honduras, Edward A. Dunn, *b.* 1869	1917	—
Jamaica, W. G. Hardie, *b.* 1878	1928	90
Nassau (vacant)	1931	23
Trinidad, A. H. Anstey, *b.* 1870	1918	—
Windward Islands, Vibert Jackson	1931	

PROVINCE OF CHINA.

Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui.

(*Chinese Holy Catholic Church.*)

Cheh Kiang, John Curtis, *b.* 18—	1929	42
Assist. Bishop, Sing Tsae-Seng	1918	
Fuh-Kien, John Hind, *b.* 1876	1918	41
Asst. Bishop, Ding Ing-ong	1927	
Honan, W. C. White, *b.* 1873	1909	8
Bp. Coadj., Lindel Tsen	1929	
Kwangsi and Hunan, J. Holden, *b.*	1923	7
North China, F. L. Norris, *b.* 1864	1914	17
Shantung, Thomas Arnold Scott, *b.* 1880	1921	19
Victoria, Hong Kong, C. R. Duppuy, *b.* 1881	1920	31
West China, H. W. K. Mowll, *b.* 1890	1922	30
Bp. Assistant, Ku Ho-Lin	1929	
Do., Song Tzu-Cheng	1929	

PROVINCE OF JAPAN.

Sees.	Apptd.	Clgy.
Hokkaido, G. J. Walsh, *b.* 1879	1927	
Kiushiu (S. Japan), A. Lea, *b.* 1868	1909	8
Kobé, J. B. Simpson	1925	—
Nagoya, Heber J. Hamilton, *b.* 1864	1912	31
Osaka, Y. Naide	1924	34
South Tokyo, Samuel Heaslett, *b.* 1875	1922	27
Tokyo, P. Y. Matsui	1928	—

UNDER ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Accra, John O. Aglionby, M.C., *b.* 1884	1924	7
Argentina and E. S. America, E. F. Every, *b.* 1862 (*cons.* 1902)	1910	29
Bermuda, Arthur Heber Browne, *b.* 1864	1925	—
Egypt and the Sudan, Llyn. H.Gwynne, C.M.G., C.B.E., *b.* 1863	1908	—
Falklands, N. S. de Jersey, *b.* 1866	1919	18
Gibraltar, F. C. N. Hicks, *b.* 1872	1927	61
Jerusalem, Rennie MacInnes, *b.* 1870	1914	26
Korea, A. C. Cooper, *b.* 1881	1931	15
Labuan and Sarawak, N. B. Hudson, D.S.O., M.C.	1931	12
Lagos, F. M. Jones, *b.* 1886	1919	
Assist. Bishops (I. Oluwole	1893	—
(A. W. Smith, *b.* 1875	1925	
Madagascar, R. S. M. O Ferrall, *b.* 1890	1926	45
Masasi, W. V. Lucas, *b.* 1883	1926	—
Mauritius, H. Otter-Barry	1931	—
Mombasa, R. S. Heywood, *b.* 1867	1918	25
Newfoundland, Wm. Charles White, *b.* 1864	1917	79
Niger, B. Lasbrey, *b.* 1880	1921	
Niger Delta (Suff.) A. W. Howells, *b.* 1868	1919	84
Northern Rhodesia, A. J. W. May, *b.* 1869	1914	15
Nyasaland, G. W. Douglas, *b.* 1875	1930	18
Persia, J. H. Linton, *b.* 1879	1919	12
Sierra Leone, G. W. Wright, *b.* 1873	1923	50
Singapore, Basil C. Roberts, *b.* 1887	1927	22
Tanganyika, G. A. Chambers, *b.*	1927	—
Uganda, John J. Willis, O.B.E., *b.* 1872	1912	68
Upper Nile, A. L. Kitching, *b.* 1875	1926	—
Zanzibar, T. H. Birley, *b.* 1864	1925	56

The Greek Orthodox Church of Cyprus.

Archbishop (*Primate of the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus*). Monsignor Kyrillos Vassilliou (*elected* 1916).

Bishops.

Paphos, Mgr. Leontios Leontion	1930
Kition, Mgr. Nicodemus Mylonas	1918
Kyrenia, Mgr. Makarios Myriantheus	1917

THE CHURCH IN WALES. (*Disestablished* March 31, 1920.)

ST. ASAPH. £4,200.

1st Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Province of Wales, Most Rev. Alfred George Edwards, D.D., D.C.L., D.Litt., *cons.* 1889. (Palace, St. Asaph.) [Signs A. G. Cambr.] *elect. Archbp.* 1920

Bishop Suffragan.

St. Asaph, Rt. Rev. Thomas Lloyd, M.A. 1929

BANGOR. £1,600.

74th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles Alfred Howell Green, D.D. (Bishopscourt, Bangor.) [Signs C. Bangor:] 1928

ST. DAVID'S. £2,400.

120th Bishop, Rt. Rev. David Lewis Prosser, D.D. (Palace, Abergwili, Carmarthenshire) [Signs D. L. St. David's] 1927

LLANDAFF. £4,200.

96th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Timothy Rees, D.D. (Llys Esgob, Llandaff, Cardiff.) [Signs T. Llandaff] 1931

MONMOUTH. £2,000.

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Gilbert Cunningham Joyce, D.D. (Bishopstow, Stow Hill, Newport, Mon.) [Signs Gilbert Monmouth] 1929

SWANSEA AND BRECON. £2,400.

1st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Latham Bevan, D.D., *cons.* 1915. (Ely Tower, Brecon) [Signs E. L. Swansea & Brecon] 1923

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND (DISESTABLISHED 1869).

Sees.	Archbishops.	Apptd.	Ch. Pop. (1901.)	Incumbents.	Curates.	Income of See.
Armagh...	Most Rev. Charles F. D'Arcy, D.D., *b.* 1859 (*cons.* 1903)	1920 ...	55,359 ...	59 ...	26 ...	£2,500
Dublin ...	Most Rev. John A. Fitzgerald Gregg, D.D., *b.* 1872 (*cons.* 1915)	1920 ...	70,532 ...	107 ...	77 ...	2,500
	Bishops.					
Meath.....	Most Rev. John Orr, D.D., *b* 1874, *cons.*, 1923, *trans.*	1927 ...	9,891	43 ...	7 ...	1,500
Cashel.....	Rt. Rev. Frederick John McNeice, D.D., *b.* 1866	1931 ...	8,271 ...	37 ...	5 ...	1,479
Clogher ...	Rt. Rev. James Macmanaway, D.D., *b.* 1860	1923 ...	32,000 ...	49 ...	21 ...	1,441
Cork	Rt. Rev. Charles Benjamin Dowse, D.D., *b.* 1862	1912 ...	31,935 ...	75 ...	13 ...	1,703
Derry.....	Rt. Rev. Joseph Irvine Peacocke, D.D., *b.* 1872 ...	1916 ..	47,746 ...	77 ...	15 ...	2,140
Down.....	Rt. Rev. Charles T. P. Grierson, D.D., *b.* 1856.....	1919 ...	226,810 ...	161 ...	85 ...	1,750
Killaloe...	Rt. Rev. Henry Edmund Patton, D.D., *b.* 1867...	1924 ...	9,222 ...	34 ...	7 ...	1,500
Kilmore...	Rt. Rev. Arthur William Barton, D.D., *b.* 1881	1930 ...	31,210 ...	64 ...	19 ...	1,542
Limerick .	Rt. Rev. Harry Vere White, D.D., *b.* 1854	1921 ...	5,200 ...	32 ...	7 ...	1,408
Ossory ...	Rt. Rev. J. Godfrey FitzM. Day, D.D., *b.* 1875....	1920 ...	19,231 ...	64 ...	22 ...	1 535
Tuam ...	Rt. Rev. John Mason Harden, D.D., LL.D., *b.* 1871	1928 ...	7,000 ...	32 ...	3 ...	1,493

St. Patrick's National Cathedral, Dublin.

Dean and Ordinary, Very Rev. Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D., Litt.D.

General Synod,

Consisting of House of Bishops (13) and House of Representatives (viz., 208 clerical and 416 lay).

Honorary Secretaries, Ven. C. K. Irwin, B.D.; Very Rev. H. B. Kennedy, B.D.; J. A. Maconchy and Major E. H. C. Wellesley.

Secretary to the Representative Church Body (incorporated 1870), A. F. Maude, 52 St. Stephen's Green E., Dublin; *Asst. Sec.* Rev. J. H. Yates, B.D.
Chief Accountant—George B. Butler.

By the Act of Union, 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England, the Sovereign, as one of its members, being supreme governor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments, nothing being left but the right to the life services of the annuitant Bishops and Clergy (the annuities provided were commuted for a capital sum), the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage), and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the General Synod, which meets annually.

Subject to the General Synod are 20 *Diocesan Synods*, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils.

The Bishop of the Diocese is chosen by the clerical and lay members of the *Diocesan Synod*. The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number.

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a *Board of Nomination*, consisting of 7 persons, viz.:—The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod, and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the Representative Body, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 13 clergymen and 26 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Synods, 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 £7,581,075, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The commutation capital on Dec. 31, 1930, was only £22,479, charged with annuities to 9 annuitants. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amounted in all to £10,737,234, made up of *Commutation* £22,479 *Private Endowments* £342,470, *Parochial Sustentation* £7,091,587, *Episcopal Sustentation* £572,087, *General Synod Funds* £705,157, and *Miscellaneous purposes* £2,003,454.

Since 1869 members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £10,727,328. The interest of the Diocesan and Parochial Sustentation and other Funds is approximately £361,597. The total amount of *assessment* for stipend paid by parishes, 1930, was £107,769, and the total amount paid for *stipends* under Diocesan Schemes was £340,954.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

Sees.	The Rt. Rev. Bishops.	Cons.	Clgy	Stipd.
Aberdeen....	Fred. Ll. Deane, D.D.	1917	44	£*916
Argyll...	Kenneth Mackenzie, D.D.	1907	14	*695
Brechin ...	Most Rev. W. J. F. Robberds, D.D. (*Primus* 1908)	1904	27	*1,332
Edinburgh	H. S. Reid, D.D.	1929	79	*1,355
Glasgow ...	J. R. Darbyshire, M.A.	1931	89	£*902
Moray.....	A. J. Maclean, D.D.	1904	22	*872
St. Andrews,	E. T. S. Reid, D.D. (*cons.* 1921)	1931	41	*1,357

* With residence.

Registrar of the Episcopal Synod, George J. Wood, W.S., 14 Young Street, Edinburgh.
Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 414. Parsonages, 215. Clergy, 316. Communicants, 59,538.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), to whom His Majesty the King has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £2,000 towards his expenses. The country, for Church purposes, was, prior to the union of the Church of Scotland with the United Free Church of Scotland which was effected at a joint meeting of the General Assemblies of both Churches held on October 2, 1929, in the presence of H.R.H. the Duke of York as Lord High Commissioner, divided into 16 Synods and 84 Presbyteries, and there were about 1,800 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial and other work. The number of communicants on the roll (Dec. 31, 1928) was 759,797. The sum of £809,865 3*s.* 3*d.* was (apart from Seat Rents levied by Church Authority and amounting to £73,371 6*s.* 7*d.*), but including legacies, amounting to £45,230 6*s.* 9*d.*, raised in 1928 for church and missionary purposes. Within the last 80 years considerably over 500 chapels, at a cost for stipends and supplementary endowments of over £2,450,000, have been endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra*. The parish churches numbered 1,470. There were *in addition 245 churches and mission stations*, in all of which worship is regularly conducted. The figures applicable to the Church of Scotland as now re-united after 86 years of separation are only partly available:—

Congregations, 2,842; total membership, 1,284,449: Sunday Schools, 3,967, with 362,570 scholars and 45,877 teachers. In 20 Foreign Mission fields there are 575 European Mission Agents (and in addition 215 missionaries' wives, many of whom are doing mission work in the various fields) and 6,167 native pastors, evangelists and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission. The income of the Church was £2,391,720.

Until 1560 the Church of Scotland was Roman Catholic, but in that year the Scots Parliament abolished the jurisdiction of the Pope, proscribed the Mass, and ratified a Confession of Faith drawn up by John Knox and other divines. In it all essential articles of the ancient creeds of the Church were adhered to. Ceremonies were declared to be temporary in their nature, and should be altered when they began to foster superstition. Presbytery was settled in 1590. The restoration of the rights of the Bishops, civil and ecclesiastical, was, however, sanctioned by the General Assembly of 1610, and three Scottish Bishops were in that year consecrated in London. Further innovations by King James VI. alarmed the people, and the attempt of Charles I. to impose on the Church a Book of Canons and a Liturgy was met by the *National Covenant* and the restoration of Presbyterian forms, which culminated in the *Westminster Confession of Faith* in 1646. At the Restoration the Church again became Episcopal, but in 1690 the Scottish Parliament re-established Presbyterianism. By the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland (ratified by the English Parliament 6 Anne c. ii.) the Church of Scotland was secured in its Presbyterian form of government, and the very first official act of a sovereign of the British Empire on his *accession* is to take an oath to maintain inviolably this settlement. In 1921 Parliament passed the *Church of Scotland Act*, 1921, to declare the lawfulness of certain Articles declaratory of the constitution of the Church of Scotland. These Articles were framed with a view to facilitating union among Presbyterian Churches in Scotland. A committee, appointed by the Secretary for Scotland (under the Presidency of the late Viscount Haldane), enquired into the question of endowments, following upon which the Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments Bill) was introduced and was passed into law (15 and 16 Geo. V. c. 33) in 1925. The primary *purpose of this legislative measure was to* transfer to and vest in the Church of Scotland General Trustees, incorporated under the Church of Scotland (General Trustees) Order Confirmation Act 1921, the whole properties and endowments belonging to the Church as it then existed for behoof the latter. Further legislation is in progress for the unification of holding of Properties and Investments of the re-united Church of Scotland.

LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER, Rt. Hon. Jas. Brown, O.B.E., M.P., Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh.

MODERATOR (1931-2), Rt. Rev. John Anderson Graham, C.I.E., D.D.

Senior Clerks, Rev. J. T. Cox, D.D.; Very Rev. James Harvey, D.D.

Junior Clerk, Rev. J. G. Sutherland, D.D.

Procurator, William Chree, K.C., LL.D.

Agents of the Church, J. A. S. Millar, M.V.O., W.S., 20 Castle St., Edinburgh; Arthur H. McLean, W.S.; and E. J. McCandlish, W.S.

Chairman of General Trustees and Legal Adviser, J. A. S. Millar, M.V.O., W.S.

Parliamentary Solicitor, A. H. Spens, London.

OTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

(1) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland.*—The largest of the Presbyterian churches in Ireland consists of 34 presbyteries, 579 ministers, 545 congregations, with 108,986 communicants, 94,536 families, 7,868 Sabbath-school teachers, and 96,836 scholars. During the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1930, this branch contributed by congregational effort £363,497 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the period for all purposes was £480,952.—*Moderator*, Rt. Rev. J. Gilbert Paton, M.C., M.A., D.D. *General Sec.*, Rev. W. A. Watson, MA., B.D., Church House, Belfast.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 14 presbyteries, 352 congregations, 6 preaching stations, and 84,598 members. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 68 missionaries abroad, including 34 women. In 1928 the amount raised for all purposes was £390,313.—*Moderator*, Rev. Principal John Oman, M.A., D.D., D.Phil. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. Thomas Mackay, M.A. *Church Offices:* 15 Russell Square, W.C. 1. *Publications Office:* 21 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C. 4.

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revds. John and Charles Wesley. The most numerous and influential of them are—

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

1. *Wesleyan Methodists*, the original body founded in 1739 by these two brothers. The first *Conference*, consisting of six clergymen and four laymen, was held in 1744. Since then the growth of Methodism has been great, its present adherents being given as 32,000,000. The latest statistics of Methodism throughout the world (1931) are: Ministers, 60,217; local preachers, 82,542; members and probationers, 10,028,547; Sunday schools, 92,608; officers and teachers, 961,337; scholars, 9,949,543; churches and other preaching places, 108,828. 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.—*Pres. Designate* (1932), Rev. Dr. H. Maldwyn Hughes, Principal of Wesley College, Cambridge: *Sec. of the Conf.*, Rev. Robert Bond, 107 Palace Road, Tulse Hill, London, S.W. 2.

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* (1931-32), Rev. E. McLellan, 22 Roe Lane, Southport, Lancs. *Gen. Sec. of the Church*, Rev. Jacob Walton, 78 Harrow View, Harrow, Middlesex.

THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH.

3. *The United Methodist Church* was formed by the Union in 1907 of three denominations of Methodists which hitherto had been separate from and independent of each other. These were:—

The Methodist New Connexion, which owed its origin in 1797 to the Rev. Alexander Kilham, one of the early itinerating Wesleyan preachers. He demanded that the members of the societies, and not the Conference, should be constituted the source of all power in Methodism; and that the Conference should consist of lay as well as ministerial members, all of whom should be elected by the members of the various societies as their delegates. He was expelled by the Conference, and at once founded a new community.

The Bible Christians, founded in 1815 by Wm. 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.

The act of union of these three denominations into one took place in London on September 17, 1907, when the first united Conference was held.—*President* (1931-32), Rev. John Ford Reed, Shebbear College, Beaworthy, Devon; *President Designate* (1932-33), Rev. Wm. C. Jackson, B.A., 45 Northumberland Street, Higher Broughton, Manchester. *Sec. of Conference*, G. P. Bunt, "Rostornel," Alexandra Road, St. Austell, Cornwall; *Connexional Sec.*, Rev. Henry Smith, 13 Abbey Road, Brighton.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.

4. *Independent Methodists.*—This body is Congregational in its organisation, with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in 1805.

WESLEYAN REFORM UNION.

5. This Union is Methodist in doctrine, Congregational in government, with, if any church desires it, a paid ministry. It is the remnant of the original Reformers expelled from Wesleyan Methodism in 1849. The adherents are mainly in the Midland counties.—*President* (1931), J. T. Waterhouse, 26 Burnett Avenue, Bradford, Yorks.; *Gen. Sec. and Connexional Editor*, Rev. G. A. Metcalfe, Wesleyan Reform Book Room, 25 Change Alley, Sheffield.

RE-UNION.

A scheme for the re-union of the Wesleyan Methodists, the Primitive Methodists and the United Methodist Churches has been approved by all three Conferences. It is anticipated that the first United Conference will meet in 1933.

An Enabling Bill has been passed by both Houses of Parliament and has received the Royal Assent. The final vote on Union (that is, the final vote prior to that of the Uniting Conference) was taken by the three Conferences in 1931, the majority of 75 per cent. being requisite in each case. This vote will take effect in 1932. The Uniting Conference will then meet in 1932 subsequently to the meeting of the several Conferences. The first United Conference to meet in 1933.

The Statistics relate to Great Britain and Ireland only and are for the year 1930.	Ministers	Lay Preachers.	Members	Chapels.	Sunday Scholars.
Wesleyan Methodists	2,868	19,437	547,819	9,070	780,845
Primitive Methodists	1,140	13,599	222,978	4,807	388,036
United Methodist Church	738	5,214	181,054	2,149	227,241
Independent Methodists	398	...	10,796	164	22,931
Wesleyan Reform Union	33	508	13,828	232	26,270

THE CALVINISTIC METHODIST (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH OF WALES.

The CALVINISTIC METHODIST OR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. Its form of government being Presbyterian, it is in federation with the Presbyterian Church of England, the United Free Church of Scotland, and the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. It is also a constituent of the Pan-Presbyterian Council or Alliance. It has foreign missions in Assam, India, and in Brittany. Churches and preaching stations in Assam, 1,438; church members, 88,380; adherents (including communicants), 92,964.

In 1930 the body numbered—churches, 1,492; chapels and other buildings for Sunday-school branches, 1,707; ministers and preachers, 1,152; elders, 7,514; communicants, 185,827; on probation, 849; Sunday-school teachers and officers, 22,409; teachers and scholars, 167,703; adherents (including communicants), 294,547. Contributions in aid of the Ministry in 1930, £202,735. For various religious purposes (including the ministry), £437,126.

One of the features of the Welsh churches is the Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children; the vernacular is the language used generally in these schools. The English branch of the Church has 378 chapels and preaching stations, with 34,849 communicants. All the rest are Welsh.

Moderator (*South Wales*) *Synod*, Rev. Stephen George, M.A., Llandrindod; (*North Wales*) Rev. D. D. Williams, M.A., Liverpool.
Moderator of General Assembly, Rev. William Thomas, Maesteg, Bridgend, Glam.
Chief Secretary, Rev. R. Cunllo Davies, M.A., Bryn Elwydd, Machynlleth, North Wales.

THE INDEPENDENTS AND THE BAPTISTS.

The INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, are the most ancient community of Dissenters. In 1831 the majority of their churches were formed into the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902, and in 1920 nine districts were formed, each under a Moderator. There are 51 county and other Associations in the British Isles, with 4,768 churches and preaching stations; the number of ministers in the British Isles is 2,900. *Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales*, 1931–32, Rev. H. C. Carter, M.A. *Secretary*, Rev. Sidney M. Berry, D.D. *Office and Publication Department*, 22, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E. C. 4.

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion*, with 37 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. *Secretary*, E. Dolby Shelton. *Offices*, 41, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1.

The BAPTISTS are similar to the Congregationalists in all respects but one—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 1930, 4,243 chapels and 2,051 pastors. The members numbered 406,342, Sunday-school teachers 59,539, and Sunday scholars 483,430. *President of the Baptist Union*, 1931–32, Rev. Carey Bonner. *Secretary*, Rev. M. E. Aubrey. *Office*, 4, Southampton Row, London, W.C. 1.

The *Baptist World Alliance* (founded in 1905) is a Federation of National Conventions and Unions in more than 60 countries. Communicant membership about 11,500,000. *General Sec.*, Rev. J. H. Rushbrooke, D.D. *Office*, 4 Southampton Row, W.C. 1

The *Strict and Particular Baptists* have about 600 places of worship in England and Wales, and 20,000 members, with Foreign mission fields.

Minor Religious Denominations.

The General Assembly of **Unitarian and Free Christian Churches**, has about 330 ministers, 345 chapels and other places of worship. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. Mortimer Rowe, B.A., Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C.2. The **Brethren** number about 80,000, of whom five-eighths belong to the "Open" body. The **Society of Friends (Quakers)** consists of 19,117 members in Great Britain, and has 396 places of worship with 25 places of worship in Ireland and 2,144 members. *Central Offices* (*Great Britain*), Friends House, Euston Rd., N.W. 1, (*Ireland*), 6 Eustace Street, Dublin. The **Churches of Christ** have 14,277 members and 186 churches in the British Isles, with 159 Sunday Schools, 1,719 teachers, and 16,811 scholars. The **Church of Christ, Scientist**, has in the British Isles 225 branches of The *First Church of Christ, Scientist*, in Boston, Mass., U.S.A. (*Offices*, Donington House, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C. 2). The **Moravian Church** (*Offices*, 32 Fetter Lane, E.C.) has in the U.K. 41 congregations and preaching stations, with 3,336 communicants. The **Catholic Apostolic Church** has above 80 churches, including a fine Gothic building in Gordon Square, W.C.; the New Church (**Swedenborgian**), 75 societies, with about 6,700 registered members; the Latter-Day Saints (**Mormons**) have 82 churches. The **Free Church of England** (otherwise called The Reformed Episcopal Church) combines two churches, the Free Church founded in 1844 and the Reformed Church founded (in New York) in 1873. *Presiding Bishop*, Rt. Rev. F. Vaughan, D.D., Emmanuel Rectory, Morecambe. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. A. V. Bland, D.D., Rydal Mount, Morecambe. **The Old Roman Catholic Church**: *Archbishop in Gt. Britain*, Most Rev. Bernard Mary Williams, Madam's Wood, Painswick, Stroud, Glos. The **Seventh Day Adventists** (*Hdqrs.*, Stanborough Park, Watford, Herts) have 64 organized churches, 35 companies, and 4,588 members in the British Isles. The **Greeks** (*Exarch of Western and Northern Europe*, Metropolitan of Thyateira, Archbishop Germanos, 20, Newton Rd., Bayswater, W. 2) have St. Sophia's Cathedral (Moscow Road, W. 2) and churches in Manchester, Liverpool, and Cardiff. The **Armenians** have a church in London (S. Sarkis, Iverna Gardens) and in Manchester (St. Trinity, Upper Brook Street); the **French, Dutch, Swedes, and Swiss** in London, Norwich, Hull, and Canterbury; and there is a mosque for **Moslems** in Melrose Road, Southfields.

The Jews. — Among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are about 300,000 **Jews**, mainly in London and other large towns, who possess 300 synagogues, with about 200 ministers and readers. *Chief Rabbi*, Very Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz. Chief Rabbi's Office, 4, St. James's Place, Aldgate, E.C.3. Their number in the British Empire totals 550,000, and throughout the world is computed at 15,000,000.

IN *England* and *Wales* there are 4 Archiepiscopal and 14 Episcopal Sees; in *Scotland* 2 Archiepiscopal and 4 Episcopal Sees; in *Ireland* 4 Archiepiscopal and 24 Episcopal Sees. In the *British Empire* there are 40 Archiepiscopal and 125 Episcopal Sees, with 59 Vicariates and 30 Prefectures.

The *Catholic Directory* of 1931 estimates the Catholic population of England and Wales (1930) at 2,206,244, Scotland (1929) 606,650, Ireland (Census figures, 1911) 3,242,670. The figures for India (1928) are 2,856,237, Ceylon (1921) 385,507, Canada (1921) 3,383,663, Australian Commonwealth (1921) 1,172,661, New Zealand (1929) 175,714, and Union of South Africa 165,630, the total for the British Empire being 16,328,159; and the Catholic population of the world is estimated at 334,664,791.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Cons.	Clergy.
Archbishops.		
Westminster, Francis, Cardinal Bourne (*translated from* S'thwark 1903)	1896	554
Bishop Auxiliary, Joseph Butt (*cons.* 1911)		
Cardiff, Francis Mostyn	1895	139
Birmingham, Thomas Williams	1929	378
Liverpool, Richard Downey	1928	458
Bishops.		
Brentwood, Arthur Doubleday	1920	115
Clifton,		148
Hexham and Newcastle, J. Thorman	1925	270
Lancaster, Thomas Wulstan Pearson	1925	148
Leeds, J. R. Cowgill	1905	219
Menevia, Wales, Francis Vaughan	1926	125
Middlesbro., Thomas Shine (*cons.* 1921)	1929	132
Northampton, Dudley C. Cary Elwes	1921	122
Nottingham, (vacant)		160
Plymouth, John Barrett	1929	128
Portsmouth, Wm. Timothy Cotter	1910	243
Salford, Thomas Henshaw	1926	399
Shrewsbury, Hugh Singleton	1908	117
Southwark, Peter E. Amigo	1904	520
Bp. Auxil., W. Brown	1924	

SCOTLAND.—*Archbishops.*

St. Andrews & Edinburgh, Joseph McDonald	1929	111
Glasgow, Donald Mackintosh	1922	348
Bishops.		
Aberdeen, George Bennett	1918	68
Argyll & Isles, Donald Martin	1919	28
Dunkeld, John Toner	1914	46
Galloway, James McCarthy	1914	37

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Ireland.—*Archbishops.*

Armagh, Joseph MacRory (*cons.* 1915)	1928	188
Dublin, Edward Byrne	1920	647
Bp. Aux. Francis Joseph Wall	1931	
Cashel, John Harty	1914	134
Tuam, T. P. Gilmartin	1910	151
Bishops.		
Achonry, Patrick Morrisroe	1911	51
Ardagh, James McNamee	1927	105
Clogher, Patrick McKenna	1909	116
Clonfert, John Dignan	1924	83
Cloyne, Robert Browne	1929	138
Bp. Coadj., James Roche (*tr.* 1931)	1926	
Cork, Daniel Cohalan	1914	204
Derry, Bernard O'Kane	1926	115
Down & Connor, Daniel Mageean	1929	203
Dromore, Edward Mulhern	1916	90
Elphin, Edward Doorly	1923	105
Ferns, William Codd	1918	135
Galway and Kilmacduagh Thomas O'Doherty (*trans.* 1923)	1919	86
Kerry, Michael O'Brien	1927	135
Kildare & Leighlin, Matthew Cullen	1927	154
Killala, James Naughton	1912	47
Killaloe, Michael Fogarty	1904	160
Kilmore, Patrick Finegan	1910	123
Limerick, David Keane	1924	173
Meath, Thomas Mulvaney	1929	169
Ossory, Patrick Collier	1928	134
Raphoe, William McNeely	1923	80
Ross, (vacant)		30
Water'd & Lismore, Bernard Hackett	1916	167

Europe.—*Bishops.*

	Cons.
Malta, Maurus Caruana, Bp., Archb.	1915
Gozo, Michael Gonzi	1924
Gibraltar, Richard Fitzgerald	1927

America.

Dele.-Apostolic to Canada, Abp. Andrew Cassulo.

Archbishops.	Cons.
Edmonton, Henry O'Leary	1913
Halifax, Thomas O'Donnell	1931
Kingston, Michael J. Spratt	1911
Abp. Coadj., Michael J. O'Brien	1913
Montreal, Paul N. Bruchesi	1897
Abp. Coadj., George Gauthier	1912
Bp. Aux., Alphonsus Deschamps	1925
Ottawa, Joseph William Forbes	1928
Port of Spain, John Pius Dowling, O.P.	1909
Quebec, (vacant)	
Bp. Aux., Homer Plante	1927
Regina, J. C. McGuigan	1930
St. Boniface, Arthur Béliveau	1913
St. John's, Newfoundland, Edward Roche	1915
Toronto, Neil MacNeil	1895
Vancouver, B.C., Timothy Casey	1900
Bp. Coadj., William Duke	1928
Winnipeg, Alfred Sinnott	1916
Bishops.	
Alexandria, Felix Couturier	1919
Antigonish, James Morrison	1912
Belize, Joseph A. Murphy	1924
British Guiana, (vacant)	
Calgary, Thomas Kidd	1925
Charlottetown, Joseph O'Sullivan	1931
Chatham, N.B., Patrick Chiasson	1917
Chicoutimi, Charles Lamarche	1928
Gaspé, Francis Ross	1922
Gravelbourg, J. M. Villeneuve	1930
Grouard, Joseph Guy, Vic. Ap.	1930
Gulf of St. Lawrence, J. Leventoux, Vic. Ap.	1922
Haileybury, Louis Rhéaume	1923
Hamilton, Thomas McNally (*trans.* 1924)	1913
Harbour-Grace, John March	1906
Jamaica, Thomas Emmet, Vic. Ap.	1930
Joliette, Joseph Papineau	1928
Keewatin, Ovide Charlebois	1910
London,	1931
Mackenzie, Gabriel Breynat, Vicar Ap.	1902
Bp. Coadj., Peter Fallaize	1931
Mont Laurier, Joseph Eugéne Limoges	1922
Nicolet, Joseph S. Brunault	1899
North Ontario, J. Hallé, Vic. Ap.	1921
Pembroke, Patrick Ryan	1912
Peterboro', Denis O'Connor	1930
Prince Albert & Saskatoon, J. Prud'homme	1921
Rimouski, G. Courchesne	1928
Roseau, James Moris	1922
St. George's, N.F., Henry Renouf	1920
St. Hyacinth, Fabius Decelles	1924
Bp. Aux., — Desmarais	1931
St. John, N. Brunswick, Edward Le Blanc	1912
Sault Ste. Marie, David J. Scollard	1904
Sherbrooke, Alphonsus Gagnon	1923
Three Rivers, F. X. Cloutier	1899
Bp. Aux., Alfred Comtois	1926
Valleyfield, Alfred Langlois	1923
Victoria, B.C., Gerald Murray	1930
Yukon & Pr. Rupert, Emilius Bunoz, Vic. Ap.	1917
Bishop for Ruthenians in Canada, Basil Ladika, *res.* Winnipeg	1929

Africa.

Del.-Apostolic to S. Africa, Abp. Jordan Gijlswijk.
Delegate-Apost. to Egypt and Arabia, Abp. Valerio Valeri ... Cons. 1927

Bishops.

Bagamoyo, Bartholomew Wilson, V. A. 1924
Bahr-el-Ghazal, Antony Stoppani, V. A..... 1917
Bangweolo, Stephen Larue, V. A..... 1913
Basutoland, (vacant) .....
Benin, Coast of, Francis O'Rourke, V. A.... 1930
Bukoba, Burckart Huwiler, V. A. 1929
Cape of Good Hope, E., H. MacSherry, V. A. 1896
Do., West, Bernard O'Riley, Vic. Ap. 1925
Dar-es-Salaam, Edgar Maranta, V. A. 1930
Delta of the Nile, Julius Girard, V. A. 1921
Egypt, Hyginus Nuti, Vic. Ap. 1922
Eshowe, Thomas Spreiter, Vic. Ap. 1906
Gold Coast, Ernest Hauger, V. A. 1925
Great Namaqualand, Joseph Klemann..... 1931
Khartum, Hector F. Bini, V. A. 1931
Kilima-Njaro, Henry Gogarty, V. A. 1924
Kimberley, Hermann Meysing, Vic. Ap. 1925
Kisantu, Adolphe Verwimp, S. J. 1931
Lower Volta, Augustus Hermann, Vic. Ap. 1923
Marianhill, Adalbert Fleischer, V. A. 1922
Mwanza, Antony Oomen, V. A. 1929
Natal, Henry Delalle, Vic. Ap. 1904
Nyasa, Mathurin Guillemé, Vic. Ap..... 1911
Orange River, J. Simon, Vic. Ap. 1898
Bp. Coadj., Odilo Fages..... 1928
Port Louis, James Leen 1925
Port Victoria, Seychelles, Louis Gumy 1921
Salisbury, A. Chichester 1931
Shiré, Louis Annean, Vic. Ap. 1910
Sierra Leone, John O'Gorman, Vic. Ap. 1903
Sierra Nigeria, Ignatius Shanahan, Vic. Ap. 1920
Bp. Coad., Charles Heerey 1927
Suez Canal, Ange-Marie Hiral, V. A..... 1929
Tabora, Edward Michaud, V. A. 1929
Tanganyika, Joseph Birraux, Vic. Ap. 1920
Transvaal, David O'Leary, V. A. 1925
Uganda, Henry Streicher, V. A. 1927
Upper Nile, John W. Campling, V. A. 1925
Western Nigeria, Thos. Broderick, Vic. Ap. 1918
Windhoek, Joseph Gotthard, V. A. 1926
Zanzibar, John Gerald Neville, Vic. Ap ... 1913

Asia.

Delegate-Apostolic to India, Abp. Leo Kierkels.

Patriarch.

Jerusalem, Louis Barlassina 1918
Bp. Auxil., Godric Kean..... 1924
Bp. Auxil., Francis Fellinger 1929

Archbishops.

Agra, Angelo Bernacchioni..... 1918
Coadj. E. L. Vanni..... 1916
Bombay, Joachim Lima 1928
Calcutta, Ferdinand Périer..... 1927
Colombo, Pierre Marque 1930
Cyprus, Paul Aouad 1911
Ernakulam, Augustine Kandathil 1911
Madras, Eugene Méderlet 1928
Simla, Anselm John Kenealy..... 1911
Verapoly, Angelo Perez 1915

Bishops.

Ajmer, Maturin Le Ruyet 1931
Allahabad, Joseph Poli..... 1915
Arabia (Aden), A. da Treppio, Adm. Ap. ... 1916
Burma, North, Eugene C. Foulquier, Vic. A. 1906
Burma, South, Frederick Provost 1931
Calicut, Paul Perini 1910
Changanacherry, James Kallacherry..... 1927
Chittagong, A. M. Lepailleur..... 1927
Cochin, (vacant) .....
Coimbatore, (vacant) .....
Dacca, (vacant) .....
Bp. Aux., Timothy Crowley 1927
Dinajpur, G. B. Anselmo..... 1929
Galle, The Bp. of Trincomalee, A. A. 1927
Hong Kong, Henry Valtorta 1926
Hyderabad, Denis Vismara..... 1909
Jaffna, Alfred Guyomard..... 1924
Kandy, Bede Beekmeyer 1912
Kottar, L. Pereira 1930
Kottayam, Alexander Chulaparambil..... 1914
Krishnagur, (vacant) .....
Kumbaconam, Peter Rayappa 1931
Lahore, Hector Catry 1928
Malacca, E. Barillon 1904
Bp. Coadj., P. L. Perrichon 1920
Mangalore, Victor R. Fernandes 1931
Meliapur, A. Teixeira 1928
Mysore, Maurice Bernard Despatures..... 1922
Nagpur, Francis S. Coppel 1907
Nellore, W. Bouter 1928
Patna, B. Sullivan 1929
Poona H. Doering 1907
Quilon, (vacant) .....
Ranchi, L. van Hoeck 1921
Salem, Henri Prunier 1930
Trichinopoly, A. Faisandier 1909
Trichur, Francis Vazhapilly 1921
Trincomalee, Gaston Robichez 1917
Tuticorin, Francis Roche..... 1923
Vijayapuram, John V. Arana 1931
Vizagapatam, Peter Rossillon 1918

Australia.

Delegate-Apostolic to Australasia, Abp. Cattaneo.

Archbishops.

Adelaide, Robt. W. Spence 1914
Brisbane, James Duhig..... 1905
Hobart, William Hayden..... 1930
Melbourne, Daniel Mannix 1912
Perth, Patrick Joseph Clune 1913
Sydney, Michael Kelly 1901
Archbp. Coadj., Michael Sheehan..... 1922

Bishops.

Armidale, Patrick J. O'Connor 1903
Bp. Coadj. John Coleman 1929
Ballarat, Daniel Foley 1916
Bathurst, John Norton 1926
Central Oceania, Joseph Blanc, Vic. Ap. ... 1912
Cooktown, John Heavey 1914
Eastern New Guinea, Francis Wolf, Vic. Ap. 1914
Fiji, Charles Nicolas, Vic. Ap. 1918
Geraldton J. P. O'Collins 1930
Gilbert Islands, Joseph Bach, Vic. Ap. 1927
Goulburn, John Barry 1924
Kimberley, Otto Raible, Adm. Ap. 1929
Lismore, John Carroll 1910
Bp. Coadj., Patrick Farrelly 1931
Maitland, Edmund J. Gleeson..... 1929
North Solomon Islands, T. J. Wade, Vic. Ap. 1930
Papuasia, A. G. de Boismenu, Vic. Ap. ... 1899
Rabaul, Gerard Vesters, Vic. Ap. 1923
Port Augusta, Andrew Killian 1924
Rockhampton, (vacant) .....
Sale, Richard Ryan..... 1923
Sandhurst, John MacCarthy 1917
South Solomon Islands, Aloysius Raucaz ... 1920
Toowoomba, James Byrne 1929
Townsville, T. McGuire 1930
Wagga-Wagga, Joseph Dwyer 1918
Wilcannia Forbes, Thomas Fox..... 1931

New Zealand.

Archbishop.

Wellington, Francis Redwood 1874
Archbishop Coadj., Thomas O'Shea 1913

Bishops.

Auckland, James Liston 1920
Christchurch, Matthew Joseph Brodie 1916
Dunedin, James Whyte 1920

Cathedrals, Churches, &c.

ENGLISH CATHEDRALS.

See.	*Period and total length (in feet).*
Bath & Wells (Wells).—12th–14th Cent.	383
Birmingham.—18th Cent. (Archer).	
Bradford.—15th Cent.	
Bristol.—14th Cent. (Nave 19th Cent.)	300
Canterbury.—11th–16th Cent.	517
Carlisle.—12th–14th Cent.	204
Chelmsford.—15th Cent.	
Chester.—13th Cent.	345
Chichester.—11th–12th Cent.	376
Coventry.—14th Cent.	
Durham.—11th–12th Cent.	470
Ely.—11th–12th Cent.	521
Exeter.—12th–14th Cent.	383
Gloucester—11th Cent.	420
Guildford (Holy Trinity)	
Hereford.—12th Cent.	342
Leicester (St. Martin's)	
Lichfield.—13th–14th Cent. (Three spires.)	371
Lincoln.—11th–12th Cent. (Central tower 271 feet.)	481
Liverpool.—20th Cent. Largest in England (when completed)	611
London.—St. Paul's Cathedral, 17th Cent.	479
Manchester.—15th Cent.	
Newcastle.—15th Cent. (Spire 195 feet.)	
Norwich.—11th–12th Cent.	399
Oxford.—Christ Church, 12th Cent.	179
Peterborough.—12th Cent.	426
Portsmouth—(St. Thomas of Canterbury) 12th Cent.	
Ripon Minster.—12th–13th Cent.	270
Rochester.—12th–14th Cent.	306
St. Albans.—12th–14th Cent.	522
St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich (Bury St. Edmunds).—15th Cent.	
Salisbury.—13th Cent. (Spire 404 feet.)	449
Sheffield.—14th–15th Cent.	
Sodor & Man.—(Pro-Cathedral Chapel, St. Nicholas, Bishopscourt, I. of Man.)	
Southwark.—13th Cent.	
Southwell Minster.—12th–13th Cent.	
Truro.—19th Cent.	275
Wakefield.—15th Cent.	
Winchester.—11th–15th Cent.	526
Worcester.—11th–13th Cent.	400
York Minster.—11th–13th Cent.	486

WELSH CATHEDRALS.

See.	*Period and total length (in feet).*
Bangor.—15th–16th Cent.	
Llandaff.—12th Cent.	
Monmouth.—Pro-Cathedral, St. Woollos, Newport, 13th. Cent.	
St. Asaph.—12th Cent.	
St. David's.—12th–14th Cent.	
Swansea & Brecon.—(Brecon.) 12th–13th C.	

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, City of London, E.C. 4. (1675–1710) cost £747,660. The cross on the dome is 365 ft. above the ground level, the inner cupola 218 ft. above the floor. "Great Paul," in S.W. tower, weighs 17 tons. Organ by Father Smith (enlarged by Willis) in case carved by Grinling Gibbons (who also carved the choir stalls). Nave and transepts free; Fees to the following parts (on week-days only): Library, whispering gallery, and stone gallery, 6*d*.; golden gallery, 1*s*.; crypt, 6*d*.; ball, 1*s*.; total, 3*s*. Service on Sundays at 8, *10.30, *3.15, and *7. Weekdays at 8, *10, 1.15, *4. (*Services are choral). To the S. are remains of the Chapter House and Cloisters of "Old St. Paul's," destroyed by the Fire of London in 1666.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, S.W. 1 (built A.D. 1050–1760). — Open on week-days at 8 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 6*d*., except on Mondays (open free); wax effigies, 6*d*. Norman undercroft, 3*d*. Transepts open on Sundays for service only, and Nave only between services. Holy Communion at 8; Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 10.15. Evening Prayer at 3. Sermon at 6.30. Daily—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; School Service at 9.30; choral services at 10 and 3. Chapel of Henry VII., Chapter House, and Cloisters; King Edward the Confessor's shrine, A.D. 1269, tombs of kings (Edward I., Edward III., Henry V., Mary, Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth), and many other monuments and objects of interest, especially the grave of "An Unknown Warrior" at the W. end of Nave (1920), and Poets' Corner. The Coronation Chair encloses the "Stone of Scone," brought from Scotland by Edward I. in 1297. The Chapel of the Pyx is open on Tuesday and Saturday.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL, south side of the Thames, near London Bridge, S.E. 1.—Mainly 13th century. Known as St. Mary Overie previous to 1540. Open 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., free. Sunday services, 7.30, 8, and 11 a.m. (choral) and 6.30 p.m. (choral). Week-days: 7.30, 8, and 5 p.m. (choral). The tomb of John Gower (1330–1408) is between the Bunyan and Chaucer memorial windows, in the N. aisle; Shakespeare effigy backed by view of Southwark and Globe Theatre in S. aisle; the altar screen (erected 1520) has been restored; the tomb of Bishop Andrewes (died 1625) is near screen. The Early English Lady Chapel (behind the choir), restored 1930, is the scene of the Consistory Courts of the reign of Mary (Gardiner and Bonner); and is still used for this purpose.

ALL HALLOWS, Barking-by-the-Tower, E.C. 3. —15th century church, containing a very fine series of brass effigies; Jacobean pulpit with Sussex ironwork and font cover ascribed to Grinling Gibbons; crypt of earlier church.

ALL SAINTS, Margaret Street, W. 1.—Built by Butterfield in 1859. Anglo-Catholic and noted for its music.

BOW CHURCH (ST. MARY-LE-BOW), Cheapside, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren with beautiful steeple (222 ft.). 11th century crypt and church open daily (except M.) 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Since 17th century anyone born within sound of the bells of Bow Church has been designated a "Cockney." The 11th century church was built on stone arches or "bows."

CHRIST CHURCH, GREYFRIARS, E.C. 1.—Rebuilt by Wren. The organ (repaired 1921) is by Renatus Harris, and the marble font is attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Until removal to Horsham (1902) the boys of Christ's Hospital (Blue Coat School), the site of which is now occupied by the G.P.O., attended services at Christ Church and the galleries contain seats with raised benches for the "Grecians." Blue Coat School boys still attend annually on St. Matthew's Day (Sept. 21). "Spital Sermon" is preached at Christ Church at Easter.

GUARDS' CHAPEL, Wellington Barracks (Birdcage Walk, St. James's Pk., S.W. 1).—Chapel redecorated in 1878. Open to visitors on week days, 10 to 1 and 2 to 4 (Mondays and Saturdays, 10 to 12). Parade service on Sundays at 11 a.m. (tickets of admission can be obtained on application to the Chaplain, R.M. Chapel, Wellington Barracks);

Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Evening service at 6.30 p.m. (no tickets required for these services).

HOLY TRINITY, Minories, Aldgate, E. 1.—(Dismantled and now a Sunday school). Contains a mural monument with the arms of the Earls of Dartmouth and of a member of that family (Legge) in which the arms of George Washington are quartered with those of the Legges.

MARYLEBONE CHAPEL, High Street, Marylebone, W. 1.—The former Parish Church of the village of Marylebone (now replaced by St. Marylebone Church), was rebuilt in early 18th century. In the churchyard lie Allan Ramsay (poet), Hoyle (whist), Ferguson (astronomer), Charles Wesley (hymn writer) and his son Samuel Wesley (musician).

ST. ALBAN, Brooke Street, Holborn, E.C. 1.—A brick building by Butterfield (1858). Anglo-Catholic and noted for its music; organ by Willis. *Vicar*, Rev. R.S. Eves. Services on Sundays: Holy Eucharist at 7 and 8; choral at 9.30; solemn, with sermon at 11; matins, 10.30; baptisms, and churchings at 2.15; children's service and catechising, 3; evensong at 6.30; frequent mission services. Open daily, 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m.

ST. ANDREW BY THE WARDROBE, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4 (near the site of the King's Wardrobe). Rebuilt by Wren.

ST ANDREW UNDERSHAFT, St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.—An early 16th century church, contains a monument of Stow, the London antiquary, and a memorial of Holbein. The organ is by Renatus Harris, the rival of Father Smith.

ST. ANNE'S, Wardour Street, Soho, W. 1.—Built in 17th century and noted for its music. Monument of William Hazlitt in the churchyard.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, E.C. 1, the oldest parish church in London (A.D.1123).—*Rector*, Rev. Canon E. S. Savage, M.A. Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior, Rahere. N. transept restored and reopened in June, 1893. Crypt, Lady Chapel and Cloisters opened 1905–1928. Open daily (Sundays for service only, 9; 11.0; 6.30).

ST. BENET, Paul's Wharf, Upper Thames Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren, 1683; Inigo Jones, 1573–1652, and his father and mother, were buried in former church. St. Benet is the Metropolitan Welch Church.

ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren, with beautiful spire (226 ft.). Samuel Richardson, the novelist, is buried in the nave. In the old church Lovelace, Sackville and Wynkyn de Worde were buried, and Samuel Pepys was baptized.

ST. CLEMENT DANES, Strand W.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren on site of earlier church assigned to the Danish settlers. The traditional burial place of Harold Harefoot (King Harold I., *see* p. 102) son of Canute. The organ is by Father Smith; the bells are those celebrated in the familiar nursery rhyme "Oranges and Lemons," and the air is among those played on the chimes (since 1920). Owing to the historical association of this church with the kingdom of Denmark, Danish ceremonies are now and then performed there. Dr. Johnson's pew in gallery and monument outside E. end.

ST. CLEMENT'S, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains handsome carvings on pulpit and font, and some chained books.

ST. DUNSTAN'S IN THE EAST, Idol Lane, Lower Thames Street. E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren with fine tower and spire; rest of church rebuilt, 1817–1821; contains many monuments.

ST. EDMUND, KING AND MARTYR, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with altar at north end; organ by Renatus Harris. Restored and re-opened 1919, after damage by Air Raid, July 7, 1917.

ST. ETHELBURGA'S, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. (14th and 15th century) with two "Hudson" windows. —On April 19, 1607, Henry Hudson (the navigator who gave his name to Hudson's Bay and to the Hudson River), his son John, and his ten sailors took communion in St. Ethelburga's, "purposing to goe to sea foure days after."

ST. GEORGE'S, Hanover Square, W. 1 (18th century; famous for fashionable marriages).—"George Eliot," Mr. Asquith, and Theodore Roosevelt were among those married here.

ST. GEORGE'S, Southwark, S.E.—(Rebuilt 1736) contains the tombs of Bishop Bonner (1497–1569) and Edward Cocker (1631–1675), the author of Cocker's "Arithmetik." (The expression "according to Cocker" refers to this book.)

ST. GILES'S, Cripplegate, E.C. 2 (14th century). —Contains the graves of John Milton, John Foxe, and Sir Martin Frobisher, the Elizabethan seaman, who attempted to discover a north-west passage to Cathay, and commanded the *Primrose* as vice-admiral to Drake in his expedition to the West Indies.

ST. HELEN'S, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—The "Westminster Abbey of the City" from its numerous monuments; building dates from 13th century. Contains a Shakespeare memorial window presented by Mr. William Prentice, an American. In St. Helen's Place the foundations of an earlier church were uncovered during rebuilding operations in 1222.

ST. JAMES'S GARLICKHITHE, Garlick Hill, E.C. 4, has four stained glass windows, one of which was seriously damaged by a bomb by a German air raider on June 13, 1917. It is proposed that the window should not be completely replaced, and that year by year on the anniversary of the outrage the congregation should assemble for a service of thanksgiving for merciful preservation from sudden and violent death. The "Bomb" Sermon will be a modern counterpart of the "Lion" Sermon (*see* St. Katherine Cree, *below*).

ST. JAMES'S, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Built by Wren, with font and wood carvings by Grinling Gibbons. Lord Chesterfield and Lord Chatham were baptized in St. James's.

ST. JOHN'S, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, E.C. 1.—Built in early 18th century, includes part of the ancient priory of St. John (12th century crypt).

ST. KATHERINE CREE, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. Rebuilt in early 17th century and ascribed to Inigo Jones. Contains a catherine wheel E. window, an organ by Father Smith, Archbishop Laud's prayer book and bible, and a monument of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton. The "Lion" sermon is preached here annually before the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London to commemorate the escape of a Lord Mayor (Sir John Gayer) from a lion in Algeria (Oct. 16, 1630).

ST. MAGNUS THE MARTYR, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with steeple (185 feet) and lantern of great beauty, contains the tomb of Miles Coverdale (1488–1568), translator of the Bible, who was rector of St. Magnus (1564–1566) and Bishop of Exeter (1551–1557).

ST. MARGARET, Lothbury, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by

Wren, contains Grinling Gibbons carvings (font, chancel screen, and pulpit).

ST. MARGARET'S, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Founded 11th or 12th century; buildings date from 15th century, with frequent "restorations." The parish church of the Dominions beyond the Seas.

ST. MARGARET PATTENS, Rood Lane, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with a leaden spire, contains two canopied pews and other curious survivals and relics.

ST. MARTIN'S IN THE FIELDS, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.—Built by James Gibbs (1721-6) in place of earlier church on same site. In register of burials are the names of Nell Gwynne (1687), Farquhar the dramatist (1707), and Roubiliac the sculptor (1672). A bust of James Gibbs by Rysbrack is in the church.

ST. MARY, Aldermanbury, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains the tomb of Judge Jeffreys and a marble monument to Lieutenant John Smith, "drowned off Staten Island in 1782." John Heminge and Henry Condell (Shakespeare's editors) were buried in the older church.

ST. MARY WOOLNOTH (above the City and South London Tube Station), King William Street and Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Built by Hawksmoor early 18th century, organ by Father Smith, contains a memorial to Sir Wm. Phipps, Governor of Massachusetts, who died in London in 1695.

ST. MICHAEL PATERNOSTER ROYAL, College Hill, Upper Thames Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt after the Fire by Strong (a pupil of Wren's), the former church contained the tomb of "Dick Whittington" and a Grinling Gibbons altarpiece.

ST. OLAVE, Hart Street, Mark Lane, E.C. 3.—A 15th century church, which survived the Fire of London, contains the tombs of Samuel Pepys and his wife, and a monument of John Watts, "President of the Council of New York"; also a memorial (formerly in All Hallows Staining) to Monkhouse Davison and Abram Newman, the exporters of the chests of tea which were thrown into Boston Harbour, Dec. 16, 1773. On Trinity Monday the Master and Brethren of Trinity House (*q.v.*) attend service here.

ST. PAUL'S, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.—Built by Inigo Jones. The tombstones round the exterior of the church record the burial places of Samuel Butler (Hudibras), Sir Peter Lely (Painter), Wycherley (Dramatist), Grinling Gibbons (Wood Carver), Dr. Arne ("Rule, Britannia"), and Macklin (Actor); Ellen Terry memorial.

ST. PETER'S, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains a carved choir screen also ascribed to him. The organ is by Father Smith.

ST. SEPULCHRE, Holborn, E.C. 1.—Part of this church escaped the Fire (*see* footnote, col. 2). The organ is by Renatus Harris, in a case attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Memorials in the church to Roger Ascham (Queen Elizabeth's tutor) and Capt. John Smith, "sometime Governour of Virginia and Admirall of New England," who would have been put to death but for the intercession of Pocahontas. (Princess Pocahontas is buried in Gravesend, *see* p. 411).

ST. STEPHEN'S, Coleman Street, E.C. 2.—The Rev. John Davenport, who, with other refugees, landed at Boston in 1637, and founded the colony of New Haven, Connecticut, in the following year, was vicar of this church from 1624 to 1633. The colony was composed in part of former residents of this parish. The tablet in the church to Davenport's memory was erected by one of his American descendants.

ST. STEPHEN'S, Walbrook, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren (and considered, with Bow Church, *q.v.*, and St. Bride's, *q.v.*, one of his greatest successes), contains the tomb of Sir John Vanbrugh (architect and dramatist), and a painting by Benjamin West.

SAVOY CHAPEL, Savoy Street, Strand, W.C. 2 (re-built about 1505, on site of 13th century Savoy Palace, restored after disastrous fire in 1864).—Graves of Gavin Douglas and George Wither, and memorials of D'Oyly Carte, Laurence Irving. Sunday services at 11.15 and 6.

ST. SWITHIN'S CHURCH, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4 (rebuilt by Wren after the Fire of London, but since modernised).—Contains embedded in its external (S.) wall *London Stone*, the milliarium from which in Roman times the miles (*millia passuum*) were measured. This stone is mentioned in King Henry VI., Pt. II.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH, south side of Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—The largest of the five remaining round churches in England, the other four being the Churches of the Holy Sepulchre at Cambridge, Northampton, Little Maplestead (Essex), and Ludlow. The Norman church, restored 1840-1845, is open to the public on week-days, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays excepted. Organ by Father Smith. Church service (famous music) on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Service is discontinued in Aug. and Sept. *Master of the Temple*, Rev. Cecil Spencer Carpenter, B.D.

WREN'S CHURCHES.—Many of the *Churches in the City of London were destroyed by the Fire of London (Sept. 2-6, 1666). Fifty of these were rebuilt by Wren during the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral, and many of them contain wood carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. The total cost of the fifty churches was £263,786 10*s.* 4½*d.*, the most expensive being St. Mary-le-Bow, £15,460 6*s.* 8¾*d.* (£7,388 8*s.* 7¾*d.* for "Bow Tower"), and the cheapest, St. Vedast-Foster (£1,853 15*s.* 6*d.*).

Church of Scotland.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL CHURCH, Crown Court, Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2. Sundays 11.15 and 6.30. *Minister*, Rev. J. Moffett, B.A., 2, Taviton Street, W.C. 1.

ST. COLUMBA'S, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1. Sundays 11 and 6.30. *Ministers*, Rev. Archibald Fleming, D.D., and Rev. Ian R. Gillan.

Congregational.

BRIXTON INDEPENDENT CHURCH, 364 Brixton Road, S.W. 9.—Sundays, 11 and 6.45.

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 4.—Sundays, 11 and 7.—Rev. F. W. Norwood, D.D.

CHRIST CHURCH, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. 1.—Opened on July 4, 1876, the centenary of American Independence. The Lincoln Tower and Spire, 200 feet high, shows the Stars and Stripes wrought into the stone, and the British lion and the American eagle at the angles of the tower. The cost of the tower was largely defrayed by Americans, in gratitude for Dr. Newman Hall's sympathy with the Union during the American Civil War. Sunday services, 11 and 7.

* The City Churches now standing which survived the Fire of London are:—All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower; St. Andrew Undershaft; St. Bartholomew the Great; St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate; St. Giles, Cripplegate; St. Helen, Bishopsgate; St. Katherine Cree; and St. Olave, Hart Street. Of St. Sepulchre, Holborn, only the south porch and the tower remain; of All Hallows, Staining, only the tower; St. Andrew, Holborn, escaped the Fire, but it was in a ruinous condition at the time and was reconstructed by Wren, the old tower being refaced with Portland stone in 1704.

FELLOWSHIP GUILD SERVICES, instituted by Miss Maude Royden, C.H., D.D., and Dr. Percy Dearmer at Kensington Town Hall in March, 1920, and removed in June, 1921, to Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sundays, Music and address, 3.30, and service and sermon, 6.30.

HARECOURT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, N. 1.—Founded about 1648 at Pancras, Soper Lane, from there to Red-cross Street, and to Hare Court, Aldersgate, in 1691, and removed in 1857 to Canonbury. John Bunyan died in the House of a Deacon of Hare-court. *Minister*, Rev. Robert Anderson. Sundays, 11 and 6.30; Wednesdays, 8.0 p.m.

THE KING'S WEIGH HOUSE, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.—Rev. W. E. Orchard, D.D. Sundays, H.C., 9 and 10; 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Thurs. 7.30 p.m.

PILGRIM FATHERS' MEMORIAL CHURCH, New Kent Road, S.E. 1.—The oldest Congregational Church in London (A.D. 1616), was enlarged by American subscribers in 1856.—Sunday Services at 11 and 6.45; Tuesdays at 8. The Church, with the Memorial Chapel, may be seen at any time.

UNION CHAPEL, Islington.—Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wed., 8 p.m. *Minister*, Rev. J. Westbury Jones, M.A., D.D. (*pro tempore*).

WESTMINSTER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.—Sundays, 11 and 7. *Minister*, Rev. Hubert L. Simpson, M.A., D.D.

WHITEFIELD'S CENTRAL MISSION (London Congregational Union), Tottenham Court Road, W. 1.—Founded by the Rev. George Whitefield, M.A., in 1756. Institutional Church founded by Rev. C. Silvester Horne, M.A., M.P., in 1903. *Superintendent Minister*, Rev. A. D. Belden, B.D. *Organizing Sec.*, Harry E. Gaze. Sunday Services, 11 and 7. Men's Meeting, 3.15. Thursday Service, 7.30 p.m. Institute and Clubs for young people open daily.

Baptist.

BLOOMSBURY BAPTIST CHURCH, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2.—Sundays, 11 and 7; Thursdays, 8 p.m. *Minister*, Rev. F. Townley Lord, D.D.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Newington, S.E. 11 (Mr. Spurgeon's, 1861-1892).—Sunday, 11 and 6.30; Thursday, 7.30. *Pastor*, Rev. H. Tydeman Chilvers.

WESTBOURNE PARK, Porchester Rd., Bayswater, W. 2.—*Pastor*, Rev. S. W. Hughes, D.D. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m.

Wesleyan.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road, E.C. 1. "The Cathedral of Wesleyan Methodism." Contains many relics of John and Charles Wesley and other great founders of Methodism. As the "Mother Church of Methodism" visitors attend from all parts of the world.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6.30. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. In front is Wesley's House and Museum (*see* p. 226). *Minister*, Rev. George H. McNeal, M.A., 49 City Road, E.C. 1. Opposite Wesley's Chapel is *Bunhill Fields Burial Ground*, City Road, the burial place of Dr. John Owen (1583), John Bunyan (1688), Daniel Defoe (1731), Dr. Watts (1748), William Blake (1828), and Susannah Wesley (1742). To the west of the cemetery is the *Friends' Burial Ground*, with the grave of George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends.

CENTRAL HALL, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Sunday Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. *Sunday Preacher*, Rev. Dinsdale T. Young, D.D.

KINGSWAY HALL, Kingsway and Great Queen Street, W.C. 2.—Sundays at 11, 3.30, and 7. *Preacher*, Rev. Ira G. Goldhawk.

Roman Catholic.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W. 1 (close to Victoria Station), built 1895-1903 from the designs of J. F. Bentley (the campanile is 283 feet high).—*Sundays:* Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9 (with short Sermon); Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass with Sermon, 12; Solemn Vespers and Benediction, 3.15; Compline, Sermon and Benediction, 7. *Week-days:* Low Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Vespers, Compline and Benediction. 3.15; Matins and Lauds (of the following day), 6; Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation:* Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass, 12; Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. Church open 6.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Cardinals Wiseman and Manning buried in crypt. Shrine of Blessed John Southworth in the Chapel of St. George and the English Martyrs. Campanile open to public by new electric lift, admission 1*s.*

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, Lambeth Road, S.E. 1.—Built by Pugin 1840-8 (tower not yet built), near Waterloo Station and Lambeth North "Tube." *Sundays:* Low Masses, 7, 8, 9.30 (children), 12 (with short sermon); High Mass, 10.30; Italian Sermon and Benediction, 4.30; Vespers (Sermon and Benediction), 6.30 p.m. *Week-days:* Low Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 10. Sermon and Benediction on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation:* Low Masses, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; High Mass, 11. Vespers and Benediction, 8 p.m. Church open, 6.30-1 and 2.30-9.30.

THE ORATORY, Brompton, S.W. 1.—Sundays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10; High Mass, 10.45; 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, 10. Evening Service and Sermon daily, 8 (except Saturday). Holidays: High Mass, 10.45; Low Mass, 12. Thursdays and Saturdays, 4.30, Benediction. Great Day—St. Philip's, 26 May, High Mass, 11; Solemn Vespers, 4.30; Benediction, 8.

Dutch Reformed.

AUSTIN FRIARS, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.—14th century church, assigned by Edward VI. to Protestant refugees and ultimately to the Dutch; contains many 14th century and later tombs.

Christian Science.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.—*First Church of Christ, Scientist* (Sloane Terrace, S.W. 1); *Second* (Palace Gardens Terrace, W. 8); *Third* (7 and 8, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W. 1); *Fourth* (34 Woburn Place, Russell Sq., W.C. 1); *Fifth* (58, Crouch Hill, N. 4); *Sixth* (Gwendolen Avenue, Putney, S.W. 15); *Seventh* (Wright's Lane, Kensington, W. 8); *Eighth* (20, Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W. 2); *Ninth* (Marsham Street, Westminster, S.W. 1); *Tenth* (Bennett Park Hall, Blackheath, S.E. 3); *Eleventh* (Nutford Place, Bryanston Square, W. 1); *Twelfth* (Ullswater Road, West Norwood, S.E. 27).

Jews.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE, Bevis Marks, E.C. 3.—Founded during Commonwealth; present building erected in 1701. The oldest Jewish synagogue in the country.

GREAT SYNAGOGUE, St. James's Place, Duke Street, Aldgate, E.C. 3. — Founded in 1692 (present building 1790).

WEST LONDON SYNAGOGUE, Upper Berkeley Street, W. 1.

Educational Statistics.

I.—Elementary.

Statutes require parents in *England and Wales* to cause their children to receive efficient elementary instruction or to attend school from 5 to 14 years of age; in *Scotland*, to provide efficient education up to 15 years; in *Ireland*, to cause their children to attend school from 6 to 14 years.

In *England and Wales* (1929) there were 20,791 public elementary schools with accommodation for 7,109,381 pupils, and average attendance of 4,915,336; in addition, there were 127 special schools for blind and deaf children, with accommodation for 9,284, and 463 for defective and epileptic children, with accommodation for 40,303. There were (1929) 33,698 certificated college-trained men teachers and 64,068 women, 5,542 certificated not college-trained men teachers and 20,053 women, and 2,048 uncertificated men and 29,941 uncertificated women.

In *Scotland* (1929) there were 2,915 primary schools with accommodation for 861,585, and average attendance of 584,473. There were (1929) 3,916 certificated men teachers and 15,128 women teachers, and 34 provisionally certificated women.

Elementary school education includes teaching in practical matters—needlework, drawing, gardening, handicrafts, cookery, &c.—and the sections upon health, medical attendance, physical training, evening play centres, home study, future employment, &c., show that the schools are valuable agencies in child-welfare generally.

II.—Education beyond Elementary.

Secondary.

The aims, methods, and instructions are in marked contrast to the comparative simplicity of those in Elementary Education. In all the four countries it is now felt that although technical instruction was the first branch to be promoted by statute, undifferentiated 4-year secondary (intermediate) courses should be gone through before pupils proceed to specialisation for industrial, commercial, &c., employments.

In *England and Wales* (1929) the number of Secondary schools recognised for grant was 1,341, with 10,249 full-time men and 10,265 full-time women teachers. The Authorities aim at securing graduate teachers as far as possible. The full-time pupils numbered 48,279 boys and 46,271 girls under 12; 140,844 boys and 119,395 girls between 12 and 16; 19,815 boys and 15,581 girls over 16—a total of 209,938 boys and 184,247 girls. Of these about one-fourth come up from elementary schools with "free places," others with scholarships. Nine-tenths of these schools receive State grants, and nearly one-third are controlled by Local Authorities. Fees are charged to most of the pupils. Of these "efficient" schools about 40 per cent. receive boarders (about 27,000) in varying proportions and drawn in many cases from distant areas. Most of them are endowed or under trusts, and their trust incomes and property form a considerable asset in secondary school finance. The system in *Wales* is much the same as in England, though the schools are under earlier statutory provisions, and are called "Intermediate" in many cases. In Wales there is a Central Welsh Board.

In *Scotland* there are Preparatory and Secondary Departments under the same Commissioners and Local Authorities as the Elementary schools. In 1929 there were 207 Preparatory Departments with 76,091 children on the Register and average attendances of 66,347, and 252 Secondary Departments with 75,231 children on the Register and average attendances of 73,152. The Authorities aim at securing honours graduates as far as possible, and all teachers are certificated.

Technical.

Technical Education in England and Wales is provided in Evening and similar schools and in Day Technical Classes and Technical Institution Courses (mostly controlled by Local Authorities). State grants are paid on the number of students, of whom about one-half are under 17 years of age. The average attendance of a student is about 50 hours per annum. There are also Teachers' Courses, Tutorial Classes, and also Schools of Art, Branch Schools of Art, and Art Classes. In Scotland Technical Education is provided in like manner.

Training.

Training is provided by the State for Elementary School Teachers, of whom 50 per cent. have been trained in Colleges having nearly 13,000 places. Slight progress has been made lately towards providing for the Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools, a small annual State grant being made for the purpose; in *Scotland* all candidates for employment as teachers must undertake a course of training of at least one year in teaching.

Universities.

Many of these institutions now receive annual State grants, mainly in the form of "block" grants paid by the Treasury on the advice of the University Grants Committee. Substantial grants are also received from local Education Authorities in England and Wales. State grants to Irish Institutions were transferred from the Treasury to the Irish Governments as from April, 1922.

In 1930-31 the Professors and Undergraduates were approximately as under:—

Universities.	Professors, &c.	Undergraduates.
England (11)	3,900	34,960
Wales (1)	375	3,070
Scotland (4)	939	11,650
Total (16)	5,214	49,680

Expenditure on Education, 1928–29

(*Out of the Parliamentary Vote*).

Branches.	England & Wales.	Scotland.
	£	£
Elementary	33,687,300	6,073,804
Higher	7,619,798	
Administration and Inspection	703,510	117,372
Teachers Pensions	4,561,558	584,758
Museums, &c.	208,640	25,634
Deduct—		
Appropriations in Aid	5,029,782	700,675
Net Total	£41,751,024	£6,100,893

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY TERMS 1932.

Hilary, or Lent, Jan. 14 to March 19.
Trinity, March 30 to July 9.
Michaelmas, Oct. 10 to Dec. 17.

NUMBER OF UNDERGRADUATES IN RESIDENCE, Oct., 1931, 4,570.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, &c.

Chancellor, The Viscount Grey, K.G., P.C., D.C.L., *Balliol* — Elect. 1928
High Steward, Lord Sankey of Moreton, G.B.E., B.C.L., M.A., Hon. D.C.L., *Jesus* — 1930
Vice-Chancellor, Rev. Canon F. H. Dudden, D.D., Master of *Pembroke* — 1929
Proctors, A. B. Burrowes, M.A., *Pembroke*; H. W. House, M.A., *Queen's* — 1930
Burgesses, Lord Hugh R. H. Cecil, M.A., Hon. D.C.L., *Hertford*; Sir C. W. C. Oman, M.A., Hon. D.C.L., *All Souls* — 1924
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, A. E. W. Hazel, K.C., B.C.L., M.A., Principal of *Jesus* — 1925
Public Orator, A. B. Poynton, M.A., Hon. D.Litt., *Univ.* — 1925
Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, Sir Farquhar Buzzard, Bt., D.M., *Ch.Ch.* — 1929
Bodley's Librarian, H. H. E. Craster, D.Litt., *All Souls* — 1931
Sub-Librarians, H. H. E. Craster, D.Litt., *All Souls*, 1912: E. Lobel, M.A., *Queen's* — 1919
Keeper of Archives, S. Gibson, M.A., *St. Cath.'s* — 1927
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum E. T. Leeds, M.A., *B.N.C.* — 1928
Curator of the Lewis Evans' Collection, R. T. Gunther, M.A., *Magdalen* — 1924
Keeper of Art Galleries, K. McK. Clark, B.A., *Trinity* — 1931
Registrar of the University, Douglas Veale, M.A., *Corpus* — 1930
Assistant Registrar, S. Caldwell, M.A., *Wadham* — 1925
Secretary of Faculties, H. M. Margoliouth, M.A., *Oriel* — 1925
Radcliffe Observer, H. Knox-Shaw, D.Sc., *Trin.* — 1924
Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest, (vacant)
Curator of Sheldonian Theatre, J. F. Stenning, M.A., *Warden of Wadham* — 1928
Acting Curator of Schools, L. H. Dudley Buxton, M.A., D.Sc., *Exeter* — 1931
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, J. C. B. Gamlen, M.A., *Balliol* — 1929
Coroners of the Univ., W. T. Brooks, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*, 1899; F. E. Marshall, M.A., *St. John's* — 1908
University Counsel, W. A. Greene, K.C., M.A., *All Souls* — 1927
Solicitor, J. C. B. Gamlen, M.A., *Balliol* — 1929
Summoner of Preachers, H. M. Lodge, Hon. M.A. — 1919
Clerk of the Schools, G. H. White — 1929
Secretary to Delegates of—
Examination of Schools, C. H. Wilkinson, M.A., *Worcester.*
Extra-Mural Studies, Rev. F. E. Hutchinson, M.A., *Trinity* — 1919
Local Exams., W. C. Burnet, M.A., *Worcester.*
University Museum, S. G. P. Plant, D.Phil., *Magdalen*
University Press, R. W. Chapman, M.A., Hon. D.Litt., *Magdalen.*
Secretary of—
Committee for Appointments, C. E. D. Peters, M.A., *Corpus*, and E. A. Greswell, M.A., *Hertford.*
Adviser to Overseas Students, H. S. Williamson, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*
The Rhodes Trustees, C. K. Allen, M.A., *New Coll.*
The Trustees of the Oxford Endowment Fund, Nigel Bond, M.A., *Magd.*, 49 Sloane Square, London, S.W. 1.

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL.

Official Members, The Chancellor; The Vice-Chancellor; Proctors; The Provost of *Worcester.*

Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, M.A., Hon. D.C.L.; A. D. Lindsay, M.A.; J. F. Stenning, M.A.; G. S. Gordon, M.A.; V. J. K. Brook, M.A.; Lynda Grier, M.A.; A. S. L. Farquharson, M.A.; C. G. T. Morison, M.A.; Sir Farquhar-Buzzard, D.M.; A. H. Smith, M.A.; H. M. D. Parker, M.A.; J. R. H. Weaver, M.A.; J. L. Brierly, D.C.L.; G. Dreyer, M.A.; E. W. B. Gill, B.Sc., M.A.; H. R. F. Harrod, M.A.; G. N. Clark, M.A.; P. A. Landon, M.A.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS. — Elect.

American History (*Harmsworth*), R. McN. McElroy, M.A., *Queen's* — 1925
Anatomy (*Lee's*), A. Thomson, M.A., *Ch.Ch.* — 1893
Anglo-Saxon, J. R. R. Tolkien, M.A., *Pembroke* — 1925
Arabic (*Laudian*), D. S. Margoliouth, D. Litt., *New Coll.* — 1889
Archæology (*Lincoln*), J. D. Beazley, M.A., *Linc.* — 1925
Assyriology, S. Langdon, M.A., *Jesus* — 1912
Astronomy (*Savilian*), (vacant)
Biochemistry, R. A. Peters, M.A., *Trin.* — 1923
Botany (*Sherard*), A. G. Tansley, M.A., *Magd.* — 1927
Byzantine and Modern Greek Lang. and Lit. R. M. Dawkins, M.A., *Exeter.* — 1920
Celtic, John Fraser, LL.D., *Jesus* — 1921
Chemistry (*Lee's*), F. Soddy, M.A., *Exeter* — 1919
Chemistry (*Waynflete*), R. Robinson, M.A., *Magd.* — 1929
Chinese, W. E. Soothill, M.A., *Trinity* — 1920
Civil Law (*Regius*), F. de Zulueta, D.C.L., *All Souls* — 1919
Colonial History (*Beit*), R. Coupland, M.A., *All Souls* — 1920
Comparative Anatomy (*Linacre*), E. S. Goodrich, D.Sc., *Merton* — 1921
Comparative Philology, G. E. K. Braunholtz, M.A., *Worcester* — 1925
Divinity (*Regius*), Henry Leighton Goudge, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* — 1923
Divinity (*Margaret*), N. P. Williams, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* — 1927
Ecclesiastical History (*Regius*), E. W. Watson, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* — 1908
Economic History (*Chichele*), G. N. Clark, M.A., *All Souls* — 1931
Egyptology, F. Ll. Griffith, M.A., *Queens* — 1901
Engineering Science, R. V. Southwell, M.A., *B.N.C.* — 1929
English Language and Literature, H. C. K. Wyld, B.Litt., M.A., *Merton* — 1920
English Literature, D. Nichol Smith, M.A., *Merton* — 1929
Exegesis (*Ireland*),
Experimental Philosophy (*Lee's*), F. A. Lindemann, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* — 1919
Fine Art (*Slade*), R. M. Y. Gleadowe, M.A., *New Coll.* — 1927
Forestry, R. S. Troup, D.Sc., *St John's* — 1920

	Elect.
French (*Foch*), G. Rudler, M.A., *All Souls*	1919
Geology, W. J. Sollas, M.A., *Univ.*	1897
Geometry (*Savilian*), E. C. Titchmarsh, M.A., *New Coll.*	1931
German Language and Literature, H. G. Fiedler, M.V.O., M.A., *Queen's*	1907
Greek (*Regius*), G. G. A. Murray, D.Litt., *Ch. Ch.*	1908
Hebrew (*Regius*), G. A. Cooke, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1914
History, Ancient (*Camden*), J. G. C. Anderson, M.A., *B.N.C.*	1927
History, Ancient (*Wykeham*), J. L. Myres, M.A., *New Coll.*	1910
International Law (*Chichele*), J. L. Brierly, D.C.L., *All Souls*	1922
International Relations (*Montague Burton*), A. E. Zimmern, M.A., *New Coll.*	1930
Interpretation of Holy Scripture, D. C. Simpson, D.D., *Oriel*	1925
Italian (*Serena*), C. Foligno, M.A., *Magd.*	1919
Jurisprudence, A. L. Goodhart, D.C.L., *Univ.*	1931
Latin (*Corpus*), A. C. Clark, M.A., *Corpus*	1913
Law (*Vinerian*), Sir W. S. Holdsworth, K.C., D.C.L., *All Souls*	1922
Logic (*Wykeham*), H. H. Joachim, M.A., *New Coll.*	1919
Mathematics (*Rouse Ball*), E. A. Milne, M.A., *Wadham*	1928
Medicine (*Regius*), Sir Farquhar Buzzard, Bt., K.C.V.O., D.M., *Ch. Ch.*	1927
Metaphysical Philosophy (*Waynflete*), J. A. Smith, M.A., *Magd.*	1910
Military History (*Chichele*), Maj.-Gen. Sir E. Swinton, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.A., *All Souls*	1925
Mineralogy, H. L. Bowman, D.Sc., *Magd.*	1909
Modern History (*Chichele*), Sir C. W. C. Oman, K.B.E., M.A., Hon. D.C.L., *All Souls*	1905
Modern History (*Regius*), F. M. Powicke, M.A., *Oriel*	1928
Moral Philosophy (*White*), H. A. Prichard, M.A., *Corpus*	1928
Music, Sir Hugh P. Allen, K.C.V.O., D.Mus., *New Coll.*	1918
Natural Philosophy (*Sedleian*), A. E. H. Love, D.Sc., *Queen's*	1899
Papyrology, A. S. Hunt, D.Litt., *Queen's*	1913
Pastoral Theology (*Regius*), R. L. Ottley, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1903
Pathology, G. Dreyer, M.A., *Linc.*	1907
Pharmacology, J. A. Gunn, M.A., *Balliol*	1912
Philosophy of the Christian Religion (*Oriel*), L. W. Grensted, D.D., *Oriel*	1930
Physics (*Wykeham*), J. S. E. Townsend, M.A., *New Coll.*	1900
Physiology (*Waynflete*), Sir C. S. Sherrington, O.M., G.B.E., Hon. D.Sc., F.R.S., *Magd.*	1913
Poetry, E. de Selincourt, D.Litt., *Univ.*	1928
Political Economy, D. H. Macgregor, M.A., *All Souls*	1921
Political Theory and Institutions, W. G. S. Adams, M.A., *All Souls*	1912
Pure Mathematics (*Waynflete*), A. L. Dixon, M.A., *Magd.*	1922
Roman-Dutch Law (*Rhodes*), R. W. Lee, D.C.L., *All Souls*	1921
Romance Languages, A. Ewert, M.A., *Trin.*	1930
Rural Economy (*Sibthorpian*), J. A. S. Watson, M.A., *St. John's*	1925
Sanskrit (*Boden*), F. W. Thomas, C.I.E., M.A., *Balliol*	1927
Spanish (*King Alfonso XIII*) (vacant)	
Zoology, E. B. Poulton, D.Sc., *Jesus*	1893

Oxford Colleges.
(*With date of foundation.*)

All Souls (1437), F. W. Pember, D.C.L., *Warden.*
Balliol (1262), A. D. Lindsay, M.A., *Master.*
B.N.C. (1509), C. H. Sampson, M.A., *Principal.*
Ch. Ch. (1532), H. J. White, D.D., *Dean.*
Corpus Christi (1546), P. S. Allen, D.Litt., *President.*
Exeter (1314), R. R. Marett, D.Sc., *Rector.*
Hertford (1874), C. R. M. F. Cruttwell, M.A., *Prin.*
Jesus (1571), A. E. W. Hazel, K.C., B.C.L., *Principal.*
Lincoln (1427), J. A. R. Munro, M.A., *Rector.*
Magdalen (1458), G. S. Gordon, M.A., *President.*
Merton (1264), T. Bowman, M.A., *Warden.*
New Coll. (1379), Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, M.A., Hon. D.C.L., *Warden.*
Oriel (1326), W. D. Ross, M.A., *Provost.*
Pembroke (1624), F. H. Dudden, D.D., *Master.*
Queen's (1340), E. M. Walker, M.A., *Provost.*
St. John's (1555), H. A. James, D.D., *President.*
Trinity (1554), H. E. D. Blakiston, D.D., *Pres.*
University (1249), Sir M. E. Sadler, M.A., K.C.S.I., *Master.*
Wadham (1612), J. F. Stenning, M.A., *Warden.*
Worcester (1714), F. J. Lys, M.A., *Provost.*
St. Edm. Hall (1269), A. B. Emden, M.A., *Prin.*
Keble (1870), B. J. Kidd, D.D., *Warden.*

St. Catherine's Society (1868), V. J. K. Brook, M.A., *Censor.*
Campion Hall, E. G. O. Vignaux, M.A., *Master.*
S. Benet's Hall, P. J. McCann, M.A., *Master.*
St. Peter's Hall (1929), C. M. Chavasse, M.A., *Master.*

Societies of Women Students.

LADY MARGARET HALL (1878).
Principal, Miss Lynda Grier, M.A.
Vice-Principal, Miss E. Jamison, M.A.
Librarian and Secretary, Miss Anson, M.A.
Bursar, Miss Harbottle.

SOMERVILLE COLLEGE (1879).
Principal, Miss H. Darbishire, M.A.
Vice-Principal, Miss M. K. Pope, M.A.
Secretary and Treasurer, Miss A. Beauchamp,
Bursar, Miss M. B. Stonedale. [O.B.E.
Dean, Miss V. Farnell, M.A.
Librarian, Miss H. Napier, M.A.

ST. HUGH'S COLLEGE (1886).
Principal, Miss Barbara Elizabeth Gwyer, M.A.
Librarian, Miss E. E. S. Procter, M.A.
Bursar, Miss G. Thornycroft, B.A.

ST. HILDA'S COLLEGE (1893).
Principal, Miss J. de L. Mann, M.A.
Vice-Principal, Miss A. M. Sandys, M.A., F.R.Hist.S.
Bursar, Miss V. L. Winslow.
Secretary, Miss J. C. Thornton, M.A.

SOCIETY OF OXFORD HOME-STUDENTS (1879).
(1 Jowett Walk, Oxford.)
Principal, Miss Grace E. Hadow, M.A.
Vice-Principal, Miss R. F. Butler, M.A.
Treasurer, Mrs. H. Prichard, M.A.
Secretary, Miss E. M. Moore, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1932.

Lent ..... Jan. 5 to Mar. 24.
Easter ..... Apr. 15 to June 24.
Michaelmas... Oct. 1 to Dec. 19.

NUMBER OF UNDERGRADUATES IN RESIDENCE, Oct., 1931, 5,280.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Elect. M.A., M.P., Hon. LL.D., *Trin.* 1930

	Elect.
Vice-Chancellor, W. Spens, M.A., Master of *Corpus Christi*	1931
High Steward, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Hon. LL.D., *Trin.*	1923
Deputy High Steward, The Lord Hanworth, M.A., *Trin.*	1926
Representatives in Parliament, Sir J. J. Withers, M.A., Hon. LL.D., *Cath.* & *King's*; G. H. A. Wilson, M.A., *Cla.*	1929
Commissary, Hon. Mr. Justice Macnaghten, K.B.E., M.A., *Trin.*	1926
Orator, T. R. Glover, M.A., *St. John's*	1920
Registrary, E. Harrison, M.A., *Trin.*	1926
Assistant Registraries, R. E. Priestley, M.A., *Clare*, 1924; H. Claye, M.A., *Cai.*	1927
Librarian, A. F. Scholfield, M.A., *King's*	1923
Sec. to the Library, H. C. Stanford, M.A., *Joh.*	1927
Treasurer, T. Knox-Shaw, M.A., *Sid. Suss.*	
Esquire Bedells, R. Hamblin Smith, M.A., *Pet.*, 1913; C. P. Sumner, M.A., *Cai.*	1922
Proctors, F. J. Dykes, M.A., *Trin.*; W. N. C. van Grutten, M.A., *King's*	1931
Organist, B. Ord, M.A., Mus.B. (*King's*).	
Director of the Observatory, Professor Sir A. S. Eddington, M.A., *Trin.*	
Director of the Solar Physics Observatory and Newall Observer, Professor F. J. M. Stratton, M.A., *Cai.*	
Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology, C. F. Cooper, M.A., *Trin. H.*	
Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Marlay Curator, S. C. Cockerell, M.A., Hon. Litt.D.	
Strickland Curator, F. R. Parrington, B.A., *Sid. Suss.*	
Curator of the Museum of Archæology and Ethnology, L. C. G. Clarke, M.A., *Trin. H.*	
Curator of the Museum of Classical Archæology, Prof. A. B. Cook, Litt.D., *Queens'*.	
Director of the Botanic Garden, H. Gilbert-Carter, M.A., *Trin.*	
Librarian of Squire Law Library, T. E. Lewis, Ph.D., *Cai.*	
Representative on General Medical Council, Prof. Sir H. D. Rolleston, Bart., M.D., *Joh.*	
Director of the Psychological Laboratory, Prof. F. C. Bartlett, M.A., *St. John's.*	

SECRETARY TO

Local Examinations Syndicate, W. N. Williams, M.A., *Selw.*, Syndicate Buildings.
Board of Extra-mural Studies, G. F. Hickson, M.A., *Cla.*, Stuart House.
Higher Grade Schools Examination Syndicate, T. G. Bedford, M.A., *Sid. Suss.*, University Offices.
Appointments Board, H. A. Roberts, M.A., *Cai.*, University Offices.
University Press, S. C. Roberts, M.A., *Pemb.*

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE.

(*Secretary*, The Registrary.)

Official Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor.
Heads of Colleges, The President of *Queens'*; The Master of *Sidney Sussex*; The Master of *Magdalene*; The Master of *Corpus Christi*.
Professors, Dr. Dean; Dr. Winfield; Professor J. S. M. Stratton; Professor F. E. Adcock.
Other Members of the Regent House, J. F. Cameron, M.A. (*Cai.*); Prof. D. S. Robertson, M.A. (*Trin.*); H. McL. Innes, M.A. (*Trin.*); S. W. Grose, M.A. (*Chr.*); F. R. Salter, M.A. (*Magd.*); H. Thirkill, M.A. (*Cla.*); C. A. Elliott, M.A. (*Jes.*); G. G. Morris, M.A. (*Corp.*).

UNIVERSITY RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDED 31 July, 1930, £212,795.

UNIVERSITY EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDED 31 July, 1930.

Total payments	£207,531
Balance due to Chest	5,264
	£212,795

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

	Elect.
Aeronautical Engineering (*Francis Mond*), B. M. Jones, M.A., *Emm.*	1919
Agriculture (*Drapers*), F. L. Engledow, M.A., *Joh.*	1930
Anatomy, J. T. Wilson, M.A., *Joh.*	1920
Ancient History, F. E. Adcock, M.A. (*King's*)	1925
Ancient Philosophy (*Lawrence*), J. M. Cornford, M.A., *Trin.*	1931
Anglo-Saxon (*Elrington and Bosworth*), H. M. Chadwick, M.A., *Clare.*	1912
Animal Pathology, J. B. Buxton, M.A.	1923
Arabic (*Sir T. Adams's*), R. A. Nicholson, Litt.D., *Trin.*	1926
Arabic (*Lord Almoner's*), A. A. Bevan, M.A., *Trin.*	1893
Archæology (*Disney*), E. H. Minns, Litt.D., *Pemb.*	1927
Astronomy and Geometry (*Lowndean*), H. F. Baker, Sc.D., *Joh.*	1914
Astronomy (*Plumian*), Sir A. S. Eddington, M.A., *Trin.*	1913
Astrophysics, F. J. M. Stratton, M.A., *Cai.*	1928
Biochemistry (*Sir William Dunn*), Sir F. G. Hopkins, M.A., *Trin.*	1921
Biology (*Quick*), D. Keilin, M.A., *Magd.*	1931
Botany, A. C. Seward, Sc.D., *Down.*	1906
Chemistry, Sir W. J. Pope, K.B.E., M.A., *Sid. Suss.*	1908
Chinese, H. A. Giles, M.A., *Trin.*	1897
Civil Law (*Regius*), W. W. Buckland, LL.D., *Caius*	1914
Classical Archæology (*Lawrence*), A. B. Cook, Litt.D., *Queens'*	1931
Colloidal Physics, E. K. Rideal, M.A., *Trin. H.*	1930
Divinity (*Regius*), A. Nairne, D.D., *Jesus*	1922
,, (*Lady Margaret's*), J. F. Bethune-Baker, D.D., *Pemb.*	1911
,, (*Norrisian*), F. C. Burkitt, D.D., *Trin.*	1905
,, (*Hulsean*), W. E. Barnes, D.D., *Pet.*	1901
,, (*Ely*), J. M. Creed, D.D., *Joh.*	1926
Ecclesiastical History (*Dixie*), J. P. Whitney, D.D., *Emm.*	1919
Economic History, J. H. Clapham, Litt.D., *King's*	1928
English Law (*Rouse Ball*), P. H. Winfield, LL.D., *Joh.*	1928
English Literature (*King Edward VII*), Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch, M.A., *Jesus*	1912
Experimental Physics (*Cavendish*), Lord Rutherford, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., *Trin.*	1919
Experimental Psychology, F. C. Bartlett, M.A., *Joh.*	1931
Fine Art (*Slade*), E. S. Prior, M.A., *Caius*	1915
French (*Drapers*), O. H. P. Prior, M.A., *Joh.*	1919
Genetics (*Arthur Balfour*), R. C. Punnett, M.A., *Caius*	1912
Geography, F. Debenham, M.A., *Caius*	1931
Geology (*Woodwardian*), O. T. Jones, M.A., *Trin.*	1930
German (*Schröder*), K. H. Breul, Litt.D., *King's*	1910
Greek (*Regius*), D. S. Robertson, M.A., *Trin.*	1928

Hebrew (*Regius*), R. H. Kennett, D.D., Elect. *Queens'* 1903
Industrial Relations (*Montague Burton*), J. Hilton 1931
International Law (*Whewell*), A. P. Higgins, K.C., C.B.E., LL.D., *Trin.* 1920
Italian, R. Piccoli, M.A., *Magd.* 1929
Latin (*Kennedy*), A. E. Housman, M.A., *Trin.* 1911
Laws of England (*Downing*), H. D. Hazeltine, Litt.D., *Downing* 1919
Mathematics (*Lucasian*), Sir J. Larmor, M.A., Hon. Sc.D., *St. John's* 1903
Mathematics (*Rouse Ball*), J. E. Littlewood, M.A., *Trin.* 1928
Mechanism and Applied Mechanics, C. E. Inglis, O.B.E., M.A., *King's* 1919
Mental Philosophy and Logic, G. E. Moore, Litt.D., *Trin.* 1925
Mineralogy and Petrology, C. E. Tilley, Ph.D. *Emm.* 1931
Modern History (*Regius*), G. M. Trevelyan, O.M., M.A., *Trin.* 1927
Modern History, H. W. V. Temperley, Litt.D. *Pet.* 1930
Moral Philosophy (*Knightbridge*), W. R. Sorley, Litt.D., *King's* 1900
Music, E. J. Dent, M.A., Mus.B., *King's* 1926
Natural Philosophy (*Jacksonian*), C. T. R. Wilson, M.A., *Sid. Suss.* 1925
Naval History (*Vere Harmsworth*), J. H. Rose, Litt.D., *Christ's* 1919
Pathology, H. R. Dean, M.D., *Trin. H.* 1922
Physic (*Regius*), Sir H. D. Rolleston, Bt., K.C.B., M.D., *Joh.* 1925
Physics, Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., *Trin.* 1919
Physical Chemistry, T. M. Lowry, C.B.E., M.A., *Trin. H.* 1920
Physiology, J. Barcroft, M.A., *King's* 1925
Political Economy, A. C. Pigou, M.A., *King's* 1908
Political Science, E. Barker, Litt.D. *Pet.* .. 1927
Pure Mathematics (*Sadleirian*), G. H. Hardy, M.A., *Trin.* 1931
Sanskrit, E. J. Rapson, M.A., *Joh.* 1906
Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, J. S. Gardiner, M.A., *Caius* 1909

Cambridge Colleges.

(*With date of foundation.*)

Christ's (1505), Norman McLean, M.A., *Master.*
Clare (1326), G. H. A. Wilson, M.A., *Master.*
Corpus Christi (1352), W. Spens, M.A., *Master.*
Downing (1800), Albert C. Seward, Sc.D., *Master.*
Emmanuel (1584), Peter Giles, Litt.D., *Master.*
Gonville & Caius (1348), J. F. Cameron, M.A., *Master.*
Jesus (1496), Arthur Gray, M.A., *Master.*
King's (1441), A. E. Brooke, D.D., *Provost.*
Magdalene (1542), A. B. Ramsay, M.A., *Master.*
Pembroke (1347), A. Hutchinson, M.A., *Master.*
Peterhouse (1284), Field-Marshal Sir W. R. Birdwood, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., M.A., LL.D. (*Hon.*), *Master.*
Queens' (1448), Thomas C. Fitzpatrick, D.D., *Pres.*
St. Catharine's (1473), F. M. Rushmore, M.A., *Master.*
St. John's (1511), Sir R. Forsyth Scott, M.A., *Master.*
Sidney-Sussex (1596), G. A. Weekes, M.A., *Master.*
Trinity (1546), Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., *Master.*
Trinity Hall (1350), H. R. Dean, M.D., *Master.*

Approved Foundation.

Selwyn College (1882), G. E. Newsom, M.A., *Master.*
Non-Collegiate Students (1869), W. S. Thatcher, M.A., *Censor.*

Colleges for Women.

GIRTON COLLEGE.

Mistress, Miss H. M. Wodehouse, M.A.
Vice-Mistress, Miss H. M. R. Murray, M.A.
Bursar, Miss F. M. Smith, M.A.
Junior Bursar, Miss K. M. Robertson, M.A.
Librarian, Miss H. I. McMorran, M.A.
Secretary, Miss M. Clover, M.A.

NEWNHAM COLLEGE.

Principal, Miss J. P. Strachey.
Tutors, Miss E. M. Chrystal; Miss A. B. Dale; Mrs. Palmer; Miss Steele Smith.
Bursar, Mrs. Lacy.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,

South Kensington, S.W. 7. 1836, 1900 and 1929.

DATES OF SESSION, 1931–32.

1st Term.—October 8 to December 17, 1931.
2nd Term.—January 12 to March 22, 1932.
3rd Term.—April 26 to June 28, 1932.

During the Session 1930–31 the total admissions amounted to 10,531; the number of internal Students reading for Degrees and Diplomas in July, 1931, was 11,483.

Visitor, H.M. the King in Council.

THE COURT.

Chancellor (vacant).
Vice-Chancellor, Rev. John Scott Lidgett, D.D., M.A.
Chairman of Convocation, Sidney Luxton Loney, M.A.
Appointed by the Senate, Prof. H. G. Atkins, H. L. Eason, Prof. L. N. G. Filon, Sir E. G. C. Little, M.P., J. L. S. Hatton, E. H. Pooley. *By His Majesty in Council*, Sir C. Addis, Sir G. L. Barstow, Rt. Hon. Lord Macmillan, Sir E. Cooper Perry. *By the L.C.C.*, Sir J. W. Gilbert, Sir O. E. Warburg. *Co-opted Member*, Rt. Hon. Viscount Burnham.

THE SENATE.

The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation, The Principal. *Heads of the following Schools*—The Provost of University College, The Principals of King's College, Bedford College, Birkbeck College, and East London College, The Rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, The Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science, The Principals of Royal Holloway College and of Westfield College. *Appointed by Convocation*—(*Theology*), Rev. Canon J. A. Douglas; (*Arts*), Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett, Prof. Sir T. Perey Nunn, Prof. A. W. Reed, Miss E. Strudwick, Rev. Dr. H. B. Workman; (*Laws*), His Honour T. B. Napier; (*Music*), Dr. G. Oldroyd; (*Medicine*), Sir E. Graham Little, M.P., W. G. Spencer; (*Science*), Maj. A. G. Church, M.P., G. D. Dunkerley, Dr. C. W. Kimmins, Dr. R. H. Pickard, Prof. W. Wilson; (*Engineering*), R. Smith; (*Economics* (*including Commerce and Industry*) *and Political Science*), Dr. W. H. Coates. *Appointed by the Faculties*—(*Theology*), Rev. Dr. E. S. Waterhouse; (*Arts*), Prof. H. G. Atkins, Prof. H. E. Butler, Prof. E. A. Gardner, Rev. Canon C. Jenkins; (*Laws*), Prof. D. H. Parry; (*Music*), Prof. P. C. Buck; (*Medicine*), The Lord Dawson of Penn, Dr. H.

L. Eason, Sir Cuthbert S. Wallace; (*Science*), Prof. A. J. Allmand, Prof. L. N. G. Filon, Prof. Dame Helen C. I. Gwynne-Vaughan, Prof. F. Horton; (*Engineering*), Prof. S. M. Dixon, Prof. E. H. Lamb; (*Economics (including Commerce and Industry) and Political Science*), Prof. A. L. Bowley; (*General Medical Schools*), Dr. A. M. H. Gray, Prof. William Wright. *By University College*, Sir Andrew T. Taylor. *By King's College (Theological Department)*, Rev. Canon W. R. Matthews. *Co-opted Members*, The Rt. Hon. Lord Hanworth, Sir James H. Jeans, Prof. Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice, E. H. Pooley.

Principal Officers.

Principal, Edwin Deller, LL.D.
Clerk of the Court, Harold Claughton, C.B.E., B.A.
Secretary to the Senate, Maurice Webb, C.I.E., M.A.
Registrars: (*Academic*) S. J. Worsley, D.S.O., M.C., B.A.; (*External*) G. F. Goodchild, M.A.; (*University Extension and Tutorial Classes*) J. Lea, M.A.
Secretary of Matriculation and School Examination Council, S. H. Shurrock, M.A.
Goldsmiths' Librarian, R. A. Rye.
Accountant, Oliver Greenwood, F.S.A.A.
Supt. of Examinations, R. B. P. Wallace, M.A., LL.B.
Secretary to Training Colleges Delegacy, G. R. Oake, B.A.

Representative in Parliament, Sir E. Graham Little (1924).
Public Orator, Prof. E. A. Gardner, Litt.D.

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, in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics. The Theological Department of the College remains a "School of the University" in the Faculty of Theology. Other University Institutions are the Brown Animal Sanatory Institution in Wandsworth Road, Goldsmiths' College at New Cross, the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics at University College, the Bartlett School of Architecture at University College, the Institute of Historical Research in Malet Street, and the University Observatory.

University Professors.

American History (Commonwealth Fund), H. H. Bellot, M.A.
Anatomy, D. Mac C. Blair, M.B.; W. E. Le Gros Clark, D.Sc., F.R.C.S.; J. E. S. Frazer, F.R.C.S.; T. B. Johnston, M.B.; Mrs. Lucas Keene, M.B.; G. Elliot Smith, M.D., F.R.S.; H. H. Woollard, M.D.; W. Wright, D.Sc.
Anatomy (Courtauld), T. Yeates, M.B.
Anthropology, B. Malinowski, D.Sc., Ph.D.
Applied Mathematics and Mechanics (Goldsmid), L. N. G. Filon, T.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Arabic, H. A. R. Gib, M.A.
Archæology (Yates), B. Ashmole, M.C., M.A.
Architecture, A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A.
Astro-Physics, A. Fowler, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Aviation (Zaharoff), L. Bairstow, C.B.E., F.R.S.
Bacteriology, J. W. H. Eyre, M.D.; Alexander Fleming, M.B.; J. C. G. Ledingham, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.; C. C. Okell, M.C., B.A.; G. S. Wilson, M.D.
Bacteriology (Goldsmiths' Company's), W. Bulloch, M.D., F.R.S.
Bacteriology and Immunology, W. W. C. Topley, M.D.
Banking and Currency (Cassel), T. E. G. Gregory, D.Sc.
Belgian Studies and Institutions, E. Cammaerts, C.B.E., LL.D.
Biochemistry, J. C. Drummond, D.Sc.; A. Harden, D.Sc., F.R.S.; H. Raistrick, D.Sc.
Biochemistry (Courtauld), E. C. Dodds, M.V.O., Ph.D., M.D.
Botany, F. E. Fritch, D.Sc., Ph.D.; R. R. Gates, Ph.D.; Dame Helen C. I. Gwynne-Vaughan, G.B.E., D.Sc.
Botany (Hildred Carlile), W. Neilson-Jones, M.A.
Botany (Quain), E. J. Salisbury, D.Sc.
Chemical Engineering (Ramsay Memorial), W. E. Gibbs, D.Sc.
Chemical Technology, W. A. Bone, D.Sc.
Chemistry, A. J. Allmand, M.C., D.Sc., F.R.S.; H. B. Baker, C.B.E., D.Sc.; F. G. Donnan, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; C. S. Gibson, O.B.E., M.Sc.; C. K. Ingold, D.Sc.; T. S. Moore, M.A.; J. R. Partington, M.B.E., D.Sc.; R. H. Aders Plimmer, D.Sc.; J. F. Spencer, D.Sc.; C. K. Tinkler, D.Sc.; W. B. Tuck, D.Sc.
Chemistry (Daniell), S. Smiles, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Do. (Organic), J. F. Thorpe, C.B.E., D.Sc.
Do. (Pathological), C. R. Harington, Ph.D.
Do. (Physical), J. C. Philip, O.B.E., D.Sc.
Chemistry as applied to Hygiene, M. E. Delafield, M.B., B.Ch.
Chinese, J. P. Bruce, D.Lit.; Sir R. F. Johnston, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., LL.D.
Classics, F. R. Earp, M.A.; J. H. Sleeman, M.A.; J. A. K. Thomson, M.A.; F. A. Wright, M.A.
Commerce, A. J. Sargent, M.A.
Do. (Cassel), A. Plant, B.Com.
Dietetics, S. J. Cowell, M.B.
Dutch History & Institutions, Pieter Geyl, Lit.D.
Economic Science and Statistics (Tooke), (vacant).
Economics, L. C. Robbins, M.A.
Education, C. L'Burt, D.Sc; Sir T. Percy Nunn, D.Litt.; J. D. Wilson, Litt.D.
Egyptology (Edwards), Sir Flinders Petrie, D.C.L., F.B.A., F.R.S.
Embryology, J. P. Hill, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Engineering, C. H. Lander, C.B.E., D.Sc.
Civil, S. M. Dixon, M.Sc.; A. H. Jameson, M.Sc., M.I.C.E.
Civil and Mechanical, E. G. Coker, D.Sc., F.R.S.; E. H. Lamb, D.Sc., M.Sc.
Electrical, W. C. Clinton, B.Sc.; C. L. Fortescue, O.B.E., M.A.; J. T. Mac Gregor Morris, M.I.E.E.; J. K. Catterson-Smith, M.Eng.
Highway (Maybury), R. G. H. Clements, M.C., M.I.C.E.
Mechanical, G. Cook, D.Sc.
Municipal (Chadwick), M. T. M. Ormsby, F.R.C.Sc.
English Bibliography, A. W. Pollard, C.B., D.Litt.
English Language and Literature, J. R. A. Nicoll, M.A.; A. W. Reed, D.Lit.
Do. (Quain), R. W. Chambers, D.Lit., F.B.A.
English Lang. and Mediæval Literature, P. G. Thomas, Litt.D.
English Literature (Hildred Carlile), Lascelles Abercrombie, M.A.
Do. Modern (Northcliffe), C. J. Sisson, M.A.
Entomology, J. W. Munro, D.Sc.

Epidemiology and Vital Statistics, Major Greenwood, D.Sc., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.
Ethnology, C. G. Seligman, M.D., F.R.S.
Eugenics (Galton), Karl Pearson, LL.D., F.R.S.
Fine Art (Slade), R. Schwabe.
French and Romance Philosophy (Fielden), L. M. Brandin, Ph.D.
French Language & Literature, J. A. Dechamps, D.-ès-L.; D. Saurat, D.-ès-L.; F. J. Tanquerey, D.-ès-L.
French Literature, F. Y. Eccles, M.A.
Geography, L. R. Jones, Ph.D.; Miss E. G. R. Taylor.
Do. (Economic and Regional), C. B. Fawcett, D.Sc.
Geology, P. G. H. Boswell, O.B.E., D.Sc.; W. T. Gordon, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Do. (Yates-Goldsmid), W. B. R. King, M.A.
German, H. G. Atkins, D.Lit.; J. G. Robertson, Litt.D.; L. A. Willoughby, D.Lit.
Greek, J. M. MacGregor, M.A.; M. T. Smiley, M.A.
Do., Modern, and Byzantine Hist. Lang. and Lit. (Koraés), F. H. Marshall, M.A.
Helminthology, R. T. Leiper, D.Sc., F.R.S.
History, Miss Hilda Johnstone, M.A.; Miss A. E. Levett, M.A.
Do. Central European (Masaryk), R. W. Seton-Watson, D.Litt.
Do. Constitutional A. F. Pollard, Litt.D., F.B.A.
Do. Economics, Miss E. E.-le P. Power, D.Lit.; R. H. Tawney, Litt.D.
Do. English (Astor), J. E. Neale, M.A.
Do. Imperial (Rhodes), A. P. Newton, D.Lit.
Do. International (Stevenson), A. J. Toynbee, B.A.
Do. Legal, T. F. T. Plucknett, M.A.
Do. Mediæval, F. J. C. Hearnshaw, LL.D.
Do. Modern, Miss L. M. Penson, Ph.D.
Do. Modern French, and Institutions, Paul Vaucher, D-ès-L.
History & Culture of British Dominions in Asia, &c., H. H. Dodwell, M.A.
History of Art, W. G. Constable, M.A.
Do. (Durning-Lawrence), C. T. Borenius, D.Lit., Ph.D.
Imperial Economic Relations, J. Coatman, C.I.E., B.A.
International Relations (Cassel), C. A. W. Manning, M.A.
Italian, E. G. Gardner, Litt.D., F.B.A.
Latin, H. E. Butler, M.A.
Latin (Hildred Carlile), H. Williamson, M.A.
Law:—
Commercial & Industrial (Cassel), R. S. T. Chorley, M.A.
Comparative (Quain), J. E. G. de Montmorency, M.A.
Constitutional, J. H. Morgan, M.A., K.C.
English, D. H. Parry, LL.M.
International, H. A. Smith, M.A.
Roman, H. F. Jolowicz, M.A.
Logic & Scientific Method, A. Wolf, D.Lit.
Mathematics, B. B. Baker, D.Sc.; S. Chapman, D.Sc., F.R.S.; H. Hilton, D.Sc.; A. E. Jolliffe, M.A.; H. Levy, D.Sc.; S. A. F. White, M.A.
Do. (Astor), G. B. Jeffery, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Do. Applied and Mechanics (Goldsmid), L. N. G. Filon, T.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Medical Industrial Psychology, M. Culpin, M.D.
Medical Protozoology, J. G. Thomson, M.A.
Medicine, T. R. Elliott, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.D., F.R.S.; A. W. M. Ellis, O.B.E., M.D.; F. R. Fraser, M.D.; F. S. Langmead, M.D.; H. MacLean, M.D.
Metallurgy, Sir Harold Carpenter, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Meteorology, Sir Gilbert Walker, C.S.I., Sc.D. F.R.S.
Military Studies, Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice, K.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D.
Mining, S. J. Truscott, D.Sc.
Mining Geology, C. G. Cullis, D.Sc.
Morbid Anatomy, G. W. de P. Nicholson, M.D.; H. M. Turnbull, D.M.
Music (King Edward), P. C. Buck, Mus. Doc., M.A.
Mycology, E. S. Salmon.
Obstetric Medicine, F. J. Browne, M.D.
Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Dame Anne L. McIlroy, D.B.E., M.D.
Old Testament Studies (Samuel Davidson), S. H. Hooke, B.D.
Optical Engineering, A. F. C. Pollard, A.R.C.S.
Pathology, L. S. Dudgeon, C.M.G., C.B.E., F.R.C.P.; Geoffrey Hadfield, M.D.; E. H. Kettle, M.D.; J. McIntosh, M.D.
Do. (Graham), A. E. Boycott, D.M., F.R.S.
Do. (Dunn), Robert Donaldson, M.D.
Do. Experimental, E. L. Kennaway, M.D.; Sir Almroth E. Wright, K.B.E., C.B., M.D., F.R.S.
Persian, Sir Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D.
Pharmaceutics, H. G. Greenish, D.-ès-Sc.
Pharmacology, E. B. Verney, M.B.
Philosophy, H. F. Hallett, D.Litt.
Philosophy of Mind and Logic (Grote), John Macmurray, M.C., M.A.
Phonetics, Daniel Jones, M.A.
Physics, A. Griffiths, D.Sc.; F. L. Hopwood, D.Sc.; F. Horton, D.Sc., F.R.S.; A. O. Rankine, O.B.E., D.Sc.; O. W. Richardson, D.Sc., F.R.S.; H. R. Robinson, D.Sc., F.R.S.; G. P. Thomson, M.A.
Do. (Hildred Carlile), W. Wilson, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Do. (Joel), S. Russ, C.B.E., D.Sc.
Do. (Quain), E. N. da Costa Andrade, D.Sc.
Do. (Wheatstone), E. V. Appleton, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Physiology, B. J. Collingwood, O.B.E., M.D.; H. Hartridge, M.D., F.R.S.; A. V. Hill, O.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.; R. J. S. McDowall, D.Sc.; J. Mellanby, M.D.; V. H. Mottram, M.A.; M. S. Pembrey, M.D., F.R.S.; H. E. Roaf, M.D.; S. Wright, M.D.
Do. (Jodrell), C. A. Lovatt Evans, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Do. (Sophia Jex-Blake), Miss W. C. Cullis, O.B.E., D.Sc.
Plant Pathology, W. Brown, D.Sc.
Plant Physiology, V. H. Blackman, Sc.D., F.R.S.; T. G. Hill, D.Sc.
Political Science, H. J. Laski, M.A.
Portuguese Language, Literature and History (Camoens), Edgar Prestage, D.Litt.
Psychology, C. L. Burt, D.Sc.; Miss B. Edgell, D.Litt., Ph.D.
Public Health, W. W. Jameson, M.D.
Radiology, J. M. W. Morison, M.D.
Russian Language, Literature and History, Sir Bernard Pares, K.B.E., M.A.
Sanskrit, R. L. Turner, M.C., M.A.
Social Biology, L. T. Hogben, D.Sc.
Sociology (Martin White), M. Ginsberg.
Spanish Language & Literature (Cervantes), A. R. Pastor, D.Phil.
Statistics, A. L. Bowley, Sc.D., F.B.A.
Surgery, C. C. Choyce, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D.; G. E. Gask, C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.C.S.; C. A. Pannett, M.D.
Town Planning, S. D. Adshead, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.
Zoology, C. L. Boulenger, D.Sc.; H. G. Jackson, D.Sc.; E. W. MacBride, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Miss D. L. Mackinnon, D.Sc.
Zoology and Comparative Anatomy (Jodrell), D. M. S. Watson, M.Sc., F.R.S.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C. 1.
Chairman of Committee, Viscount Chelmsford.
Provost, Allen Mawer, Litt.D.

The College comprises the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medical Sciences, Engineering and Economics, and the following Special Schools:—The Bartlett School of Architecture (incl. Department of Town Planning), the Slade School of Fine Art (Drawing, Painting and Sculpture), and the School of Librarianship.

KING'S COLLEGE, Strand, W.C. 2.
Chairman of Delegacy, Rt. Hon. Lord Blanesburgh, G.B.E., K.C.
Principal, W. R. Halliday, LL.D.

The College comprises the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering and Economics.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E. 14.
Warden, A. E. Dean, M.A.

SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

In the Faculty of Theology:—

Hackney and New College, Hampstead, N.W. 3 (Congregational).
Principal, Rev. A. E. Garvie, D.D.

King's College (Theological Department), Strand, W.C. 2 (Church of England).
Dean, (Vacant).

Wesleyan College, Richmond (Wesl. Methodist).
Principal, Rev. C. Ryder Smith, D.D.

St. John's Hall, Highbury (Church of England).
Principal, Rev. T. W. Gilbert, D.D.

Arts, Science, and Engineering:—

East London College, Mile End Road, E. 1.
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 G. E. M. Jebb, M.A.

Birkbeck College, Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4. (For evening and part-time students.)
Principal, George Senter, D.Sc.

Arts:—

Westfield College, Hampstead, N.W. 3.
Principal, Miss D. Chapman, M.A.

Arts—in Pedagogy only:—

London Day Training College, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.
Principal, Prof. Sir T. Percy Nunn, D.Sc.

Arts—in Oriental Research only:—

School of Oriental Studies, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2.
Director, Prof. Sir Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D.

Medicine:—

The Medical Schools of certain Hospitals, &c. (*see* p. 333-4).

Science and Engineering:—

Imperial College of Science and Technology:—
Royal College of Science and Royal School of Mines.
Rector, H. T. Tizard, C.B., F.R.S.
City and Guilds (Engineering) College.
Dean, Prof. S. M. Dixon, M.Sc., M.A.

In Household and Social Science only:—

King's College of Household and Social Science, Campden Hill Road, W. 8.
Dean, Miss Helene Reynard, M.A.

Science—in Agriculture only:—

South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.
Principal, Robert M. Wilson, B.Sc.

Arts (in Anthropology, History, Sociology and Geography only), Laws and Economics and Political Science:—

London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
Director, Sir William H. Beveridge, K.C.B., D.Sc.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM, 1832.

Chancellor, The Marquess of Londonderry, K.G.
Vice-Chancellor, The Rev. Canon Henry Ellershaw, M.A.
Proctors, G. R. Goldsbrough, D.Sc., F.R.S.; J. L. Burchnall, M.C., M.A.
Registrar, H. G. Theodosius, M.A.
Librarian, E. V. Stocks, M.A.
Hon. Director of Observatory, (vacant).
Observer, Frank Sargent, F.R.A.S.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Durham.
Master, Rev. Henry Ellershaw, M.A.

HATFIELD COLLEGE, Durham.
Master, Arthur Robinson, D.C.L.

ST. CHAD'S COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Rev. S. R. P. Moulsdale, B.D.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Rev. C. S. Wallis, M.A.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Miss R. E. D. Donaldson, M.A.

*BEDE COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Rev. E. F. Braley, M.A.

*ST. HILD'S COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Miss E. C. Christopher, M.A.

*NEVILLE'S CROSS COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Miss Z. G. D. May, M.A.

NON-COLLEGIATE STUDENTS.
Censor, Rev. N. D. Coleman, M.A.

HOME STUDENTS (Women).
Censor, Gertrude A. C. Houston, M.A.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Newcastle.
President, Sir Thomas Oliver, D.C., M.A., M.D.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, Newcastle.
Principal, Sir William Marris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., B.A., D.Litt.

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER. (£2,000.)

Founded 1850 re-organised 1880 and 1903.
Chancellor, The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., LL.D., D.Litt., F.R.S., F.R.I.B.A.
Vice-Chancellor, Walter H. Moberly, D.S.O., Litt.D.
Registrar, Norman Smith, D.Sc.
Director of Extra-Mural Studies, H. P. Turner, M.A., LL.M.
Bursar, G. W. Kaye.
Adviser to Women Students, Phyllis E. Crump, M.A.
Chairman of Convocation, C. P. Lapage, M.D., F.R.C.P..
Clerk of Convocation, Rev. T. M. Gribbin, M.A.
Librarian, Charles W. E. Leigh, M.A.
Tutor to the Faculty of Arts, F.W. Halliday, M.A.
Do. Science, J. E. Myers, O.B.E., D.Sc.
Do. Medicine, A. D. Macdonald, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.
Do. Commerce and Administration, Frances Collier, M.A.
Do. Law, G. J. Webber, LL.B.

* Colleges under the Board of Education licensed by the Council of the Durham Colleges as places of residence for students reading for degrees in the Durham Division of the University.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women).
Professor and Director of Dept., H. Bompas Smith, M.A.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.

Men—Dalton Hall, *Princ.*, G. A. Sutherland, M.A.
,, —Hulme Hall, *Warden*, Rev. T. Nicklin, M.A.
,, —St. Anselm's Hall, *Warden*, Rev. Duncan Armytage, M.A.
,, —Lancashire Independent College, *Princ.*, Rev. A. T. Grieve, D.D.
,, —Unitarian College, *Princ.*, Rev. H. McLachlan, M.A., D.D.
Women—Ashburne Hall, *Warden*, Miss M. Winifried Hughes, M.A.
,, —Lees Hall, *Warden*, Miss Elsie A. Underwood, B.Sc.
,, —Ellis Llwyd Jones Hall, *Warden*, Miss A. M. Tillyard.
,, —Langdale Hall, *Warden*, Miss J. M. Hughes, M.A.
,, —St. Gabriel's Hall, *Warden*, Miss F. A. Gibbins, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

Birmingham, 1900. (£2,000.)

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, K.C.
Pro-Chancellor, Sir Gilbert Barling, Bt., C.B., C.B.E., F.R.C.S.
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir Charles G. Robertson, C.V.O., LL.D.
Registrar, D. J. Cameron, M.A.
Secretary, C. G. Burton, M.Com.
Librarian, W. Bonser, B.A., Ph.D.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.

Men—Chancellor's Hall, *Warden*, Maj. R. C. Panton, M.Sc.
,, —Queen's College, Somerset Road, *Princ.*, Rev. H. C. Raison, M.A.
Women—University House, *Warden*, Miss Hilda Walton, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, 1903. (£2,000.)

Chancellor, The Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, H. J. W. Hetherington, M.A., LL.D.
Registrar, Edward Carey, LL.B.
Librarian, Associate Professor W. Garmon Jones, M.A.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.

Men—*Warden*, J. C. Prescott, D.Eng.
Women—*Warden*, Miss E. A. Buller, B.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

Leeds, 1904. (£71,000.)

Chancellor, The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D.
Pro-Chancellor, C. H. Tetley, D.S.O., M.A.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir James B. Baillie, O.B.E., M.A., D.Phil., LL.D., J.P.
Accountant, E. J. Brown, B.Com.
Clerk to the Senate, F. T. Baines, B.A.
Registrar, A. E. Wheeler, M.A.
Librarian, R. Offor, Ph.D.
Tutor of Women Students, Miss Dora M. Highgame, M.A.
TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women).
Professor, John Strong, C.B.E., LL.D., F.R.S.E.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.

Men—Devonshire Hall, *Warden*, Prof Strong.
Women—Oxley Hall, *Warden*, Mrs. Moorman.
,, Lyddon Hall, *Warden*, Miss A. B. Marchbank.
,, College Hall, *Warden*, Miss J. Holgate, B.A.
,, Weetwood Hall, *Warden*, Mrs. Redman King, B.Sc.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD, 1905.

Chancellor, The Marquess of Crewe, K.G.
Pro-Chancellors, Lt.-Col. H. K. Stephenson, D.S.O., LL.D.; Sir William E. Clegg, C.B.E., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, A. W. Pickard-Cambridge, M.A., D.Litt.
Treasurer, W. Newton Drew, J.P.
Registrar, W. M. Gibbons, O.B.E., M.A.
Librarian, A. P. Hunt, B.A.
Curator of the Observatory, R. R. S. Cox, M.A.
Tutor for Women Students, Miss D. M. Bennett, M.Sc.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.

Men—Stephenson Hall, *Warden*, Rev. R. C. White, B.A.
Women—Oakholme Univ. Hall, *Warden*, Miss V. C. Murray, M.A.
,, Tapton Cliffe Univ. Hall, *Warden*, Miss V. C. Murray, M.A.
,, Endcliffe Univ. Hall, *Warden*, Miss G. M. Hadley, B.A.
TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women).
Professor, G. H. Turnbull, Ph.D.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL. 1909.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill, C.H., LL.D., M.P.
Vice-Chancellor, Thomas Loveday, M.A., LL.D.
Treasurer, S. H. Badock, LL.D., J.P.
Librarian, W. L. Cooper, M.A.
Secretary and Acting Registrar, Winifred Shapland.
Chief Accountant, Ivor Fox.
Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station, Long Ashton.
Director, Professor B. T. P. Barker, M.A.
Fruit and Vegetable Preserving Station, Chipping Campden.
Resident Director, F. Hirst, M.Sc.
Department of Education.
Professor of Education, (vacant).
Reader in Education, T. S. Foster, M.A.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.

Men—Mortimer House and Wills Hall.
Women—Clifton Hill House.
,, (*Dept. of Education*)—3 Hostels.

UNIVERSITY OF READING. 1926.

Chancellor, J. Herbert Benyon, M.A.
Vice-Chancellor, T. Franklin Sibly, D.Sc., LL.D.
Treasurer, Sir W. A. Mount, Bt., C.B.E., M.A.
Registrar, H. Knapman, M.A.
Bursar, J. S. Simpson, B.Sc.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.

Men—Wantage Hall, *Warden*, J. B. Passmore, M.C., M.Sc.
,, —St. Patrick's Hall, *Warden*, R. L. Pearson.
Women—St. Andrew's Hall, *Warden*, Miss D. Mack Smith, B.Sc.
,, —Wessex Hall, *Warden*, Miss E. M. Wiseman, M.A.
,, —St. George's Hall and Ashdown Hall, *Warden*, Miss I. A. Turner, M.B.E., B.Sc.; *Sub-Warden*, Miss H. M. Wood, B.A.
Training Department (*Men and Women*).
Lecturer in Charge, H. S. Cooke, M.A.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

Oxford, Rev. F. E. Hutchinson, M.A., Delegacy for Extra-mural Studies, Rewley House, Wellington Square, Oxford.
Cambridge, G. F. Hickson, M.A., Stuart House.
London, John Lea, M.A., University Extension Registrar, University of London.
Manchester, Director of Extra-Mural Studies.
Liverpool, Secretary, University Extension Board.
Leeds, Sec., University Extension Committee.
Bristol, Director of Extra-Mural Studies.
Durham, Director of Extra-Mural Studies.
Birmingham, Secretary, Extra-Mural Dept.
Nottingham, Professor R. Peers, M.C., M.A., Univ. Coll., Nottingham.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

BRISTOL—MERCHANT VENTURERS' TECHNICAL COLLEGE.
Principal, Prof. Andrew Robertson, D.Sc.
Treasurer and Secretary, W. W. Ward, LL.D.
Registrar, Kate L. Ford.

CHELTENHAM—LADIES' COLLEGE.
Principal, Miss Beatrice M. Sparks, M.A.
Vice-Principal, Miss O. F. Martin, M.A.
Secretary, Lt.-Col. J. F. Tarrant.

EXETER—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE SOUTH WEST OF ENGLAND.
President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.
Deputy President, Sir Hy. Y. B. Lopes, Bt., M.A., D.L.
Treasurer, (vacant).
Principal, John Murray, LL.D.
Registrar, A. K. Woodbridge.

TEACHERS' TRAINING DEPARTMENT (Men and Women).
Head of Dept., Prof. S. H. Watkins, Ph.D.
Tutor to Women Students, Miss A. J. Walker, M.A.

HULL—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.
(Opened, October 11, 1928.)
Principal, A. E. Morgan, M.A.
Registrar, C. Meggitt.
HALLS OF RESIDENCE.
Men—Needler Hall—*Warden*, P. G. Espinasse, M.A.
Women—Thwaite Hall—*Warden*, Miss J. C. Murray.

LEICESTER—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (1921).
Principal, (vacant).
Registrar, L. M. Sear.
Women Students' Hostel.
Warden, Miss M. D. Knox.

LONDON—BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.
(*See* University of London.)

LONDON—QUEEN'S COLLEGE.
43, 45 & 47 Harley Street, W. 1.
Principal, Miss G. E. Holloway, B.A. (*acting*).
Librarian, Prof. J. Hampden, M.A.
Bursar, Prof. P. A. Ellis Richards, F.I.C.
Secretary, Miss E. Southgate, A.S.A.A.

MANCHESTER—MUNICIPAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.
Principal, B. Mouat Jones, D.S.O., M.A.
Vice-Principal, D. Cardwell, M.Sc., B.Com.
Registrar, T. W. Harwood.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE—ARMSTRONG COLLEGE. (*See* University of Durham.)

NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Nottingham (1880).
Principal, H. Stewart, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., M.A.
Registrar, J. E. Shimeld.
HALLS OF RESIDENCE.
Men—Mapperley Hall, *Warden*, Prof. H. A. S. Wortley, M.A.
Lenton Hall, *Warden*, J. E. Shimeld.
Women—F. B. Hall, *Warden*, Miss I. de Castro, M.A.
Broadgate House, *Matron*, Miss A. A. Lawford.

SOUTHAMPTON—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.
Principal, Kenneth H. Vickers, M.A.
Registrar, George Grant, B.A.

The University of Wales, 1893.

Chancellor, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G. (1921).
Pro-Chancellor, Right Hon. W. N. Bruce, C.B., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, Principal C. A. Edwards, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Warden, Guild of Graduates, Rev. Principal J. Morgan Jones, M.A.
Registrar, D. B. Anthony, M.C., M.A. (Cathays Park, Cardiff).
Sec., University Council, Jenkin James, O.B.E., M.A.
Treas., Guild of Graduates, F. E. Rees, B.Sc.
Clerk, Guild of Graduates, Henry Lewis, M.A.
Representative in Parliament, Ernest Evans, LL.B.

I. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES—Aberystwyth (1872).
Principal, H. Stuart-Jones, M.A., D.Litt., F.B.A.
Secretary, E. B. Hicks, A.S.A.A.
Academic do., G. J. Walker.
Librarian, J. D. Williams, B.A.
ALEXANDRA HALL.
Warden, Mrs. K. Guthkelch, B.A.

II. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES—Bangor (1884).
Principal, D. Emrys Evans, M.A., B.Litt.
Secretary and Registrar, W. P. Wheldon, D.S.O., M.A., LL.B.
UNIVERSITY HALL.
Warden, Miss M. O. Davis.

III. UNIVERSITY COLL. OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—Cardiff (1883).
Principal, J. F. Rees, M.A., M.Com.
Registrar, D. J. A. Brown.
ABERDARE HALL.
Principal, Miss Kate Hurlbatt.

IV. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWANSEA.
Principal, C. A. Edwards, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Registrar, Edwin Drew.
BECK HALL.
Warden, Miss M. K. Wilkinson, M.A.

LAMPETER.
ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE (1827).
Principal, Rev. Maurice Jones, 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.
(£45,500.)
Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, LL.D., M.P.
Vice-Chancellor, Principal Sir James C. Irvine.
Rector, Sir Wilfred Grenfell, K.C.M.G. (1928).

Principal, Sir J. C. Irvine, C.B.E., LL.D.
Registrar & Secretary, Andrew Bennett.
Librarian, George H. Bushnell.
Factor, J. Grieve.

UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. SALVATOR AND ST. LEONARD.

Principal, Sir J. C. Irvine, C.B.E., LL.D....£2,000

COLLEGE OF ST. MARY.

Prin., Very Rev. George Galloway, D.D....£1,000

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE (1880).

Principal (vacant) £250
Secretary, W. G. B. Oliver.

CONJOINT MEDICAL SCHOOL, DUNDEE.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. 1450.
(£20,880.)

Chancellor, Sir Donald MacAlister, Bt., K.C.B., M.D., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, The Principal.
Rector (1931-3), Edward Montagu Compton Mackenzie, O.B.E., M.A.
Principal, Robert S. Rait, C.B.E., LL.D.
Dean of Faculties, F. O. Bower, Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S.
Registrar, Robert Brough.

QUEEN MARGARET COLLEGE (Women).

Mistress, Frances H. Melville, B.D., LL.D.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN. 1494.
(£49,000).

Chancellor, Lord Meston, K.C.S.I. V.D., LL.D
Rector (1930-3), Sir Arthur Keith, M.D., F.R.S.
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Very Rev. Sir George Adam Smith, D.D., F.B.A.
Secretary of the University, H. J. Butchart, D.S.O., B.L.
Librarian and Registrar, and Clerk of the General Council, W. Douglas Simpson, D.Litt.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. 1582.

Chancellor, Sir James M. Barrie, Bt., O.M., M.A., LL.D.
Rector (1929), Rt. Hon. Winston L. S. Churchill, C.H., LL.D., M.P.
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir Thomas H. Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., F.R.S.
Sec. of University, W. A. Fleming, LL.B., Advocate.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

GLASGOW ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE.
George Street, Glasgow (1796).

Director, H. F. Stockdale, LL.D., F.R.S.E.
Secretary, A. Mackay, F.C.I.S.

Northern Ireland.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST. 1909.

Chancellor, The Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., P.C., M.V.O., LL.D.
President and Vice-Chancellor, Sir R. W. Livingstone, Litt.D.
Secretary, Andrew Picken, LL.B.
Representative in Imperial Parliament, Col. Thomas Sinclair, C.B., M.D.

Irish Free State.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN (AND TRINITY COLLEGE). 1591. Elected.

Chancellor, The Earl of Iveagh, C.B., C.M.G. 1927
Vice-Chancellor, Sir T. F. Molony, Bt., LL.D. 1931
Provost, Edward J. Gwynn, Litt.D. 1927
Vice-Provost, Rev. W. R. W. Roberts, D.D.
Senior Dean, H. S. Macran, M.A.
Senior Lecturer, M. W. J. Fry, M.A.
Registrar, W. A. Goligher, Litt.D.
Senior Proctor, W. Kennedy, M.A.
Bursar, R. Russell, M.A.
Auditor, W. E. Thrift, M.A.

REGISTRARS OF THE SCHOOLS. Elected.

Law, W. A. Goligher, Litt.D. 1917
Physic (Dean of the Faculty), A. F. Dixon, Sc.D. 1924
Physic (Registrar), George L. Allen, M.A.... 1924
Engineering, H. Thrift, M.A. 1927
Indian & Home Civil Service, E. H. Alton, Litt.D. 1907
Music, W. F. Starkie, Litt.D..... 1926
Agriculture, John Joly, F.R.S. 1914
Commerce, H. W. Parke, M.A. 1930
Education, R. J. Fynne, M.A. 1922
Lady Registrar, Miss C. F. Godfrey, M.A.... 1931

APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE.

Secretary, James Bell, Sc.D. 1931

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND. 1908.

Chancellor, Eamonn de Valera, LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, Denis J. Coffey, LL.D.
Registrar, Frederick H. Wiber, LL.D.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CORK. 1845.

President, P. J. Merriman, M.A.
Registrar, Alfred O'Rahilly, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.
Secretary and Bursar, Joseph Downey, M.Com.
Librarian, T. Conroy, M.A.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GALWAY. 1845.

President, Alexander Anderson, M.A., LL.D.
Registrar, Rev. J. Hynes, B.D., M.A.
Bursar, T. Walsh, M.D., D.P.H.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN. 1909.

President, Denis J. Coffey, M.A., M.B., LL.D.
Registrar, Prof. Arthur W. Conway, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Secretary and Bursar, John W. Bacon, M.A.
Librarian, James J. O'Neill.

IRISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

McCREA MAGEE COLLEGE, LONDONDERRY. 1865.
(In connexion with the University of Dublin.)

President, Prof. MacMaster, D.Lit., LL.D.
Secretary, Rev. Prof. Farley, M.A., B.D.

Universities Bureau
OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

88A Gower Street, London, W.C. 1.

A Bureau of Information for the Universities of the Empire established in pursuance of a resolution of the Delegates to their Congress in London on July 5, 1912. It publishes the Universities Yearbook, arranges Conferences and the quinquennial Congress of Empire Universities, administers certain Trusts for University Education, and acts as the Secretariat for the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland.

Chairman of the Bureau Committee, Dr. T. Franklin Sibly.
Hon. Director, Sir H. Frank Heath, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Secretary, W. B. Brander, C.I.E., C.B.E.

British Oversea Universities.
(With dates of Foundation.)

AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, S.A. (1874).
MELBOURNE, Vic. (1853).
QUEENSLAND, Brisbane, Q. (1909).
SYDNEY, N.S.W. (1850).
TASMANIA, Hobart, Tas. (1890).
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, Perth, W.A. (1911).

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE, St. Augustine, Trinidad (1921).

CANADA.

ACADIA, Wolfville, Nova Scotia (1838).
ALBERTA, Edmonton, Alta (1906).
BISHOP'S COLLEGE, Lennoxville, Quebec (1843).
BRITISH COLUMBIA, Vancouver, B.C. (1908)
DALHOUSIE, Halifax, N.S. (1818).
KING'S COLLEGE, Halifax, N.S. (1802).
LAVAL, Quebec (1852).
MCGILL, Montreal (1821).
MCMASTER, Toronto, Ontario (1887).
MANITOBA, Winnipeg, Manitoba (1877).
MONTREAL, Montreal (1878).
MOUNT ALLISON, Sackville, N.B. (1858).
NEW BRUNSWICK, Fredericton, N.B. (1859).
OTTAWA, Ottawa (1866).
QUEEN'S, Kingston, Ontario (1841).
ST. FRANCIS XAVIER, Antigonish, N.S. (1866).
SASKATCHEWAN, Saskatoon (1907).
TORONTO, Toronto, Ontario (1827).
TRINITY COLLEGE, Toronto, Ontario (1851).
VICTORIA, Toronto, Ontario (1841).
WESTERN ONTARIO, London, Ontario (1878).

CEYLON.

CEYLON MEDICAL COLLEGE, Colombo (1870).
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Colombo (1921).

HONG KONG.

UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG, Hong Kong (1911).

INDIAN EMPIRE.

AGRA UNIVERSITY (1926).
ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY (1920).
ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY (1887).
ANDHRA UNIVERSITY, Bezwada, Madras (1926).
BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY (1916).
BOMBAY UNIVERSITY (1857).
CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY (1857).
DACCA UNIVERSITY, Dacca, Bengal (1921).
DELHI UNIVERSITY (1922).
LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY (1920).
MADRAS UNIVERSITY (1857).
MYSORE UNIVERSITY, Mysore and Bangalore (1916).
NAGPUR UNIVERSITY (1923).
OSMANIA UNIVERSITY, Hyderabad, Deccan (1917).
PATNA UNIVERSITY (1917).
PUNJAB UNIVERSITY, Lahore (1882).
RANGOON UNIVERSITY (1920).

JERUSALEM.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY, Jerusalem (1925).

MALAYA.

KING EDWARD VII. COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Singapore (1913).

MALTA.

UNIVERSITY OF MALTA, Valletta (1769).

MAURITIUS.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, Port Louis (1925).

NEW ZEALAND.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW ZEALAND, Wellington (1870).
Canterbury College, Christchurch (1873).
University of Otago, Dunedin (1869).
University College, Auckland (1882).
Victoria University College, Wellington (1897).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEWFOUNDLAND MEMORIAL COLLEGE, St. John's (1924).

SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN UNIVERSITY, Groote Schuur (1918).
STELLENBOSCH UNIVERSITY, Stellenbosch (1916).
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA, Pretoria (1916).
Grey University College, Bloemfontein, O.F.S. (1855).
Huguenot University College, Wellington, C.P. (1874).
Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg, Natal (1909).
Potchefstroom University College, Potchefstroom, Transvaal (1922).
Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, C.P. (1855).
Transvaal University College, Pretoria, Transvaal (1903).
WITWATERSRAND UNIVERSITY, Johannesburg (1921).

Professional Education.

APPOINTMENTS BOARDS.

The Appointments Boards of the several Universities *invite enquiries* from Professional and Business employers in need of men or women as Assistants, Secretaries or Clerks, &c. The Boards are the official agencies of the Universities and are in close touch with Professors and Tutors in the Colleges of the Universities. Employers with a vacancy should write to "The Secretary of the Appointments Board, ——— University."

ACCOUNTANCY.

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.
SOCIETY OF INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS.
LONDON ASSOCIATION OF ACCOUNTANTS.
BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS, Manchester.
SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS IN EDINBURGH.
INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS AND ACTUARIES IN GLASGOW.
INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN IRELAND.

AGRICULTURE.

Diploma Courses in *Agriculture* are given at the following Universities :—Oxford, Cambridge, London, Reading, Durham, Leeds, Wales, Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Dublin ; and in *Horticulture*, Cambridge, London (Degree Course), Reading (Degree Course).

ABERDEEN, North of Scotland Coll. of Agric., 41½ Union Street.—*Sec.*, A. A. Prosser.
ABERYSTWYTH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (*q.v.*).
ALBERT AGRIC. COLL., UNIV. COLL. DUBLIN, Glasnevin, Dublin, Ireland.—*Dir.*, Prof. J. P. Drew, M.SC., A.R.C.SC.I.
AUCHENCRUIVE, Ayr (West of Scotland Agric. Coll.)—*Princ. Prof.*, William G. R. Paterson, B.SC., N.D.A.
BANGOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (*q.v.*).
BEAMINSTER (Agric. Training Centre for Boys).—*Headmaster*, L. Skyrm, M.A.
BELFAST, QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY (*q.v.*).
BRISTOL UNIVERSITY (*q.v.*).
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (*q.v.*).
CIRENCESTER (Royal Agricultural College).—*Principal*, Robert Boutflower, M.SC.
DAUNTSEY'S SCH. (West Lavington, Wilts).—*Headmaster*, George W. Olive, M.A.
DURHAM COLLEGE OF SCIENCE (*q.v.*).
EAST ANGLIAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. Chelmsford. — *Principal*, James Campbell Leslie, M.A., B.SC. (Agr.)

EDINBURGH (and East of Scotland Coll. of Agric.), 13 George Sq.—*Principal*, Professor E. Shearer, M.A., B.SC., F.R.S.E.
HARPER ADAMS AGRIC. COLL. (Newport, Salop). —*Principal*, Charles Crowther, M.A., Ph.D.
IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE, St. Augustine, Trinidad, West Indies.—*Sec.*, Sir Algernon Aspinall, C.M.G., C.B.E., 14 Trinity Square, E.C. 3.
LEEDS UNIVERSITY (*q.v.*).
LONG ASHTON, Univ. of Bristol Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station (National Fruit and Cider Institute).—*Director*, Prof. B. T. P. Barker, M.A.
LORD WANDSWORTH AGRIC. COLL., Long Sutton, Basingstoke, Hants.—*Principal*, Lt.-Col. W. B. Little, D.S.O., M.C.
MADRYN CASTLE FARM SCHOOL, Pwllheli, Carnarvon.—*Princ.*, Isaac Jones, N.D.A.
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Ireland, Dublin University.
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Liverpool, Royal Southern Hospital.
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ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE (Maynooth).—*President*, Right Rev. J. F. Hogan, D.D.

USHAW (Durham).—*Pres.*, Right Rev. Monsgr. Canon W. H. Brown.

WARE (Old Hall Green).—*Pres.*, Right Rev. Monsgr. Canon Myers, M.A.

WONERSH, Guildford (St. John's).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Monsignor P. E. Hallett, B.A.

Baptist.

BANGOR.—*Princ.*, Rev. J. T. Evans, B.D.

BRISTOL (1679).—*Pres.*, Rev. Arthur Dakin, B.D., D.Theol.

CARDIFF (S. Wales Baptist Coll.).—*Princ.*, Rev. Thomas Phillips, D.D.

DUBLIN (Baptist Coll.).—*Princ.*, T. H. Spurgeon, B.D.

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REGENT'S PARK.—*See* London University.

Unitarian.

MANCHESTER (College, Victoria Park).—*Princ.*, Rev. H. McLachlan, D.D.

Moravian.

FAIRFIELD (Manchester).—*Princ.*, Rev. G. W. M. MacLeavy, M.A., B.D.

Interdenominational.

ALL NATIONS BIBLE COLLEGE, 37 Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E. 19.—*Principal*, Rev. H. S. Curr, M.A., B.D., B.Lit.

CARMARTHEN PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.—*Principal*, Rev. J. Park Davies, M.A., B.D.

OXFORD (Manchester Coll.).—*Principal*, Rev. J. H. Weatherall, M.A.

Jews' College.

JEWS' COLLEGE, Queen Square House, W.C. 1.

President, Very Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz (*Chief Rabbi*).

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For Elementary Teachers.

M. = For Men; *W.* = For Women.

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BANGOR—UNIV. COLL. OF N. WALES (Teachers' Training Dept.), *M.* & *W.*—R. L. Archer, M.A.

BANGOR (*Normal College*), *M.* & *W.*—D. R. Harris, M.A.

BANGOR (N. Wales Tr. Coll., C. of E.), *W.*—Rev. Canon Fairchild, M.A.

BARRY (Glamorgan C. C. Col.), *W.*—Miss Ellen Evans, M.A.

BINGLEY Yorks, *W.*—Miss E. H. Spalding, M.A.

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY (Education Dept.), *M.*—A. P. Braddock, M.A.

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY (Women's Division of Education Dept.), *W.*—Miss M. Hammond, M.A.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD, Hockerill (C. of E.), *W.*—Miss A. D. Malden.

BRIGHTON (Munic. Tr. Coll.), *W.*—Miss Hartle, M.A., B.Sc.

BRIGHTON (C. of E.), *W.*—Miss Theodora Day.

BRISTOL UNIVERSITY (Dept. of Education), *M.* & *W.*—(Vacant.)

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CAERLEON (Monmouth C. C.), *M.*—Ivor B. John, M.A.

CAMBRIDGE (Homerton Coll.), *W.*—Miss M. M. Allan.

CARDIFF (Aberdare Hall Hostel), *W.*—Miss K. Hurlbatt. [D.Sc.

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CHELTENHAM (St. Paul's, C. of E.), *M.*—Rev. W. E. Beck, M.A.

CHELTENHAM (St. Mary's Coll.), *W.*—Miss A. E. Monk, M.A.

CHESTER (Diocesan Tr. Coll.), *M.*—Rev. Canon R. A. Thomas, O.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.

CHICHESTER (Bp. Otter Memorial Coll.), *W.*—Miss E. T. Bazeley, M.A.

CREWE (Cheshire County Tr. Coll.), *M.* & *W.*—F. H. C. Brock, M.A.

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DUBLIN (Leinster College of Irish), *M.* & *F.*—*Princ.*, *Sec.* Michael Heaney, B.A.

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DURHAM (St. Hild's, C. of E.), *W.*—Miss Eleanor Christopher, M.A.

EDINBURGH (Craiglockhart, *R.C.*) *W.*—Mother A. Hague, B.A.

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LINCOLN (C. of E.), *W.*—Miss C. Stewart, M.A.
LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY:—
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(Hostel), *M.*—J. C. Prescott, D.Eng.
LIVERPOOL (Edge Hill), *W.*—Miss Eva M. Smith.
LIVERPOOL (96 Mt. Pleasant, R.C.), *W.*—Miss Holcroft
LONDON UNIVERSITY:—
LONDON DAY TRAINING COLL. (London University), *M. & W.*—Sir Percy Nunn, D.Sc.
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Blackheath (The Grove), *M.*—Rev. C. H. S. Million, M.A.
Lee (Pentland House), *W.*—Miss M. Wharton.
Brockley (Edgcumbe), *W.*—Miss M. M. Allen.
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**Lewisham* (Granville Park), *W.*—Miss M. Fairburn, B.A.
**Bromley* (Springhill), *W.*—Miss M. A. Chambers, M.A.
†*Lee* (*Middlesex*), *W.*—Mrs. R. Evans.
§*New Cross* (*Surrey*), *W.*—Miss I. B. Sherriff, M.A.
¶*Grove Park* (St. Michael's), *W.*—Miss M. H. Powell, M.A.
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(Shoreditch Training Coll., Pitfield St., N. 1), *M.*—T. Reed
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KENNINGTON (St. Gabriel's, C. of E.), *W.*—Miss F. E. Johnson, M.A.
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¶ " National Society."

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WATERFORD (De La Salle), *M.*—Rev. Br. Edmund T. Gleeson, M.A.
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For Secondary Teachers.

M. = For Men; *W.* = For Women.

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ABERYSTWYTH, *M. & W.*—C. R. Chapple, M.A.
BANGOR, *M. & W.*—R. L. Archer, M.A.
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (Tr. Coll., Warkworth House), *M.*—*Director of Training*, C. Fox, M.A.
CAMBRIDGE (Post-Graduate Tr. Coll.), *W.*—Miss M. H. Wood, M.A., Litt.D.
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EXETER UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (Education Dept.), *M. & W.*—Prof. S. H. Watkins, Ph.D.
LONDON:—
BRONDESBURY (Maria Grey Coll., Salusbury Rd., N.W. 6), *W.*—Miss K. L. Johnston, M.A.
LANCASTER GATE, W.2. (St. Mary's Tr. College), *W.*—Miss Apperson, M.A.; Mrs. J. A. Green, M.A.
SOUTHAMPTON ROW, W.C. 1 (L.C.C.), *M. & W.*—Sir Percy Nunn, M.A., D.Sc., Litt.D., LL.D.
LOUGHBOROUGH (E. Midlands Tr. Coll. for Teachers of Handicraft).—Dr. H. Schofield.
NOTTINGHAM, University College, *q.v.*
OXFORD UNIVERSITY (15 Norham Gardens), *M. & W.*—*Director*, George Smith, M.A.; *Principal* (*Women's Side*), Miss E. M. Talbot, M.A.

TUTORIAL CLASSES.

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ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS, 10 Red Lion Square, W.C. 1.
President, George P. Male, M.B., Pres. R.C.V.S.
Sec., F. Bullock, LL.D.
The following Teaching Colleges are affiliated to the Royal Coll. of Veterinary Surgeons which is the examining and diploma granting body and governs the Veterinary Profession :—
ROYAL VETERINARY COLL., CAMDEN TOWN, N.W. 1.
Principal, Prof. F.T.G. Hobday, C.M.G., F.R.C.V.S.
LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF VETERINARY SCIENCE.
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ROYAL (DICK) VETERINARY COLLEGE, Edinburgh.
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BRISTOL (Barton Hill).—*Warden*, Miss K. Orpen.
BROWNING (ROBERT) SETTLEMENT, Browning Street, Walworth, S.E. 17.—*Warden*, Rev. F. W. Tilley, B.D. (*actg.*).
CAIUS COLLEGE MISSION SETTLEMENT, Battersea, S.W. 11.—*Warden*, Rev. H. R. H. Coney, M.A.
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CANNING TOWN WOMEN'S SETTLEMENT, 81 Barking Road, E. 16.—*Warden*, Miss C. Towers.
CHELTENHAM LADIES' COLLEGE SETTLEMENT (St. Hilda's), 3 Old Nichol Street, Bethnal Green, E. 2.—*Warden*, Miss Bruce
DOCKLAND SETTLEMENTS, No. 1, Canning Town, E. 16 ; No. 2, Isle of Dogs, E. 14 ; No. 3, Bristol ; No. 4, Rotherhithe, E. ; No. 5, Southampton ; Convalescent Home, Herne Bay.—*Hon. Warden*, Sir R. Kennedy-Cox, J.P.
EDINBURGH, High School Yards.—*Warden*, Miss Grace Drysdale.
GIVEN-WILSON INSTITUTE, *Offices*, 30 to 36 London Road, Plaistow, E. 13.—*Manager and Sec.*, T. Fernie.
JOHN BENN HOSTEL and MILNER HALL, Bower Street, Stepney, E.—*Warden*, A. Townshend.
LADY MARGARET HALL SETTLEMENT, 131 Kennington Road, S.E. 11.—*Warden*, Miss O. Butler.
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ROLAND HOUSE (Scout Settlement and Boys' Hostel), Stepney Green, E. 1.—*Warden*, Stanley E. Ince.
ST. MARGARET'S HOUSE (Women's Branch of Oxford House), 21 Old Ford Road, Bethnal Green, E. 2.—*Head*, Miss Kelly.
TALBOT SETTLEMENT (Women's Side of Cambridge House), 48 Addington Square, Camberwell, S.E. 5.—*Head*, Miss A. W. Whitelaw.
TOYNBEE HALL EDUCATIONAL SETTLEMENT, 28 Commercial Street, Whitechapel, E. 1.—*Warden*, J. J. Mallon, M.A., J.P.
TOYNBEE "POOR MAN'S LAWYER" (East London Tenants' and General Legal Protection Committee), Toynbee Hall.
WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT, 44 Nelson Sq., Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1.—*Warden*, Miss E. F. Anderson.
WOODBROOKE SETTLEMENT, Selly Oak, Birmingham (Friends').—*Warden*, Henry T. Cadbury.
WORKING LADS' INSTITUTE AND HOME, 279 Whitechapel Road, E. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. T. Jackson.

WORKING WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE FOR WORKING WOMEN (Incorporated), Hillcroft College, Surbiton, Surrey.—*Principal*, Miss F. Street, M.A.

BOY SCOUTS. (Incorporated.)

FOUNDED in 1908, as a result of an experimental camp held by the Chief Scout the previous summer at Brownsea Island, Dorsetshire, the movement was organised by Lord Baden-Powell, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Chief Scout, to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance ; inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others ; teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves, and promoting their physical development and hygiene.

The Movement (whose membership exceeds 2,310,000) has taken root in all parts of the British Empire, and nearly every other country has adopted it.—*Imperial Headquarters*, 25 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W. 1.

THE GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION.

A movement founded by Lord Baden-Powell, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Chief Scout, on the lines of the Boy Scouts and incorporated by Charter in 1915, while in the year 1923 H.M. the King granted the Movement a Royal Charter. Its aim is to develop good citizenship amongst girls by forming their character, training them in habits of observation, obedience, and self-reliance ; inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others, and teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves. It also seeks to promote their physical development, making them capable of keeping good homes and of bringing up good children. Its desire is to co-operate with educational and other bodies working to this end. The membership of the Movement now numbers over 947,000 all over the world, that of the British Isles alone being over 561,000 *Imperial Headquarters*, 17-19 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W. 1.

Headmasters' Conference Schools.

THE HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE (*Secy.*, W. A. Bulkeley-Evans, C.B.E., LL.D., 5 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4.).—The Headmasters' Conference was founded in 1869 and incorporated in 1909. The object of the Conference is the discussion of educational questions which affect such schools as are in close connexion with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In considering what Schools shall be included in the List, or removed from it, the Committee will have regard to the Governing Scheme or other instrument under which the School is administered, and if the School is maintained or aided by a Local Education Authority (*a*) how the Governing Body is constituted, (*b*) to what extent by right or in practice the Governing Body acts independently of the Local Education Authority in directing general policy or administering disposable funds, to the numbers in the School and, in the case of Schools in Great Britain and Ireland, the number of resident Undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge educated at the School. The Committee may also take into account the proportion of boys in the School, who, having passed the School Certificate or other equivalent Examination, are continuing their studies beyond that stage. The annual meetings are, as a rule, held in December, alternately (*a*) at some school represented on the Conference, (*b*) at London or some University town.

NOTES:—(*a*) "Annual Fees" represent the average amount payable annually, *exclusive* of fees for optional subjects.

(*b*) "Headmaster." In certain Schools other titles prevail, *e.g.*, Beaumont, "Rector"; Belfast Academical, "Principal"; Dulwich, "Master"; Edinburgh Academy, "Rector"; Glenalmond, "Warden"; Haileybury, "Master"; King William's, I. of Man, "Principal"; Liverpool College, "Principal"; Magdalen Coll. Sch., "Master"; Manchester Gr., "High Master"; Marlborough, "Master"; Radley, "Warden"; St. Columba, Dublin, "Warden"; St. Edward's, Oxford, "Warden"; St. Paul's, "High Master"; Stonyhurst, "Rector"; Victoria College, Jersey, "Principal"; Wellington, "Master"

Name of School.	F'ded.	No. of Boys.	Annual Fees. See note (*a*). D = Day Boys.	Headmaster. See note (*b*).
England and Wales.				
Abingdon, Berks	1372	152	£98 ..... D£18	W. M. Grundy.
Aldenham, Elstree, Herts.	1597	240	£124 ..... D£54	*H. M. Beck.*
Alleyn's Dulwich, S.E. 22	1619	776	..... D£18	R. B. Henderson.
Ampleforth (*R.C.*), York	1802	280	£172	Rev. V. P. Nevill, O.S.B.
Beaumont (*R.C.*), Old Windsor	1861	250	£150	Rev. W. J. Weld, S.J.
Bedford	1552	850	£130 ..... D£30	H. Grose-Hodge.
Bedford Modern School	1566	600	£95 ..... D£12–20	H. W. Liddle.
Berkhampsted, Herts.	1523	600	£120 ..... D£30	C. Machell Cox.
Birkenhead, Cheshire	1860	405	£72 ..... D£39	W. F. Bushell.
Bishops' Stortford Coll., Herts	1868	350	£140 ..... D£40	H. L. Price.
Bloxham, Banbury, Oxon.	1860	140	£125	V. L. Armitage.
Blundell's, Tiverton	1604	300	£137 ..... D£25	A. R. Wallace.
Bolton	1524	350	..... D£24	E. Percival Smith.
Bootham, York	1823	142	£159–165 ..... D£24	D. Gray.
Bradfield, Berks.	1850	320	£158	E. E. A. Whitworth, M.C.
Bradford Gr., Yorks.	1662	740	..... D£21–26	W. Edwards, Litt.D.
Brentwood	1557	730	£82 ..... D£20	J. F. Hough.
Brighton, Sussex	1845	440	£160 ..... D£60	Canon W. R. Dawson.
Bristol Gr.	1532	774	£70–90 ..... D£18–21	J. E. Barton.
Bromsgrove, Worcester	1553	300	£140 ..... D£40	D. J Walters, M.C.
Bury Gr., Lancs.	1615	258	..... D£23	L. R. Strangeways.
Cambridge and County	1900	455	£80 ..... D£12–17	A. B. Mayne.
Carlisle Gr.	1541	270	..... D£10	C. F. C. Padel.
Caterham, Surrey	1811	302	£101–108 ..... D£35	A. P. Mottram.
Charterhouse, Godalming	1611	600	£175	Frank Fletcher.
Cheltenham	1841	700	£162 ..... D£54	H. H. Hardy, M.B.E.
Chigwell, Essex	1629	240	£99 ..... D£29	E. H. Stewart Walde.
Christ Coll., Brecon	1541	150	£73 ..... D£27	Arthur D. James.
Christ's Hospital, Horsham	1552	830	.....	H. L. O. Flecker.
City of London, E.C. 4	1442	734	..... D£30	F. R. Dale, D.S.O., M.C.
Clifton College, Bristol	1862	754	£173 ..... D£68	N. Whatley.
Coatham, Redcar, Yorks	1700	393	£80 ..... D£12	Rev. H. D. Littler.
Cranleigh, Surrey	1863	335	£151 ..... D£50	Rev. D. G. Loveday.
Crypt, Gloucester	1539	300	..... D£15–28	D. G. Williams.
Dartmouth (R.N. Coll.)	1903	435	.....	E. W. E. Kempson, M.C.
Dauntsey's, Devizes	1543	150	£100	G. W. Olive.
Dean Close, Cheltenham	1886	250	£126	P. Bolton.
Denstone, Staffs.	1868	220	£135	Rev. T. Allen Moxon.
Dover, Kent	1871	250	£114–135 .. D£33–45	W. S. Lee, J.P.

Name of School.	F'ded.	No. of Boys.	Annual Fees. See note (*a*). Day Boys.	Headmaster. See note (*b*).
Douai (*R.C.*), Woolhampton, Berks.	1615	130	£150	Rev. W. I. Rice, O.S.B.
Downside (*R.C.*), Bath	1605	330	£190	Rev. R. S. Trafford.
Dulwich College, S.E. 27	1619	841	£150 D£45	W. R. Booth.
Durham	1080	200	£120 D£40	Rev. Canon R. D. Budworth.
Eastbourne, Sussex	1867	300	£148 D£59	G. V. Carey.
Epsom, Surrey	1853	410	£135–155 D£57	A. C. Powell.
Eton College, Windsor	1442	1125	£230	Rev. C. A. Alington, D.D.
Exeter, Devon	1633	250	£97 D£26	J. L. Andrews.
Felsted, Essex	1564	360	£116	Rev. F. Stephenson.
Giggleswick, York	1512	200	£126 D£30	E. H. Partridge.
Gresham's, Holt, Norfolk	1555	268	£165 D£9–50	J. R. Eccles.
Haberdashers' Aske's, Hampstead, N.W. 2.	1690	600	D£24	Rev. F. J. Kemp.
Haileybury, Herts.	1862	530	£150	J. Talbot, T.D.
Harrow	1571	650	£216 D£90	C. Norwood, D.Litt.
Hereford Cathedral	1381	165	£98 D£33	J. H. E. Crees, D.Litt.
Highgate, Middlesex	1565	690	£130 D£50	J. A. H. Johnston, D.Sc.
Hurstpierpoint, Sussex	1848	160	£143 D£53	Rev. H. Bernard Tower.
Hymers, Hull	1889	515	£60 D£20	W. V. Cavill, M.C.
Imperial Service, Windsor	1912	320	£105–125 D£13	E. G. A. Beckwith.
Ipswich, Suffolk	1386	308	£88 D£24	Rev. E. C. Sherwood.
King Edward's, Birmingham	1552	571	D£24–54	E. T. England.
King Edward VI, Southampton	1553	420	£75 D£21–24	Rev. H. K. Luce.
King's College Sch., Wimbledon	1829	565	£130 D£40	H. Lionel Rogers.
King's Sch., Bruton	1519	130	£114 D£42	C. H. Tremlett.
King's Sch., Canterbury	1541	289	£135 D£54	N. P. Birley, D.S.O., M.C.
King's Sch., Chester	1541	268	£102 D£22	C. W. Baty.
King's Sch., Ely	1543	160	£78 D£7	Canon T. J. Kirkland.
King's Sch., Rochester	1542	190	£83–103 D£28	Rev. W. Parker B.D.
King's Sch., Worcester	1541	200	£90 D£27	Rev. C. Creighton.
Kingswood, Bath	1748	276	£110 D£48	A.B. Sackett, M.C.
Lancaster (Royal Gr. Sch.)	1471	500	£54 D£10 10s.	Rev. J. H. S. Bailey, D.D.
Lancing Coll., Sussex	1848	355	£174	C. H. Blakiston.
Leatherhead, Surrey	1851	238	£110 D£35	Canon E. A. Downes.
Leeds Gr. Sch.	1552	640	£100 D£19–25	T. Thomas.
Leighton Park, Reading	1890	120	£180	E. B. Castle.
Leys Sch., Cambridge	1875	260	£152	Rev. H. Bisseker.
Liverpool Coll.	1840	430	£118 D£46	Rev. R. W. Howard.
Llandovery Coll.	1848	140	£81 D£15	Rev. T. Walker Thomas.
Magdalen Coll. Sch., Oxford	1480	170	£90 D£26	R. Kennard Davis.
Malvern, Worcestershire	1865	550	£165 D£60	F. S. Preston.
Manchester Gr. Sch.	1515	1150	D£24	Douglas G. Miller.
Marlborough, Wilts.	1843	750	£135–185	G. C. Turner, M.C.
Merchant Taylors', E.C. 1	1561	470	D£36	S. Leeson.
Merchant Taylors', Crosby, Lancs.	1620	552	£102 D£22	Rev. C. F. Russell
Mill Hill, N.W. 7	1807	470	£160 D£76	M. L. Jacks.
Monkton Combe, Bath	1868	275	£135 D£45	Rev. E. Hayward.
Monmouth Sch.	1615	240	£91 D£26	C. F. Scott.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Royal Gr.).	1545	700	D£30	E. R. Thomas.
Newcastle-under-Lyme (High)	1873	367	£70 D£16	T. Stinton.
Newport, Mon. (High)	1896	400	D£11	David J. Lloyd.
Northampton (Town and County)	1541	550	£79 D£19	W. C. C. Cooke.
Norwich Sch.	1547	240	£85 D£25	T. W. G. Acland.
Nottingham High Sch.	1513	500	D£20–30	C. L. Reynolds.
Oakham	*1584*	*245*	£109 D£22	*F. C. Doherty.*
Oundle, Northants.	1556	580	£180	K. Fisher, Ph.D.
Oxford (City of Oxford Sch.)	1878	354	D£18	W. Parkinson, M.C.
Perse, Cambridge	1615	330	£135 D£30	H. A. Wootton.
Plymouth College	1854	433	£93 D£27	H. W. Ralph.
Portsmouth Gr. Sch.	1732	550	£93 D£23	Canon W. J. Barton.
Radley Coll., Abingdon	1847	340	£185	Rev. W. H. Ferguson.
Reading Sch., Berks.	1485	600	£81 D£15–21	G. H. Keeton.
Repton Sch., Derby	1557	420	£168	Rev. G. F. Fisher.
Rossall, Fleetwood, Lancs.	1844	360	£145	Canon E.J.W. Houghton, D.D.
Rugby	1567	625	£201 D£75	P. H. B. Lyon, M.C.
Rydal, Colwyn Bay	1885	200	£126	Rev. A. J. Costain.
St. Bees', Cumberland	1583	170	£130	E. A. Bell.
St. Edmund's, Canterbury	1749	150	£108–115	Canon W. F. Burnside.

Name of School.	F'ded.	No. of Boys.	Annual Fees. See note (a). D=Day Boys.	Headmaster. See note (b).
St. Edward's, Oxford	1863	350	£133 D£60	Rev. H. E. Kendall, O.B.E.
St. George's, Harpenden, Herts.	1907	136	£130–150 D£40–60	Rev. C. Grant.
St. Lawrence, Ramsgate	1879	300	£130 D£40	Rev. B. V. F. Brackenbury.
St. Olave's, Tower Bridge, S.E. 1.	1571	480	D£21	H. G. Abel.
St. Paul's, W. Kensington, W. 14.	1509	680	£150 D£45	John Bell.
St. Peter's, York	—	250	£114 D£34	S. M. Toyne.
Sedbergh, Yorks.	1525	400	£150	G. B. Smith.
Sherborne, Dorset	1550	430	£165 D£72	C. L. F. Boughey.
Shrewsbury	1552	518	£180 D£44	Canon H. A. P. Sawyer.
Stamford, Lincs.	1530	220	£90 D£14–19	Rev. J. D. Day.
Stonyhurst (*R.C.*), Blackburn, Lancs	1592	400	£150	Rev. R. Worsley, S.J.
Stowe, Bucks.	1923	490	£189	J. F. Roxburgh.
Sutton Valence, Maidstone	1576	210	£105 D£15–30	Rev. W. W. Holdgate.
Taunton, Somerset	1847	720	£97 D£26	H. Nicholson.
Tonbridge, Kent	1553	475	£141 D£32–42	H. N. P. Sloman, M.C.
Trent College, Derbyshire	1866	200	£126	G. F. Bell, M.C.
University Coll. Sch., Frognal, N.W. 3.	1830	730	D£39	G. Kendall.
Uppingham, Rutland	1584	500	£186	Rev. H. R. Owen.
Wakefield Gr. Sch., Yorks.	1591	440	£82 D£23	A. J. Spilsbury.
Warwick	914	345	£110 D£15–18	G. A. Riding.
Wellingborough, Northants.	1595	320	£100 D£24	P. A. Fryer.
Wellington, Berks.	1859	650	£140–175	F. B. Malim.
Westminster, Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.	1339	365	£165 D£85	Rev. H. Costley-White, D.D.
Weymouth, Dorset	1863	190	£110 D£54	A. G. Pite, M.C.
Whitgift, Croydon	1596	669	D£30	R. Gurner, M.C.
Winchester	1394	470	£200	Canon A. T. P. Williams, D.D.
Wolverhampton, Staffs.	1512	545	£90 D£20	Warren Derry.
Worcester (Royal Gr.)	1290	430	£80 D£15	H. R. Pullinger.
Worksop, Notts.	1895	330	£120–130	Rev. F. J. Shirley, Ph.D.
Wrekin, Wellington, Shropshire.	1921	345	£158	W. M. Gordon.
Wyggeston Gr. Sch., Leicester	1564	970	D£19	T. Kingdom.
Scotland.				
The Edinburgh Academy	1824	681	£155 D£50	A. L. F. Smith.
Fettes, Edinburgh	1870	264	£159	A. H. Ashcroft, D.S.O.
Loretto, near Edinburgh	1827	214	£160	J. R. C. Greenlees, D.S.O.
Merchiston Castle, Colinton, Edinburgh.	1833	250	£165	Cecil Stagg.
Trinity College, Glenalmond	1841	200	£159	Canon F. W. Matheson, M.B.E.
Northern Ireland.				
Campbell Coll., Belfast	1894	310	£103 D£35	W. D. Gibbon, D.S.O., M.C.
Portora Royal, Enniskillen	1618	172	£105	Rev. E. G. Seale.
Royal Academical Institution, Belfast.	1810	600	D£19	G. Garrod.
Irish Free State.				
St. Columba's, Dublin	1843	100	£100	Rev. C. B. Armstrong.
Channel Islands.				
Elizabeth Coll., Guernsey	1563	200	£85-95 D£20	Rev. F. Hardy, LL.D.
Victoria Coll., Jersey	1852	240	£100 D£18–30	A. H. Worrall, T.D.
Isle of Man.				
King William's Coll.	1668	220	£108-126 D£32	Rev. G. H. Harris.

Public Schools in the British Dominions.

NOTE.—Those marked with an asterisk (*) are "Headmasters' Conference Schools."

Name of School.	F'ded.	No. of Boys.	Annual Fees. See note (*a*). D=Day Boys.	Headmaster. See note (*b*).
Canada.				
*St. Andrew's Coll., Aurora, Ont.	1899	170	$950	Rev. D. B. Macdonald, LL.D.
*Trinity Coll., Port Hope, Ont.	1865	255	£165	Rev. F. G. Orchard, D.D.
*Upper Canada Coll., Toronto	1829	685	£155 ... D£55	W. L. Grant, LL.D.
Australia.				
N.S.W. :—				
*Armidale Sch., Armidale	...	...	...	Rev. H. Sanger.
*C. of E. Gr. Sch., Sydney	1889	640	£118 ... D£36	L. C. Robson, M.C.
*King's Sch., Parramatta	1832	432	£126 ... D£39	Rev. E. M. Baker.
*Newington Coll., Stanmore	1863	319	£101 ... D£29	Rev. C. J. Prescott.
St. Ignatius Coll. (*R.C.*), Sydney	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's Coll. (*R.C.*), Sydney	...	...	...	...
Scott's College, Sydney	...	...	...	J. Bee,
Sydney Gr. Sch.	...	...	...	H. S. Bettmann.
Victoria :—				
*C. of E. Gr. Sch., Melbourne	1858	1100	£140 ... D£40	R. P. Franklin.
*Geelong Coll., Melbourne	1861	300	£120 ... D£30	Rev. W. F. Rolland.
*Geelong Gr. Sch., Corio	1857	340	£105–120 ... D£25	J. R. Darling.
*Scotch Coll., Melbourne	1851	1145	£135 ... D£50	W. S. Littlejohn, LL.D.
*Wesley Coll., Melbourne	1865	590	£125 ... D£35	L. A. Adamson, C.M.G.
*Xavier Coll. (*R.C.*), Melbourne	1878	430	£92 ... D£25	Rev. E. Frost, S.J.
South Australia :—				
*Collegiate Sch. of St. Peter, Adelaide	1847	700	£130 ... D£50	Rev. K. J. F. Bickersteth, M.C.
*Prince Alfred Coll., Adelaide	1869	425	£81–105...D£18–27	J. F. Ward.
Western Australia :—				
*Guildford Gr. Sch.	...	...	...	Rev. R. E. Freeth.
New Zealand.				
*Auckland, Gr. Sch.	1869	950	... D£11	H. J. D. Mahon.
*Auckland, King's Coll.	1914	250	£109 ... D£30	Rev. H. K. Archdall.
*Christchurch, Christ's Coll.	1855	317	£130 ... D£33	R. J. Richards.
Nelson College, Nelson	1856	450	£63	C. H. Broad.
Otago High Sch., Dunedin	1863	800	£63	W. J. Morrell.
*Timaru High Sch.	...	...	...	W. Thomas.
*Waitaki High Sch., Oamaru.	1878	500	£80 ... D£11	F. Milner, C.M.G.
*Wanganui Collegiate	1852	270	£120	J. Allen.
Union of South Africa.				
*St. Andrew's Coll., Grahamstown	1854	300	£150 ... D£50	Rev. P. W. H. Kettlewell.
*Diocesan Coll., Rondesbosch	1849	420	£105 ... D£42	Rev. R. H. C. Birt.
*St. John's Coll., Johannesberg	1898	450	£120	Rev. C. H. S. Runge, D.S.O., M.C.
*Michaelhouse, Natal	...	...	...	R. Curry, M.C.
West Indies.				
*Harrison Coll., Barbados	1733	211	... D£15	H. N. Haskell.

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 discipline and religious training. Every Company is connected with a Church or other Christian body. The total strength is 100,000 officers and boys, with 50,000 juniors in The Life Boys.—Abbey House, Westminster, S.W. 1.

CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE.

An organisation especially valuable for helping a parish to keep the elder lads to their religious duties; was founded in 1891, and combines a military method with moral and religious instruction. It is estimated that 1,000,000 lads have had the advantage of the Brigade's training, and to-day there are over one thousand Companies throughout the Empire, with upwards of 60,000 lads.—*Headquarters*, Aldwych House, Catherine Street, W.C.2. *Chaplain-General and Secretary*, Very Rev. Edgar Rogers, O.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.

THE BROTHERHOOD.

THE BROTHERHOOD MOVEMENT, "to lead men and women into the Kingdom of God, to unite in Brotherhood of mutual help, to win the masses of the people for Jesus Christ, and to encourage the study of social service," may be said to have been founded in 1875 as the outcome of the *Pleasant Sunday Afternoon* movement initiated by John Blackham of West Bromwich. The movement is non-political and unsectarian, and connected with it are other societies—Sisterhoods, P.S.A., Bible Classes, &c. *President*, W. H. Bolton; *General Secretary*, Rev. J. W. Tuffley; *Headquarters*, 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

Secondary Schools.—I. Boys.

A Secondary School, as defined by the Board of Education, is a school for pupils who intend to remain for at least four years, and up to at least the age of 16. It must provide a progressive course of general education of a kind and amount suited to an age-range at least from 12 to 17.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MASTERS, 29 Gordon Square, W.C. 1. *President*, L. W. Taylor, M.A. *Joint Hon. Secs.*, W. Jenkyn Thomas, M.A.; F. R. Hurlstone-Jones, M.A.; *Hon. Treasurer*, W. W. Vaughan, M.V.O.; M.A.; *Asst. Sec.*, H. Marshall.—The qualification for membership is the holding of the head mastership of a Public Secondary school for boys in England or Wales administered under a definite form of public or corporate control by a governing body which has powers both to control the school finances and to appoint and dismiss the head master.

THE SCHOOLMASTERS' ASSOCIATION, IRELAND (*Secy.*, Rev. C. B. Armstrong, M.A., St. Columba's College, Rathfarnham) is similar to the I.A.H.M.

ASSOC. OF ASSISTANT MASTERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 29 Gordon Sq., W.C. 1. *Sec.*, G. D. Dunkerley, B.Sc.

"*See* H.M.C." refers to preceding list of Headmasters' Conference Schools.

* Denotes Membership of I.A.H.M.

† Denotes Dual School (Boys and Girls).

ENGLAND.

Bedfordshire—

BEDFORD—
*Bedford Gr. Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*Bedford Modern—*See* H.M.C.
*DUNSTABLE (Ashton Gr.)—A. F. R. Evans.
*†LEIGHTON BUZZARD—F. Fairbrother.
*LUTON (Modern Sch.)—T. A. E. Sanderson.

Berkshire—

*ABINGDON (Roysse's Sch.)—*See* H.M.C.
*†BRACKNELL (Ranelagh Sch.)—E. Cleave.
BRADFIELD (Coll.)—*See* H.M.C.
CAVERSHAM (Oratory Sch., *R.C.*)—Rev. G. W. Sich
*MAIDENHEAD (County)—A. E. Brooks.
*NEWBURY (Gr.)—T. R. Harley.
RADLEY (Coll.)—*See* H.M.C.
READING—
*Leighton Park—*See* H.M.C.
Reading Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
†WALLINGFORD (County Gr.)—J. Moody.
WANTAGE (King Alfred's Gr.) (vacant).
*WELLINGTON (Coll.)—*See* H.M.C.
WINDSOR—
*Windsor County—H. Fairhurst.
*Imperial Service Coll.—*See* H.M.C.

Buckinghamshire—

*†AMERSHAM (Gr.)—R. E. Yates.
*†AYLESBURY (Gr.)—G. P. Furneaux.
*†BUCKINGHAM (Royal Latin)—M. W. Thomas.
ETON (Coll.)—*See* H.M.C.
*GREAT MARLOW (Sir W. Borlase's Sch.)—W. S. Booth.
*HIGH WYCOMBE (Royal Gr.)—G. W. Arnison, J.P.
*†SLOUGH (Sec.)—E. R. Clarke, M.C.
†WOLVERTON (Sec.)—E. J. Boyce.

Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely—

CAMBRIDGE—
*Leys' Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*Perse Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*Cambridge County Sch.—A. B. Mayne.
*ELY (Cathedral Gr.)—Rev. Canon Kirkland.
*MARCH (Gr.)—A. Heathcote.
SOHAM (Gr.)—B. J. A. Neill.
*WISBECH (Gr.)—H. Lawrence White.

Cheshire—

*ALTRINCHAM (County High)—L. S. Laver.
*BEBINGTON (County)—J. M. Moir.
BIRKENHEAD—
*Birkenhead Institute—E. Wynne-Hughes.
*Birkenhead Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*Park High Sch.—J. M. Ure.
*Rock Ferry High.—R. J. Griffith.
*†CHEADLE HULME (Warehousemen and Clerks' Sch.)—T. T. R. Lockhardt, M.C.
CHESTER—
*City and County—J. K. Wilkins.
*King's Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*†CREWE (County Sec.)—D. H. McCurtain.
*†HYDE (County Sec.)—R. E. Jones.
*†LYMM (Gr.)—W. B. S. Hawkins.
*MACCLESFIELD (Gr.)—F. D. Evans.
NANTWICH—
*†Nantwich Gr.—A. T. Powell.
*Willaston—H. Lang Jones.
†NORTHWICH (Gr.)—C. F. A. Keeble.
RUNCORN—
*†Runcorn County Sec.—F. J. Skinner.
*Sandbach Sch.—H. L. Crockett.
STOCKPORT—
*Stockport Gr.—C. H. Gilkes.
*†Stockport Municipal Sec.—M. J. H. Cooke.
WALLASEY—
*Wallasey Gr.—F. Wilkinson.
*Oldershaw Sec.—A. B. Archer.
*WEST KIRBY (Calday Grange Gr.)—R. T. B. Glasspool, M.C.
*†WINSFORD (Verdin County).—E. Russell.

Cornwall—

*†BODMIN (County)—J. B. Wilkinson.
†BUDE (County)—W. W. Wright.
*†CALLINGTON (County)—A. J. Freeman.
†CAMELFORD (Gr.)—C. E. Leese.
FALMOUTH (Gr.)—
†FOWEY (County)—E. H. Fawcett.
†HELSTON (County)—H. E. S. Dransfield.
LAUNCESTON (Coll.)—H. Spencer Toy.
†LISKEARD (County)—J. R. Canney.
NEWQUAY (County)—G. H. Widgery.
PENZANCE (County)—G. L. Bradley.
REDRUTH (County)—
SALTASH (County)—H. J. Hewitt.
*†ST. AUSTELL (County)—W. V. Barritt.
TRURO—
*Truro Coll.—Dr. E. H. Magson.
*Truro Cathedral Sch.—Rev. Canon Welch.

Cumberland—

*†ALSTON (S. King's)—W. Lawson.
†BRAMPTON (Sec.)—G. S. Wood.
*CARLISLE (Gr.)—*See* H.M.C.
*COCKERMOUTH (County Sec.)—J. G. McIntosh, J.P.
*†KESWICK (High Sch.)—H. W. Howe.
†MILLOM (Sec.)—J. Sharp.
*†PENRITH (Gr.)—H. R. C. Carr.
*ST. BEES (Gr.)—*See* H.M.C.
*†WHITEHAVEN (County Sec.)—A. Clifford.

WIGTON—
*†Friends' Sch.—D. W. Reed.
*Nelson Sch.—R. Sayle.
*†WORKINGTON (County Sec.)—A. B. Coles.

Derbyshire—

*†ASHBOURNE (Queen Elizabeth's Gr.)—C. F. Ball.
*†BAKEWELL (Lady Manner's)—E. L. Wilks.
*†BELPER (Sec.)—W. W. Tunnicliffe.
*BUXTON (Coll.)—A. D. C. Mason.
*CHESTERFIELD (Gr.)—A. C. Bescoby.
*†CLAY CROSS (Sec.)—G. S. Hollister.
DERBY—
*Derby Sch.—T. J. P. York.
*Bemrose Sch.—W. A. Macfarlane.
*†DRONFIELD (Gr.)—N. S. Millican.
*†ECKINGTON (County Sec.)—T. P. Spencer.
*†GLOSSOP (Gr.)—C. H. Chambers.
*†HEANOR (Sec.)—F. L. Allan.
*†ILKESTON (County Sec.)—S. R. Wood.
LONG EATON—
Trent Coll.—*See* H.M.C.
*†Long Eaton Sec.—F. E. Roberts.
*†MATLOCK (Sec.)—Dr. E. H. Chapman.
*†NEW MILLS (Sec.)—W. A. Whitton.
*REPTON (Sch.)—*See* H.M.C.
*†STAVELEY (Neverthorpe Gr.)—A. R. Blackburn.
*†SWANWICK (Swanwick Hall)—W. J. Paynter.
†WIRKSWORTH (Gr.)—C. Round.

Devonshire—

*†ASHBURTON (Gr.)—H. Naylor.
*BARNSTAPLE (Gr.)—W. D. Canham.
*BIDEFORD (Gr.)—M. Marples.
*†COLYTON (Gr.)—D. McKay Ohm.
*CREDITON (Queen Elizabeth's Gr.)—F. Clarke.
*†DARTMOUTH (Sec.)—W. T. Harris, M.A.
DEVONPORT (High Sch.)—A. F. Treseder.
EXETER—
*Exeter Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*Hele's Sch.—A. E. Nichols, M.C.
*†EXMOUTH (Gr.)—D'Arcy W. A. Hughes.
HONITON (Allhallows)—D. B. Briggs.
*†ILFRACOMBE (County Sec.)—S. B. Tatton.
*KINGSBRIDGE (Gr.)—P. H. Wykes.
NEWTON ABBOT—
*Newton Abbot Coll.—H. Pallot.
*†Newton Abbot County Sec.—J. Hembrough.
*†OKEHAMPTON (Gr.)—W. Hunter.
*†OTTERY ST. MARY (King's)—J. M. O. Johnson.
PLYMOUTH—
*Plymouth Coll.—*See* H.M.C.
*Sutton Sec.—A. L. Strachan.
*†Plymouth Corporation Gr.—F. Sandon.
*†PLYMPTON (Gr.)—H. W. Hale.
*SHEBBEAR (United Methodist)—J. Rounsefell.
TAVISTOCK—
*Kelly Coll.—Rev. N. Miller.
Tavistock Gr.—(vacant).
*†TEIGNMOUTH (County Sec.)—S. Silverston.
TIVERTON—
*Blundell's Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*Tiverton Middle Sch.—J. F. Duffin.
*TORQUAY (Gr.)—W. Jackson.
*TOTNES (Gr.)—F. G. Hanks.
*WEST BUCKLAND (County)—Rev. E. C. Harries.

Dorsetshire—

*†BEAMINSTER (Gr.)—L. S. M. Skyrm, C.C.
BLANDFORD—
*†Blandford Gr.—W. Greenhalgh.
†BRIDPORT (Sec.)—W. F. Hill.
*†DORCHESTER (Gr.)—R. W. Hill.
*†GILLINGHAM (Gr.)—M. T. Perks.
*LYME REGIS (County)—S. L. Watton.
*†PARKSTONE (Sch.)—Rev. E. S. Moss.
†POOLE (Municipal Sec.)—A. W. M. Greenfield.
*SHAFTESBURY (Gr.)—Dr. C. H. Tovey.
SHERBORNE—
*Sherborne Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*Foster's Foundation Sch.—H. Lush, M.B.E.
*†SWANAGE (Gr.)—W. P. Bannister.
WEYMOUTH—
*Weymouth Coll.—*See* H.M.C.
*†Weymouth Sec.—F. J. Babb.
WIMBORNE-MINSTER—
*Wimborne-Minster Gr.—J. C. Airey.
Canford Sch.—Rev. C. B. Canning.

Durham—

*BARNARD CASTLE (Sch.)—A. G. Coombs, D.S.O.
*BISHOP AUCKLAND (King James's Sch.)—A. Morrison.
*†BLAYDON-ON-TYNE (Sec.)—R. N. Wilson.
*†CHESTER-LE-STREET (Sec.)—J. J. Simms.
†CONSETT (Sec.)—E. C. Jones.
DARLINGTON—
*Darlington Central Sec.—W. G. Bainbridge.
*Queen Elizabeth's Gr.—L. W. Taylor.
DURHAM—
*Durham Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*Johnston Sec.—J. Cleminson.
*†GATESHEAD (Sec.)—W. Walton.
*†HARTLEPOOL (Henry Smith Sch.)—J. Moor, M.C.
*HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING (Sec.)—J. M. Jones.
*†JARROW (Sec.)—A. R. Stevens.
*†RYHOPE (Sec.)—R. P. Williams, J.P.
SOUTH SHIELDS—
*South Shields High—W. T. Lucas.
*†Westoe Sec.—T. A. Lawrenson.
*†SPENNYMOOR (Alderman Wraith Sec.)—T. Welch, M.C.
*†STANLEY S.O. (Alderman Wood Sch.)—J. B. Hardy.
STOCKTON-ON-TEES—
*Stockton-on-Tees Gr.—T. Ridley.
*Stockton-on-Tees Sec.—Dr. J. R. Kinnes.
*SUNDERLAND (Bede Sch.)—G. A. Bradshaw.
*†WASHINGTON (Sec.)—A. J. Schofield.
*WELLFIELD (Sec.)—J. Ingram.
*WEST HARTLEPOOL (Sec.)—R. Todd.
*†WOLSINGHAM (Gr.)—J. Backhouse.

Essex—

†BARKING (Abbey Sch.)—E. A. Loftus.
*†BRAINTREE (County High)—A. M. Dell.
*BRENTWOOD (Sir A. Browne's)—*See* H.M.C.
*CHELMSFORD (King Edward VI. Gr.)—H. J. E. Bailey.
*CHIGWELL (Sch.)—*See* H.M.C.
*†CLACTON-ON-SEA (County High)—V. Smith.
*COLCHESTER (Royal Gr.)—H. J. Cape.
*EARL'S COLNE (Gr.)—J. H. N. Kearns.
*†EAST HAM, E.6 (Sec.)—W. H. Barker.
FELSTED (Sch.)—*See* H.M.C.
*GRAYS (Palmer's Sch.)—Rev. H. A. Abbott.
*†HARWICH (County High)—H. Meteyard.
*ILFORD (County High)—A. E. Diggens.
*LEYTON, E. 10 (County High)—Dr. L. Couch.
LOUGHTON (Sch.)—O. G. Johnson.
*†MALDON (County High)—S. G. Deed.
NEWPORT (Gr.)—Rev. F. J. S. Wyeth.
ROMFORD (County High)—S. B. Hartley.
*†SAFFRON WALDEN (Friends' Sch.)—C. B. Rowntree.
*SOUTHEND (High)—Dr. W. I. Moore.

WALTHAMSTOW—
(Forest Sch.)—Rev. R. C. Guy.
(Monoux Sch.)—P. D. Goodall.
†WANSTEAD (County High)—A. F. Joseph.
*WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA (High)—H. G. Williams.
WEST HAM—
*†West Ham MunicipalSec—Dr. E. F. Churchill.
*†Plaistow Sec.—J. W. Hand.
WOODFORD (Bancroft's Sch.)—T. G. Wells.

Gloucestershire—

BRISTOL—
*Bristol Gr. Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
Bristol Cathedral Sch.—Rev. H. A. Watts.
*Colston's Sch.—Rev. A. R. Millbourn.
*Cotham Sec.—T. V. T. Baxter.
*†Fairfield Sec.—M. J. Truscott.
*†Kingswood Sec.—M. J. Eaton.
*†Merrywood Sec.—M. S. Lyon.
*Queen Elizabeth Sch.—J. B. White.
*†St. George's Sch.—Dr. O. R. Baldwin.
CHELTENHAM—
*Cheltenham College—*See* H.M.C.
*Dean Close Memorial Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*Pate's Gr.—R. R. Dobson.
*†CHIPPING CAMPDEN (Gr.)—W. J. Bright.
*†CHIPPING SODBURY (Gr.)—C. D. Waters.
*†CINDERFORD (East Dean Gr.)—C. L. Saunders.
CIRENCESTER—
*†Cirencester Gr.—T. Frazer.
*Rendcomb Coll.—J. H. Simpson.
*CLIFTON (College)—*See* H.M.C.
*†COLEFORD (Bell's Gr.)—J. S. Hough.
*†DURSLEY (Sec.)—E. Barrett.
GLOUCESTER—
Crypt Gr. Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
King's Sch.—Rev. E. H. P. Muncey.
*Sir Thomas Rich's Sch.—H. F. Rogers-Tillstone.
*†LYDNEY (Sec.)—F. Dixon.
†NEWENT (Sec.)—F. W. Dickinson.
*NORTHLEACH (Westwood's Gr.)—W. P. Bassett.
*STROUD (Marling Sch.)—H. W. Carter.
†TETBURY (Gr.)—R. J. Woodward.
*TEWKESBURY (Gr.)—W. H. Struthers.
*†THORNBURY (Gr.)—C. H. Ross.
*†WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.—C. E. Fiske.

Hampshire & I. of W.—

*†ALDERSHOT (County)—A. E. Chapman.
*†ALRESFORD (Perin's Gr.)—G. T. McKay.
*†ALTON (Eggar's Gr.)—C. W. Wheatley.
*†ANDOVER (Gr.)—C. L. Denyer.
*BASINGSTOKE (Queen Mary's Sch.)—C. W. Percival.
*BOURNEMOUTH (Sch.)—Dr. E. Fenwick.
*FAREHAM (Sch.)—S. R. N. Bradly.
*†FARNBOROUGH (Sec.)—R. H. May.
†GOSPORT (Sec.)—L. C. Keating.
*†ODIHAM—(May's Gr.)—E. S. Gore
*PETERSFIELD—
Bedale's—J. H. Badley.
*Churcher's Coll.—A. H. G. Hoggarth
PORTSMOUTH—
*Portsmouth Gr. Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*Portsmouth Northern Sec.—C. W. W. Beedem.
*Portsmouth Southern Sec.—D. E. Collier, M.C.
*†PURBROOK (County)—E. Stedman.
*†SANDOWN (I. OF W.) (County)—J. J. Walton.
SOUTHAMPTON—
*†Itchen Sec.—E. Coteman.
*King Edward VI.—*See* H.M.C.
*Taunton's Sch.—F. J. Hemmings.
WINCHESTER—
*Winchester College—*See* H.M.C. [M.B.E.
*Peter Symond's Sch.—Dr. P. T. Freeman,

Herefordshire—

*†BROMYARD (Q. Elizabeth Gr.)—A. W. Tuckey.
HEREFORD—
*Hereford Cathedral School—*See* H.M.C.
*Hereford High—R. G. Ruscoe.
†KINGTON (Lady Hawkins's Sch.)—E. Robinson.
*LEDBURY (Gr.)—W. G. Greaves.
†LEOMINSTER (Gr.)—John Lodge.
*LUCTON (Sch.)—P. A. Openshaw.
*†ROSS (Gr.)—F. Leeds.

Hertfordshire—

ALDENHAM (Sch.)—H. M. Beck.
*BARNET (Queen Elizabeth Gr.)—E. H. Jenkins.
*BERKHAMSTED (Berkhamsted Sch.)—*See* H.M.C.
*BISHOP'S STORTFORD (Coll.)—*See* H.M.C.
*BUSHEY (Masonic Sch.)—T. R. N. Crofts.
*HAILEYBURY (Coll.)—*See* H.M.C.
*HERTFORD (Gr.)—T. H. Bunt.
*HITCHIN (Gr.)—T. E. Jones.
*ST. ALBANS (Sch.)—W. T. Marsh.
*STEVENAGE (Alleyne's Gr.)—H. P. Thorne.
WATFORD—
*Watford Gr.—E. Reynolds.
*London Orphan Sch.—Rev. C. R. Attenborough.

Huntingdonshire—

*†FLETTON (County)—H. E. Rayner.
*†HUNTINGDON (Gr.)—J. H. Howgate.
*KIMBOLTON (Gr.)—W. Ingram.
*†RAMSEY (Gr.)—F. T. Allen.

Kent—

ASHFORD (Gr.)—H. L. Jenkins.
*BECKENHAM (County)—S. Gammon.
*†BELVEDERE (Erith County)—A. Bell.
BORDEN (Gr.)—W. Murdock.
*BROMLEY (County)—G. L. Heawood.
CANTERBURY—
*Kent Coll.—A. Brownscombe.
*King's Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
St. Edmund's Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*Simon Langton Sch.—L. W. Myers.
CRANBROOK (Gr.)—G. Russell Scott.
*DARTFORD (Gr.)—H. Pochin, M.C.
DOVER—
Dover Coll.—*See* H.M.C.
*Dover County—F. Whitehouse.
*FAVERSHAM (Gr.)—J. C. Booth.
*FOLKESTONE (Harvey Gr.)—A. B. Downing.
*GILLINGHAM (County)—Dr. H. C. Barnard.
*GRAVESEND (County)—S. Lister.
*MAIDSTONE (Gr.)—A. J. Woolgar.
*MOTTINGHAM (Eltham Coll., S.E. 9)—G. Turberville.
*†NEW ROMNEY (Southlands Gr.)—Rev. F. H. Manser.
RAMSGATE—
*St. Lawrence Coll.—*See* H.M.C.
*Ramsgate County—H. C. Norman.
ROCHESTER—
*King's Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*Rochester Mathematical Sch.—E. D. Clark.
*SANDWICH (Gr.)—Rev. W. Burton.
*SEVENOAKS (Gr.)—J. A. Higgs-Walker.
SIDCUP (County)—Dr. C. R. McGregor Williams.
*SUTTON VALENCE (Gr.)—*See* H.M.C.
TONBRIDGE—
*Tonbridge Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*Judd's Commercial Sch.—C. Lloyd Morgan.
*TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Skinners' Sch.)—W. R. G. Bye, D.S.O., M.C.

Lancashire—

*†ACCRINGTON (Gr.)—Dr. C. W. Edkins.
*†ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD (Gr.)—F. G. Hall.
*†ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (Sec.)—G. B. Jackson.

*†BACUP AND RAWTENSTALL (Sec.)—E. H. Holden.
*BARROW-IN-FURNESS (Municipal)—W. D. Fraser.
*BLACKBURN (Gr.)—A. Holden.
*BLACKPOOL (Sec.)—J. Turral.
BOLTON—
*Bolton Gr.—*See* H.M.C.
*†Bolton Church Institute—Rev. A. D. Clark.
†Bolton Municipal Sec.—W. H. R. Grundy.
*BOOTLE (Sec.)—W. Ditchburn.
BURNLEY (Gr.)—A. W. Fletcher.
BURY—
*Bury Gr. Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*†Bury Municipal Sec.—E. W. Holman.
*CHADDERTON (Gr.)—J. C. Platt.
*†CHORLEY (Municipal Sec.)—F. E. Gauntlett.
*CHORLTON (Municipal High)—A. F. Chappell, M.C.
*CLITHROE (Royal Gr.)—C. W. Stokes.
†COLNE (Sec.)—E. A. How, O.B.E.
*†DARWEN (Sec.)—R. W. Ferguson.
*†ECCLES (Sec.)—T. I. Cowlishaw.
*†FARNWORTH, BOLTON (Gr.)—J. McCarter.
*†FLEETWOOD (Sec.)—A. Brier.
*GREAT CROSBY (*Merchant Taylors' Sch.*)—*See* H.M.C.—Rev. C. F. Russell.
*HARDHORN, POULTON (Baines's)—F. J. Stafford.
†HASLINGDEN (Sec.)—A. Weston.
*†HEYWOOD (Municipal Sec.)—A. Oldroyd.
*†HINDLEY AND ABRAM (Gr.)—W. S. Fairbrother.
*HUTTON (Gr.)—Rev. C. P. Hines.
*KIRKHAM (Gr.)—Rev. C. Strange.
*LANCASTER (Royal Gr.)—*See* H.M.C.
*†LEIGH (Gr.)—R. R. Edge.
*†LEYLAND (Balshaw's Sch.)—V. U. Oldland.
LIVERPOOL—
*Liverpool Coll.—*See* H.M.C.
*Alsop High Sch.—F. B. Halford.
*Liverpool Institute—Rev. H. H. Symonds.
*Liverpool Collegiate Sch.—A. M. Gibson.
*†Holt Sec.—C. W. Bailey.
*†Oulton Sec.—W. J. R. Gibbs.
*Quarry Bank High Sch.—R. F. Bailey.
*LYTHAM (King Edward VII. Sch.)—J. R. Ll. Penry.
MANCHESTER—
*Manchester Gr. Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*Hulme Gr.—Trevor Dennis.
*Manchester Central High Sch.—R. Crosthwaite.
*North Manchester School, Higher Broughton—T. Horn.
North Manchester Munic.—J. C. Burnett.
South Manchester Munic.—W. S. Montgomerie.
*†MIDDLETON (Gr.)—H. Bromley.
*†MORECAMBE (Gr.)—H. H. Palmer.
*†NELSON (Sec.)—A. C. Patrick.
NEWTON-IN-MAKERFIELD (Gr.)—G. C. Harrison.
OLDHAM—
*Hulme Gr.—H. B. Shaw.
†Oldham Sec.—G. M. Handley.
†ORMSKIRK (Gr.)—Rev. J. R. Bate.
*†PENKETH (Friends' Sch.)—S. E. Maltby.
*PRESCOT (Gr.)—C. W. H. Richardson.
*PRESTON (Gr.)—N. Hodgson.
*†RIVINGTON (Gr.)—E. J. Bonnor.
*†ROCHDALE (Sec.)—Dr. F. W. Payne.
*SALFORD (Munic. Sec.)—J. G. Altham.
†SEAFORTH (Waterloo Sec.)—J. H. Thomas.
*SOUTHPORT (King George V. Sch.)—G. A. Millward.
*ST. HELENS (Cowley Gr.)—G. A. Dowse.
*†STRETFORD (Gr.)—A. Dakin.
*†ULVERSTON (Victoria Gr.)—Dr. H. W. Cousins.
*†UPHOLLAND (Gr.)—C. H. Cox.
*URMSTON (Gr.)—W. Baker.
WARRINGTON—
*Boteler Gr.—Rev. H. Gray.
*†Warrington Sec.—J. S. Broome.
*†WHITEFIELD (Stand Gr.)—G. T. Locke.
*†WIDNES (Sec.)—H. Green.
WIGAN (Gr.)—S. W. Whitehouse.

Leicestershire—
*ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH (Gr.)—T. A. Woodcock.
†BARROW (Gr.)—T. G. Wilkinson.
*†COALVILLE (County Gr.)—A. Rigby.
*†HINCKLEY (Gr.)—G. E. S. Coxhead.
*†KIBWORTH (Gr.)—J. E. Elliot.
LEICESTER—
*Wyggeston Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*Ald. Newton's Sch.—R. L. Ager.
*Leicester City Boys Sch.—R. W. Grammer.
LOUGHBOROUGH—
*Gr. Sch.—S. R. Pullinger.
*College.—A. T. Eggington, M.C.
†LUTTERWORTH (Gr.)—W. J. G. Readman.
*MARKET BOSWORTH (Gr.)—J. F. Smith.
*†MARKET HARBOROUGH (*County Gr.*)—A. J. Bright.
*†MELTON MOWBRAY (K. Edward's Sch.)—R. Stuart Smith.
*†QUORN (The Rawlins Gr.)—G. Keith Thomson.

Lincolnshire—
*ALFORD (Gr.)—J. A. Staley.
*†BARTON-ON-HUMBER (Sec.)—H. Boulton.
*BOSTON (Gr.)—H. H. Morris.
*†BOURNE (Sec.)—C. P. Matthews.
*BRIGG (Gr.)—J. T. Daughton.
*†CAISTOR (Gr.)—H. E. J. Coxon.
*CLEE (Gr.)—S. F. Thomas, D.S.O.
†DONINGTON (Gr.)—J. N. Worman.
*GAINSBOROUGH (Gr.)—J. Hewetson.
GRANTHAM (King's)—C. Bispham.
*†GRIMSBY (Wintringham Sec.)—
*†HORNCASTLE (Gr.)—A. N. Worman.
LINCOLN—
*Lincoln Gr.—C. E. Young.
(City).—A. Sutcliffe.
*LOUTH (King Edward VI. Gr.)—E. A. Gardiner.
*MARKET RASEN (De Aston Sch.)—P. J. Timms.
*MOULTON (Gr.)—J. A. Holden.
*SCUNTHORPE (Sec.)—W. A. Taylor.
*SLEAFORD, NEW (Carres Gr.)—E. C. Watson.
*SPALDING (Gr.)—L. J. Driver.
*†SPILSBY (Gr.)—T. G. Perry.
*STAMFORD (Sch.)—*See* H.M.C.

London (City and County Council Area)—
BATTERSEA, S.W. 11—
*Battersea Grammar Sch.—H. R. Ellis.
*Sir W. St. John's—Dr. J. G. Taylor.
BOW, E. 3—
*Coopers' Company's Sch.—A. J. White.
BRIXTON, S.W. 2—
*Strand Sch., Elm Park—L. S. Dawe.
BROCKLEY, S.E. 4—
*County Sch.—G. I. Sinclair.
CAMBERWELL, S.E. 5—
*Wilson's Gr. Sch.—W. R. Hecker.
CATFORD BRIDGE, S.E. 6—
*St. Dunstan's Coll.—J. F. Usherwood.
CHELSEA, S.W. 10—
Sloane Sch., Hortensia Rd.—G. H. S. Boas.
CITY, E.C.—
*Central Foundation Sch.—N. M. Gibbins.
*City of London Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*Mercers' Sch.—R. W. Jepson.
*Merchant Taylors' Sch.—*See* H.M.C.

CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W. 4—
*Henry Thornton Sch.—W. D. Evans.
CLAPTON, E. 5—
*Hackney Downs Sch.—W. Jenkyn Thomas.
DUCANE ROAD, W. 12—
*Holborn Estate (Gr.)—W. P. Fuller, O.B.E.
DULWICH, S.E. 21—
*Dulwich Coll.—*See* H.M.C.
*Alleyn's Sch.—R. B. Henderson.
*FOREST HILL, S.E.—H. R. King, D.C.M.
GOSPEL OAK, N.W. 5—
*Wm. Ellis Sch.—Dr. T. Crockett.
GREENWICH, S.E. 3—
*Roan Sch. for Boys—W. J. Potter.
HAMMERSMITH, W. 6—
*Latymer Upper Sch.—Rev. Dr. E. Dale, O.B.E.
HAMPSTEAD—
*Haberdashers' Aske's Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*University Coll. Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
HATCHAM, S.E. 15—
*Haberdashers' Aske's Sch.—John Lees.
HOLLOWAY—
*Highbury County Sch.—R. J. Marsh.
*Holloway Sch., N. 7—F. R. Hurlstone-Jones.
ISLINGTON, E.C. 1—
*Owen's Sch.—Rev. H. N. Asman.
KENNINGTON OVAL, S.E. 11—
*Archbishop Tenison's—C. B. Rusbridge.
LEWISHAM, S.E. 13—
*Colfe's Gr.—G. W. Morris.
MARYLEBONE, N.W. 1—
*Marylebone Gr.—P. A. Wayne.
*Polytechnic Sch., Regent St.—P. W. H. Abbott.
NEW CROSS, S.E. 14—
*†Addey and Stanhope Sch.—B. A. Howard.
POPLAR, E. 14—
*†George Green's Sch.—J. K. King.
SOUTHWARK, S.E. 1—
*St. Olave's—*See* H.M.C.
STEPNEY, E. 1—
*Raine's Sch., Arbour Sq.—W. A. W. Dagger.
TOOTING BEC, S.W. 17—
*Beechcroft Rd.—S. R. Gibson.
VICTORIA PARK, E. 2—
*Parmiter's—R. McArthur, M.C.
WANDSWORTH, S.W. 18—
*Emanuel Sch.—C. G. M. Broom.
*County Sch., Southfields—Dr. H. White.
WEST KENSINGTON, W. 14—
*St. Paul's Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
WESTMINSTER, S.W. 1—
*Westminster Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*Westminster City Sch.—J. C. Dent.
WHITECHAPEL, E. 1—
*Foundation Sch.—W. Warren.
WOOLWICH, S.E. 18—
*County Sch.—R. Affleck.

Middlesex—
ACTON (County)—G. C. T. Giles.
†ASHFORD (County)—T. H. Adams, O.B.E.
*CHISWICK (County)—W. Carran.
*EALING (County)—W. J. Dudman.
EDMONTON—
*†Latymer's Sch.—V. S. E. Davis.
*†Edmonton County Sec.—J. North.
*ENFIELD (Gr.)—E. M. Eagles.
FINCHLEY—
*†Christ's Coll.—H. B. Pegrum.
†Finchley County—C. H. Carr.
*†Woodhouse Sec.—E. Barlow Butlin.
*HAMPTON (Gr.)—A. S. Mason, O.B.E.
HANWELL—S. Allenby.
HARROW—
*Harrow Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*Lower School of John Lyon—O. A. Le Beau.
*County High—Randall Williams.
†HENDON (County)—J. G. Barr.
HORNSEY—
*†Hornsey County—Dr. H. E. Piggott.
*Stationers' Sch.—J. Huck, O.B.E.
Tollington Sch.—Dr. F. W. M. Draper.
ISLEWORTH—
Isleworth County High—C. B. Thurston.
*†Spring Grove Sec.—C. A. Wood.
*KILBURN (Gr.)—J. McLeish, M.B.E.
*†KINGSBURY (County)—A. G. Tracey.
*MILL HILL (Sch.)—*See* H.M.C.
*PINNER (Commercial Travellers' Sch.)—J. L. Mallett.
†SOUTHALL (County)—C. G. Vernon.
SOUTHGATE—
*†Southgate County—T. B. Everard.
*†Minchenden Sec.—A. G. Gibbs.
TOTTENHAM—
*†Tottenham County—C. H. Peters.
*Tottenham Gr.—W. J. Baldwin.
*†TWICKENHAM—Thames Valley County Sch.—H. W. Bligh.
*†UXBRIDGE (Bishopshalt Sch.)—J. Miles.
*WEMBLEY (Alperton Sec.)—E. Lightley.
*†WILLESDEN (County)—L. F. Wallis.
WOOD GREEN—
*†Glendale—R. H. Cocks.
*†Trinity—Dr. E. E. Jones.

Monmouthshire—*See* WALES.

Norfolk—
*†DISS (Gr.)—C. H. Gray.
†DOWNHAM MARKET (Sec.).—L. L. Smith.
†FAKENHAM (Sec.)—J. R. Cox.
*HOLT (Gresham Sch.)—*See* H.M.C.
*KING'S LYNN (Gr.)—C. J. L. Wagstaff.
NORWICH—
*King Edward VI. Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*City Sch.—G. L. Thorp.
*NORTH WALSHAM (Paston Sch.)—P. Pickford, D.S.O., M.C.
SWAFFHAM (Hamond's Gr.)—R. S. Purdie.
*THETFORD (Gr.)—C. W. Godfrey.
*WALSINGHAM (Gr.)—H. V. Hayler.
*YARMOUTH (Gr.)—W. G. Williams.

Northampton (and Soke of Peterborough)—
*BRACKLEY (Magdalen College Sch.)—A. H. B. Bishop.
*†DAVENTRY (Gr.)—J. H. Barkell.
*KETTERING (Gr.)—J. I. Scott.
*NORTHAMPTON (Town and County)—W. C. C. Cooke.
*OUNDLE (Sch.)—*See* H.M.C.
PETERBOROUGH—
King's Sch.—(vacant.)
*Deacon's Sch.—Dr. J. H. Davies.
*†TOWCESTER (Gr.)—P. G. F. Clarke.
*WELLINGBOROUGH—
*The School—*See* H.M.C.
*Gr. Sch.—F. C. Lay.

Northumberland—
*ALNWICK (The Duke's Sch.)—P. W. Shelford.
†BEDLINGTON (Sec.)—A. J. Williams.
*BERWICK-ON-TWEED (Gr.)—G. H. Ballard.
*BLYTH (Sec.)—N. O. Parry.
HEXHAM (Gr.)—E. S. Hurst.
*MORPETH (Gr.)—G. F. Howell.
*†NEWBURN (Lemington Sec.)—J. Farquhar.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE—
*Royal Gr.—*See* H.M.C.
*Allan's—A. K. Wilson.

*Rutherford Col.—W. Maw.
*Heaton Sec.—F. R. Barnes.
*†Gosforth Sec.—R. F. S. Morrison.
*†North Shields (Munic.)—E. W. Heaton.
Wallsend (Sec.)—A. D. Merriman.
*Whitley and Monkseaton (High)—H. B. Widdows.

Nottinghamshire—
*Bulwell (County Sec.)—T. O. Balk.
Mansfield—
*†Brunt's Sch.—A. Campbell, M.C.
*Queen Elizabeth's Gr.—L. Burgess.
*Newark (Magnus Gr.)—Rev. D. Campbell-Miller.
Nottingham—
*High Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*†High Pavement Sch.—G. J. R. Potter.
*†Mundella Sec.—R. B. Wight.
*Retford (King Edward VI. Gr.)—C. W. Pilkington-Rogers.
*Southwell (Minster Gr.)—R. Matthews.
*†West Bridgford (County Sec.)—Rev. F. B. Davis.
*Worksop (Coll.)—*See* H.M.C.

Oxfordshire—
*†Banbury (County)—R. Luscombe.
*†Bicester (County)—J. L. Howson.
Bloxham (All Saints' Sch.)—*See* H.M.C.
*†Burford (Gr.)—D. C. G. Stileman.
*†Chipping Norton (County)—B. C. Orme.
*†Henley (Royal Gr.)—L. C. Soar.
Oxford—
St. Edward's Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*Magdalen Coll. Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*City of Oxford Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*Oxford Municipal Sec.—A. H. Flemming.
*Thame (Lord Williams' Gr.)—A. C. Dyer.
*†Witney (Gr.)—E. S. Wood.

Rutlandshire—
Oakham (Oakham Sch.)—*See* H.M.C.
*Uppingham (Uppingham Sch.)—*See* H.M.C.

Shropshire—
*†Bishop's Castle (County)—C. W. Dodson.
*†Bridgnorth (Gr.)—J. L. Barritt.
*†Cleobury Mortimer (Childe's) — F. T. Cheetham.
*Ellesmere (St. Oswald's Coll.)—Rev. Dr. A. V. Billen.
*Ludlow (Gr.)—A. C. Telfer.
*Madeley (Coalbrookdale)—G. Fraser.
*Market Drayton (Gr.)—J. Elliott.
*Newport (Adams' Gr.)—W. S. Brooks.
Oswestry —
*County—J. F. Gibbons.
High Sch.—R. Williamson.
Shrewsbury—
*Priory County—A. R. Florian.
*Shrewsbury Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*Wellington (High Sch.)—H. W. Male.
*Wem (Adams' Gr.)—G. L. Bretherton.
*Whitchurch (Gr.)—L. J. Medway.

Somersetshire—
Bath—
*Kingswood Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
Monkton Combe Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*†Bath City Sec.—F. C. Holmes.
King Edward's Sch.—A. W. Annand.
*†Blackford (Sexey's)—L. Abram.
*Bridgwater (Dr. Morgan's)—C. Trenchard.
Bruton—
*King's—*See* H.M.C.
*Sexey's—W. E. Page.
*Crewkerne (Gr.)—W. V. P. Hexter.
*†Frome (County Sec.)—T. T. Foster, M.C.
*Ilminster (Gr.)—L. H. Mermagen.
*Langport (Gr.)—C. W. Pinton.
*†Midsomer Norton (Gr.)—G. Hillier.
*†Minehead (County)—C. T. F. Gibbs.
†Sidcot (Friends')—T. C. Elliott.
*†Street (Elmhurst County)—C. Rose.
Taunton—
*Huish's (Gr.)—A. Goodliffe.
*Taunton Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
King's Coll.—Rev. P. M. Taylor.
*Queen's Coll.—C. L. Wiseman.
*Wellington (Wellington Sch.)—*See* H.M.C.
*Wells (Blue Sch.)—E. W. Bishop.
*†Weston-super-Mare (County Sec.)—T. E. Lindfield.
*Yeovil (Sch.)—J. W. Pearson.

Staffordshire—
Brewood (Gr.)—E. J. Gaman.
*Burton-on-Trent (Gr.)—S. E. Wilson.
Denstone (Denstone Coll.)—*See* H.M.C
*†Leek (High Sch.)—T. C. Warrington.
Lichfield (King Edward VI.)—Rev. R. W. Clarke.
*Newcastle-under-Lyme (High)—T. Stinton.
*Rugeley (Gr.)—H. H. Hutchinson, M.C.
Smethwick (Holly Lodge)—F. Barton.
*Stafford (King Edward VI. Gr.)—F. T. Nott.
Stoke-on-Trent—
*†Hanley—E. G. Laws.
†Longton—L. T. Brown.
*Stone (Alleyne's Gr.)—H. M. Fraser.
*Tamworth (Gr.)—F. Burkitt.
*Uttoxeter (Alleyne's Gr.)—S. G. Atkinson, M.C.
*Walsall (Gr.)—L. T. Brown.
Wednesbury (High)—C. H. S. Kipping.
†West Bromwich (Munic.)—A. J. Menzies.
*Wolstanton (County Gr.)—Dr. T. F. Rutter.
Wolverhampton—
*Wolverhampton Gr. Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*†Wolverhampton Municipal Sec.—S. T. Baker.
*Royal Orphanage—G. R. Gibbs.
*Tettenhall Coll.—H. Pearson.

Suffolk—
*†Beccles (Sir J. Leman's)—G. Watson.
*Bungay (Gr.)—C. H. Lockitt.
*Bury St. Edmunds—Dr. J. W. Skinner.
*King Edward VI. (Gr.)—J. M. Wadmore.
*†W. Suffolk County—J. Weaver.
*†Eye (Gr.)—J. H. Smedley.
*Felixstowe (Sec. Sch.)—B. R. Morris.
Framlingham—W. H. A. Whitworth, M.C.
Haverhill (Sec. Sch.)—A. J. Ensor.
Ipswich—
*Ipswich Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*Ipswich Municipal Sec.—A. Morris.
*†Leiston (County)—J. A. Broadhead.
†Lowestoft (Municipal Sec.)—Dr. P. H. B. Robinson.
*†Newmarket (County)—W. J. Watterson.
*†Stowmarket (Sec.)—F. J. Eldridge.
*Sudbury (Gr.)—R. L. Gillingham.
*Woodbridge (Sch.)—Rev. D. J. Symon.

Surrey—
*Addington (Russell Sch.)—G. A. Roberts.
*Ashtead Park (City Freemen's Sch.)—W. W. Parkinson.
*Caterham (Sch.)—*See* H.M.C.
Cranleigh (Cranleigh Sch.)—*See* H.M.C.
Croydon—
*Whitgift Gr.—*See* H.M.C.
*Whitgift Middle Sch.—H. S. Clayton.
*Selhurst Gr.—W. H. Bentley.

*Dorking (High)—A. J. Rivett.
*East Sheen (County Sec.)—H. H. Shephard.
*Egham (Strode's Sch.)—J. M. Gittins.
Epsom—
*Epsom Coll.—*See* H.M.C.
*County Sec.—F. L. Clark.
*Farnham (Gr.)—F. A. Morgan, M.C.
*†Frimley (County)—C. E. Baldwin.
Godalming—
*Charterhouse Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
County Sch.—S. C. Nunn.
*Guildford (King Edward VI. Gr.)—A. J. B. Green.
Kingston-on-Thames—
*Kingston Gr.—C. A. Howse.
*Tiffin's Sch.—T. Dean.
*Leatherhead (St. John's Sch.)—*See* H.M.C.
*Merton (Rutlish Sch.)—E. A. A. Varnish.
*Mitcham (County Sec.)—A. J. Doig.
*†Oxted (County Sec.)—G. H. Davis.
*Purley (County)—B. E. Mitchell.
*Reigate (Gr.)—F. S. Orme.
*Richmond (County)—T. W. Beasley.
*Surbiton (County)—A. G. F. Willis.
*Sutton (County Sec.)—J. A. Cockshutt.
*Wallington (County Sec.)—W. T. Hutchins.
*Wimbledon (King's Coll. Sch.)—*See* H.M.C.
*Woking (County Sec.)—J. Holden.

Sussex—
*Ardingly Coll., Haywards Heath.—(vacant).
*Bexhill (County Sec.)—W. L. Lamb.
Brighton—
*Brighton Coll.—*See* H.M.C.
*Brighton Gr.—W. A. Barron.
*Brighton Munic. Sec.—W. J. Stainer.
*Chichester (Sec.)—H. F. Collins.
Eastbourne—
Eastbourne Coll.—*See* H.M.C.
*Eastbourne Gr.—C. J. Blackburn.
*†East Grinstead (County)—R. L. Treble.
*Hastings (Gr.)—P. S. Barlow.
Horsham—
*Christ's Hospital.—*See* H.M.C.
*Collyer's Sch.—P. A. Tharp.
*Hurstpierpoint (St. John's Coll.)—*See* H.M.C.
Lancing (Coll.)—*See* H.M.C.
*Lewes (County Sch.)—N. J. R. Bradshaw.
*Midhurst (Gr.)—Rev. B. Heald.
*†Rye (Gr.)—H. H. Wallis.
Seaford (Coll.)—Rev. W. Talbot-Hindley.
*Steyning (Gr.)—A. Bolton.
*Worthing (Sec.)—R. G. Martin.

Warwickshire—
*†Alcester (Gr.)—E. Wells.
*†Atherstone (Gr.)—J. W. Holmes.
Birmingham—
King Edward's Schools—
*King Edward's Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*Aston Gr.—J. Manton.
*Camp Hill Gr.—T. W. Watson, M.C.
*Five Ways Gr.—A. E. Barker.
*Central Sec.—W. H. Reynolds, M.C.
*Geo. Dixon Sec. Sch.—J. R. Brown.
*Handsworth Gr.—A. Clendon.
*King's Norton Sec.—A. James.
*Moseley Sec.—E. H. Robinson, D.S.O., M.C.
*St. Philip's Gr.—Rev. F. V. Reade.
*Saltley Sec.—J. McGill Clouston.
*†Small Heath Sec.—F. P. Whiteley.
*†Yardley Sec.—H. P. Lunn.
Coleshill (Gr.)—R. J. Green.
Coventry—
*Henry VIII Gr.—A. A. C. Burton.
*Bablake Sch.—Rev. Dr. J. N. Frankland.
*Leamington (Coll.)—Arnold Thornton.
*Nuneaton (King Edward VI Gr.)—A. S. Pratt.
Rugby—
Rugby Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*Lawrence Sheriff Sch.—C. Wheeler, D.S.O.
*Solihull (Gr.)—A. R. Thompson.
*Stratford-on-Avon (King Edward's Sch.)—Rev. A. Cecil Knight.
*Sutton Coldfield (Gr.)—A. Sylvanus-Jones.
*Warwick (Sch.)—*See* H.M.C.

Westmorland—
†Ambleside (Kelsick Gr.)—
Appleby (Gr.)—H. A. Counsell.
*Heversham (Gr.)—R. B. Threlfall.
Kendal (Gr.)—E. R. Roe-Thompson.
Stramongate Sch.—T. F. Green.
*†Kirkby Lonsdale (Queen Elizabeth Gr.)—J. L. Johnson.
*Windermere (Gr.)—B. W. Abraham.

Wiltshire—
†Bradford-on-Avon (County)—S. Farrar.
*†Calne (County Sec.)—C. T. T. Apps.
*†Chippenham (County)—H. S. Rosen.
*†Devizes (Sec.)—E. A. Eden.
*†Malmesbury (County Sec.)—C. W. Tregenza.
Marlborough—
*Marlborough Coll.—*See* H.M.C.
*Marlborough Gr.—S. Pontefract.
*Salisbury (Bishop Wordsworth's Sch.)—F. C. Happold, D.S.O.
Swindon—
†Swindon Sec.— (vacant).
*Commonweal Sec.—T. Hartley.
*†Swindon Coll.—G. H. Burkhardt.
*Trowbridge (High Sch.)—J. W. Henson.
*West Lavington (Dauntsey Sch.)—*See* H.M.C.

Worcestershire—
Bromsgrove—
*Bromsgrove Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
†Bromsgrove County Sec.—F. A. Hibbins.
*Dudley (Gr.)—T. W. Watson.
*†Evesham (Gr.)—Dr. S. R. Haslehurst.
*†Halesowen (Gr.)—W. A. Grace.
*Hanley Castle (Gr.)—R. H. F. Walling.
*Hartlebury (Queen Elizabeth's Gr.)—G. H. Ashe.
*Kidderminster (King Charles's Gr.)—J. Drake.
*Malvern (Coll.)—*See* H.M.C.
*†Oldbury (County High)—J. G. Howarth.
*†Redditch (Sec.)—A. E. Scothern, C.M.G., D.S.O.
*Stourbridge (Gr.)—J. E. Boyt.
*Wolverley (Gr.)—R. C. Lucas.
Worcester—
*King's Sch. (Cathedral)—*See* H.M.C.
*Queen Elizabeth's Gr.—*See* H.M.C.
College for Blind—G. C. Brown.

Yorkshire (East Riding)—
*Beverley (Gr.)—C. H. Burden.
*Bridlington (Sch.)—F. R. Richards.
Hull—
*Hymers Coll.—*See* H.M.C.
*Hull Gr.—F. Mayor.
*†Boulevard Sec.—H. W. Gilbert.
*†Craven Street Sch.—H. Shoosmith.
Riley High School.—W. S. Cooper.
*Pocklington (Gr.)—P. C. Sands.

Yorkshire (North Riding)—
†Askrigg (Yorebridge Gr.)—R. C. Shorter.
*†Easingwold (Westerman Foundation)—H. Tillott.

*†GREAT AYTON (Friends' Sch.)—H. Dennis.
GUISBOROUGH (Gr.)—
†MALTON (Gr.)—E. L. Watt.
*MIDDLESBROUGH (High Sch.)—W. W. Fletcher.
*†NORTHALLERTON (Gr.)—H. T. Palmer.
†PICKERING (Gr.)—F. A. Hyde.
REDCAR (Coatham Sch.)—Rev. H. D. Littler.
*RICHMOND (Gr.)—F. C. T. Woodhead.
*SCARBOROUGH (High Sch.)—H. W. Marsden.
SCORTON (Gr.)—M. V. Steggall.
†THIRSK (Sec.)—A. E. Peatfield.
*†WHITBY (County)—Dr. W. A. Bradley.
*†YARM-ON-TEES (Gr.)—W. A. Wood.

Yorkshire (West Riding)—

*†ACKWORTH (Sch.)—W. A. Cooper.
*ALMONDBURY (Gr.)—T. Dyson.
*APPERLEY BRIDGE (Sch.)—C. W. Towlson.
*BARNSLEY (Gr.)—A. J. Schooling.
*BATLEY (Gr.)—A. S. Benstead.
*BINGLEY (Gr.)—A. Smailes.
BRADFORD—
*Bradford Gr. Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*Belle Vue—F. B. Fisher.
*Carlton Sec.—A. Jackson.
Grange Road—M. Denby.
Hanson Sec.—C. G. Davies.
*BRIGHOUSE (Rastrick Gr.)—J. M. Lewis.
*†CASTLEFORD (Sec.)—J. L. Hampson.
*†CLECKHEATON (Whitcliffe Mount Sch.)—G. Ducker, M.C.
DEWSBURY (Wheelwright Gr.)—L. Sadler.
DONCASTER (Gr.)—J. A. Claxton.
*DRAX (Read's Sch.)—E. V. Watkins.
†*ECCLESFIELD (Gr.)*—A. C. *Harrison.*
ELLAND—
*†Elland and District Sch.—I. Thorpe.
Grace Ramsden's Sch.—H. W. Cushing.
*GIGGLESWICK (Sch.)—*See* H.M.C.
*†GOOLE (Sec.)—R. B. Calder.
HALIFAX—
*Heath Gr.—O. R. A. Byrde.
Crossley and Porter Sch.—G. B. Newport.
HARROGATE—
*†Harrogate Munic. Sec.—A. E. Thoseby.
*Ashville Coll.—J. T. Lancaster.
*†HEBDEN BRIDGE (Sec.)—H. Howarth.
*†HECKMONDWIKE (Gr.)—H. W. Edwards, D.S.O., M.C.
*†HEMSWORTH (Sec.)—A. G. Jenkinson.
*HIPPERHOLME (Gr.)—J. W. Houseman.
*†HONLEY (Holme Valley Gr.)—K. R. Brain.
HUDDERSFIELD—
*Huddersfield College Sch.—H. E. Atkins.
*†Royds Hall—E. F. Chaney.
*ILKLEY (Gr.)—N. L. Frazer.
KEIGHLEY (Gr.)—W. N. Palmer.
*†KNARESBOROUGH (King James I Sch.).—A. S. Robinson.
LEEDS—
*Leeds Gr.—*See* H.M.C.
*The City of Leeds Sch.—F. R. Worts.
*Leeds Modern Sch.—Dr. G. F. Morton.
*West Leeds High Sch.—T. Curzon.
*Fulneck Sch.—Rev. J. Connor.
*†Cockburn High Sch.—F. L. Norden.
*Roundhay Sch.—B. A. Farrow.
MALTBY (Gr.)—G. Rush.
*†MEXBOROUGH (Sec.)—H. L. Wilkinson.
*†MIRFIELD (Gr.)—W. Todd.
*†MORLEY (Gr.)—H. B. Browne.
*NORMANTON (Gr.)—J. A. Holden.
*†OSSETT (Gr.)—Dr. H. G. Chapman.
*†OTLEY (Sec.)—W. Robinson.
*†PENISTONE (Gr.)—E. F. Bowman.
PONTEFRACT (King's Sch.)—E. Bruce Forrest.
*†PUDSEY (Sec.)—S. Sawyer.
*RIPON (Gr.)—J. W. Dyson.
*RISHWORTH (Sch.)—Rev. C. E. B. Kingsford.
*ROTHERHAM (Gr.)—F. W. Field.
SEDBERGH (Sch.)—*See* H.M.C.
SHEFFIELD—
*Sheffield Central Sec.—Luther Smith, M.A.
*King Edward VII Sch.—R. B. Graham.
*Firth Park Sec.—Dr. L. Storr-Best.
*Nether Edge Sec.—W. Ritchings.
*†Woodhouse (Gr.)—R. J. Evans.
SHIPLEY (The Salt Sch.)—W. P. Winter.
*SKIPTON (Gr.)—A. M. McIntosh.
*†SOWERBY BRIDGE (Sec.)—H. E. Long.
†TADCASTER (Oglethorpe's Sch.)—A. H. Harries.
THORNE (Gr.)—J. E. Shipley-Turner.
†THORNTON (BRADFORD) (Gr.)—H. A. Beaton.
*†TODMORDEN (Sec.)—A. R. Allen.
WAKEFIELD—
*Wakefield Gr. Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*Silcoates Sch.—S. H. Moore.
*Thornes House Sec.—G. E. Liddle.
*WATH-UPON-DEARNE (Sec.)—A. T. L. Grear.
†YEADON (Sec.)—W. M. Rigby.
YORK—
Ampleforth (Coll.)—*See* H.M.C.
*St. Peter's Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*Bootham Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*Archbishop Holgate's Sch.—P. J. Vinter.
*Elmfield Coll.—Rev. Dr. D. H. Anthony.
*Haughton Sch.—G. H. Golledge.
*Nunthorpe Sec.—W. D. Seville.

WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Anglesey—
*†BEAUMARIS (Gr.)—E. Madoc Jones.
*†HOLYHEAD (County)—E. Derry Evans.
†LLANGEFNI (County)—S. J. Evans, O.B.E.

Brecknockshire—
BRECON—
Christ Coll.—*See* H.M.C.
County Sch.—J. Morgan.
*†BRYNMAWR (County)—Tudor W. Price.
†BUILTH (County)—P. G. Davies.
†YSTRADGYNLAIS (County)—W. E. Rees.

Caernarvonshire—
*BANGOR (Friars' Sch.)—W. St. B. Griffith.
†BETHESDA (County)—D. J. Williams.
†BOTTWNOG (County)—J. L. Roberts.
†CAERNARVON (County)—E. P. Evans.
†LLANBERIS (County)—R. B. J. Rowlands.
†LLANDUDNO (County)—E. M. Jones.
*†PENYGROES (County)—D. R. O. Prytherch.
†PORTMADOC (County)—W. Rowlands.
†PWLLHELI (County)—D. H. Williams.

Cardiganshire—
*†ABERAYRON (County)—H. T. Evans.
*†ABERYSTWYTH (County)—D. C. Lewis.
†CARDIGAN (County)—D. Rees.
LAMPETER (St. David's)—D. Jones.
†LLANDYSSUL (County)—J. E. Parry.
†TREGARON (County)—G. T. Lewis.

Carmarthenshire—
*†AMMANFORD (County)—G. O. Williams.
CARMARTHEN (County)—E. S. Allen.
†GWENDRAETH (Valley Sec.)—L. Williams.
†LLANDILO (County)—G. G. Jones.
†LLANDOVERY—
Coll.—*See* H.M.C.
†County—J. Evans.
*LLANELLY (County)—G. J. Thomas.
†WHITLAND (County)—D. S. Richards.

Denbighshire—
ABERGELE—
County—J. Williams.
Kinmel Sch.—R. A. Gordon Cane.
COLWYN BAY—
*Rydal Mount Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*†Colwyn Bay Sec.—W. P. Dodd.
*DENBIGH (County)—W. A. Evans.
*†LLANGOLLEN (County)—H. Hugh Jones.
†LLANRWST (County)—H. P. Jones.
*RUABON (County)—Rev. D. J. Bowen.
*WREXHAM (County)—J. R. Edwards.

Flintshire—
†HAWARDEN (County)—B. M. Jones.
†HOLYWELL (County)—R. T. Davies.
*†MOLD (Alun County)—W. O. Hughes.
RHYL—
*†County—Thomas I. Ellis.
Epworth Coll.—J. C. Beattie.

Glamorganshire—
ABERDARE (County)—W. C. Cox.
†BARGOED (Sec.)—J. J. Davies.
*BARRY (County)—Edgar W. Jones.
†BRIDGEND (County)—W. E. Thomas.
CARDIFF—
*Cardiff High Sch.—J. R. Roberts.
Canton Boys' Sec.—J. E. James.
Howard Gardens Sec.—Dr. D. L. Woosnam.
*†CAERPHILLY (Sec.)—W. Gladstone Rees.
COWBRIDGE (Gr.)—R. Williams.
†FERNDALE (Sec.)—G. Childs.
†GARW (Sec.)—J. J. Morgan.
GELLIGAER (County)—L. S. Knight.
†GOWERTON (County)—D. E. Williams.
*†MAESTEG (Sec.)—G. S. Griffiths.
MERTHYR TYDFIL—
Cyfarthfa Castle—D. J. Davies.
†Intermediate Sch.—R. H. Pugh.
†Quakers' Yard Sec.—T. J. Thomas.
†MOUNTAIN ASH (County)—W. U. Williams.
NEATH (County)—J. W. Jones.
*†OGMORE (Sec.)—T. J. Jones.
*PENARTH (County)—J. M. Judd.
PENTRE (Sec.)—A. S. Hodgson.
*†PONTARDAWE (Sec.)—J. W. Thomas.
PONTYPRIDD (County)—E. R. Thomas.
PORTH—
County—E. T. Griffiths.
†Sec. Sch.—T. Davies.
PORT TALBOT—
*†County—W. H. Gibbon.
*†Sec. Sch.—T. W. Lewis.
SWANSEA—
*Gr. Sch.—J. Grey Morgans.
Munic. Sec.—Llewellyn John.
†TONYPANDY (Sec.)—D. Hawkins.
*†YSTALYFERA (County)—H. Rees.

Merionethshire—
BALA (County)—R. Williams.
†BARMOUTH (County)—E. D. Jones.
DOLGELLEY (County)—J. Lloyd.
†FESTINIOG (County)—E. T. Jones.
*†TOWYN (County)—Dr. G. Brychan Rees.

Monmouthshire—
*ABERGAVENNY (King Henry VIII Gr.)—H. W. Newcombe.
†ABERSYCHAN (Sec.)—J. C. James.
†ABERTILLERY (County)—W. D. L. Evans.
†CHEPSTOW (Sec.)—Rev. A. H. Birch.
†EBBW VALE (County)—D. T. Davies.
†MAESYCWMMER (Sec.)—J. W. Jones.
MONMOUTH (Gr.)—*See* H.M.C.
†NANTYGLO (Sec.)—E. Silk.
†NEWBRIDGE (Sec.)—W. David.
NEWPORT—
*High Sch.—*See* H.M.C.
*Munic. Sec.—Dr. D. W. Oates.
†PONTLLANFRAITH (Sec.)—D. Bowen.
*PONTYPOOL (Jones's W. Mon. Sch.)—R. Ivo Jones.
*†PONTYWAUN (County)—W. Alfred Hughes.
†RHYMNEY (Sec.)—T. Price.
†TREDEGAR (County)—J. Saunders.

Montgomeryshire—
†LLANFAIR (County)—E. Jones.
†LLANFYLLIN (County)—J. Lloyd Thomas.
*†LLANIDLOES (County)—E. R. Horsfall Turner
†MACHYNLLETH (County)—H. H. Meyler.
*NEWTOWN (County)—R. M. Kinsey.
*WELSHPOOL (County)—R. E. Owen.

Pembrokeshire—
†FISHGUARD (County)—O. Gledhill.
*HAVERFORDWEST (Gr.)—R. S. Lang.
†MILFORD HAVEN (County)—F. L. Lowther.
†NARBERTH (County)—T. R. Francis.
*†PEMBROKE DOCK (County)—T. H. Jones.
†ST. DAVID'S (County)—T. Thomas.
*†TENBY (County)—J. T. Griffiths.

Radnorshire—
*†LLANDRINDOD WELLS (County)—H. G. Garrat
PRESTEIGN (County)—A. G. Lucas.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeenshire—
ABERDEEN—
†Central Sec. Sch.—John W. Robertson.
Gr. Sch.—D. M. Andrew.
Robert Gordon's College—George A. Morrison, LL.D.
ELLON (Sec. Sch.)—Samuel Lipp.
FRASERBURGH (Academy)—Robert Lees.
HUNTLY (Gordon Sec. Sch.)—Hugh Brebner.
INVERURIE (Academy)—Dr. Gordon C. Lawson
KEMNAY (Sec. Sch.)—J. Minto Robertson.
†PETERHEAD (Academy)—Muir Burns.
STRICHEN (Sec. Sch.)—Lewis Gavin.
TURRIFF (Sec. Sch.)—Alexander Gordon.

Angus—
ARBROATH (High Sch.)—David Drysdale.
BRECHIN (High Sch.)—D. M. Man, M.C.
DUNDEE—
Broughty Ferry, Grove Academy—James Taylor.
Harris Academy—Alexander Peterkin.
Morgan Academy—Alex. Leighton, O.B.E. LL.D.
High Sch.—John Maclennan.

Argyllshire—
†CAMPBELTOWN (Gr. Sch.)—Balfour Downie.
DUNOON (Gr. Sch.)—A. J. Ross.
OBAN (High Sch.)—

Ayrshire—
ARDROSSAN (Academy)—James Jackson.
AYR (Academy)—Wm. Dick; H. A. Jamieson
CUMNOCK (Academy)—Andrew Martin.
GIRVAN (High Sch.)—Alan Gibson.
†IRVINE (Royal Academy)—James Porter.
KILMARNOCK (Academy)—A. R. Cumming.
MAYBOLE (Carrick Academy)—A. J. Merson

Banffshire—
ABERLOUR (Sec. Sch.)—Arthur C. Hay.
BANFF (Academy)—David Mackenzie, M.C., J.
†BUCKIE (Sec. Sch.)—Chas. W. Thomson.
FORDYCE (Academy)—Alex. S. McHardy.
KEITH (Gr. Sch.)—G. J. Milne.
MORTLACH (Sec. Sch., Dufftown)—G. F. Drimmie.

Berwickshire—
DUNS (Berwickshire High Sch.)—T. F. Walton

Bute—
ROTHESAY (Academy)—A. G. Burgess, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Caithness—
THURSO (Miller Inst.)—T. G. Ironside.
WICK (High Sch.)—Alex. Robertson.

Clackmannanshire—
ALLOA ACADEMY—D. N. Stewart.
ALVA (Academy)—John Liddle.
†DOLLAR (Academy)—Hugh F. Martin.

Dumbartonshire—
†BEARDSDEN (Academy)—Hugh Primrose.
CLYDEBANK (High Sch.)—A. G. Paterson, Ph.D., J.P.
DUMBARTON—
Academy—John Harvey, Ph.D.
Notre Dame High Sch. (R.C.)—
St. Patrick's High Sch. (*R.C.*)—Thomas F. Mulgrew.
HELENSBURGH (Hermitage Sch.) — John R. Reid, M.C.
LENZIE (Academy)—George Murray.
VALE OF LEVEN (Academy)—James Wallace, F.S.A. Scot.

Dumfriesshire—
DUMFRIES (Academy)—Alfred Lodge.
†LANGHOLM (Academy)—George Badenoch.
LOCKERBIE (Academy)—R. Hamilton.
MOFFAT (Academy)—James Shaw.
WALLACE HALL (Academy, Closeburn)—H. F. Menzies.

East Lothian—
DUNBAR (Sec. Sch.)—Robert Macaulay.
HADDINGTON (Knox Inst.)—James Black.
NORTH BERWICK (High Sch.)—John T. Brown.
PRESTONPANS (Preston Lodge)—Andrew H. Miller

Fife—
ANSTRUTHER (Waid Academy)—(vacant).
BEATH (Sec. Sch.)—T. Pullar, J.P.
BUCKHAVEN (Sec. Sch.)—Thomas T. Buchanan.
COWDENBEATH (High Sch. *R.C.*)—Laurence O'Brien.
CUPAR (Bell Baxter)—William Douglas.
DUNFERMLINE (High Sch.)—J. G. Lindsay, F.R.S.E.
KIRKCALDY (High Sch.)—Frank Maynard Earle.
ST. ANDREWS (Madras Coll.)—James D. McPetrie, J.P.

Inverness-shire—
FORT WILLIAM (Sec. Sch.)—John M. Beattie, M.C.
INVERNESS (Royal Academy)—W. Crampton Smith.
KINGUSSIE (Sec. Sch.)—Wilfred Brewis.
PORTREE (Sec. Sch.)—Alex. J. Tait.

Kincardineshire—
BANCHORY (Sec. Sch.)—*A. Gullett.*
STONEHAVEN (Mackie Academy)—A. C. Knox.

Kirkcudbrightshire—
CASTLE-DOUGLAS (High Sch.)—F. G. Deans.
DALBEATTIE (High Sch.)—Alexander Baxter.
KIRKCUDBRIGHT (Academy)—D. G. Ramsay.

Lanarkshire—
AIRDRIE (Academy)—John Anderson.
†BELLSHILL (Academy)—Alexander Donaldson.
BIGGAR (High Sch.)—John A. Masterson, J.P.
COATBRIDGE (Sec. Sch.)—William Low.
DALZIEL (High Sch.)—Walter J. Gibb, Ph.D.
GLASGOW—
Academy—E. Temple.
Allan Glen's—James H. Steel.
Bellahouston Academy—Thomas Keen.
Eastbank Sec. Sch.—W. H. S. Farquharson.
Govan Sec. Sch.—Donald MacLean.
High Sch.—John Talman.
Hillhead High Sch.—Frank Beaumont.
Hutchesons' Gr. Sch.—J. C. Scott, LL.D.
Hyndland Sec. Sch.—Walter Jamieson.
Kelvinside Academy—I. M. Bain.
North Kelvinside Sec. Sch.—W. Tod Ritchie.
Pollokshields Sec. Sch.—Herbert Ellicott.
Queen's Park Sec. Sch. (Grange Rd.)—James Sinclair.
St. Aloysius's Coll. (*R.C.*)—Rev. J. Bullen, S.J.
St. Mungo's Sec. Sch.—J. O'Connell.
Shawlands Sec. Sch.—Peter McDougall.
†Whitehill Sec. Sch.—Robert M. Weir.
Woodside Sec. Sch.—John A. Petrie.
HAMILTON—
Academy—David Anderson, M.C.
St. John's Gr. Sch.—John Frew.
LANARK (Gr. Sch.)—
LARKHALL (Academy)—J. Macphail Cameron.
RUTHERGLEN (Academy)—David J. Byers.
STRATHAVEN (Academy)—George Stewart.
UDDINGSTON (Gr. Sch.)—*James Sheridan.*
WISHAW (High Sec. Sch.)—A. J. C. Kerr.

Midlothian—
DALKEITH (High Sch.)—John Lyon Pirie.
EDINBURGH—
Academy—*See* H.M.C.
Boróughmuir Sec. Sch.—Donald Maclean.
Broughton Sec. Sch.—Alexander L. Pearson, D.Sc.
Daniel Stewart's Coll.—C. H. Milne, D.Litt.
Fettes College—*See* H.M.C.
George Heriot's Sch.—W. Gentle, F.R.S.E.
George Watson's Coll.—G. Robertson.
Holy Cross Academy—A. C. Paterson.
Institution—Norman K. Barber, M.C.
Leith Academy—Pete. Comrie, LL.D.
Merchiston Castle—*See* H.M.C.
Portobello Sec. Sch.—John I. Mitchell.
Royal High Sch.—W. King Gillies, F.R.S.E.
St. Thomas of Aquin's (*R.C.*)—
Trinity Academy—James A. Scott.
LASSWADE (Sec. Sch.)—J. A. Copland.
MUSSELBURGH—
Loretto School—*See* H.M.C.
Gr. Sch.—R. W. Barr.
†WEST CALDER—(High Sch.)—Thomas Brydone.

Morayshire—
ELGIN (Academy)—Ian G. Andrew.
FOCHABERS (Milne's Inst.)—William Wishart.
FORRES (Academy)—James B. Ritchie, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
GRANTOWN (Gr. Sch.)—Thomas Hunter.

Nairn—
†NAIRN (Rose's Academical Inst.)—J. M. Milne, D.Litt.

Orkney—
KIRKWALL (Sec. Sch.)—
†STROMNESS (Sec. Sch.)—John R. Learmonth.

Peebles—
†PEEBLES (Burgh & County High Sch.)—M. Ritchie.

Perth—
ABERFELDY (Breadalbane Academy)—Edward J. Balfour.
BLAIRGOWRIE (Sec. Sch.)—Peter Allan.

†CALLANDER (McLaren High Sch.)—James Leckie.
CRIEFF (Morrison's Academy)—James Donaldson, M.A.
GLENALMOND (Trinity Coll.)—*See* H.M.C.
PERTH (Academy)—W. M. Smail.
PITLOCHRY (Sec. Sch.)—R. S. Brydon, Ph.D.

Renfrewshire—

BARRHEAD (High Sch.)—Duncan D. Hair.
GOUROCK (High Sch.)—John S. Macleod.
GREENOCK—
Academy—W. Braid Taylor.
High School—James Dick, J.P.
St. Mary's (*R.C.*)—Rev. Br. Bonaventure.
JOHNSTONE (High Sch.)—David Baird.
PAISLEY—
Camphill Sec. Sch.—John Cochran.
Grammar Sch.—G. Aimer Russell, F.R.A.S.
John Neilson Inst.—(vacant).
St. Margaret's (*R.C.*)—
St. Mirin's Academy—G. Cameron-Mowat.
PORT GLASGOW (High Sch.)—L. N. Gow.
RENFREW (High Sch.)—J. Whitehill Gibson.

Ross and Cromarty—

†DINGWALL (Academy)—George L. Turnbull.
FORTROSE (Academy)—Kenneth Macleod.
INVERGORDON (Academy)—Alexander Macmillan.
STORNOWAY (Nicolson Inst.)—John Macrae.
TAIN (Royal Academy)—Andrew Mackie.

Roxburghshire—

HAWICK (High Sch.)—A. M. Watters, F.R.S.E.
†JEDBURGH (Gr. Sch.)—Alexander Dingwall.
KELSO (High Sch.)—Frederick P. Shepherd.

Selkirkshire—

GALASHIELS (Academy)—Thomas P. Wylie.
SELKIRK (High Sch.)—J. M. Jeffrey.

Shetland—

LERWICK (Anderson's Inst.)—

Stirlingshire—

BALFRON (High Sch.)—D. T. Morton.
FALKIRK (High Sch.)—James J. Robertson.
KILSYTH (Academy)—James Allan.
STIRLING (High Sch.)—Alexander S. Third.

Sutherlandshire—

DORNOCH (Academy)—A. A. Moir.
GOLSPIE—
Secondary Sch.—J. G. Wallace.
Sutherland Techn. Sch.—E. W. Read.

West Lothian—

†BATHGATE (Academy)—Robert A. Brown.
BO'NESS (Academy)—John Gray.
†BROXBURN (High Sch.)—William Brown.
LINLITHGOW (Academy)—William Milne.

Wigtownshire.

†NEWTON STEWART (Douglas Ewart High Sch.)—James Smith.
STRANRAER (High Sch.)—John A. Macdonald.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

GUERNSEY (Qn. Eliz. Coll.)—*See* H.M.C.
JERSEY (Victoria Coll.)—*See* H.M.C.

ISLE OF MAN.

CASTLETON (Kg. Williams' Coll.)—*See* H.M.C.
*DOUGLAS (High Sch.)—A. H. Sykes.

THE ASHBURTON SHIELD, BISLEY.

THE Ashburton Challenge Shield Competition was instituted in 1861 for teams of 8 from the Public Schools (teams of 11 from 1861–1876; teams of 8 since 1877). In 1861 and 1862 the Hay M.L. rifle was used; in 1863 the long Enfield M.L.; 1864-70 the Navy 5 groove M.L.; 1871–1884 Snider; 1885–1896 Martini-Henry; since 1897 the ·303 Magazine. The present regulations are 7 shots at 200 and 500 yards; one team of 8 pupils from each of such schools as have a contingent of the Junior Division of the Officers' Training Corps. The Highest Possible score is 560.

WINNERS SINCE 1861.

	School.	Mks.		School.	Mks.		School.	Mks.
1861	Rugby	91*	1884	Clifton	364	1907	Rugby	497
1862	Harrow	234†	1885	,,	430	1908	Harrow	498
1863	Eton	246	1886	Dulwich	383	1909	Rugby	512
1864	Harrow	226	1887	Eton	430	1910	Bradfield	524
1865	,,	216	1888	Clifton	433	1911	Edinburgh Acad.	495
1866	,,	256	1889	Charterhouse	459	1912	Rugby	508
1867	,,	244	1890	,,	450	1913	Repton	504
1868	Eton	248	1891	,,	405	1914	Sedburgh	496
1869	Harrow	268	1892	,,	443	1919	Winchester	649
1870	,,	268	1893	Bradfield	447	1920	Charterhouse	702
1871	Winchester	299	1894	Rugby	422	1921	Sedburgh	656
1872	,,	313	1895	Charterhouse	432	1922	Lancing	478
1873	,,	424	1896	,,	414	1923	Eton	492
1874	Marlborough	429	1897	Bradfield	465	1924	Rugby	468
1875	Harrow	543	1898	Charterhouse	467	1925	Lancing	487
1876	Winchester	493	1899	Rossall	472	1926	Clifton	475
1877	Cheltenham	393	1900	Dulwich	460	1927	Brighton	474
1878	Eton	403	1901	Eton	456	1928	Clifton	472
1879	Harrow	414	1902	Cheltenham	469	1929	Glenalmond	464
1880	Eton	429	1903	Tonbridge	500	1930	Winchester	474
1881	Cheltenham	404	1904	Winchester	476	1931	Charterhouse	485
1882	Charterhouse	346	1905	Harrow	473			
1883	Charterhouse	405	1906	Dover	467			

* Points. † Marks since 1862.

NOTES:—(*a*) "Annual Fees" represent the average amount payable annually, *exclusive* of fees for optional subjects. (*b*) "Headmistress." In certain Schools other titles prevail, *e.g.*, St. Paul's, "High Mistress"; St. Michael's, Bognor, "Lady Warden."

School.	F'ded.	No. of Girls.	Annual Fees, See note (*a*) D = Day Girls.	Headmistress. See Note (*b*).
Abbey Sch., Reading	1887	274	£120.....D£11	H. E. Musson, J.P.
Alice Ottley Sch., Worcester	1883	245	£110 ..... D£30	M. Spurling.
Badminton Sch., Westbury on Trim, Bristol.	1859	170	£120–158.....	B. M. Baker.
Bath, Royal Sch.	1864	217	£20–150.....	E. Steel, O.B.E.
Bedford High Sch.	1882	590	£87–100...D£12–24	K. M. Westaway, D.Litt.
Bedford Modern Sch.	1883	300	£70 ..... D£10	B. A. Tonkin.
Benenden, Kent	1923	207	£199.....	C. M. Sheldon.
Berkhamsted, Herts	1888	340	£105 ..... D£21	C. F. Mackenzie.
Beverley, Yorks	1908	165	£60 ..... D£13–16	G. M. Rossiter.
Bilston Girls' High, Staffs.	1918	300	..... D£11	A. B. Dawson.
Birkenhead, Convent Sch. (*R.C.*)	1848	280	£44 .....D£11	B. M. Robinson.
Blackburn, Notre Dame Sch. (*R.C.*)	1907	216	.....	M. Swift.
Bolton, Lancs.	1904	392	..... D£24	M. H. Meade.
Bournemouth Collegiate	1899	100	£126–135 ... D£32	M. Davie.
Bournemouth High	1898	471	£96–108 ... D£28	C. F. Stocks.
Bradford Girls' Gr.	1875	540	.....D£21–27	M. A. Hooke.
Brentwood, Ursuline High Sch. (*R.C.*)	1900	400	£85..... D£15	Mme. U. Schoenen.
Burton-on-Trent High	1875	370	..... D£16	E. H. Linnell.
Canterbury, Simon Langton's	1881	282	..... D£13	Miss N. Campling.
Casterton, Kirkby Lonsdale	1823	176	£60–106.....	D. de B. Dobson.
Cavendish High, Buxton	1906	200	..... D£10	Ada F. Evans.
Cheltenham Ladies' College	1854	875	£126–170 D£35–50	B. M. Sparks.
Christ's Hospital, Hertford	1552	280	*Nil* to £40.....	N. C. Craig.
Church Education Corporation (34, Denison House, Westminster, S.W. 1):				
Bedgebury Park, Goudhurst	1920	85	£170–189.....	D. F. Hunter.
Sandecotes, Parkstone	1900	80	£165 ..... D£38	M. C. Harding.
Uplands, St. Leonards-on-Sea	1903	100	£105	M. V. Hill.
Church Schools Company (Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W. 1):				
Dulwich	1878	200	.....D£10–26	M. Williams.
Guildford	1888	215	£116 ..... D£26	H. G. Ralph.
Hull	1884	210	..... D£21	E. M. L. Elliott.
Southampton (Atherley Sch.)	1926	172	.....D£14–29	G. M. Pierce-Jones.
Streatham College	1886	183	.....D£15–28	A. J. Board.
Sunderland	1884	253	£102 .....D£12–27	E. M. Ironside.
Surbiton	1884	256	.....D£25–29	A. M. Procter.
York College	1908	112	£142 ..... D£30	E. E. Ellett.
Clergy Daughters', Bristol	1831	135	£73–120 D£30–45	E. M. Almond.
Clifton High	1877	450	£120 .....D£32	E. Addison Phillips.
Colston's, Bristol	1891	600	.....D£13–16	G. M. Morgan.
Crediton High Sch.	1910	160	£59 ..... D£11	E. J. Prebble.
Crewe, Ursuline Convent Sch. (*R.C.*)	1921	167	£40–45.....	H. G. O'Brien.
Croydon, Ladies of Mary Convent (*R.C.*)	1869	420	£53 .....D£16	D. Ibbett.
Dee House Convent Sch., Chester (*R.C.*)	1925	245	£60.....D£13	Mme. Regis Woodlock.
Derby High Sch.	1892	171	.....D£14–30	(Mrs.) L. P. Kirk.
Drake and Tonson's, Keighley	1716	504	..... D£10	(Mrs.) M. A. M. Kitk.
Durham High Sch.	1884	100	£93 ..... D£22	M. L. Stafford Smith.
Edgbaston High, Birmingham	1876	287	£75 .....D£26–45	W. M. Casswell.
Edgbaston, C. of E. Coll.	1886	382	£75 ..... D£54	Freda Godfrey.
Edgehill, North Devon	1884	186	£68 ..... D£11	E. Cuthbertson Hill.
Enfield (N. Middlesex High)	1892	235	£150 ..... D£30	Wilmot Gascoigne.
Exeter, Episcopal Modern Sch.	1877	250	.....D£10–12	J. Headridge.
Exeter, Maynard's Girls' Sch.	1658	350	£97.....D£22	C. W. Dixon.
Farnborough, Hillside Convent (*R.C.*)	1928	273	£120.....D£19	A. Mason.
Farringtons, Chislehurst	1911	100	£185	A. H. Davies.
Faversham, Wm. Gibbs's School	1883	222	..... D£9	(Vacant).
Girls' Public Day School Trust (Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W. 1):				
Bath High	1872	209	£60–75... D£13–30	E. M. Cull.
Birkenhead High	1901	320	..... D£16–30	H. N. Stephen.
Blackheath High	1880	500	..... D£16–30	M. Gale.
Brighton and Hove High	1876	350	£97–107...D£14–30	I. M. Oakden.
Bromley High	1883	475	..... D£13–32	K. D. B. Littlewood.
Clapham High	1875	460	£75–95... D£13–30	A. S. Barratt.

School.	F'ded.	No. of Girls.	Annual Fees See note (a). D=Day Girls.	Headmistress. See note (b).
Girls Public Day School Trust.—cont.				
Croydon High	1874	680	..... D£16-30	E. Ransford.
Ipswich High	1878	370	£75-90... D£12-27	C. N. Williams.
Kensington High	1872	280	..... D£32-37	L. E. Charlesworth.
Liverpool (Belvedere)	1880	260	£81-90... D£18-30	M. C. Fraser.
Newcastle (Central) High	1895	345	..... D£13-30	D. F. P. Hiley.
Norwich High	1875	340	£48-60... D£13-30	E. P. Jameson.
Nottingham High	1875	430	..... D£13-30	W. D. Philipps.
Notting Hill and Ealing High	1873	300	£80-90... D£14-30	J. M. H. McCaig.
Oxford High	1875	230	£79 ..... D£16-30	R. M. Haig Brown.
Portsmouth High	1882	369	£74-88... D£18-32	A. F. Cossey.
Putney High	1893	440	..... D£14-30	K. E. Chester.
Sheffield High	1878	460	..... D£16-30	D. L. Walker.
Shrewsbury High	1885	300	£63-73... D£14-30	D. Gale.
South Hampstead High	1876	470	..... D£16-30	M. L. Potter.
Streatham Hill and Brixton High	1887	406	..... D£15-30	E. R. Gwatkin.
Sutton High	1884	600	..... D£16-30	E. M. L. Lees.
Sydenham High	1887	330	..... D£16-30	M. S. Smith, Ph.D.
Tunbridge Wells High	1883	130	£79..... D£13-30	E. K. East.
Wimbledon High	1880	450	..... D£15-30	M. E. Lewis.
Godolphin, Salisbury	1726	270	£150 ..... D£33	C. R. Ash.
Great Crosby, Lancs, Sacred Heart Sch. (*R.C.*).	1904	217	.....	Mme. Forristal.
Great Yarmouth High	1893	300	..... D£12	M. S. Copeman.
Greenhead High, Huddersfield	1909	504	..... D£7	A. Hill.
Haberdashers' Aske's, Acton	1690	600	..... D£19	D. W. Sprules.
Harrogate College	1893	355	£144-174.....	M. E. Jones.
Hawnes, Ampthill, Beds.	1929	80	£165.....	J. G. Towushend.
Headington Sch., Oxford	1915	170	£156-168 D£54-66	K. L. Porcher.
Hitchin Girls' Gr.	1639	360	£85-100 .*... D£17	A. M. Chambers.
Howells', Denbigh	1858	365	£115 ..... D£40	C. E. Robinson.
Howells', Llandaff	1859	360	£64..... D£16	E. Trotter.
Hulme Gr., Oldham	1887	321	..... D£19	P. D. Cowell.
Ilford, Ursuline High Sch. (*R.C.*)	1920	384	.....	M. H. Boyle.
Kendal, Girls' High Sch.	1888	230	£78..... D£14	S. N. E. Trood.
King's High, Warwick	1879	452	£76-85 ... D£9-15	E. Doorly.
Leamington High	1847	326	£70-95...D£10-25	L. Milroy.
Leeds, Girls' High	1876	620	£66 ..... D£22	Lucy A. Lowe, Litt.D.
Leeds, Notre Dame Collegiate (*R.C.*)	1905	230	.....	M. T. Talbot.
Lincoln, Girls' High	1893	467	£88 ..... D£15	L. C. Savill.
Liverpool College, Huyton	1894	337	£135 ..... D£7-15	S. G. Anthony.
Liverpool College, Liverpool	1878	335	..... D£12-15	F. M. Fordham.
Liverpool (Everton), Notre Dame Collegiate (*R.C.*).	1902	534	..... D£10	Sister Imelda.
Liverpool (Mt. Pleasant), Notre Dame High Sch. (*R.C.*).	1851	502	..... D£10	M. Gilbey.
*London**:				
Henrietta Barnett, Hampstead, N.W.11	1911	490	..... D£17-19	Ethel Hutchings.
C. E. Brooke Sch., Camberwell, S.E.5	1904	290	..... D£12	M. K. Cotton.
Burlington, Old Burlington St., W.1	1699	250	..... D£14	M. A. Burgess.
Frances Mary Buss Schools:				
N. London Coll., Sandall Rd., N.W.	1850	560	..... D£32	I. M. Drummond.
Camden, Princeof Wales'sRd., N.W.5	1871	500	..... D£15	Olive Wright.
City of London, E.C.4	1894	263	..... D£25	H. D. Bugby.
Godolphin and Latimer, Hammersmith, W.6	1905	516	..... D£16	K. T. Zachary.
Haberdashers'Aske's, Hatcham, S.E.14	1876	400	..... D£16	A. I. Nolting.
Francis Holland, ClarenceGate, N.W.	1878	200	..... D£31-63	W. S. Crapper.
Francis Holland, Graham St., S.W.1	1881	180	£183 ..... D£63	A. R. Morison.
Lady Margaret, Parsons Green, S.W.6	1917	234	..... D£13	E. Moberley Bell.
La Retraite, Clapham Park (*R.C.*)	1919	222	.....	D. S. Hansen.
Lewisham, Prendergast, Catford, S.E.6	1887	569	..... D£13	J. Franklin. (Litt.D.
MaryDatchelor, CamberwellGr., S.E.5.	1877	600	..... D£15	M. D. Brock, O.B.E.,
Dame Alice Owen's, Islington, E.C.1	1613	334	..... D£10	Eleanor Wilson.
Queen's Coll., Harley St., W.1	1848	176	£144-156 D£22-63	G. E. Holloway (*actg.*)
Sacred Heart Conv't, Ham'smith (*R.C.*)	1904	200	.....	Mme. E. Hutchinson.
St. Mary's Sch., Lancaster Gate, W.1	1873	100	..... D£19-55	D. Apperson.
St. Paul's, Brook Green, W.6	1904	450	£165 ..... D£50	Ethel Strudwick.

* See also: Girls' Public Day School Trust, and Church Schools Company.

School.	F'ded.	No. of Girls.	Annual Fees, See note (*a*) D = Day Girls.	Headmistress. See Note (*b*).
London—continued.*				
St. Saviour's and St. Olave's, New Kent Rd., S.E. 1.	1562	494	..... D£8-15	M. G. Frodsham.
St. Ursula's, Greenwich (*R.C.*)	1920	287	.....	E. Z. Cooren.
Loughborough High Sch.	1850	390	£71 ..... D£11	E. A. Bristol.
Maidstone Grammar Sch.	1887	437	..... D£12	R. Bartels.
Malvern Girls' College, Worcestershire	1893	450	£137-158..D£32-48	I. M. Brooks.
Manchester High Sch.	1874	515	..... D£24	M. G. Clarke.
Merchant Taylors', Gt. Crosby, Lancs...	1882	460	£76..... D£17	E. Fordham.
Milham Ford, Oxford	1905	336	..... D£12	E. J. Bailey.
Milton Mount Coll., Crawley, Sussex ...	1871	166	£140 ..... D£42	Mrs. D. M. Henman.
Monmouth Sch. for Girls.....	1891	188	£100 ..... D£25	M. G. Odling.
Moravian Sch.,Fulneck, Leeds	1753	100	£80 ..... D£10	K. P. Curry.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne,Church High Sch.	1885	450	.....D£37	L. M. Gurney.
Newport High Sch., Monmouthshire ...	1896	240	..... D£11	M. A. Vivian.
Normanton High Sch., Yorks.	1904	245	..... D£10	Katherine Reeve
Northampton High Sch.	1878	220	.....D20	E. M. Wallace.
Norwich, Blyth Secondary School	1929	501	..... D£11	Mrs. F. E. Whitaker.
Orme Girls' Sch.,Newcastle-under-Lyme	1876	457	..... D£10	Jessie Sprunt.
Overstone, Northants.....	1929	84	£180.....	Mrs. D. L. Esslemont,
Palmers Endowed, Grays, Essex	1706	270	£60-64 ...D£12-18	E. M. Wren. [O.B.E.
Paston House Sch., Cambridge (*R.C.*)...	1908	180	.....D£20	M. Paul Murphy.
Pate's Gr. Sch., Cheltenham	1905	400	.....	A. N. Miles.
Penrhos, Colwyn Bay.....	1880	300	£88-127	E. Wainwright.
Penzance, W. Cornwall Coll.	1884	150	£74 .....D£18	E. H. Killip.
Perse Sch., Cambridge	1881	340	£95-100...D£21-26	M. H. Cattley.
Plymouth, Notre Dame High (*R.C.*).....	1905	255	.....	M. Crockett.
Plymouth, St. Dunstan's Abbey..*.....	1923	208	£76 ..... D£16	M. M. Tompson.
Preston, Lark Hill House (*R.C.*).....	1861	240	£45.....D£10	C. Bartley.
Preston, Winkley Sq. Convent (*R.C.*) ...	1875	370	£45.....D£10	A. McLaughlin.
Princess Helena, Ealing, W. 5.	1820	96	£105-120.....	G. Milvain.
Queen Anne's, Caversham	1698	250	£120.....	K. E. Moore.
Queen Elizabeth's, Mansfield	1885	390	£60.....D£12	D. C. Johnson.
Queen Ethelburga's, Harrogate	1912	120	£150-180.....	Evelyn L. Young.
Queen Margaret's, Scarborough.....	1901	180	£150-180 .D£32-48	M. B. Taylor.
Queen Mary, Lytham	1930	200	.....D£12	D. Bailey.
Queen's Sch., Chester	1878	250	£85 .....D£15-20	M. T. Nedham.
Queenswood, Hatfield	1894	220	£140.....	Ethel M. Trew.
Redland High Sch., Bristol.....	1882	350	£90.....D£21	C. M. Taylor.
Rochester Gr. School.....	1888	333	.....D£12	Dora L. Sandford.
Roedean, Brighton	1885	310	£165-195.....	E. M. Tanner.
St. Alban's High Sch.....	1907	290	£100-122 D£18-32	Edith Archibald.
St. Clare's, Polwithen, Penzance	1889	109	£94-97.... D£14-25	V. M. Macpherson.
St. Dominic's, Stoke-on-Trent (*R.C.*). ...	1906	320	.. ..D£11	M. Lambe.
St. Elphin's, Darley Dale, Derby	1844	130	£120.....	Margaret L. Flood.
St. Felix, Southwold	1897	270	£150-165..D£45-54	E. M. Edghill.
St. Helen's, Abingdon	1907	190	£80 .....D£10-20	T. Hull.
St. Helens, Lancs., Notre Dame High (*R.C.*)	1907	272	.....	H. Roberts.
St. Hilda's, Whitby, Yorks.	1926	120	£70-80.....	G. E. Clapham.
St. John's High Sch., Newport, Mon. ...	1903	120	£75.....D£14-22	B. Symonds.
St. Joseph's, Bradford, Yks. (*R.C.*).....	1905	373	.....D£15	M. B. Duffey.
St. Katharine's, Wantage.....	1906	127	£75.....	J. O. Cudliph.
St. Katherine's, Heatherton Pk., Som...	1907	70	£150-180.D£20-45	C. M. Hartnell.
St. Margaret's, Bushey	1749	215	£145-165.....	Julian M. Boys.
St. Mary & St. Anne's, Abbots Bromley..	1874	302	£120-135.....	O. F. Martin.
St. Mary's, Calne, Wilts	1873	120	£126.....D£16	E. M. Matthews.
St. Mary's School, Wantage	1873	120	£150.....	Sister Catherine.
St. Mary's Hall, Brighton.....	1836	240	£70-150 ...D£30-48	F. L. Ghey.
St. Michael's, Bognor Regis.....	1844	83	£150	Kate Dawson.
St. Michael's, East Grinstead.....	1890	121	£105.....D£21	S. C. Archer.
St. Monica's, Tadworth	1902	90	£210.....	F. Bervon.
St. Stephen's High Sch. Windsor	1882	140	£85-95.....D£13-23	M. J. Porcher.
St. Swithun's, Winchester.....	1884	260	£142.....D£21-48	Ethel Finlay.
St. Winifred's, Llanfairfechan	1887	140	£90.....D£16	N. M. Doman.
Salford, Adelphi House (*R.C.*).....	1904	281	.....	A. Shuley.
Sheffield, Notre Dame High (*R.C.*).....	1855	538	..... D£13	C. Foley.
Sherborne Sch. for Girls, Dorset..	1899	279	£150-160 D£25-30	H. V. Stuart.

* See also : Girls' Public Day School Trust, and Church Schools Company.

School.	F'ded.	No. of Girls.	Annual Fees. (See note (a). D=Day Girls.	Headmistress. See note (b).
Southend-on-Sea High Sch.	1913	457	.....D£11	F. A. Swann.
Southend-on-Sea, St. Bernard's Convent (*R.C.*).	1910	380	£68.....D£17	M. H. Boyle.
Stafford, Girl's High Sch.	1907	300	.....D£11	G. J. McCrea, J.P.
Stamford High Sch.	1876	286	£72 .....D£12-17	J. Nicol.
Sunderland, St. Anthony's (*R.C.*)	1906	300	.....	R. Farrelly.
Sunny Hill, Bruton	1900	171	£62-65.....D£12-16	J. T. Wells.
Thomlinson Girls' Sch., Wigton	1714	170	.....D£10	M. L. Marsden.
Tiverton Girl's Sch., Devonshire	1877	107	.....D£11	L. M. Heyworth.
Truro High Sch.	1880	132	£90.....D£26	Dora Coate.
Wakefield Girls' High	1877	600	£75.....D£21	M. E. Martin.
Wallasey, Maris Stella High (*R.C.*)	1926	194	.....	M. O'Flanagan.
Wallsall High Sch., Staffs.	1553	360	.....D£16	M. V. Stafford.
Walthamstow Hall, Sevenoaks	1838	203	£105-110.....D£21	E. L. Ramsay.
Ware Gr. Sch.	1906	295	.....D£16-21	H. Woodhead.
Watford Gr. Sch.	1704	430	.....D£17-18	G. Fergie.
Westonbirt, Tetbury, Gloucestershire	1928	273	£210.....	Mrs. Houison Craufurd.
Wheelwright Gr. Sch., Dewsbury	1889	300	.....D£10	I. Thwaites.
Wigan, Notre Dame High Sch. (*R.C.*)	1904	445	.....	T. Hind.
Willesden, Convent Secondary Sch. (*R.C.*)	1920	303	.....	K. M. Macaulay.
Wycombe Abbey, Bucks.	1896	330	£200.....	W. M. Crosthwaite.
Wycombe High Sch.	1901	330	..... D£11	Eva E. E. Dessin.
Scotland.				
St. Bride's, Edinburgh	1835	150	£95-125 D£13-40	M. E. Macdonald Clark.
St. George's, Edinburgh	1888	275	£106-120..D£36-45	Margaret C. Aitken.
St. Leonards, St. Andrews, Fife	1877	375	£195.....D£63	K. H. McCutcheon.
Girls' School Company, Ltd. (141 West George St., Glasgow):—				
Glasgow, Park Sch.	1880	300	.....D£16-40	Janie M. Robertson.
Helensburgh, St. Bride's	1895	220	£126-142 D£32-42	M. C. Bell.
Kilmalcolm, St. Columba's	1897	190	£130.....D£39	B. S. B. McMurtie.
Isle of Man.				
Buchan Sch., Castletown.	1875	65	£83..... D£15-24	M. W. Matthew.
Channel Islands.				
Ladies' College, Guernsey	1872	160	£96-110 ... D£15-29	V. A. Prain.
Girls' College, Jersey	1880	300	£120 ..... D£16-26	M. E. Popham.

CIVIL PENSIONS, 1930-31.

A list of Pensions granted during the year ended March 31, 1931, under the provisions of the Civil List Act, 1910.

MRS. MARION LOUISE ST. JOHN ADCOCK, widow of Mr. Arthur St. John Adcock £100

MRS. AGNES BERTHA BROMWICH, in recognition of the services rendered by her husband, the late Professor T. J. I'Anson Bromwich, SC.D., F.R.S., to mathematical science £90

MR. HUNTLEY CARTER, for contributions to the study of the drama £60

MISS REBECCA HALLEY CHEETHAM, in recognition of her public and social services £70

MISS FRANCES MARGARET MARY COMPER, student of medieval English literature £50

MRS. EUPHEMIA NEIL MILLER FARQUHAR, in recognition of the services rendered by her husband, the late Professor John Nicol Farquhar, D.LITT., D.D., in the study of comparative religion £70

PROFESSOR GEORGE FORBES, LL.D., F.R.S., physical scientist £80

MISS CLOTILDE INEZ AUGUSTA MARY GRAVES (Richard Dehan), in recognition of her literary work £100

MRS. KATHERINE TYNAN HINKSON (Katherine Tynan) £80

MR. ALFRED THOMAS PORTER, artist £90

MRS. OLGA ADA PETT RIDGE, in recognition of the literary work of her husband, the late Mr. William Pett Ridge £60

MISS ANNIE LORRIAN SMITH, in recognition of her services to botanical science £70

MRS. EVELYNE BEATRIX SOMMER, in recognition of the services rendered by her husband, the late Dr. Henry Oskar Sommer, in the study of medieval literature £50

MISS JEANNETTE FRIEDERICA, MISS MARIE LOUISE, MISS CHARLOTTE OTTILIE, MISS HENRIETTA and MISS THERESE VICTORIA THUDICHUM, in recognition of the work of their father, the late Dr. J. L. W. Thudichum, F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., on the chemistry of living processes £100

MR. CHARLES FRANCIS ANNESLEY VOYSEY, for his services to architecture £80

MISS MARY WYN WILLIAMS, in recognition of the services rendered by her father, the late Rev. W. H. Williams (Watcyn Wyn), to Welsh literature £50

Total £1,200

Secondary Schools.—II. Girls.—

. For Dual (Co-Educational) Schools (Girls and Boys), *see* pp. 348-358.

A Secondary School, as defined by the Board of Education, is a school for pupils who intend to remain for at least four years and up to at least the age of 16. It must provide a progressive course of general education of a kind and amount suited to an age-range at least from 12 to 17.

ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MISTRESSES.—Head mistresses of Public Secondary Schools are eligible for membership. A Conference is held annually in June. *President* (1931-33), Miss E. Strudwick, St. Paul's Girls' School, Hammersmith.
Secretary, Miss R. Young, 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1.

"*See* G.P.S." refers to preceding list of tabulated Girls' Schools.

* Denotes Membership of the Association of Head Mistresses.

Bedfordshire—

BEDFORD—
Bedford High Sch.—**See* G.P.S.
Bedford Modern Sch.—**See* G.P.S.

LUTON—
High Sch.—*Miss H. K. Sheldon.

Berkshire—

ABINGDON—
St. Helen's—**See* G.P.S.

CAVERSHAM—
Queen Anne's Sch.—**See* G.P.S.

FARINGDON—
County Girls' Sch.—*Miss A. H. Moore.

MAIDENHEAD—
County Girls' Sch.—*Miss M. Burn.

NEWBURY—
County Girls' Sch.—*Miss E. J. Luker.

NEW WINDSOR—
Clewer St. Stephen High Sch.—**See* G.P.S.
County Girls' Sch.—*Miss M. Curtis.

READING—
Abbey Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
Kendrick Girls' Sch.—*Miss D. Prebble.

WANTAGE—
St. Katharine's—**See* G.P.S.
St. Mary's—**See* G.P.S.

WOKINGHAM—
Girls' Sec.—Miss G. M. Brown.

Buckinghamshire—

BEACONSFIELD—
Oakdene—*Miss L. Watts.

CHIPPING WYCOMBE—
Wycombe Abbey—*See* G.P.S.
Wycombe High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.

SLOUGH—
St. Bernard's Convent (*R.C.*)—*Madam. Hilda-Wells.

Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely—

CAMBRIDGE—
Perse Sch. for Girls—*See* G.P.S.
Camb. and County Girls' High Sch.—*Miss A. Dovey.
Paston House (*R.C.*)—*See* G.P.S.

ELY—
High Sch.—*Miss E. M. Verini.

MARCH—
High Sch.—*Miss E. John.

WISBECH—
High Sch.—*Miss E. M. C. Prideaux.

Cheshire—

ALTRINCHAM—
County High Sch.—*Miss M. Howes-Smith.

BIRKENHEAD—
High Sch. (G.P.D. Co.)—*See* G.P.S.
Council Sec. Sch.—Miss E. N. Howells.
Faithful Companions Convent (*R.C.*)—**See* G.P.S.
Higher Tranmere High Sch.—*Miss M. L. Hall.

BEBINGTON—
County Sch.—*Miss M. Chambers.

CHESTER—
City and County Sch.—*Miss H. M. Footman.
Queen's Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
Dee House Convent (*R.C.*)—**See* G.P.S.
Ursuline Convent (*R.C.*)—*See* G.P.S.

HOYLAKE—
County High Sch.—*Miss A. S. Wallis.

MACCLESFIELD—
County High Sch.—*Miss K. E. Parr.

SALE—
County High Sch.—*Miss B. H. Morgan.

STOCKPORT—
Fylde Lodge High Sch.—*Miss R. M. Law.
High Sch.—*Miss E. Robinson.

UPTON—
Upton Hall Convent (*R.C.*)—*Miss A. Kelly.

WALLASEY—
High Sch.—*Miss A. Catnach.
Maris Stella High (*R.C.*)—**See* G.P.S.
Oldershaw Sch.—*Miss V. M. Blyth.

WEST KIRBY—
County High Sch.—*Miss M. A. Layne.

Cornwall—

CAMBORNE—
County Sch.—*Miss M. J. Pratt.

FALMOUTH—
County High Sch.—*Miss G. A. Hollowell.

LAUNCESTON—
Horwell Gr. Sch.—*Miss L. C. Tindal-Atkinson.

NEWQUAY—
County Sch.—*Miss M. Beaumont.

PENZANCE—
St. Clare's, Polwithen—*See* G.P.S.
County Sch.—*Miss B. J. Varley.
West Cornwall Coll.—**See* G.P.S.

TRURO—
County Sch.—*Miss M. Foreman.
High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.

Cumberland—

CARLISLE—
Carlisle and County High—*Miss K. C. Wilson.

COCKERMOUTH—
St. Helen's—Miss H. M. Wheeler.

SEASCALE—
Calder Girls' Sch.—Miss A. Hilton Wilson.

WIGTON—
Thomlinson Girls' Gr.—*See* G.P.S.

Derbyshire—

BUXTON—
Cavendish High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.

CHESTERFIELD—
Girls' High—*Miss E. D. Hyslop.

DARLEY DALE—
St. Elphin's—*See* G.P.S.
DERBY—
High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
Ockbrook (Moravian)—*Miss F. J. Orr.
Parkfields Cedars—*Miss D. Stead.
DUFFIELD—
St. Ronan's—*Mrs. Melbourn.
SHIREBROOK—
Sec. Sch.—*Miss M. E. Wills.

Devonshire—
BARNSTAPLE—
Girls' Gr. Sch.—*Miss A. Jenkin.
BIDEFORD—
Edgehill Girls' Coll.—*See* G.P.S.
West Bank—Miss M. E. Abbott.
CREDITON—
Girls' High—*See* G.P.S.
EXETER—
Episcopal Modern—*See* G.P.S.
Maynard's Girls'—*See* G.P.S.
EXMOUTH—
Southlands—Miss M. M. Hoyle.
PLYMOUTH—
Gunnerside Sch.—Misses Stranger.
High Sch.—*Miss V. Turner.
Notre Dame High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
St. Dunstan's Abbey—*See* G.P.S.
Devonport High Sch.—Miss Orchard-Sharp.
Devonport Munic.—*Miss D. Moore.
Stoke Damerel Sec. Sch.—*Miss E. M. Bence.
TEIGNMOUTH—
St. Mary's—Mrs. D. M. Hudson.
TIVERTON—
Girls' Sch.—*See G.P.S.
Greenway Sch.—*Miss D. Forsyth Burn.
TORQUAY—
Girls' Gr. Sch.—*Miss M. Jackson.
TOTNES—
County Sch.—*Miss A. M. E. Scott.

Dorsetshire—
PARKSTONE—
Sandecotes—*See* G.P.S.
Dorchester Sch.—Miss E. de Putron.
SHAFTESBURY—
Grosvenor High Sch.—Mrs. M. Raad.
SHERBORNE—
Sherborne Sch. for Girls—*See* G.P.S.
Lord Digby's—*Miss M. M. Billinger.

Durham—
BISHOP AUCKLAND—
Girls' County Sch.—*Dr. Alexandra Fisher.
DARLINGTON—
High Sch.—*Miss A. L. Harrison.
Polam Hall—Mrs. H. Baynes; Miss M.S. Pim.
Immaculate Conception (*R.C.*)—Miss C. M. Clerk.
DURHAM—
High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
Girls' County Sch.—*Miss H. R. F. Cowie.
SEAHAM HARBOUR—
County Sec. Sch.—Miss G. H. Aird.
STOCKTON-ON-TEES—
Queen Victoria High—*Miss B. Carpenter.
Secondary—*Miss I. M. Nelson.
SUNDERLAND—
Bede Coll. Sch.—*Miss M. E. Boon.
High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
St. Anthony's (*R.C.*)—*See* G.P.S.
WEST HARTLEPOOL—
Munic. High—*Miss C. Houghton.
St. Joseph's Convent (*R.C.*)—Miss M. J. Carolan.

Essex—
BRENTWOOD—
County High Sch.—*Miss A. L. Williams.
Ursuline High Sch. (*R.C.*)—*See* G.P.S.
BUCKHURST HILL—
Oaklea Sch.—Miss B. Gardner.
CHELMSFORD—
County High Sch.—*Miss E. M. Bancroft.
COLCHESTER—
County High Sch.—*Miss R. H. King.
GRAY'S THURROCK—
Palmer's Endowed—*See* G.P.S.
HALSTEAD—
Gr. Sch.—*Miss F. M. Jackson.
ILFORD—
County High Sch.—*Miss E. E. Morris.
Ursuline High Sch. (*R.C.*)—*See* G.P.S.
LEYTONSTONE—
County High Sch.—*Miss S. L. Edwards.
LOUGHTON—
County High Sch.—*Miss M. E. Hall.
ROMFORD—
County High Sch.—*Miss G. M. Chappel.
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA—
High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
Westcliff High Sch.—*Miss D. H. Wilkinson.
Alexandra Coll.—Miss F. Le Page.
St. Bernard's Convent (*R.C.*)—*See* G.P.S.
WALTHAMSTOW—
County High Sch.—*Miss M. E. Norris.
WEST HAM—
High Sch.—*Dr. F. E. Barnett.
St. Angela's (*R.C.*)—*Miss Boord.
WOODFORD—
County High Sch.—*Miss J. M. Gordon.

Gloucestershire—
BRISTOL—
Badminton Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
Clifton High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
Clergy Daughters' Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
Colston Girls' Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
Redland High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
La Retraite (*R.C.*)—*Miss S. R. Yerby.
Red Maids' Sch.—*Miss M. Webb.
CHELTENHAM—
Ladies' College—*See* G.P.S.
Pate's Gr. Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
GLOUCESTER—
Girls' High Sch.—Miss E. Penson.
Ribston High Sch.—*Miss G. L. Whitaker.
STROUD—
Girls' High Sch.—*Miss B. Brew.
TETBURY—
Westonbirt Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
TEWKESBURY—
High Sch.—*Miss D. M. S. Holmes.

Hampshire—
BASINGSTOKE—
High Sch.—*Miss H. Costello.
BOURNEMOUTH—
Collegiate Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
Endowed High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
County Borough Sch.—*Miss E. Burras.
Grassendale Sch.—Miss M. L. R. Lumby.
Groveley Manor.—Miss A. Gaskins.
BROCKENHURST—
County Sch.—*Miss E. C. Ward.
EASTLEIGH BISHOPSTOKE—
County Sch.—*Miss A. Smith.

FARNBOROUGH—
Hillside Convent (*R.C.*)—**See* G.P.S.
PETERSFIELD—
County Sch.—*Miss E. Lowde.
PORTSMOUTH—
High Sch. (G.P.D. Co.)—*See* G.P.S.
Council Girls' Northern Sec. Sch.—*Miss K. F. Wade.
Council Girls' Southern Sec. Sch.—*Miss E. M. Knight.
SOUTHAMPTON—
Atherley Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
Convent High Sch. (*R.C.*)—Miss E. M. Power.
Gr. Sch. for Girls—*Miss A. M. Platt.
Granville Coll.—Miss Pither and Miss Meredith.
St. Anne's (*R.C.*)—Miss K. M. Dunne.
WINCHESTER—
St. Swithin's.—*See* G.P.S.
County Sch.—*Miss A. M. Wright.

Herefordshire—

HEREFORD—
High Sch.—*Miss E. M. Medwin.

Hertfordshire—

BARNET—
Qu. Eliz. Gr.—*Miss D. Griffiths.
BISHOP STORTFORD—
Girls' High Sch.—Miss M. A. F. Hammill.
Chantry Mount—Miss Harries and Miss Fisher.
BUSHEY—
St. Margaret's—*See* G.P.S.
CHORLEY WOOD—
College for Girls—*Miss P. Monk.
GREAT BERKHAMPSTEAD—
Girls' Gr. Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
HATFIELD—
Queenswood—*See* G.P.S.
HERTFORD—
Christ's Hospital—*See* G.P.S.
HITCHIN—
Girls' Gr. Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
ST. ALBANS—
High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
WARE—
Gr. Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
WATFORD—
Girls' Gr. Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
London Orphan Sch.—*Miss B. S. Orsborn.

Huntingdonshire—

ST. IVES—
Slepe Hall—*Miss Hilda Newton.

Isle of Wight—

NEWPORT—
County Sec. Sch.—*Miss F. J. Monk.
SHANKLIN—
Upper Chine Sch.—Miss K. M. Damon.

Kent—

ASHFORD—
County Sch.—*Miss B. A. Leary.
High Sch.—Miss L. Brake.
BECKENHAM—
County Sch.—*Miss E. M. Fox.
BROADSTAIRS—
Abbotsford Sch.—Miss E. L. Parker Gray.
North Foreland Sch.—*Miss R. M. Waller.
BROMLEY—
High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
County Sch.—*Miss L. Godwin Salt.
Kinnaird Park—Miss Leishman and Miss Fairbairns.
CANTERBURY—
Simon Langton—*See* G.P.S.
CHATHAM—
County Sch.—*Miss M. E. Mitchell.
CHISLEHURST—
County Sch.—*Miss E. M. Woodhouse.
Farringtons—*See* G.P.S.
CRANBROOK—
Benenden Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
DARTFORD—
County Sch.—*Miss E. M. Fryer
DOVER—
*County Sch.—*Miss E. M. Gruer.*
ERITH—
St. Joseph's Convent (*R.C.*)—Miss J. Robin.
FAVERSHAM—
W. Gibb's Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
FOLKESTONE—
Athelstan Sch.—Miss Browning.
County Sch.—*Miss F. Ames.
Eversley—Miss K. N. White.
Kent College—*Miss M. Walker.
St. Margaret's—Misses de la Mare.
St. Stephen's College—Sister Superior.
GOUDHURST—
Bedgebury Pk. Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
GRAVESEND—
County Sch.—*Miss J. E. Wills.
HAYES—
Hayes Court Sch.—Miss K. A. Cox.
MAIDSTONE—
Girls' Gr. Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
RAMSGATE—
County Sch.—*Miss I. E. Helm.
ROCHESTER—
Gr. Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
SEVENOAKS—
Walthamstow Hall—*See* G.P.S.
SITTINGBOURNE—
County Sch.—*Miss E. M. Edwards.
TONBRIDGE—
County Sch.—*Miss W. M. Fayerman.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS—
High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
County Sch.—*Miss E. M. Hughes.
Hamilton House—Miss Ferguson and Miss Body.
St. Clair Sch.—Miss C. E. D. Vickery.
WESTGATE-ON-SEA—
St. Margaret's—Miss Martin and Miss Simms.

Lancashire—

BARROW-IN-FURNESS—
Munic. Sec. Sch.—*Miss M. Auld.
BLACKBURN—
High Sch.—*Miss M. E. Gardner.
Notre Dame Convent (*R.C.*)—*See* G.P.S.
BLACKPOOL—
Girls' Sec. Sch.—*Miss M. McL. Dunn.
Convent Sch. (*R.C.*)—Miss K. S. Graham.
South Shore High Sch.—Miss J. Smallpage.
BOLTON—
Bolton Sch. (Girls)—*See* G.P.S.
Mount St. Joseph (*R.C.*)—Miss E. M. Forrest.
BOOTLE—
Sec. Sch.—*Dr. E. M. Steuart.
BURNLEY—
High Sch.—*Miss D. D. Howard.
BURY—
Girls' Gr. Sch.—*Miss N. Neild.
Convent High Sch. (*R.C.*)—Miss M. M. Kirk.

CLITHEROE—
Girls' Gr. Sch.—Miss G. Llewellyn.
DROYLSDEN—
Fairfield High Sch.—*Miss E. F. Edwards.
GT. CROSBY—
Merchant Taylors'—*See* G.P.S.
Sacred Heart Sch. (*R.C.*)—*See* G.P.S.
LANCASTER—
Girls' Gr. Sch.—*Miss Wright.
LEIGH—
Girls' Gr. Sch.—*Miss K. E. Perrott.
LIVERPOOL—
Belvedere—*See* G.P.S
Liverpool College—*See* G.P.S
Huyton, Liverpool Coll.—*See* G.P.S.
Aigburth Vale High—*Miss J. L. Coates.
Calder High Sch.—*Miss F. A. Macrae.
Holly Lodge High Sch.—*Miss A. Drummond.
Liverpool Inst. High—*Miss E. I. P. Ashwell.
The Queen Mary High Sch.—*Miss M. F. Adams.
St. Edmund's College—*Miss C. Hennings.
Waterloo Park Sch.—*Miss Lawrence.
Bellesive (*R.C.*)—Miss F. Murray.
Notre Dame Collegiate (*R.C.*)—*See* G.P.S.
La Sagesse Convent (*R.C.*)—Miss A. Brown.
Notre Dame High Sch. (*R.C.*)—*See* G.P.S.
LYTHAM—
Queen Mary Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
MANCHESTER—
High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
Central High Sch.—*Miss C. E. L. Macwhirter.
Fallowfield Convent (*R.C.*)—*Miss N. McCorry.
Harpurhey Munic. High—*Miss A. E. Bell.
Levenshulme Munic. High—*Miss M. A. Robson.
Loreto High (*R.C.*)—Miss M. J. P. Kerr.
Notre Dame High (*R.C.*)—*Sister Cecilia Mary.
Whalley Range High—*Dr. C. M. Arscott.
Withington Girls' Sch.—*Miss M. A. Grant.
OLDHAM—
Hulme Gr.—*See* G.P.S.
PRESTON—
Lark Hill House (*R.C.*)—*See* G.P.S.
Park Sec. Sch.—*Miss K. M. Reynolds.
Winckley Sq. Convent (*R.C.*)—*See* G.P.S.
ST. HELENS—
Cowley Middle Sch.—*Miss E. E. Hurt.
Notre Dame High (*R.C.*)—*See* G.P.S.
SALFORD—
Adelphi House (*R.C.*)—*See* G.P.S.
Broughton High Sch.—*Miss D. E. Limebeer.
Pendleton High—*Miss L. U. Whale.
SOUTHPORT—
Brentwood Sch., Senior—Miss A. G. Hogben.
High Sch.—*Mrs. A. Dymond.
Trinity Hall—*Miss L. Feasey.
STRETFORD—
High Sch.—*Miss Horrocks.
WIGAN—
Convent High Sch. (*R.C.*)—*See* G.P.S.
Girls' High Sch.—*Miss D. M. Sackett.

Leicestershire—

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH—
Girls' Gr. Sch.—*Miss B. N. Champion.
LEICESTER—
Alderman Newton's—*Miss E. G. Davies.
Girls' Collegiate Sch.—*Miss D. R. Smith.
Newarke Sec. Sch.—*Miss E. E. Caulkin.
Wyggeston Gr.—*Miss N. Caress.
LOUGHBOROUGH—
High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.

Lincolnshire—

BOSTON—
County High Sch.—*Miss E. S. Henry.
BRIGG—
Girls' High Sch.—*Miss M. L. Lardelli.
CLEETHORPES—
Girls' Sec. Sch.—*Miss D. M. Fisher.
GAINSBOROUGH—
Girls' High Sch.—*Miss C. M. Hargrave.
GRANTHAM—
Kesteven and Grantham Girls' Sch.—*Miss H. G. Williams.
GRIMSBY—
High Sch.—*Miss M. A. Bradford.
LINCOLN—
Girls' High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
South Park High Sch.—*Miss M. A. Hall.
LOUTH—
King Edward VI Gr.—*Miss M. Nalder.
SLEAFORD—
Kesteven and Sleaford High Sch.—*Miss F. M. Kirk.
SPALDING—
County High Sch.—*Miss E. M. Curry.
STAMFORD—
High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.

London—

BATTERSEA—
Notre Dame High Sch. (*R.C.*)—*Sister Marie.
BAYSWATER—
Our Lady of Sion (*R.C.*)—*Sister Mary Francisca.
BERMONDSEY—
County Sec. Sch.—*Miss Bowman.
BLACKHEATH—
High Sch. (G.P.D. Co.)—*See* G.P.S.
BROOK GREEN—
St. Paul's—*See* G.P.S.
CAMBERWELL—
Mary Datchelor—*See* G.P.S.
CHELSEA—
Carlyle Sch.—*Miss A. B. D. Finney.
CITY OF LONDON—
City of London Sch. for Girls—*See* G.P.S.
CLAPHAM—
High Sch. (G.P.D.Co.)—*See* G.P.S.
County Sec. Sch.—*Miss E. A. Jones.
CLAPHAM JUNCTION—
Royal Masonic Sch.—*Miss Dean.
CLAPHAM PARK—
La Retraite (*R.C.*)—*See* G.P.S.
CLAPTON—
County Sec.—*Miss Ursula D. Hunt.
DALSTON—
County Sec.—*Miss M. J. Griffith.
DEPTFORD—
Haberdashers' Aske's Hatcham—*See* G.P.S.
DULWICH—
High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
James Allen's—*Miss E. M. Belcher.
EATON SQUARE—
Francis Holland—*See* G.P.S.
FINSBURY—
Dame Alice Owen's—*See* G.P.S.
FOREST GATE—
St. Angela's Ursuline Convent (*R.C.*)—*Mother Mary-Angela Boord.
FULHAM—
County Sec. Sch.—*Miss B. Callender.
GREENWICH—
Roan Sch.—*Miss M. K. Higgs.
Ursuline Convent High Sch. (*R.C.*)—*See* G.P.S.

HACKNEY—
Lady Eleanor Holles's—*Miss M. Nickalls.
Our Lady's Convent (*R.C.*)—Rev. Mother Prioress.
HAMMERSMITH—
Godolphin and Latymer—*See* G.P.S.
Sacred Heart Convent (*R.C.*)—*See* G.P.S.
HAMPSTEAD—
South Hampstead High Sch. (G.P.D.Co.)—*See* G.P.S.
St. Christopher's—Miss V. H. Wright.
Threave House—Miss Douglas-McMillan.
HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB—*See* Middlesex.
HARLEY STREET, W.1.
Queen's College—*See* G.P.S.
ISLINGTON—
Highbury Hill High Sch.—*Miss E. E. Kyle.
Our Lady of Sion Convent (*R.C.*)—*Mother Marie Gerard.
KENSINGTON—
High Sch. (G.P.D. Co.)—*See* G.P.S.
Convent of the Assumption (*R.C.*)—Miss M. Edouard.
Lycée Français.—Mme T. M. Oakeshott.
Roland Houses Sch.—Miss L. L. Roberson.
LAMBETH—
St. Martin's Sch.—*Miss C. H. Bannister.
Charles Edward Brooke Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
LEWISHAM—
Lewisham Gr. Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
NOTTING HILL AND BAYSWATER—
High Sch. (G.P.D. Co.)—*See* G.P.S.
PADDINGTON AND MAIDA VALE—
St. Mary's Coll.—*See* G.P.S.
High Sch.—*Miss G. H. Bracken.
PARSON'S GREEN—
Lady Margaret Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
PECKHAM—
Honor Oak Sch.—*Miss A. M. Ashley.
PLUMSTEAD—
The King's Warren Sch.—*Miss H. Bartram.
POPLAR—
Coborn Sch.—*Miss M. G. Philpot.
Howrah House Sch. (*R.C.*)—*Mother Perpetua Meagher.
PUTNEY—
High Sch. (G.P.D. Co.)—*See* G.P.S.
County Sec. Sch.—*Miss G. L. Fanner.
REGENT'S PARK—
Francis Holland Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
ST. PANCRAS—
Camden Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
St. Aloysius Convent (*R.C.*)—*Miss C. Moffat.
Highgate Road Convent (*R.C.*)—Miss A. Collins.
North London Collegiate Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
Parliament Hill Sch.—*Miss N. Edmed.
SOUTHWARK—
Notre Dame High Sch. (*R.C.*)—*Sister Teresa.
St. Saviour's and St. Olave's—*See* G.P.S.
STAMFORD HILL—
Skinners' Co. Sch.—*Miss L. Barton.
STEPNEY—
Central Foundation Girls Sch.—*Miss D. Menzies.
Raine's Sch. for Girls—*Miss M. B. Haugh.
STREATHAM—
Streatham College—*See* G.P.S.
County Sec. Sch.—*Miss Muriel Davies.
STREATHAM HILL AND BRIXTON—
High Sch. (G.P.D. Co.)—*See* G.P.S.
SYDENHAM—
High Sch. (G.P.D. Co.)—*See* G.P.S.
County Sec. Sch.—*Miss E. Turner.
WESTMINSTER—
Burlington Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
Grey Coat Hospital.—*Miss D. F. Chetham-Strode.
WOOLWICH—
Eltham Hill Sch.—*Miss I. B. Ozanne.

Middlesex—
ACTON—
Haberdashers' Aske's—*See* G.P.S.
ASHFORD—
Welsh Girls' Sch.—*Mrs. K. Grenville Edwards.
CHISWICK—
County Sch.—*Miss C. Hedley.
EALING—
Princess Helena Coll.—*See* G.P.S.
County Sch.—*Miss D. L. Beck.
Hardington Coll.—Miss F. E. Watson.
ENFIELD—
County Sch.—*Miss E. R. Broome.
North Middlesex High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB—
Henrietta Barnett Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
HARROW-ON-THE-HILL—
County Sch.—*Miss M. Huskisson.
HIGHGATE—
Channing Sch.—*Miss A. Haigh.
King's House Sch.—Miss F. M. Lear.
HORNSEY—
County High Sch.—*Miss M. H. Cole.
St. Aidan's High School—*Miss F. L. Lunn.
ISLEWORTH—
Gumley House (*R.C.*)—*Mother Dympna-Fox.
ISLEWORTH—
The Green Sec. Sch.—*Miss D. Carruthers.
St. Mary's Coll. (*R.C.*)—*Mother Fox.
MILL HILL—
St. Mary's Abbey Sch. (*R.C.*)—Miss K. O'Connor.
MUSWELL HILL—
Tollington High Sch.—*Miss L. Broad.
PALMERS GREEN—
St. Angela's Convent (*R.C.*)—*Mother Mary Aloysius-Browne.
PINNER—
Royal Commercial Trav.—*Miss D. A A. Bellamy.
RUISLIP NORTHWOOD—
Northwood Coll.—Miss G. M. Potts.
St. Helen's—Mrs. Broadbent; Mrs. Burton-Brown.
TOTTENHAM—
High School—*Miss E. Felvus.
TWICKENHAM—
Royal Naval—*See* G.P.S.
County Sch.—*Miss Sewell.
WILLESDEN—
High Sch.—*Miss K. I. Johnston.
The Manor House, Brondesbury—Miss M. F. Abbott.
Convent Sec. (*R.C.*)—*See* G.P.S.

Norfolk—
EAST DEREHAM—
County High Sch.—*Miss I. M. Galloway.
GREAT YARMOUTH—
High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
KING'S LYNN—
West Norfolk and King's Lynn High Sch.—*Miss R. Williamson.
NORTH WALSHAM—
County High Sch.—*Miss K. Worsnop.

NORWICH—
High Sch. (G.P.D. Co.)—*See* G.P.S.
Blyth Sec. Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
Notre Dame High Sch. (*R.C.*)—*Sister Cécile.
THETFORD—
Gr. Sch.—*Miss M. C. Murrell.
WEST RUNTON—
Runton Hill Sch.—Miss J. V. Harcourt.

Northamptonshire—

BRACKLEY—
County High Sch.—*Miss K. Whitehead.
KETTERING—
County Sch.—*Miss J. Whyte.
NORTHAMPTON—
High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
Sch. for Girls—*Miss M. F. Millburn.
PETERBOROUGH—
County Sch.—*Miss K. Wragge.
WELLINGBOROUGH—
County High Sch.—*Miss A. R. Tinkler.

Northumberland—

ALNWICK—
The Duchess's Sch.—*Miss Edwards-Rees.
BERWICK-UPON-TWEED—
High Sch.—*Miss D. L. Tasker.
BLYTH—
Sec. Sch.—*Miss M. H. Murdoch.
HEXHAM—
Gr. Sch.—Miss A. M. Ellis.
MORPETH—
County High Sch.—Miss E. Morgan.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE—
Central High Sch. (G.P.D. Co.)—*See* G.P.S.
Church High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
Dame Allan's Girls' Sch.—*Miss S. E. Dobson.
Heaton Sec. Sch.—*Miss W. M. Cooper.
Rutherford Coll. Girls' Sch.—*Mrs. A. Pochin.
Sacred Heart Convent (*R.C.*)—Mme. O'Connell.
WALLSEND—
County Sec. Sch.—*Miss E. Giles.
WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON—
High Sch.—*Miss Highton.

Nottinghamshire—

EAST RETFORD—
County High Sch.—*Miss E. M. Mellor.
MANSFIELD—
Queen Elizabeth's—*See* G.P.S.
NEWARK—
Lilley & Stone's—*Miss E. G. Morgan.
NOTTINGHAM—
High Sch. (G.P.D. Co.)—*See* G.P.S.
County Sec.—*Mrs. G. E. Yates.

Oxfordshire—

THAME—
Girls' Gr. Sch.—Miss M. Hockley.
OXFORD—
High Sch. (G.P.D. Co.)—*See* G.P.S.
Headington Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
Milham Ford—*See* G.P.S.

Shropshire—

LUDLOW—
Girls' Public High Sch.—*Miss M. R. Baldwin.
MARKET DRAYTON—
County Gr. Sch.—*Miss K. E. Fanner.
NEWPORT—
County High Sch.—*Miss J. McWean.
OSWESTRY—
Girls' Public High Sch.—*Miss L. A. Mickleburgh.
SHREWSBURY—
High Sch. (G.P.D. Co.)—*See* G.P.S.
Priory County Sch.—*Miss L. Ellison.
WELLINGTON—
County Sch.—*Miss E. B. Ross.
WENLOCK—
Coalbrookdale County Sch.—*Miss A. Hurst.
WHITCHURCH—
Girls' Public High Sch.—*Miss H. L. Thompson.

Somersetshire—

BATH—
High Sch. (G.P.D. Co.)—*See* G.P.S.
City Sec. Sch.—*Miss G. M. Thatcher.
Royal School—*See* G.P.S.
BRIDGWATER—
County Sch.—*Miss G. Nicholls.
BRUTON—
Sunny Hill—*See* G.P.S.
HEATHERTON PARK, BRADFORD—
St. Katherine's—*See* G.P.S.
ILMINSTER—
Gr. Sch.—*Miss E. M. Earl.
TAUNTON—
Bishop Fox's—*Miss A. M. Peile.
WELLS—
Blue Sch.—Miss L. A. Thomas.
WESTON-SUPER-MARE—
Beau Rivage—Miss Picq; Miss Peacock.
Eastern House—Mrs. A. L. Laws.
Rossholme Sch.—Mrs. L. M. Griffin.
Westcliff Sch.—*Miss M. G. Aldwinckle.
WINSCOMBE—
Sidcot Sch.—*Miss H. M. J. Neatby.
YEOVIL—
Girls' High Sch.—*Miss M. M. Bone.

Staffordshire—

ABBOTS BROMLEY—
St. Mary and St. Anne—*See* G.P.S.
BILSTON—
Girls' High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
BURTON-UPON-TRENT—
Girls' High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
LEEK—
Girls' High Sch.—*Miss E. F. de Sausmarez.
LICHFIELD—
The Friary Sch.—*Miss D. M. V. Hodge.
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME—
Orme Girls' Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
SMETHWICK—
Holly Lodge—*Miss M. J. Bishop.
STAFFORD—
Girls' High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
STOKE-ON-TRENT—
St. Dominic's High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
Brownhills High Sch.—*Miss A. E. Wilmott.
TAMWORTH—
Girls' High Sch.—*Miss E. B. Taylor.
UTTOXETER—
Girls' High Sch.—*Miss H. Woodhead.
WALSALL—
Queen Mary's High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
WOLVERHAMPTON—
Convent of Mercy High Sch. (*R.C.*)—*Sister Margaret Mary.
Girls' High Sch.—*Miss D. E. de Zouche.
Royal Orphanage—Miss G. M. Wright.

Suffolk—

FELIXSTOWE—
County Sec.—*Miss M. M. Robinson.

FRAMLINGHAM—
Mills Gr. Sch.—*Miss E. M. Fisher.

IPSWICH—
High Sch. (G.P.D. Co.)—*See* G.P.S.
Northgate Sch.—*Miss M. Jarrett.

SOUTHWOLD—
St. Felix Sch.—*See* G.P.S.

SUDBURY—
Sec. Sch. for Girls—*Miss M. V. Wilson.

Surrey—

BRAMLEY—
St. Catherine's—*Miss A. Symes.

BURGH HEATH, TADWORTH—
St. Monica's—*See* G.P.S.

CARSHALTON—
Wallington County Sch. — *Miss K. I. Wallace.
St. Philomena's (*R.C.*)—Mme. H. Minne.

CATERHAM—
Eothen Sch.—*Miss C. Pye.

CHERTSEY—
Sir W. Perkins's—*Miss M. A. Eastaugh.

COMPTON—
Prior's Field Sch.—Miss B. Burton-Brown.

COULSDON—
Commonural Lodge Sch.—Miss Bourne.
Warehousemen Sch.—Miss W. M. Reade.

CROYDON—
High Sch. (G.P.D. Co.)—*See* G.P.S.
Croham Hurst Sch.—Miss B. S. Humphrey.
Fidelis Convent (*R.C.*)—*Mother St. Rita.
Ladies of Mary Convent (*R.C.*)—*See* G.P.S.
Old Palace—*Sister Adrienne.
Selhurst Girls' Gr. Sch.—*Miss H. Lister.

EPSOM—
Rosebery County Sch.—*Miss J. K. Hall.

FARNHAM—
Girls' Gr.—*Miss D. M. Drought.

GUILDFORD—
High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
County Sch.—*Miss H. M. Wright.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES—
Tiffin Girls' Sch.—*Miss F. Watson.

MITCHAM—
County Sch.—*Miss E. F. Dunn.

REIGATE—
County Sch.—*Miss J. Aitken.

RICHMOND—
County Sch.—*Miss E. M. Weeks.

SANDERSTEAD—
St. Anne's Coll. (*R.C.*)—Miss M. E. Everitt.

SURBITON—
High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.

SUTTON AND CHEAM—
High Sch. (G.P.D. Co.)—*See* G.P.S.
Eversfield Sch.—Miss D. Norman.

WARLINGHAM—
Whyteleafe County Sch.—*Miss W. Atwool.

WIMBLEDON—
High Sch. (G.P.D. Co.)—*See* G.P.S.
County Sch.—*Miss C. J. Borthwick.
Ursuline Convent (*R.C.*)—*Mother Mary Veronica-Paddison.

WOKING—
County Sec.—*Miss K. E. Maris.

Sussex—

BATTLE—
Battle Abbey Sch.—Mrs. Jacoby; Miss Sheehan Dare.

BEXHILL—
Ancaster House—*Miss F. H Burrows.
County Sec. Sch.—*Miss E. Davis.
St. Ives—Miss E. Kyrke-Penson.

BOGNOR REGIS—
St. Michael's—*See* G.P.S.
Courtfield House—Miss C. Moorhouse.

BRIGHTON—
Roedean Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
Brighton and Hove High Sch. (G.P.D. Co.)—*See* G.P.S.
St. Mary's Hall—*See* G.P.S.
Varndean (Munic. Sec. Sch.)—*Miss E. V. Ellis.

BURGESS HILL—
P.N.E.U. Sch.—Miss B. M. Goode.

CHICHESTER—
High Sch.—*Miss Matson.

EAST GRINSTEAD—
St. Michael's Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
St. Agnes's Sch.—*Miss E. E. Tovey.

EASTBOURNE—
Clovelly-Kepplestone Sch.—Miss K. A. Bussell.
High Sch.—*Miss C. Adams.
Queenwood—Mrs. Steer-Trant.
St. Winifred's Sch.—Miss E. M. Gilling-Lax.

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA—
Ladies' Coll.—Miss Gardner.
High Sch.—*Miss F. M. Commin.

HAYWARD'S HEATH—
County Sec. Sch.—*Miss A. L. Stevens.

HORSHAM—
County High Sch.—*Miss E. M. Marchant.

LEWES—
County Sec. Sch.—*Miss L. E. Vobes.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA—
Uplands Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
St. Mary's, Baldslow—*Sister Rose Hornblower.

SEAFORD—
Ladies' Coll.—Miss Paine; Miss Witherington.
Micklefield Sch.—Miss Jones; Miss Murray.
Southlands Sch.—Miss F. E. Oliver.
The Downs Sch.—Miss L. M. Cameron.

WORTH—
Milton Mount Coll.—*See* G.P.S.

WORTHING—
County High Sch.—*Miss K. E. Coast.
Convent of Our Lady of Sion (*R.C.*)—Miss E. G. Clark.

Warwickshire—

BIRMINGHAM—
Edgbaston C. of E. Coll.—*See* G.P.S.
Edgbaston Coll.—Miss A. G. H. O'Loughlin.
Edgbaston High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
Erdington Council Sec. Sch.—*Miss S. M. Hooker.
George Dixon Sch.—*Miss E. L. Ritchie.
Handsworth Gr. Sch.—*Miss L. C. Brew.
King Edward's Gr. Sch., Camp Hill—*Miss E. M. Keen.
King Edward VI High Sch.—*Miss L. K. Barrie.
King's Norton Sec. Sch.—*Miss C. M. Sant.
St. Paul's Sch. (*R.C.*)—*Sister Veronica Marie-Groves.

COVENTRY—
Barr's Hill Sec. Sch.—*Miss G. A. Howell.
Stoke Park Sec. Sch.—*Miss S. W. Michell.

NUNEATON—
High Sch. for Girls—*Miss K. Grant.
OLTON—
Convent Sch. (*R.C.*)—Miss Van Bylevelt.
ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA—
High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
Leamington Coll.—*Miss J. M Abbott.
RUGBY—
County High Sch.—*Miss D. N. Glenday.
SUTTON COLDFIELD—
High Sch.—*Miss K. I. Bradley
WARWICK—
King's Sch.—*See* G.P.S.

Westmorland—
CASTERTON—
Casterton Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
KENDAL—
Girls' High Sch.—*See G.P.S.
KIRKBY STEPHEN—
Gr. Sch.—*Miss A. Whitley.
WINDERMERE—
St. Anne's Sch.—Mrs. Leigh ; Miss Morrison.

Wiltshire—
CALNE—
St. Mary's Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
SALISBURY—
Godolphin Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
South Wilts Sec. Sch.—*Miss G. A. Moore.
TROWBRIDGE—
County High Sch.—*Miss E. M. Moore.

Worcestershire—
DUDLEY—
Girls' High Sch.—*Miss S. Frood.
GREAT MALVERN—
Lawnside Sch.—Miss W. Barrows.
KIDDERMINSTER—
High Sch.—*Miss Y. G. Raymond.
MALVERN—
Girls' Coll.—*See* G.P.S.
MALVERN WELLS—
The Abbey Sch.—Misses F. & A. Jackson.
STOURBRIDGE—
County High Sch.—*Miss E. M. Firth.
WEST MALVERN—
St. James's Sch.—Miss A. A. Baird
WORCESTER—
Alice Ottley Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
City Sec. Sch.—*Miss J. H. Steel.

Yorkshire—
BARNSLEY—
High Sch.—*Miss A. R. Nuttall.
BATLEY—
Gr. Sch.—*Miss D. M. Hibgame.
BEVERLEY—
High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
BINGLEY—
Gr. Sch.—*Miss Townley Scott.
BRADFORD—
Girls' Gr. Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
Belle Vue High Sch.—*Miss E. M. Robinson.
Hanson Girls' High Sch.—*Miss E. E. Hart.
St. Joseph's (*R.C.*)—**See* G.P.S.
Carlton Sec. Sch.—*Miss E. Greene.
The Grange—*Miss E. E. Richardson.
BRIDLINGTON—
High Sch.—*Miss E. Drummond.
BRIGHOUSE—
County Sec. Sch.—*Miss E. M. Scott.
DEWSBURY—
Wheelwright Gr. Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
DONCASTER—
Munic. High Sch.—*Miss H. G. Brown.
FILEY—
Hunmanby Hall—*Miss F. A. Hargreaves.
HALIFAX—
Municipal Secondary and High School.—*Miss M. D. M. Scott.
Crossley and Porter—*Miss E. M. Richardson.
HARROGATE—
Queen Ethelburga's—*See* G.P.S.
Harrogate Coll.—*See* G.P.S.
HUDDERSFIELD—
Greenhead High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
HULL—*See* KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.
KEIGHLEY—
Drake and Tonson's—*See* G.P.S.
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL—
Park St. High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
Newlands High Sch.—*Miss G. H. Rowland.
St. Mary's (*R.C.*)—Miss J. M. Corkery.
LEEDS—
Chapel Allerton High Sch.—*Miss N. J. Henderson.
Girls' High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
Lawnswood High Sch.—*Miss E. A. Willey.
Notre Dame Collegiate (*R.C.*)—**See* G.P.S.
Roundhay High Sch.—*Miss M. C. Vyvyan.
St. Mary's (*R.C.*)—Miss E. Doody.
Thoresby High Sch.—*Miss A. Fleming.
West Leeds High Sch.—*Miss A. I. S. Smith.
MIDDLESBROUGH—
High Sch.—*Miss M. S. Hutt.
St. Mary's Convent (*R.C.*)—*Mother Elfrida Bretherton.
Kirby Sec. Sch.—*Miss M. McCombie.
NORMANTON—
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PONTEFRACT—
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County High Sch.—*Miss L. Hall.
PUDSEY—
Fulneck Moravian—*See* G.P.S.
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RIPON—
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ROTHERHAM—
Munic. High Sch.—*Miss D. Varley.
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SCARBOROUGH—
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SELBY—
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SETTLE—
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Salt Girls' High Sch.—*Miss M. Duckitt.
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Girls' High Sch.—*See* G.P.S.
Thornes House—*Miss W. G. Chinneck.
WHITBY—
St. Hilda's—**See* G.P.S.

YORK—
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LLANDUDNO—
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DENBIGH (Howell's)—*See* G.P.S.
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Ladies' Coll.—*See* G.P.S.

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1920 Cameron, Sir D. Y.
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1925 Connard, Philip.
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1913 Drury, Alfred.
1915* Farquharson, J.
1924 Fisher, Melton.
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1922 Greiffenhagen, Maurice.
1927 Hall, Oliver.
1926 Harcourt, George.
1924 Hartwell, Chas. L.
1920 Henry, George.
1920 Jack, Richard.
1928 John, Augustus E.
1909 John, Sir Wm. Goscombe.
1930 Kelly, Gerald F.
1921 Lavery, Sir John.
1930 Lee, Sydney.
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1920 Lutyens, Sir Edwin L., K.C.I.E.
1925 Munnings, Alfd. J.
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1881* Ouless, Walter W.
1922 Pegram, Henry A.
1923 Philpot, Glyn W.
1923 Priestman, Bertram.
1928 Ricketts, Charles.
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1911 Short, Sir Frank.
1920 Stanton, Sir Herbert Hughes-.
1919* Stokes, Adrian.
1929 Talmage, Algernon M.

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1926 Birch, S. J. Lamorna.
1928 Brockhurst, G. L.
1931 Brundrit, R. G.
1930 Cooper, Sir E.
1907 Cowper, Frank C.
1927 Dawber, E. Guy.
1923 de Glehn, W. G.
1927 Dodd, Francis.
1931 Elwell, F. W.
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1929 Garbe, Richard.
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1927 Knight, Dame Laura, D.B.E.
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1925 McMillan, Wm.
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1922 Raeburn, Hy. Macbeth-.
1927 Rushbury, Henry.
1924 Sickert, Richard.
1922† Swynnerton, Mrs. A. L.
1926 Tapper, Walter J.
1923 Taylor, L. Campbell
1922 Turner, Alfred.
1925 Walker, Arthur G.
1923 Watson, G. Spencer
1924 Williams, Terrick.

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2 Benjamin West, 1792.
3 James Wyatt, 1805.
4 Benjamin West, 1806.
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7 Sir Ch. Eastlake, 1850.
8 Sir Francis Grant, 1866.
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10 Sir J. E. Millais, Bt., 1896
11 Sir E. J. Poynter, Bt., 1896.
12 Sir Aston Webb, G.C.V.O., C.B., 1919.
13 Sir Frank Dicksee, K.C.V.O., 1924.

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1929 Carrick, Alexander
1923 Duncan, John.
1930 Foggie, David.
1924 Frazer, W. M.
1924 Gauld, David
1882 Gibb, Robert.
1929 Grieve, Walter G.
1922 Hamilton, J. Whitelaw.
1925 Hope, Robert.
1925 Houston, George.
1911 Hutchison, R. G.
1930 Kay, Archibald.
1909 Kerr, Hy. W.
1923 Lintott, Henry.
1910 MacGeorge, W. S.
1901 Macgillivray, P.
1930 Miller, James.
1931 Morris, James A.
1902 Nisbet, R. B.
1910 Paterson, James.
1927 Peploe, S. J.
1923 Pirie, George.
1923 Portsmouth, Percy.
1905 Rhind, W. Birnie.
1921 Smith, George.
1914 Walls, William.

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(1914) Sir J. J. Burnet; (1918) Sir D. Y. Cameron.
(1924) Watt, Fiddes.

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Cadell, F. C. B.
Cursiter, Stanley.
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LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel Rd., E.1. Urgent cases and accidents at all hours; out-patients daily at 1 p.m. (except Sunday); ear, throat and nose, M., Tu., Th. and F., 9; skin, Tu. and Th., 9.30; ophthalmic, M., W., Th., and Sat., 9; electrical, daily, except W., 9.30, children, Tu. and Fri., 9; orthopædic, F., 9; photo-therapy, M. 2, Wed. 11, Fri. 2; diseases of women, W. 1.30, and Sat. 9.30. Visiting-days: General wards, Wed., 4 to 5; Sun., 3 to 5. Hebrew wards, Wed., 4 to 5; Sat., 3 to 5. Children's wards, Sun., 3 to 5. *House Gov.*, A. G. Elliott, O.B.E., M.C. *Matron*, Miss M. Littleboy, A.R.R.C.

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CHEYNE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W. 3. For cases requiring lengthy treatment and ineligible at General Hospitals. No out-patients. Weekly payment, 7*s.*; a few free and half-payment cots. Branch Hospital at St. Nicholas-at-Wade, near Birchington, Kent. *Sec.*, R. W. A. Elliston.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF HIP DISEASE, Eardley Road, Sevenoaks. Admission by weekly payment. *Lady Supt.*, Miss M. Rose.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, THE HAMPSTEAD, College Crescent, Hampstead, N.W. 3. Visiting day, Sunday 2 to 3.30 p.m. (63 beds). *Matron*, Miss B. Gledstone. *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. J. H. Johnston, D.S.O.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN, Shadwell, E. 1. Open daily. *Lady Supt.*, Agnes Coulton. *Treasurer*, W. G. Drew. *Sec.*, W. M. Wilcox, B.A.

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. For the poor only. (Unless parents are unable to afford it, they are expected to pay 10*s.* per week towards maintenance). 80 cots, and large out-patients dept. New cases daily, 9.30 to noon. Urgent cases and accidents at all times. Open to visitors any day, 2 to 4. *Sec.*, W. H. Sidnell.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Gt. Ormond St., W.C. 1 (252 beds). *Country Branch*, Tadworth Court, Surrey (45 beds). *Matron*, Miss Caroline Tisdale, R.R.C. *Sec.*, James McKay.

INFANTS HOSPITAL (INCORPORATED), Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W. 1. Infants up to 5 years. 50 cots. Out-patients, 1.30 daily except Sat. Parents are expected to contribute according to means. *Matron*, Miss E. W. Littlejohn. *Sec.*, A. J. Small.

JOHN CAPEL HANBURY HOSPITAL, Boys' Garden City, Woodford Bridge, Essex (Dr. Barnardo's Homes).

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. The following hospitals and homes are under the control of the L.C.C.:—

For Sick Children—Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton, Surrey. The Downs Hospital for Children, Sutton, Surrey.

For Convalescent Children—S. Anne's Home, Herne Bay, Kent.

For Ophthalmia—White Oak, Swanley Junction, Kent.

For Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Marasmus—St. Margaret's Hospital, Leighton Rd., N.W.5.

For Ringworm, and Other Diseases of the Skin and Scalp—Goldie Leigh Homes, Abbey Wood, S.E. 2.

LORD MAYOR TRELOAR CRIPPLES' HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE, Alton, and Hayling Is., Hants (Communications to *London Office*, 25 Ely Place, E.C. 1.).—*Hon. Treas.*, T. J. Harrowing. *Sec.*, H. B. Harper.

PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL (Incorp.), London, W. 2. 42 cots. Free to all necessitous patients without letters. *Sec.*, James A. Hamlin. *Matron*, Miss J. T. Archibald. Convalescent Home for 24 children, "Clear Springs," Lightwater, Surrey. *Matron*, Miss J. T. McDonald.

PRINCESS LOUISE KENSINGTON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, St. Quintin Avenue, North Kensington, W. 10.—*Sec.*, H. J. Eley.

QUEEN'S (LATE NORTH-EASTERN) HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Hackney Rd., E. 2, and at Bexhill-on-Sea (204 beds). In- and out-patients daily, except Sat., at 12.30. Surgical cases, M., Tu., Fri. 9 a.m.; Th. 1 p.m.; medical, M., Tu., Th., 1 p.m., W., F. Sat., 9 a.m. eye, W. 12.30; skin, Tu. 12.30; ear, nose, and throat, M., Tu. and Th. 9.30; whooping cough, F. 2.30 p.m.; dental, twice a week. *Sec.*, C. H. Bessell. *Lady Supt.*, Miss G. A. Allen.

ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN, Waterloo Rd., S.E. 1. *Hon. Treas.*, W. S. Talbot, C.I.E.—*Sec.*, J. H. Teasdale.

ROYAL SEA-BATHING HOSPITAL FOR SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS, Margate. 308 beds (98 for children and 210 for adults). Admission with a Governor's recommendation on payment of 10*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* without letter 52*s.* 6*d.* per week. *Sec.*, A. Nash, 15 York Buildings, W.C. 2.

SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Sydenham, S.E. 26.—*Matron*, Miss M. Frost. *Hon. Sec.*, W. Mason, M.B.E. *Hon. Treas.*, P. W. Killby.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Tite Street, Chelsea, S.W. 3. Private Wards, 29 Tite Street, S.W. 3; Victoria Home, Broadstairs, Out-patients, Med., Surg., 9 and 11.30; Eye, Th., 1.30; Skin, M. at 1.30; Dental, Tu., 1.30; Whooping Cough, F., 2 p.m. *Sec.*, D. St. J. Bamford.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, 73 Welbeck St., W. 1., and Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W. 1. *Sec.*, J. P. Wetenhall, B.A.

CONSUMPTION AND CHEST DISEASES.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, Fulham Road, S.W. 3. Visiting-days: Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3; Sunday, 2 to 4. *Sec.*, Frederick Wood. *Res. Medical Officer*, G. S. Todd, M.B., CH.M., M.R.C.P.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART AND LUNGS, Victoria Park, E. 2. Out-patients daily at 2. *Secretary*, George Watts.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. The following sanatoria and hospitals are under the control of the L.C.C.:—

The King George V. Sanatorium near Godalming, Surrey. (*Men.*)

Pinewood, Wokingham, Berks. (*Women.*)

Colindale Hospital, Hendon, N.W. 9. (*Men.*)

St. George's Home, Milman's Street, Chelsea, S.W. 10. (*Women.*)
St. Luke's Hospital, Lowestoft. (*Men and Women.*)
Princess Mary's Hospital for Children, Margate.
High Wood Hospital for Children, Brentwood, Essex.
Hillfield, Rustington, Littlehampton. (*Childn.*)
Northern Hospital, Winchmore Hill, N. 21. (*Women.*)
Grove Park Hospital, Lee, S.E. 12. (*Men and Women.*)

MARGARET STREET HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION. Out-patients, 26 Margaret St., W.; and Fairlight Sanatorium, Hastings. *Sec.*, Mrs. M. C. Hawthorne.

PAPWORTH VILLAGE SETTLEMENT, for sufferers from tuberculosis, nr. Cambridge. *Pres.*, Sir Humphry Rolleston, Bt., G.C.V.O. *Med. Dir.*, Sir Pendrill Varrier-Jones, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. *Org. Sec.*, Reynell Wreford, 10 Upper Woburn Place, W.C. 1.

ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. 1 (branch of the Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway, N. 7). Open daily for admission of patients. Mondays to Fridays at 1; Saturdays, 9 a.m. *Secretary*, G. G. Panter.

ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Ventnor, *London Office*, 18 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. 2. *Sec.*, W. H. Garratt.

CONVALESCENCE.

CATHERINE GLADSTONE CONVALESCENT HOME (Mitcham, Surrey). Annexe for reception of women and children from the wards of the London Hospital. Maintained by the "Marie Celeste" Samaritan Society.

SEASIDE CONVALESCENT HOSP., Seaford. *Office*, 2 Mitre Court, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, G. D. Richards.

DENTAL.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL (Dental department, Univ. Coll. Hosp.), 1Gt. Portland St., daily, 9 to 11 a.m.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Sq., W.C. 2. For extraction under gas or stopping, a subscriber's or Governor's letter required. Daily, 9 till 10.30 a.m., and 1 to 2.30 p.m.; Sats., 9 to 10.30.

FEVER.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Eastern, Homerton Grove, Homerton, E. 9.
N. Eastern, St. Ann's Road, S. Tottenham, N. 15.
N. Western, Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3.
Western, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. 6.
S. Western, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W. 9.
Grove, Tooting Grove, Tooting Graveney, S.W. 17.
S. Eastern, Avonley Road, New Cross, S.E. 14.
Park, Hither Green, Lewisham, S.E. 13.
Brook, Shooters Hill, S.E. 18.

The River Hospitals:—
Joyce Green (*Fever or Smallpox*), Dartford, Kent.
Orchard (*Fever or Smallpox*), Dartford, Kent.
Long Reach (*Smallpox*), Dartford, Kent.

For Convalescent Fever Cases:—
Northern, Winchmore Hill, N. 21.
Southern, Dartford, Kent.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, Liverpool Road, Islington, N. 1. *Sec.*, Herbert J. Say.

FISTULA, PILES, &c.

GORDON HOSPITAL, Vauxhall Bridge Road S.W. 1. (1884). For Rectal Diseases. Out-patients, M., Tu., W., Th. and F., at 2, and Tu. 6 p.m. *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. C. J. F. Cobbold.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. 1. Out-Patients, Tu., Th. and F., 4.30 p.m., Sat. at 1.30 p.m. Operations, M., Tu., W. Th. at 2.30., Sat. at 11. *Matron*, Miss E. Hall. *Sec.*, Raymond Bull.

HEART DISEASE.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART, INCORPORATED, Westmoreland St., St. Marylebone (from Soho Square), 46 beds. Out-patients, M., Tu. and F., 9.30 and 2; W., 2 and 6.30; Th., 2. *Sec.*, Capt. R. G. Whitney.

INCURABLES.

BRITISH HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Streatham, S.W. *Office*, 72 Cheapside, E.C. 2.

ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, Putney. *Offices*, Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, Charles Cutting.

ROYAL MIDLAND COUNTIES HOME FOR INCURABLES, Leamington.—*Sec.*, Maj. E. S. Phillips, D.S.O.

ST. COLUMBA'S HOSPITAL, 98 Avenue Road, Swiss Cottage, N.W. *Sec.*, Vincent J. Cooper.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL FOR ADVANCED CASES, Hereford Road, Bayswater, W. 2.

THE HOSTEL OF GOD (Free Home for the Dying), 29 North Side, Clapham Common.

LOCK HOSPITALS.

LOCK HOSPITAL. Female Hospital for In-patients and Home, Harrow Road, W. 9. Admission daily. Male Hospital and Out-patient department, 91 Dean St., Soho, W. 1. Admission for In-patients daily. Out-patients, Males, M., Tu., 1 to 2 and 6 to 8; W., 6 to 8; Th., 12.30 to 1.30; Fr., 6 to 8; Sat., 2 to 4; Females, T., 5 to 8; Fr., 12.30 to 1.30. There are facilities for daily irrigations for *men, women and children* at both Hospitals. The new Out-patient department at Harrow Road for females is open from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. There are private wards for both sexes.

HOSPITALS FOR VENEREAL DISEASES (L.C.C.), Sheffield Street Hospital, Kingsway, W.C. 2 (women). Thavies Inn Infirmary, for parturient venereal women, Robin Hood Court, Holborn, E.C. 1.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS, &c.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES, Samuel Street, Woolwich, S.E. 18. *Hon Sec.*, Miss Alice Gregory.

CLAPHAM MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Jeffreys Road, S.W. 4. (1889). Under Medical women.

CITY OF LONDON MATERNITY HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. (with training school for medical students, midwives, and monthly nurses). In-patients and out-patients, Tu., W. and F., at 9. *Secretary*, Ralph B. Cannings.

EAST END MATERNITY HOSPITAL, (late East End Mothers' Lying-in Home), 384 to 398 Commercial Rd., E. 1. *Sec.*, H. A. Page.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL, York Road, Lambeth. Patients requiring letters can see Lady Almoner on any day at 9.30 a.m. except Sat. Training school for midwives and nurses. *Matron*, Miss E. Tunbridge.

PLAISTOW MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND DISTRICT NURSES' HOME, Howards Road, E. 13. Branches at Victoria Docks, Stratford, N. Woolwich,

Forest Gate, East Ham and Barking. Midwives and Nurses trained. *Lady Supt.*, Miss Davies.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND MIDWIFERY TRAINING SCHOOL, Marylebone Road N.W. For married women, and for the reception of unmarried women with their first child; married women are also attended at their own homes. Medical pupils, nurses, and midwives are trained. Maternity nurses supplied for private cases. *Secretary*, Arthur Watts.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY OF LONDON (1757). To provide midwives and doctors (gratis) for poor married women in their homes. *Secretary*, Edith Elliott, 46 Bedford Row, W.C. 1.

MENTAL HOSPITALS.

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, Monks Orchard, Eden Park, Beckenham, Kent. — The new buildings form the most modern and efficiently equipped hospital in the country for treatment of ailments of the nervous system. 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, 2nd and 4th M. *Physician Supt.*, J. G. Porter Phillips, M.D., F.R.C.P.

ROYAL EARLSWOOD INSTITUTION, for Mental Defectives, Redhill. *Office*, 14–16 Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, H. Stephens.

WOODSIDE NERVE HOSPITAL (St. Luke's Foundation), Woodside Avenue, Muswell Hill, N., and at "Welder's," Gerrards Cross, Bucks. *Offices*, 19 Nottingham Pl., W. 1.

CITY OF LONDON.

Dartford.—*Med. Sup.*, W. Robinson, M.D., D.P.M. (*Private patients under Certificates and Private Temporary and Voluntary Boarders received from 2 gs. weekly.*)

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Public Hospitals for persons of unsound mind.

For London rate-aided patients—but London patients who can afford full cost may have private classification, and at two hospitals special arrangements for private patients are made (*see* below).

Banstead, Sutton. *-Med. Sup.*, A. A. W. Petrie, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., D.P.M.

Bexley.—*Med. Sup.*, Geoffrey Clarke, M.D.

Cane Hill, Coulsdon.—*Med. Sup.*, G. A. Lilly, M.C., M.A., M.D., B.Ch., D.P.M.

Claybury, Woodford Bridge.—*Med. Sup.*, G. F. Barham, M.A., M.D., B.Ch. (*Male private patients also are received*, NOT *confined to London cases.*)

Colney Hatch, New Southgate.—*Med. Sup.*, J. Brander, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.M.

Ewell, Epsom—*Med. Sup.*, L. H. Wootton, M.C., M.B., B.S., B.Sc., D.P.M.

Hanwell, Southall.—*Med. Sup.*, A. W. Daniel, B.A., M.D., B.Ch.

Horton, Epsom. (*Female private patients also are received, London cases only.*)—*Med. Sup.* (vacancy).

Long Grove, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, D. Ogilvy, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.D.

West Park, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, Norcliffe Roberts, O.B.E., M.D., B.S., D.P.M.

Maudsley Hospital (*see* below).

(Most of these hospitals are available to receive, under the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, voluntary patients resident in the County of London.)

Institutions for cases of mental defect:—

For London rate-aided cases only, ordered to be detained under the Mental Deficiency Acts:

Brunswick House, Mistley; Farmfield, Horley; The Manor, Epsom; South Side Home, Streatham.

Mental institutions transferred from the Metropolitan Asylums Board in 1930:—

Leavesden Mental Hospital, near Watford, Herts.—Unimprovable adult cases *Med. Supt.*, R. M. Stewart, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.M.

Caterham Mental Hospital, Caterham, Surrey.—Healthy unimprovable adult cases, and children over 9 years of similar type. *Med. Supt.*, T. Lindsay, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.M.

Fountain Mental Hospital, Tooting Grove, S.W.17.—Mental defectives—untrainable boys under 9 years, and untrainable girls under 16 years. *Med. Supt.*, James Nicoll, M.D., C.M.

Darenth Training College, Dartford, Kent. Trainable juvenile and adult cases of mental defect (both sexes). *Med. Supt.*, J. K. C. Laing, M.B., B.S., D.P.M.

Tooting Bec Hospital, Tooting Bec Road, S.W.17.—Cases of senile dementia. *Med. Supt.*, P. M. Turnbull, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.

MIDDLESEX.

Wandsworth Common (Springfield Mental Hosp.).—*Med. Sup.*, R. Worth, O.B.E., M.B.

SURREY.

Brookwood.—*Med. Sup.*, J. A. Lowry, M.D.

Netherne, Coulsdon.—*Med. Sup.*, P. C. Coombes, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

KENT.

Barming Heath.—*Med. Sup.*, A. C. Hancock, M.C., M.B., D.P.H.

Chartham.—*Med. Sup.*, M. A. Collins, O.B.E., M.D.

NERVOUS DISEASES, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, &c.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR FUNCTIONAL MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISORDERS, "Forbes Winslow Memorial," 72 Camden Road, N.W. 1.

CASSEL HOSPITAL FOR FUNCTIONAL NERVOUS DISORDERS, Swaylands, Penshurst, Kent.

EDMONTON EPILEPTIC COLONY, Silver Street, Edmonton, N. 18 (L.C.C.). Sane male epileptics.

HACKNEY BRANCH HOME, Brentwood, Essex (L.C.C.). Sane female epileptics.

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPSY AND PARALYSIS, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM (Incorporated), Maida Vale, near the end of St. John's Wood Road. Free and paying in- and out-patients are received. 85 beds, including 25 private wards. Out-patients daily, 2 p.m., except Sat. *Sec.*, H. W. Burleigh.

INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY (Tavistock Square Clinic for functional nervous disorders), 51 Tavistock Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss D. G. Poole.

MAUDSLEY HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E. 5. (L.C.C.). For the treatment, entirely on a voluntary basis, of incipient psychoses, neuroses and organic disease. Out patients: Daily at 2. Males M. and Th. Females Tu. and F. In addition, evening sessions for patients of both sexes. M. and Th. 6.30–10 p.m.; Tu. and F. 6–9 p.m. 189 beds for In-patients including 13 private rooms for women patients.—*Med. Supt.*, Edward Mapother, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL, Queen Sq., W.C. 1. For the relief and cure of diseases of the nervous system, including paralysis and epilepsy. 195 beds. Country Branch, East Finchley, 36 beds. Branch at Clapham Park (managed for Ministry of Pensions), 30 beds. Special wards for middle-class patients at £3 3s. per week. Out-patients, M., Tu., W., Th. and F., at 1. Visiting-days: W. and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, G. H. Hamilton.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, In-patient Dept. with special wards for children, Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W. 1. Out-patient Dept., 73 Welbeck St., W. 1, M., W., Th., and F., 1.30; Tu. and F., 5.30. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 4; Wed., 4 to 5.

OPHTHALMIC.

CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Judd Street, W.C. 1. (51 beds). Attendance daily, at 1 p.m., and on Mon. and Fri. 5.30 p.m. Accidents and urgent cases seen at all hours.

ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL OR ROYAL SOUTH LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E. 1. Out-patients daily at 1 p.m. Sat. 9.30 a.m.—*Sec.*, F. E. D'Alton.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL (MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), City Rd., E.C. 1. Open daily (except Bank Holidays and Saturday following Good Friday) to the poor, from 8.30 a.m. until the limit is reached. Visiting-days: Su., W. and F., 3 to 4. *Sec.* A. J. M. Tarrant.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Broad Street, Holborn, W.C. 2. Attendance daily, 12 to 1.30 p.m. Accidents at any time. Free to the poor on their own application.

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, 155 Marylebone Road, N.W. 1. (1856). Out-patients, M., Tu., Th. and F. 1.30; W. and S. 9 a.m.

ORTHOPÆDIC.

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, with which is amalgamated the CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, 234 Great Portland St., Regent's Park, W., and Bolsover St., W. 1., Surgeons attend daily except Sat., at 1.30. *Country Branch*, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, Middx.

HEATHERWOOD ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL FOR EX-SERVICE MEN'S CHILDREN, 136 beds, Ascot, Berks. *London Office*, 29 Cromwell Road, S.W.7.

LONDON FOOT HOSPITAL, 33 Fitzroy Square, W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. Phillips.

PAY HOSPITALS.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE HOSPITAL, 19 Lisson Grove, N.W. 1.—For educated women with small incomes. Medical and surgical cases received. *Matron*, Miss F. K. Houghton.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, Dollis Hill, N.W. 2. (Chiefly for the Professional and Middle Classes irrespective of nationality or creed.) Apply Matron.

ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL (for ladies of limited means), 10 Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, N.W. 1. From 2 to 5 guineas weekly.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. For particulars apply to the *Steward*.

ST. MARYLEBONE HOME (for Incurables), 61 Weymouth St., W.

HOME FOR CONFIRMED INVALIDS, 36 Aubert Park and 1 to 3 Highbury Terrace, N. 5. For invalid ladies of limited incomes.

SKIN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Blackfriars Road, S.E. (1841). Out-patients, daily at 1.30, and on F., 6 p.m. Radium, Ultra Violet Light and X-Ray treatment daily.

LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL, 40 Fitzroy Sq., W. 1. Out-patients treated daily at 1 to 2.30 and 5 to 6.30 p.m.; Sat. 1 *to* 2.30 *p.m. only*.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF SKIN (Incorp.), 49 Leicester Sq., W.C. 2. (1863). In-patient Dept., 262, Uxbridge Road W. 12 (33 beds). Out-patients daily at Leicester Sq., 2 to 3, and (except Sat.), 6 to 7 p.m. Free and paying in-patients received. *Sec.*, L. G. R. Turpin.

ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES (INCLUDING CANCER) OF THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS AND SKIN, Endell St., *W.C.* 2. (33 beds). Necessitous cases both In- and Out-patients (free). *Sec.*, R. T. Lawlor.

WESTERN SKIN HOSPITAL, 44–46 Hampstead Road, N.W. 1. M., Tu., W., Th. F., 1.30 p.m.; Tu. and Th., 5 p.m.; F., 5 p.m.

STONE AND URINARY DISEASES.

ALL SAINTS' HOSPITAL FOR GENITO-URINARY DISEASES (Incorp.). *Out-patients*, 49–55 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W. 1. *In-patients*, 91, Finchley Road, N.W. 8.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, STRICTURE, AND OTHER URINARY DISEASES, Henrietta St., Covent Garden. 40 beds, with 10 beds in Private Ward. Out-patients, M., Tu. and S. at 2; M. W. and F. at 5; Th. 3; F. (women and children only) at 2.

THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR.

CENTRAL LONDON THROAT, NOSE AND EAR HOSP., Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. 1.

GOLDEN SQUARE THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR HOSPITAL (Incorporated), Golden Sq., W. 1. Open daily (Sat. excepted), 12.30 to 3 p.m.; Tu. and Th. evenings, 6.30 to 7.45; Sat., 9 to 11 a.m.

METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL (1838), INCORPORATED, 2 Fitzroy Sq., W.

ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, Huntley Street, W.C. 1. (Ear, Nose and Throat Dept. of U.C.H.), W. and Th., 1 p.m.; Tu. and F., 9 a.m.

TROPICAL DISEASES.

HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASES, 25 Gordon Street, Endsleigh Gardens, W.C. 1., an establishment of the Seamen's Hosp. Society.

ROSS INSTITUTE AND HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASES, Putney Heath, S.W. 15. *Director-in-Chief*, Sir Ronald Ross, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S.—*Sec.*, Maj. Lockwood Stevens.

WOMEN.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Arthur St., Chelsea, S.W. 3. (Convalescent Home at St. Leonards, *not limited to Hospital patients*). Out-patients daily at 2 p.m. (except Sat.).

ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON HOSPITAL, 144 Euston Road, N.W. Out-patients Mon. to Fri. at 1; Sat. at 9.

GROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Vincent Sq., S.W. Out-p. daily, 1 to 2 p.m., exc. Sat.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 29 Soho Square, W. 1. 82 beds.

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL, Marylebone Road, N.W. Out-dept. daily (except Sat.), 12 to 2.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Plaistow, E. 13.

SOUTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (Incorp.), South Side, Clapham Common, S.W. 4. 120 beds.

ADELPHI, Strand, W.C. 2.—Adelphi Terrace and district commemorate the four architect brothers (*adelphoi* = brothers), James, John, Robert and William ADAM, who laid out the district (formerly Durham House) at the close of the 18th century. James, John, Robert, and William Streets (the last named is now Durham Street) commemorate the brothers, who were the founders of the Adam style of architecture and internal decoration. In the neighbourhood of the Adelphi was York House, built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1625 (the Water Gate of which still stands in Embankment Gardens, *q.v.*), the commemorative streets being *Charles* Street, *Villiers* Street, *Duke* Street, *Of* Lane, *Buckingham* Street (Of Lane is now "York Place").

AUSTRALIA HOUSE, Strand, W.C. 2.—A handsome and imposing building, erected 1911–4 by the Commonwealth of Australia as the offices of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth. The Agents-General for NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, and TASMANIA are accommodated in Australia House. QUEENSLAND and WESTERN AUSTRALIA have separate offices in the Strand.

BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2. (Not open to sightseers).—The Bank of England was founded in 1694, and, although a joint stock bank, has always been closely connected with the Government. The present building (now being enlarged) was erected from the designs of Sampson (1734) and Sir John Soane (1788). A "Bank Guard" is furnished every evening by the Battalion of Foot Guards on duty.

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL.—The site in Lambeth, formerly occupied by this institution, will be laid out as a public park under the supervision of the L.C.C., through the generosity of Lord Rothermere.

BELGRAVIA.—A fashionable district of London west of Buckingham Palace and south of Hyde Park, extends from Grosvenor Place on the east to Sloane Street on the west, and includes Belgrave, Chester, Lowndes, and Eaton Squares and Cadogan Place.

BRIDGES.—The bridges over the Thames (from East to West) are the *Tower Bridge* (opened in 1894), with its bascules, affording a fine view of the Pool and of the metropolis; *London Bridge* (opened after rebuilding in 1831, and until 1750 the only bridge over the Thames in London), with the Monument (*q.v.*) and Fishmongers' Hall; *Southwark Bridge* (opened in 1819, and rebuilt by the Corporation of London, 1921); *St. Paul's Bridge* (proposed to be built by the Corporation of London); *Blackfriars Bridge* (opened in 1869 and widened by the Corporation of London in 1908); width, 105ft.; *Waterloo Bridge* (Rennie), width, 42ft. 6ins. (opened in 1817) commanding a fine view of western London (to be reconstructed or rebuilt by L.C.C.); *Hungerford Bridge* (for pedestrians only); *Westminster Bridge* (built in 1750 and then presenting a view that inspired Wordsworth's sonnet; rebuilt and reopened in 1862; width, 84ft.) with Thornycroft's *Boudicca* at the north-western end; this bridge leads from Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament to the County Hall (*q.v.*) and St. Thomas's Hospital; *Lambeth Bridge* (opened in 1862) leading to Lambeth Palace (now open for foot-passengers only); *Vauxhall Bridge* (rebuilt in 1906) leading to Kennington Oval; *Victoria Bridge* (1858); *Chelsea*, leading from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Park, and *Albert Bridge* (1873); *Battersea Bridge* (opened in 1891); *Wandsworth Bridge* (opened in 1873); *Putney Bridge* (opened in 1886) where the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is started for Mortlake; *Hammersmith Bridge* (rebuilt 1887); *Barnes Bridge* (for pedestrians only); and *King Edward VII. Bridge, Kew* (rebuilt in 1902), leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.— The County Councils of Middlesex and Surrey are building three new 70 ft. bridges over the Thames, at a total cost of £1,107,000 (*a*) Richmond to Twickenham (£345,000), (*b*) Chiswick to Mortlake (£255,000), (*c*) Hampton Court, in place of existing bridge (£180,000); the connecting roads will cost £307,000.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, St. James's Park, S.W. 1. (Not open to the public).—Was purchased by King George III. in 1762 from the Duke of Buckingham, and was altered by Nash for King George IV. The London home of the Sovereign since Queen Victoria's accession in 1837. Refronted in stone (part of the Queen Victoria Memorial) by Sir Aston Webb in 1913.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Occupied by Royal Academy of Arts (for annual exhibitions, *see* "Picture Galleries"); British Academy; Royal, Antiquarian, Astronomical, Linnean, Chemical and Geological Societies.

CANADIAN BUILDING, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.—A conspicuous building on the Western side of the Square, in which are the Offices of the High Commissioner of the Dominion and Officials dealing with Trade, Emigration, &c. Designed by Sir Robert Smirke in 1820, it was renovated and embellished when vacated by the Union Club. Certain interior features of the original building are preserved, and the spacious, richly furnished room now occupied by the High Commissioner is much admired. Surrounded by Offices of Canadian Agents-General, Steamship, Railway and other Dominion Companies, the Canadian Building is one of London's new landmarks. It was opened by Their Majesties the King and Queen in June, 1925.

CANONBURY TOWER, Canonbury, N. 1.—A social club for tenants of the Marquess of Northampton's estates in the vicinity (in the remains of the 16th century house of the Priors of St. Bartholomew). Contains the "Spencer" and "Compton" oak-panelled rooms. Other relics of Canonbury House can be seen in the vicinity.

CEMETERIES.—For *Bunhill Fields*, *see* p. 316. In *Kensal Green Cemetery*, North Kensington, W. 10 (70 acres), are tombs of W. M. Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Sydney Smith, Shirley Brooks, Wilkie Collins, Tom Hood, W. Mulready, George Cruikshank, John Leech, Leigh Hunt, Brunel ("Great Eastern"), Ross (Arctic), Charles Kemble and Charles Matthews (Actors), Robert Owen (Social Reformer). In *Highgate Cemetery*, N. 6, are the tombs of George Eliot, Herbert Spencer, Michael Faraday, and G. J. Holyoake. In *Abney Park Cemetery*, Stoke Newington, N. 16, are the tomb of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and memorials to many Nonconformist Divines. In the *South Metropolitan Cemetery*, Norwood, S.E. 27, are the tombs of C. H. Spurgeon, Lord Alverstone, Douglas Jerrold, John Belcher, R.A., Theodore Watts-Dunton, Dr. Moffat (Missionary), Sir H. Bessemer, Sir H. Maxim, Sir J. Barnby, Sir A. Manns, and J. Whitaker, F.S.A. (*Whitaker's Almanack*). CREMATORIA.—*Ilford* (City of London); *Norwood*; and *Golder's Green* (12 acres), adjoining Hampstead Heath, with "Garden of

Rest" and memorials to famous men and women. Since cremation was first instituted in 1885 there have been 50,000 cremations in Great Britain. Of these, 22,300 have been carried out at Golder's Green, 7,500 at Woking, 6,500 at Manchester, and the remainder at 18 different centres in Great Britain.

CENOTAPH, Whitehall, S. W. 1.—(Literally "empty tomb"). Monument erected "To the Glorious Dead," as a memorial to all ranks of the Sea, Land and Air Forces who gave their lives in the service of the Empire during the Great War. Erected as a temporary memorial in 1919 and replaced by a permanent structure in 1920. Unveiled by the King-Emperor on Armistice Day, 1920.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Old Bailey, E.C.4.—Built by Corporation of London, 1902–1907. Fine mural paintings by Sir W. B. Richmond and Professor Gerald Moira in Great Hall. To be viewed on Tuesdays and Fridays (from 10 to 4) when sittings of the Court so permit. Application to be made to the Keeper.

CHARTERHOUSE, in Charterhouse Square, E.C. 1 (*Master*, Rev. W. T. B. Hayter, M.A.), a Carthusian monastery until 1535, purchased from the Earl of Suffolk in 1611 by Thomas Sutton and devoted by him as a home for aged gentlemen (60), "Brothers of Charterhouse," for particulars *see Times*, p. 11, Feb. 5, 1921. The buildings are partly 14th (but mainly 16th) century. Chapel, great hall, and staircase. Mon., Wed., and Fridays, admission 1*s.*, at 3 p.m. Service on Sundays at 8 and 11 a.m., and on weekdays at 9.30 a.m. and 6 p.m. Buildings not shown on Sundays. Roger Williams, the founder and governor of Rhode Island, U.S.A., was on June 25, 1621, elected a scholar of Sutton's Hospital.

CHELSEA, S.W. 3.—A western metropolitan borough (*see* p. 603), with a fine embankment between Victoria and Battersea bridges over the Thames (*see* p. 403). "Chelsea Old Church" (All Saints) contains memorials of Sir Thomas More, Sir Hans Sloane, Shadwell (poet laureate), Woodfall (printer of "Junius"), and many others. Steele, Smollett, Turner, Rossetti, Whistler, Leigh Hunt and Carlyle (*see* p. 223) lived there. The borough was formerly famous for buns and porcelain.

CHELSEA PHYSIC GARDEN, Royal Hospital Road, S.W. 3.—A garden of general botanical research, established in latter part of 17th century by the Society of Apothecaries, occupies site presented in 1772 by Sir Hans Sloane. Transferred in 1899 to the Trustees of the London Parochial Charities. Tickets of admisson obtainable from the Clerk to the Trustees, 3, Temple Gardens, E.C. 4.

CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded by Charles II. in 1682, and built by Wren; opened in 1694), Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, S.W. 3, for Old and Disabled Soldiers. Flags and other War Trophies in the Great Hall. Accommodation for 558 In-Pensioners. The extensive grounds include the former Ranelagh Gardens. Open daily 10 to 12 and 2 to 4, and on Sunday afternoons. *Governor*, General Sir Walter P. Braithwaite, G.C.B. *Lieut.-Governor and Secretary*, Maj.-Gen. G. J. Farmar, C.B., C.M.G.

COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS' COLLEGE (*see also* p. 198), Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—The Royal "Officers of Arms" ("Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms") were incorporated by Richard III., and acquired "Derby House" on the site of the present College building from Queen Mary I. The building now in use was rebuilt after the Fire of London. The Powers vested by the Crown in the Earl Marshal (The Duke of Norfolk) with regard to all State ceremonial, and the granting and use of Armorial Bearings, are exercised by this College. Enquiry may be made to the Officer on duty in the Public Office every day between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Saturdays, 10 to 1.

COUNTY HALL, Westminster Bridge S.E. 1.—The Headquarters of the London County Council (*see* pp. 609–612) built on the Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth, from the designs of Ralph Knott, with a river façade of 700 ft. Cost £3,239,293. The building contains a council chamber, reception hall, &c.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.—Built early in 19th century, with a wide quay on Thames. The *Long Room* is 190 ft. long.

DEAN WACE HOUSE, 7 Wine Office Court, E.C. 4.

DOWNING STREET, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Named after a politician of Charles II.'s reign. No. 10 is the official town residence of the Prime Minister, No. 11 of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and No. 12 is the office of the Government Whips.

ELY PLACE, Holborn Circus, E.C. 1.—The site of the London house of former Bishops of Ely. The 14th century chapel, now St. Etheldreda's (R.C.) Church, is open daily until dusk; a charge of 3*d.* is made for admission to the crypt.

EMPIRE MEMORIAL HOSTEL (British Sailors Society), 747 Commercial Road, Limehouse, E. 14.—A memorial erected by the women of the Empire to men of both sea services who lost their lives in the service of their country. The hostel contains 220 beds, a restaurant and recreation-rooms. Open daily, incl. Sunday, free; night porter in attendance.

FULHAM PALACE, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, S.W.6.—The courtyard is 15th century, remainder 18th century. Residence of the Bishop of London. Grounds of 37 acres, surrounded by ancient moat. Previous application to visit should be made to the Bishop's Secretary.

GUILDHALL, King Street, City, E.C. 2 (dating from early 15th century).—Grand Civic Hall, where Sovereigns and Princes are entertained, Freedoms conferred, and the great City functions take place; Offices and Council Chamber of the Corporation of the City of London (*see* p. 604). Admission free to Library (containing Plan of London in 1570; Deed of Sale with Shakespeare's signature; first, second and fourth folios of Shakespeare's plays, &c.), and Newspaper Room, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. *Librarian*, J. L. Douthwaite.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas's Street, S.E. 1.—Founded by Thomas Guy (a bookseller), in 1721: the main entrance and quadrangle (with statue of founder) are early 18th century. 650 beds.

HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C. 1, was constructed in 1867–1869 by order of the Corporation of the City of London from the designs of William Haywood, to carry the roadway over the valley of the Fleet river (the "Hole-bourne"). The Holborn Valley Viaduct is 1,400 ft. long, and is mainly of iron construction. The cost (£1,571,000) was borne by the City of London, the loan raised for the purposes of the improvement being secured on the Coal and Corn dues; these dues were abolished in 1889 and 1902, and the loan is otherwise discharged.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY'S HEADQUARTERS, City Road, E.C. 1.—The H.A.C. (*Sec.*, Maj. G. G. Walker, D.S.O., M.C.) received

its charter of incorporation from Henry VIII. in 1537, and has occupied its present ground since 1641. Four of its members—Duncan, Keayne, Sedgwick, and Spencer—who emigrated in the seventeenth century, founded in 1638 the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, U.S.A. American soldiers and sailors may view the armoury, *on request.*

HORSE GUARDS, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Archway and offices built about 1750. The headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief until 1904. The mounting of the guard (1st or 2nd Life Guards, or Royal Horse Guards) at 11 a.m. (10 a.m. on Sundays) and the dismounting at 4 p.m. are picturesque ceremonies. Only those on the Lord Chamberlain's list may drive *through the gates and archway into* Horse Guards' Parade. *Horse Guards' Parade*, where the Colour is "trooped" on the King's Birthday, has been enlarged to 300,000 sq. ft. (Trafalgar Square is 168,850 sq. ft.; Parliament Square, 136,900 sq. ft.; Leicester Square, 100,000 sq. ft.).

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster, S.W. 1. —The "Palace of Westminster" was rebuilt in 1840–1850 from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin, *at a cost of £2,198,000.* —Open to visitors on Saturdays, and on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays, if neither House be sitting. Admission at the Norman Porch, House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, during session, by member's order, or order *obtained on personal application at the Admission* Order Office *in St. Stephen's Hall. The* Victoria Tower (House of Lords) is 336 ft. high, and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies by day from its flagstaff. The Clock Tower of the House of Commons is 320 ft. high and contains "Big Ben" (13½ tons), named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when it was hung in 1856. A light is displayed from this tower when Parliament is sitting.

INNS OF COURT. — The *Inner* and *Middle Temple*, S. of Fleet Street, E.C. 4, and N. of Victoria Embankment, to which the gardens extend, occupy (since early 14th century) the site of the buildings of the Order of Knights Templars, the *Temple Church* (*q.v.*) surviving. Middle Temple Hall is Elizabethan, and in Middle Temple Gardens Shakespeare (Henry VI, Pt. I) places the incident which led to the "Wars of the Roses" (1455–1485). *Lincoln's Inn*, from Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2, occupies the site of the palace of a former Bishop of Chichester and of a Black Friars monastery. It was founded early in the 14th century. The new Hall is modern, the Library is 15th century, and the old Hall early 16th century, the Chapel (Inigo Jones) early 17th century. *Lincoln's Inn Fields* (7 acres); the Square contains many fine old houses with handsome interiors. *Gray's Inn*, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1, was founded in late 14th century. The Hall is 16th century (the "Comedy of Errors" was performed there in 1594); the Gardens were laid out (according to tradition) by Lord Chancellor Bacon (died 1626). No other "Inns" are active, but *Staple Inn* is worth visiting as a relic of Elizabethan London; it has a picturesque gabled front on Holborn (opposite Gray's Inn Road), and the Hall, with hammer beam roof, is intact; in rear of the hall is a picturesque Dutch garden, restored by the present owners of Staple Inn (the Prudential Assurance Company). *Clement's Inn* (near St. Clement Dane's Church); *Clifford's Inn*, Fleet Street and *Thavies Inn*, Holborn Circus. *Serjeants' Inn*, Fleet Street, and another (now demolished) of the same name in Chancery Lane, were composed of Serjeants-at-Law, the last of whom died in 1899.

KENSINGTON PALACE, W. 8.—Enlarged by Christopher Wren for King William III. (1691), and continued as a royal residence until 1760. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819. Open on Saturdays and Sundays, 2 to 6; winter 2 to 4. *Kensington Gardens* (*q.v.*) adjoin.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E. 5.

LAMBETH PALACE, S.E. 1.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames; the oldest part is 13th century, the house itself is early 19th century. For leave to visit the historical portions, applications should be made by letter to the Archbishop's Secretary.

LAW COURTS, Strand, W.C. 2. — The Royal Courts of Justice were erected from the designs of G. E. Street (completed by Sir A. Blomfield and A. E. Street) in 1874–1882 at a cost of £1,000,000 (the site cost £1,500,000 in addition). Until they were occupied by the Supreme Court of Judicature (established in 1873 by the fusion of High Court, Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty) the Courts met in Westminster Hall (*q.v.*). The Central Hall is 238 ft. long.

LITTLE BRITAIN, Smithfield, E.C. 1.—Benjamin Franklin lived in Little Britain on his first coming to London. It was then a centre of the bookselling and printing trade, and Franklin is reputed to have set type in the works which extended into the Lady Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church (*q.v.*).

LIVERY COMPANIES' HALLS.—The Principal Companies (*see* p. 607) have magnificent halls, but admission to view them has generally to be arranged beforehand.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel High Street and Road, E. 1.—Founded 1759. Hospital contains 930 beds.

LONDON MONUMENT (commonly called "The Monument"), Pudding Lane, Eastcheap, E.C. 3. —Built from designs of Wren, 1671–1677, to commemorate the *Great Fire of London*, which broke out in Pudding Lane, Sept. 2, 1666. The fluted Doric column is 202 feet high (the flames of fire 42 feet in addition), and is based on a square plinth, with fine carvings on W. face. Splendid views of London from gallery at top of column. Admission 3*d.*, 9 to 6 (Oct.–April to 4).

LORD'S CRICKET GROUND, St. John's Wood Road, N.W. 8.—The headquarters (since 1814) of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the premier cricket club in England and the governing body of cricket. Oxford and Cambridge, and Eton and Harrow matches in July. Lord's is also the Middlesex County Cricket Club headquarters, and the scene of some of the principal matches of the season. Admission to ordinary matches 1*s.*, to special matches 2*s.* or 3*s.* (including tax). The public can obtain reserved seats on payment. Tennis Court in building behind members' pavilion, where interesting games are played.

MANSION HOUSE, City, E.C. 4.—(Reconstructed 1930–31). The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

MARKETS. — The London markets (administered by the Corporation of the City of

London) provide foodstuffs for 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 people. The dead meat market at Smithfield is the largest in the world, the supplies marketed amounting to nearly 500,000 tons annually. *Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets*, Smithfield; *Leadenhall Market* (Meat and Poultry); *Billingsgate* (Fish), Thames Street; *Spitalfields*, E. 1 (Vegetables, Fruit, &c.), enlarged 1928, and opened by H.M. the Queen; *London Fruit Exchange*, Brushfield Street (built by Corporation of London 1928-9) faces Spitalfields Market; *Metropolitan Cattle Market* (Mon. and Th.; General or Pedlars' Market, Tu. and Fri.) *and Abattoirs*, Caledonian Road, N.1. Other markets are—*Covent Garden*, W.C. 2 (established under a charter of Charles II. in 1661) and *Borough Market*, S.E. 1, for Vegetables, Fruit, Flowers, &c.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mall, S.W. 1. (Not open to the public).—Built by Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough about 1710, and purchased as a London residence for the Prince of Wales in 1863. To become the London house of the Prince of Wales.

MAYFAIR.—A fashionable district of London, north of Buckingham Palace and east of Hyde Park, extends from Oxford Street (N.) to Piccadilly (S.), and from Bond Street (E.) to Park Lane (W.), includes Curzon Street and Grosvenor and Berkeley Squares. The most fashionable shopping centres of London are included in Mayfair in Old and New *Bond Street* and *Oxford Street*. *Regent Street* almost adjoins Mayfair.

MONUMENTS.—VICTORIA MEMORIAL in front of Buckingham Palace; ALBERT MEMORIAL, South Kensington; AIR, Victoria Embankment; BEACONSFIELD, Parliament Square; BELGIAN, Victoria Embankment: BOADICEA (more correctly "Boudicca"), Queen of the Iceni, E. Anglia, Westminster Bridge; BURNS, Embankment Gardens; BURGHERS OF CALAIS (replica of Rodin's statue), Victoria Tower Gardens, Westminster; CAVALRY, Hyde Park; CAVELL, St. Martin's Place; CENOTAPH, Whitehall; CHARLES I. (erected Jan. 29, 1675), Trafalgar Square; CHARLES II. (Grinling Gibbons), inside the Royal Exchange; CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE (68½ ft. high, erected 1878), Thames Embankment (the Sphinx, W. of pedestal, and the surrounding stonework, bear scars from an Air Raid); CAPTAIN COOK (Brock), the Mall; CRIMEAN, Broad Sanctuary; OLIVER CROMWELL (Thornycroft), outside Westminster Hall; DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, Whitehall; DUKE OF YORK (124 ft.), St. James's Park; EDWARD VII., Waterloo Place (Mackennal); EROS, (Gilbert) Embankment Gardens; MARÉCHAL FOCH, Grosvenor Gardens; GEORGE III., Cockspur Street; GEORGE IV. (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Trafalgar Square; GLADSTONE, facing Australia House, Strand; GUARDS', (Crimea) Waterloo Place, (Great War) Horse Guards' Parade; IRVING (Brock), N. side of National Portrait Gallery; JAMES II. (Grinling Gibbons), The Mall; KITCHENER, Horse Guards' Parade; ABRAHAM LINCOLN (St. Gaudens), facing Westminster Abbey; LONDON TROOPS, Royal Exchange; MILTON, St. Giles's, Cripplegate; MONUMENT, THE (*see* above); NELSON (142 ft.), Trafalgar Square, with Landseer's lions (cast from guns recovered from the wreck of the *Royal George*); FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, Waterloo Place; "PETER PAN" (Frampton), Kensington Gardens; RICHARD CŒUR DE LION (Marochetti), Old Palace Yard; ROBERTS, Horse Guards Parade; ROYAL ARTILLERY, (South Africa) The Mall, (Great War) Hyde Park Corner; ROYAL MARINES, The Mall; SCOTT (Antarctic), Waterloo Place; SHAKESPEARE (Fontana), Leicester Square; GEORGE WASHINGTON (Houdon), Trafalgar Square; WELLINGTON, Hyde Park Corner; WELLINGTON (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Royal Exchange; JOHN WESLEY, City Road; WOLSELEY, Horse Guards Parade.

PATENT OFFICE (including PUBLIC LIBRARY), 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2.—In 1930, the Patent Office sealed 20,765 patents and registered 20,169 designs and 6,728 trade marks. The library (239,000 volumes) is open to the public daily from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End Road, E.1.—The Queen's Hall was destroyed by fire on February 25, 1931, and no decision has yet been arrived at as to rebuilding. Small Hall—Dances and concerts. Social clubs, hard tennis courts, Badminton courts and indoor cricket pitches. Hall can be hired.

PORT OF LONDON.—The administration of the Port of London is under the "Port of London Authority" (*see* p. 230) whose Head Offices in Trinity Square, E.C. 3, were designed by Sir Edwin Cooper, F.R.I.B.A.; the building, of Portland stone, has a façade facing the river and is surmounted by a "Temple of Neptune." The *River Thames* has a total length of 210 miles from its source in Gloucestershire to the "Nore" Lightship in the estuary. The *tidal portion* below Teddington Lock (69 miles) forms the *Port of London*, through which over one-third of the overseas trade of the United Kingdom flows. The value of the overseas trade of the Port was £603,743,000 in 1930. The Port is served by the following Docks:—*St. Katherine's Dock*, E. 1. (23½ acres), handling Shells, Tea, Canned Goods, Hides, Perfumes, &c.; *London Dock*, Wapping, E. 1 (100 acres), Ivory, Spices, Rubber, Wine, Wool, Marble and general Continental and coastwise traffic; *Surrey Commercial Docks*, Rotherhithe, S.E. 16 (376 acres), Timber, Grain and Canadian Produce; *West India Docks*, E. 14 (242 acres), Rum, Sugar, Grain, Hardwood and Fruit; *Millwall Docks*, Poplar, E. 14 (231 acres), the principal centre of the grain trade of London; *East India Docks*, Poplar, E. 14 (67½ acres), South African and West Indian traffic (Special Banana Berth); *Royal Victoria and Albert Docks*, E. 16 (916½ acres), Frozen and Chilled Meat, Grain and Tobacco; *King George V. Dock*, North Woolwich, E. 16, opened in 1921 (186 acres), provides accommodation for the largest vessels afloat. *Tilbury Docks* (675 acres), about 26 miles below London Bridge, are used principally by vessels plying on the Australian, Indian and other Eastern routes; the *Tilbury Cargo Jetty* is available for vessels to discharge or load part-cargoes; *Tilbury Passenger Landing Stage* provides accommodation for liners at all states of the tide and has direct rail connection with London, the Midlands and the North.

POST OFFICE.—The "General Post Office" is in King Edward Street, E.C. 1, a handsomely fronted, ferro-concrete building (Tanner), with marble inlaid hall, opened in 1910. The public Hall is open for usual postal business from 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m. (Sat. 8 p.m.). In the neighbourhood are G.P.O. North and G.P.O. West (the Central Telegraph Office).

PRINCE HENRY'S ROOM, 17, Fleet Street, E.C. 4 (bought by the L.C.C. in 1900, and open free 10 to 4 or 5) is in a timbered 17th century house, and contains a Jacobean plaster ceiling and Jacobean

and Georgian panelling. (Available for lettings —Apply Architect, County Hall S.E.1.)

ROMAN LONDON.—Traces of the Roman occupation of London from the 1st century to the 5th century A.D. may still be seen *in situ*. There are remains of Roman baths at No. 5 Strand Lane, Strand, W.C. 2, and at the Coal Exchange, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3. Portions of the Roman Wall which encircled London are still visible, including a bastion below the pavement of the yard of the General Post Office (fronting Giltspur Street). Other pieces of the wall may be seen in the disused churchyard of St. Alphage, London Wall, E.C. 2; in the churchyard of All Hallows on the Wall, London Wall, E.C. 2; in Roman Wall House, Jewry Street and Crutched Friars, Aldgate, E.C.3; below Leadenhall Market; and near the S.E. corner of the White Tower of the Tower of London; a small portion of Roman brickwork was uncovered in March, 1922, on a site adjoining St. Peter's, Cornhill, E.C.3. Many relics of Roman London may be seen in the Guildhall, British and London Museums (*q.v.*).

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill, E.C. 3, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1566, opened by Queen Elizabeth 1571, rebuilt 1667–9 and 1842–2844).—Admission free. Statues of Queen Elizabeth, Charles II., Queen Victoria, Sir Thomas Gresham, Wellington (Chantrey), riding without stirrups, Peabody, and others; frescoes in the ambulatory by Leighton, Abbey, Brangwyn, Wyllie, and others. The chimes of the Royal Exchange (re-cast 1921) play English, Scottish and Irish melodies at 9 a.m., 12 noon, and 3 and 6 p.m. The building is now occupied entirely by the Royal Exchange Assurance, which has had its head office there since 1720.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Kensington Gore, S.W. 7.—Map Room open to public, *free*.

ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E.C. 3 (building erected 1810), where gold, silver, and bronze are coined. Admission by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint, about 4 weeks in advance of intended visit. Hours of admission, 10 to 3 Mon. to Fri., except Bank Holidays, &c., when the Mint is closed.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, Smithfield, E.C. 1.—Founded A.D. 1123 by Rahere (*see* St. Bartholomew's Priory, p. 314). Present buildings mainly 18th and 19th centuries; main entrance 1702. The Great Hall contains a series of portraits including Henry VIII., Harvey, Abernethy, Pott, Radcliffe, &c. Hospital for 760 beds. The Church of St. Bartholomew the Less (rebuilt 1823) is within the hospital precincts; Inigo Jones was baptised in former church.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, W. 1.—Founded in 1733. Hospital for 340 beds. *Present buildings date from 1829.*

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—(Not open to the public). Built by Henry VIII. (according to tradition, from designs by Holbein); the Gatehouse and Presence Chamber remain, and part of the Chapel Royal. A royal residence from 1698 to 1837. *Royal Levées* held here during the season. Representatives of Foreign Powers are still accredited "to the Court of St. James's," and (by the King's permission) the Conference of the Allies was held there in February, 1921.

ST. JOHN'S GATE, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.—Now the Chancery of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and formerly the gate of the Priory of that Order, of which the gate house (early 16th century) and choir of Church (crypt 12th century) alone survive. The gatehouse may be inspected by written permission of the Secretary of the Chancery.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E. 1.—Founded 1213. Present buildings (7 red brick houses) by Currey, 1868–71. 1,000 beds.

SMITHFIELD, E.C. 1.—Sir William Wallace was executed there (1305) in the reign of Edward I., and Wat Tyler was "despatched" by Lord Mayor* Walworth (1381) in the reign of Richard II. Anne Askew, a Protestant martyr (1546), was burned there in the reign of Henry VIII.; and under Mary I. (1553–1558) many suffered there for the Protestant faith. (A memorial is affixed to the W. wall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.) The last to suffer for religion at Smithfield was Bartholomew Leggatt, Unitarian (1612), in the reign of James I. At the corner of Cock Lane (W. side of West Smithfield) is a small gilt figure commemorating the spot where the Fire of London was finally checked by the demolition of houses, Sept. 6, 1666. Smithfield Market occupies the W. side of West Smithfield.

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand, W.C. 2, and Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2. — The beautiful river façade (600 feet long) was built at the close of the 18th century from the designs of Sir W. Chambers; the remainder of the building is early 19th century. Somerset House was the property of Lord Protector Somerset, at whose attainder in 1552 the palace passed to the Crown, and it was a royal residence until about the close of the 17th century. The building is now occupied by the *Board of Inland Revenue* and by the *Principal Probate Registry* and the office of the Registrar-General of *Births, Marriages and Deaths*. In the Probate Registry (Central Hall) are the wills (*inter alia*) of Shakespeare, Milton, Newton, Van Dyck, Pitt, Dr. Johnson, Nelson, Wellington and Burke.

STOCK EXCHANGE, E.C. 2. (Strangers not admitted).—Known in the City as the "House," was founded in 1773 and now consists of about 4,000 members. A dealer ("jobber") does business only with other members; a "broker" is the intermediary with the public. Speculators for a rise in prices are "bulls"; those for a fall are "bears." *Chairman of the Committee for General Purposes*, Sir Archibald Henry Campbell; *Deputy Chairman*, H. F. Chamen; *Secretary, General Purposes Committee*, A. L. F. Green; *Secretary, Trustees and Managers*, R. M. Brydone; *Office*, New Court, Throgmorton St, E.C. 2.

THAMES EMBANKMENTS.—The Victoria Embankment, on the N. side (from Westminster to Blackfriars), was constructed by Bazalgette for the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1860–1870 (the seats, of which the supports of some are a kneeling camel, laden with spicery, and of others a winged sphinx, were presented by the Grocers' Company, and by Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., in 1874); the Westminster to Vauxhall section, on the S. (Surrey) side, 1860–1869; the Chelsea Embankment, 1871–1874. The total cost exceeded £2,000,000. Sir Joseph William Bazalgette (1819–1891) also constructed the London main drainage system, 1858–1865, at a cost of £4,600,000. A medallion has been placed on a pier of the Victoria Embankment to com-

* The "Sword of St. Paul" appears in the 1st quarter of the City Arms, not "Walworth's dagger" as once commonly believed, an error still repeated in an inscription in Fishmongers' Hall.

memorate the engineer of the Thames waterside improvements ("Flumini vincula posuit"). The County Hall of the L.C.C. includes an embankment on the Surrey side.

THAMES TUNNELS.—The *Rotherhithe Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1908, connects Commercial Road East, with Lower Road, Rotherhithe; the total length is 1 mile 440 yards, of *which 510 yards are under the river. The cost* of the tunnel and its approaches was £1,560,041. The *Blackwall Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles) was constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1897, connects East India Dock Road, Poplar, with Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich. The total length of the tunnel is nearly 1¼ miles, of which 407 yds. are under the river. The cost of the tunnel with its approaches was about £1,406,000. *Greenwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only) constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1902, connects the Isle of Dogs, Poplar, with Greenwich. The length of the subway is 406 yards, and the cost was about £180,000. The *Woolwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1912, connects North and South Woolwich below the passenger and vehicular ferry from North Woolwich Station, E. 16, to High Street, Woolwich, S.E. 18. The length of the subway is about 500 yards, and its cost was £85,862. The *Thames Tunnel* (1300 feet) was opened in 1843 to connect Wapping (N.) with Rotherhithe (S.). In 1865 it was closed to the public, and purchased by the East London Railway Company. The *Tower Subway* for foot passengers was opened in 1870, and has long been closed.

TOWER HILL, E.C. 1 and E.C. 3, was formerly the place of execution for condemned prisoners from the Tower, the site of the scaffold being marked in the gardens of Trinity Square.

TOWER OF LONDON, E.C. 3 (built by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066–1087).—Admission to Jewel House, on all week days, 6*d.*; White Tower and Armouries, including Vaults, 6*d.*; to Bloody Tower, on all week days, 6*d.* Free on Saturdays (except Jewel House and Bloody Tower) by tickets issued at the office at gateway. Open from 1 May to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; 1 Oct. to 30 April, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Not open on Good Friday, Christmas Day, or Sunday. *Constable*, Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; *Lieutenant*, Lt.-Gen. Sir W. Edmund Ironside, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; *Major and Resident Governor*, Lt.-Col. Dan Burges, V.C., D.S.O.; *Keeper of the Jewel House*, Major-Gen. Sir George J. Younghusband, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.; *Curator of the Armouries*, Charles ffoulkes, F.S.A. The Yeoman Warders retain their picturesque Tudor uniforms. During the Great War the use of the Tower as a prison was revived. Sir William Wallace, King David II. and King James I. of Scotland, the "Little Princes" (*Edward V. and his brother*), *Anne Boleyn*, Katherine Howard, Lady Jane Grey, Queen Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh, William Penn, Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer and many others were imprisoned in the Tower.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE, S.W. 1.—This space was laid out in the second quarter of the 19th century. In the Square are the *Nelson Monument* 142 feet high, with Landseer's lions round the base, and statues of *Havelock*, *Napier*, and *Gordon*. The plinth of the Nelson Monument was badly damaged by fire during the (unofficial) celebrations of Armistice Day (Nov. 11-12, 1918). In the façade of the N. Wall of Trafalgar Square are metal standard measures.

WESTMINSTER HALL, S.W. 1 (built by William Rufus, A.D. 1087–1100 and altered by Richard II., 1377–1399), adjacent to and incorporated in the Houses of Parliament.—Westminster Hall is part of the Palace of Westminster and survived the fire, which destroyed the remainder of the Palace (Oct. 16, 1834). The Hall is 290 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 90 feet high. The hammer beam roof of carved oak, dating from 1399, is one of the principal attractions. King Charles I. was tried in the Hall. For admission, see regulations as to Houses of Parliament.

WHITEHALL, opposite Horse Guards, S.W. 1.—Erected by Inigo Jones as a banqueting-house for the projected Whitehall Palace. King Charles I. was beheaded here.

PARKS, SPACES AND GARDENS.

The principal Parks and Open Spaces in the Metropolitan area are maintained as under:—

By the Crown.

BUSHY PARK (1,100 acres), *see* p. 410.

GREEN PARK (53 acres) W. 1.—Between Piccadilly and St. James's Park with *Constitution Hill*, leading to Hyde Park Corner.

GREENWICH PARK (188 acres), S.E. 10, *see* p. 411.

HAMPTON COURT GARDENS (54 acres).

HAMPTON COURT GREEN (17 acres).

HAMPTON COURT PARK (615 acres).

HYDE PARK (360 acres)—From Park Lane, W. 1., to Kensington Gardens, W. 2, 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 (275 acres) W. 2.—From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace, containing the Albert Memorial.

KEW ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS (288 acres), *see* p. 197 and p. 409.

REGENT'S PARK and PRIMROSE HILL (535 acres), N.W. 1.—From Marylebone Road to Primrose Hill surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the *Broad Walk* leading to Zoological Gardens.

RICHMOND GREEN (10 acres).

RICHMOND PARK (2,358 acres).

ST. JAMES'S PARK (93 acres), S.W. 1.—From Whitehall to Buckingham Palace. An ornamental lake of 5 acres is spanned by a suspension bridge built in 1857, from which a magnificent view is obtainable towards Westminster eastwards and westwards to Buckingham Palace. 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. *Master Gunner of St. James's Park*, Field-Marshal Sir George F. Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D.

By the Corporation of London.

BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD (490 acres), *see* p. 410.

COULSDON COMMON, Surrey (163 acres).

EPPING FOREST (5,560 acres), *see* p. 410.

FARTHINGDOWN, Surrey (121 acres).

HIGHGATE WOOD (70 acres). Highgate Hill is the scene of the Dick Whittington legends.

KENLEY COMMON, Surrey (80 acres).

QUEEN'S PARK, Kilburn (30 acres).

RIDDLESDOWN, Surrey (87 acres).

SPRING PARK, West Wickham (36 acres).

WEST HAM PARK (77 acres).
WEST WICKHAM COMMON, Kent (25 acres).

By the London County Council.

BATTERSEA PARK (200 acres), S.W. 8 to S.W. 11, with *Sub-tropical Garden* (4 acres).

BLACKHEATH (267 acres), S.E. 3.—*Morden College*, founded in 1695 as a home for "decayed Turkey merchants," is near the S.E. corner.

BOSTALL HEATH AND WOODS (134 acres), S.E. 2.

BROCKWELL PARK (127 acres), with Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill, S.E. 5.

CLAPHAM COMMON (205 acres), S.W. 4.

DULWICH PARK (72 acres), with lake, S.E. 22.

FINSBURY PARK (115 acres), N. 4.

GOLDER'S HILL (36 acres), adjoining West Heath, Hampstead.

HACKNEY DOWNS (42 acres), E. 5.

HACKNEY MARSH (340 acres), E. 8.

HAINAULT FOREST (805 acres), Hainault, Essex.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH and Extension (288 acres), N.W. 3.—Hampstead Church contains a bust of Keats, who lived for a time at Lawn Bank (formerly called Wentworth Place).

KEN WOOD (195·2 acres), adjoining Parliament Hill Fields, and including Nightingale Valley. Part purchased in 1922 by public subscription; opened and dedicated by the King, July 18, 1925. *Ken Wood contains valuable art treasures* (Iveagh bequest).

MARBLE HILL (66 acres).—Twickenham, Middlesex (opposite Richmond, Surrey).—A beautiful park, running down to the riverside, on the left bank of the Thames; includes a mansion, formerly the residence of Mrs. Fitzherbert, morganatic wife of George IV. Twickenham contains Pope's Villa (rebuilt) and the poet's tomb in the parish church, near which is York House, where Queen Anne was born. At *Strawberry Hill* is Horace Walpole's house with ornamental garden.

PARLIAMENT HILL (271 acres)—adjoining Hampstead Heath. A tumulus, popularly known as *Boudicca's Tomb*, is believed to be Roman.

PECKHAM RYE (64 acres), S.E. 15, and S.E. 22.

PECKHAM RYE PARK (49 acres), S.E. 15 and S.E. 22.

PLUMSTEAD COMMON (103 acres), S.E. 18.

RAVENSCOURT PARK (33 acres), Hammersmith.

SOUTHWARK PARK (63 acres), near Surrey Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, S.E. 16.

STREATHAM COMMON (66 acres), S.W. 16.

TOOTING COMMON (217 acres), S.W. 17.

VICTORIA PARK (217 acres), E. 2. The *Bethnal Green Museum* (a branch of the Victoria and Albert Museum) is close by.

WANDSWORTH COMMON (175 acres), S.W. 18.

WANDSWORTH PARK (20 acres), on the right bank of the Thames, opposite the ground of Hurlingham Club.

WATERLOW PARK (26 acres), on the southern slopes of Highgate Hill, N. 6, containing *Lauderdale House*, formerly occupied by Nell Gwynne.

WORMWOOD SCRUBS (215 acres), Hammersmith.

EXHIBITIONS, &c., IN LONDON DURING 1932.

ALEXANDRA PALACE, Wood Green, N.—Present building erected in 1875; previous building completely destroyed by fire in June 1873; acquired for the public by the Middlesex County Council and other local Authorities in 1900. The building covers an area of 7½ acres. Nearly 200 acres of beautiful park land are open free to the public daily; extensive views over London, Essex and Hertfordshire can be obtained. The Grand Organ in the Great Hall, recently restored, is the finest concert organ in Europe; recitals every Sunday afternoon. Spacious halls available for Exhibitions, Trade Shows, Conventions and Displays. Promenade Concerts in Concert Hall every Sunday during Winter and in the picturesque Grove in the Summer; roller skating rink open daily; dances in Ball Room on Th. and Sat. The Theatre, with the exception of Drury Lane, is the largest in London.

CRYSTAL PALACE, S.E. 19.—The Great Pleasure Resort, originally designed for the International Exhibition in Hyde Park (1851), removed and re-erected on the crest of Norwood Hill. Open daily from 10 a.m. Festivals, Shows, Sports Meetings, Speedway Racing, Musical and other entertainments. Firework displays every Thursday at dusk, during August and September. The famous Fine Art Courts and collection of Statuary have been restored. 28 acres of recreation under cover and 200 acres of pleasure park. *General Manager*, Sir Henry James Buckland.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, N.W. 1. Reopened after fire, 1928. Open on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays, 2 to 10 p.m. Admission 1*s.* 3*d.* (incl. tax); children under 12, 6*d.*

OLYMPIA, Addison Road, W. 14. Various Exhibitions in 1931, including Cookery and Food; British Industries Fair (*Secretary*, British Industries Fair, 35 Old Queen Street, S.W. 1.); Ideal Homes; Furniture Trades; Terrier Club Show; Ladies' Kennel Club Show; Royal Tournament; International Horse Show; Health Exhibition; Confectionery Exhibition; Fashion Fair; Building Trades Exhibition; Wireless Exhibition; followed by Motor and Cycle and Motor Cycle Show in October and November.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, Upper Street, Islington, N. 1.—Cattle Show in December; World's Fair in Dec. and Jan.; Dog Show in Feb.; Horse Shows in Feb. and March. Used Motor Car Exhibition and Sale in April–May; Confectionery and Grocers in Sept.; Shoe and Leather and Dairy in Oct.; Brewers' Exhibition and Public Works Exhibition in Nov.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW.—Accessible by railway, omnibus, and tram. Open daily, M., W., Th., Sat., Sun. and Good Fri. free; Tu. and Fri. (Students' days), 6*d.* 10 to sunset or 9 p.m. (summer time). (Houses 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. or sunset.) Closed on Christmas Day.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Vincent Square, S.W. 1, holds fortnightly exhibitions at its Halls in Greycoat Street and in Vincent Square, S.W. 1, a Spring show at the Royal Hospital Gardens, Chelsea (May), and Autumn shows in September and October.

WHITE CITY, Shepherd's Bush.—Various Exhibitions, May to Nov.; Greyhound Racing.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, N.W. 8 (opened A.D. 1828; the King's menagerie transferred from the Tower of London, 1834).—Admission on weekdays from 9 a.m. till sunset or 8 during "Summer Time" (warning bell is rung 15 minutes before closing time); Mondays 6*d.* (except Bank Holidays, when ordinary rates); other weekdays, 1*s.*; children under twelve, 6*d.* Special prices for parties and schools, on application to the Secretary. Open on Thursdays, June to Aug. 30, until 11 p.m. On Sundays admission to the gardens can only be obtained by an order from a Fellow of the Zoological Society. A

military band plays on Saturday and Sunday afternoons in summer from 4 p.m. An aquarium (admission on Monday, except Bank Holidays, 6*d.*, other days 1*s.*, children under 12, 6*d.*) was opened in 1924.

In 1930 visitors to the "Zoo" numbered 2,101,438.

Whipsnade Zoological Park, 3 miles from Dunstable (34 from London), opened May, 1931. A country annexe of the Zoo. Open daily 10 to sunset (incl. Sundays), 1*s.* (children under 12, 6*d.*).

MUSIC.

ROYAL OPERA, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.—Grand Opera during London Season. The (third) Covent Garden Theatre was opened May 15, 1858 (the first was opened Dec. 7, 1732). *Secretary of Covent Garden Opera Syndicate* (1930), *Ltd.*, W. V. Barrell, Royal Opera, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

BACH CHOIR (Founded 1876).—Fixtures for 1931–32 season. Choral and Orchestral Concert at Queen's Hall, Passion Sunday, March 13, 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. Also Private Invitation Concerts at Royal College of Music on Thursdays Dec. 10, Feb. 11, and May 5, at 8.30 p.m. *Musical Director*, Dr. Adrian C. Boult; *Secretary*, Francis J. Belton, 2 Wontner Road, London, S.W. 17.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, South Kensington, S.W. 7.—Royal Choral Society, and other Concerts, Meetings, Balls, Bazaars, Boxing Contests, Exhibitions, &c. Concert every Sunday, Oct. to April, at 3. *Manager*, Charles B. Cochran; *Secretary*, Reginald Askew.

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, 19 Berners Street, W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Gerald M. Cooper. Series of orchestral concerts commenced 1813 and continued without break to present time. Season, Oct.–Apr. at Queen's Hall.

QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place, W. 1.—Concerts during Winter Season.

KNELLER HALL, Twickenham.—Royal Military School of Music. The full band of 160 instrumentalists hold classical military band concerts in the grounds on Wednesdays throughout the summer season. First Wed. of month at 3.30 p.m., all other Wed. at 8 p.m. Particulars of fortnightly winter programme can be obtained from the Commandant.

ENVIRONS OF LONDON.

BARNET AND HADLEY GREEN.—Scene of Battle, A.D. 1471 Hadley Woods.

BROOKLANDS, Weybridge.—Motor and motor-cycle races.

BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD, Bucks.—Magnificent sylvan scenery (425 acres), purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public in 1879; Fleet Wood (65 acres) presented in 1921. During summer omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough Station, G.W.R., passing within 250 yards of "Gray's Elegy" Church, *see* "Stoke Poges."

BUSHY PARK (1,100 acres).—Adjoining Hampton Court, contains many fine trees and avenue of horse-chestnuts enclosed in a fourfold avenue of limes, planted by King William III. "Chestnut Sunday" (when the trees are in full bloom with their "candles") is usually about 1st to 15th May. A herd of tame deer is maintained.

CHEQUERS, a country residence for Prime Ministers (from Jan. 1, 1921), was presented to the Nation (with an endowment to maintain the estate, &c.) by Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham, as the official country residence for the Prime Minister of the day, and the gift was approved by Parliament in the *Chequers Estate Act*, 1917. In 1921 the Chequers Estate of 700 acres was added to the gift by Lord Lee. Chequers is a Tudor mansion in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, Bucks, and contains a collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

CHILTERN HUNDREDS (Stoke, Burnham and Desborough, in Buckinghamshire).—No duly elected member of the Commons can resign his seat; he must apply for some office of profit under the Crown, and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement, 1707 (6 Anne, c. 7), and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the *Chiltern Hundreds*, or of the Manor of Poynings, or Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster, whereupon the seat is declared vacant (under the Place Act of 1742, which expressly permitted acceptance of such offices to serve as an excuse for resignation) and a new writ is issued by the Speaker.

CUFFLEY, Herts.—Memorial to Capt. W. L. Robinson, V.C., on spot above which the first German Zeppelin (L 21) was destroyed.

DOWNE HOUSE, Downe, Farnborough Kent.—Where Charles Darwin thought and worked for 40 years and died in 1882. Open free daily (except Good Friday and Christmas Day) 10 to 6, April to Sept., and 11 to 4 Oct. to March.

DULWICH, S.E. 21 (5 miles from London) contains *Dulwich College* (founded by Edward Alleyn in 1619), *Dulwich Picture Gallery*, built by Sir John Soane to house the collection bequeathed by the artist, Sir Francis Bourgeois (open free daily, 10 to 5, or 6, and on Sunday afternoons during the Summer), the *Horniman Museum* (*see* p. 224), and *Dulwich Park* (72 acres). In *Dulwich Village* the rural characteristics of the pre-suburban period are preserved.

ELTHAM, Kent (10 miles from London by Southern Ry.). Remains of 13th–15th century Eltham Palace, the birthplace of John of Eltham (1316), son of Edward II. The hall, built by Edward IV., contains fine hammer-beam roof of chestnut. In the churchyard of St. John the Baptist is the tomb of Thomas Doggett, the comedian and founder of the Thames Watermen's championship.

ENFIELD, Middlesex (10 miles from London by L.N.E. Ry.). Parish Church contains well-preserved brasses and monuments.

ENFIELD LOCK, Middlesex. Royal Small Arms Factory may be visited by appointment (intending visitors must be British subjects and should apply beforehand by letter).

EPPING FOREST (5,659 acres, originally purchased by the Corporation of London for £250,000 and thrown open to the public in 1882; the present forest is 12 miles long by 1 to 2 miles wide, about one-tenth of its original area; in 1929 the deer in the forest averaged 126). LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BEECH, on L. & N.E. Railway. Beautiful forest scenery.

ETON COLLEGE.—22 miles from London. The most famous of English schools, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, the scholars numbering 1,114 in Sept. 1928. Buildings date from 1523.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL SCHOOLS, Redhill, Surrey.—Founded in 1739 by Capt. Coram, of the Merchant Marine, for exposed and deserted young illegitimate children. Coram also bequeathed funds for the benefit of King's Chapel, Boston, Mass. *Offices*, 40 Brunswick Sq., W.C. 1.

GRAVESEND, a borough and river port, 22 miles from London (Southern Ry.). A favourite resort

for Londoners. St. George's Church (1727) contains a pulpit of Virginian wood, erected in 1904, and a stained glass window (the gift of ladies of Virginia) in memory of Princess Pocahontas, who was buried in the former church in 1617. Gravesend was formerly considered to be the entrance to London (Tilbury fort and docks are on the opposite bank).

GREENWICH, S.E. 10.—A south-eastern metropolitan borough (*see* p. 603) with a frontage of 4½ miles on the Thames. *Greenwich Hospital* (since 1873, the Royal Naval College) was built by Charles II., from designs by Inigo Jones, and by Queen Anne and William III., from designs by Wren, on the site of an ancient royal palace, and of the more recent *Placentia*, an enlarged edition of the palace, constructed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1391–1447), son of Henry IV. Henry VIII., Queen Mary I. and Queen Elizabeth were born in the Royal Palace (which reverted to the Crown in 1447) and King Edward VI. died there. The Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital (Thornhill), Nelson Relics, &c., open on weekdays (except Friday) from 10 (and on Sundays from 2) till 4 or 6, according to time of year. In the principal quadrangle is a marble statue of George II., by Rysbraeck. *Naval Museum*, interesting Collection of Models, &c., open daily, except Friday and Sunday, from 10 till 4 or 6; admission 6*d.* per person (except Sundays and Bank Holidays)—*bona fide* parties of 20 or more, 3*d.* per person. *Chapel* open daily except Sundays and Fridays, and after 4 p.m. on Saturdays. *Greenwich Park* (188 acres) was enclosed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and laid out by Charles II., from the designs of Le Notre. On a hill in Greenwich Park is *Greenwich Observatory* (founded 1675), the zero meridian of longitude and of "Greenwich Time." Admission to the Observatory only by permission of the Astronomer Royal. The parish church of Greenwich (*St. Alfege*) was rebuilt by Hawksmoor (Wren's pupil) in 1718, and contains a pulpit and other carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. General Wolfe (Heights of Abraham) and Tallis ("the father of Church Music") are buried in the church. Henry VIII. was christened in the former church. The Ministerial *Whitebait Dinner*, held for many years at the "Ship" Hotel, was last held in 1894.

HAMPTON COURT.—Sixteenth century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey, and added to by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary, 15 miles from London. Fine view of river. Beautiful gardens with maze and prolific grape vine (planted in 1768). Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures. Tennis Court, built by King Henry VIII. in 1530. The State Apartments are open every week-day from 10 a.m., and on Sundays from 2 p.m. Hours of closing, May to Sept. 6 p.m.; March, April and Oct. 5 p.m.; Nov., Dec., Jan. and Feb. 4 p.m. Admission, Mon., Tues., Wed., Thur. and Fri., 1*s.*; Sat., 6*d.* (children half price). Admission to the Tudor Kitchen, Wine Cellars and the Great Hall, 3*d.* (inclusive charge), no half-price. Sun. and Bank Holidays, free. Tickets obtainable at the King's Staircase. *Bushy Park* adjoins the Lion Gates of Hampton Court Palace.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—10 *miles* by Metropolitan and other railways. Large public school [illegible] scholars in Sept. 1928), founded by John [illegible]on in 1571. The "Fourth Form Room" dates [illegible]om 1608.

JORDANS AND CHALFONT ST. GILES, near Beaconsfield, Bucks, contain the Old *Quaker Meeting House* (1688) at Jordans, in the burial ground of which lies William Penn (Pennsylvania); a barn in the farm ground is believed to have been built out of the timbers of the *Mayflower* by the 17th century owner of Jordans (Gardener). At Chalfont St. Giles is the cottage where Milton lived during the Great Plague (1665–1666).

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, Surrey (about 12 miles from London), is the ancient place of coronation of the Kings of Saxon England. The Coronation Stone (hence the name "King's Stone") is preserved within railings in the market place.

RICHMOND, Surrey, contains the red brick gateway of *Richmond Palace* (Henry VII., 1485–1509) and buildings of the Jacobean, Queen Anne, and early Georgian periods, including *White Lodge* in Richmond Park, the home of Queen Mary's mother (the Prince of Wales was born there June 23, 1894). The *Star and Garter* Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, and Airmen (the Women's Memorial of the Great War) was opened by Queen Mary in 1924. *Richmond Park* (2,250 acres) contains herds of fallow and red deer. From the *Terrace Gardens*, Richmond Hill, can be obtained a wonderful view of the Valley of the Thames.

RUNNIMEDE.—A meadow of about 100 acres, on S. bank of Thames (part of the Crown Lands), between Windsor and Staines. From June 15–23, 1215, the hostile Barons encamped on this meadow during negotiations with King John, who rode over each day from Windsor. The 48 "Articles of the Barons" were accepted by the King on June 15, and were subsequently embodied in a charter, since known as *Magna Carta*, of which several copies were sealed on June 19. About half a mile N.E. of the meadow is *Magna Carta Island* (claimed as the actual site of the sealing) presented to the Nation in 1930 by Lady Fairhaven and her sons.

RYE HOUSE, at Hoddesdon, *on the River Lee.* Scene of the celebrated plot. Old castle and dungeons, pictures, oak fireplaces, chests and panels; Queen Elizabeth's bed; the Great Bed of Ware (mentioned in "Twelfth Night").

ST. ALBANS.—A city in Hertfordshire, on the river Ver, 22 miles N.W. of London. The abbey church, built partly of materials from the old Roman city of Verulamium by Paul of Caen, was consecrated in 1115. Parts still remain of the Norman structure. The city was the scene of the overthrow of Henry VI. in 1455, and of the Earl of Warwick in 1461. On a printing press set up in the abbey the first English translation of the Bible was printed. Ruins of ancient City of Verulam; St. Michael's Church, with tomb of Lord Bacon.

STOKE POGES (2 miles from Slough station on G.W. Ry.) contains the 14th century Church with the Churchyard of Gray's "Elegy" and "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College." The poet was buried in the church in 1771. There is an eccentric "Bicycle" Window (1643) in an external cloister.

WALTHAM ABBEY (or WALTHAM HOLY CROSS), 13 miles from London (L.N.E. Ry.).—The Abbey ruins, Harold's Bridge (11th century), the Nave of the former cruciform Abbey Church (the oldest Norman building in England (consecrated May 3, 1060) and the traditional burial place of King Harold II., 1066) and a Lady Chapel of Edward II., with crypt below. At Waltham Cross, 1 mile from the Abbey, is one of the

crosses (partly restored) erected by Edward I. to mark a resting place of the corpse of Queen Eleanor on its way to Westminster Abbey. (Ten crosses were erected, but only those at Geddington, Northampton and Waltham remain; "Charing" Cross originally stood on the spot now occupied by the statue of Charles I. at Whitehall.)

WINDSOR CASTLE (begun by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066–1087).—22 miles from London, by Great Western and Southern Railways. When the Court is not in residence, the *State Apartments* of Windsor Castle are generally open to the public, during His Majesty's pleasure, on every week-day except Friday. The charges for admission are: Adults, 1*s.*; children, 6*d.* On Bank Holidays half the usual fees are charged; by the King's command, the proceeds to go to local charities. An authorised guide book can be obtained at the office, price 6*d.* The hours of admission to the State Apartments are from 1 April to 30 June, and 1 to 31 Oct. between 11 and 4; 1 July to 30 Sept., 11 to 5; and from 1 Nov. to 31 March, between 11 and 3. The *Queen's Dolls' House* is open on the same days and hours as the State Apartments, admission 6*d.* each person. The *Albert Memorial Chapel* is open on the same days and at the same hours as the State Apartments; the Round Tower or Keep is open from 1 April–30 Sept. the same days and hours as the State Apartments. The royal stables and riding school may be viewed daily between the hours of 1 and 3. *St. George's Chapel* may be viewed on week-days (Fridays excepted), between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

WOOLWICH.—9 miles from London; (Southern Railway), Dockyard and Arsenal Station for Barracks, Rotunda, &c. *Old Dockyard; Extensive Barracks for Royal Artillery, Royal Army Service Corps, &c.* Common for military evolutions. For *Rotunda Museum, see* p. 226.

METROPOLITAN SPORT.

AQUATICS.—The *Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race*, rowed almost continuously since 1856 (first race 1829) takes place about last Saturday in March. The course is 4¼ miles from Putney to Mortlake. *Henley Regatta* occupies four days towards the close of the London season. *Doggett's Coat and Badge* for Thames watermen on Aug. 1, from London Bridge to Chelsea. The *Wingfield Sculls*, amateur championship of the Thames, in July.

ATHLETICS.—The Amateur Championships are generally held on the first Saturday in July at Stamford Bridge Grounds, Fulham Road, the headquarters of the London Athletic Club, under the auspices of the *Amateur Athletic Association* (*A.A.A.*), 10, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2. The *Women's Amateur Athletic Association* (*Sec.*, Mrs. L. Goold, Polytechnic, Regent Street, W. 1) is affiliated to the *A.A.A.* The *Oxford and Cambridge Sports* are held at Stamford Bridge, Fulham Road, usually on the Friday before the Boat Race. *Bowling* is managed by the English Bowling Association, C. E. Woodruffe, *General Sec.*, 9–10, Pancras Lane, Queen Street, E.C. 4. Amateur *Boxing* is managed by the Amateur Boxing Association, 4, Aldgate High Street, E. 1, and Professional Boxing by the National Sporting Club, 43, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2. *Cricket* is governed by the M.C.C. at Lord's (*see* p. 416). The grounds of Surrey County Cricket Club at Kennington Oval and of Essex County at Leyton are also easily accessible. The *Croquet* Association offices (*Sec.*, Charles Crawley) are at 4, Southampton Row, W.C. 1. Rugby *Football* in the Metropolitan area is played by amateurs only, the International home matches taking place at Twickenham. The Oxford and Cambridge match is also played at Twickenham. The principal Metropolitan Clubs are Blackheath ("The Club," Rectory Field), the Harlequins (Twickenham), Richmond (Athletic Ground), London Scottish and Rosslyn Park (Old Deer Park, Richmond). *Sec. of the Rugby Union*, Commdr. S. F. Coopper, R.N. *Offices*, Twickenham. Association Football is principally professional, the leading Metropolitan clubs being Arsenal (Highbury, N.), Chelsea (Stamford Bridge), Clapton Orient (Millfields Road, Homerton, E. 9), Fulham (Craven Cottage, S.W. 6), Millwall (New Cross, S.E. 14), Queen's Park Rangers (Shepherd's Bush, W.), Tottenham Hotspur (Tottenham, N.), and West Ham United (Upton Park, E.). *F.A. Office*, 22, Lancaster Gate, W.2. The governing body for Amateur *Gymnastics* is the Amateur Gymnastic Association of Great Britain and Ireland (*Hon. Sec.*, C. J. West, Grassmead, Lingfield, Surrey). *Lawn Tennis* Championships are decided at Wimbledon early in July (or late in June). The controlling body is the *Lawn Tennis Association*, 22, Essex Street, W.C. 2. *Polo* is played at Hurlingham Club (Fulham, S.W. 6), and at Ranelagh Club (Barnes, S.W. 13). *Tennis* is played at Queen's Club, Prince's Club, and Lord's, and there is a Tennis Court at Hampton Court Palace (built by King Henry VIII. in 1530).

RACE MEETINGS (for Racing Calendar, 1932, *see* Index).—Flat Racing is under the rules of *The Jockey Club* (Hdqrs., Newmarket), *Steeplechasing* under the rules of *The National Hunt Committee*. The *Derby* is run at Epsom (14 miles from London). *Ascot Week* at Ascot Heath, near Windsor, about a fortnight after the Derby. The principal flat races are on *Newmarket Heath*; meetings near London are Sandown Park (Esher), Kempton Park (Sunbury), Hurst Park (W. Molesey), Gatwick (Southern Ry.), Lingfield (E. Grinstead); *Goodwood Races*, which mark the close of the London Season, are held in the Duke of Richmond's Park, near Chichester, Sussex in July. The *Grand Military Steeplechase* is at Sandown Park. The *Grand National Steeplechase* (the principal race of the steeplechasing season) is held at Aintree, near Liverpool, about the last Friday in March. The *Waterloo Cup* (*Coursing*) is won at Altcar, near Liverpool. *Greyhound Racing*, with a mechanical hare, is held several evenings weekly at Wembley, The White City, Harringay, Wimbledon, Clapton and West Ham. All the London greyhound tracks, with the excepton of Clapton, are now supplemented by a dirt track for motor cycle racing, and speedway meetings are held on some evenings when there is no greyhound racing. There are also speedways at Lea Bridge, Clapton, and High Beech, near Woodford. The *Calcutta Sweep* (on the race for the Derby) is promoted annually by the Royal Calcutta Turf Club. The Sweep is not open to the public and no "tickets" as such, are issued. It is confined to Members of the Club who are allotted Numbers in the drawing, each Number being of the value of Rs 10 (Ten Rupees). The Sweep is drawn in Calcutta, India, usually on the Saturday preceding the race. No drawing list is issued, but members who have drawn horses are informed individually.

MOTOR CABS.

FARE payable :—

(*a*) Not exceeding two-thirds of a mile, or for a period of time not exceeding seven and a half minutes ..... s. d. o 6

(*b*) Exceeding do. :—

(1) For each third of a mile, or time not exceeding three and three-quarter minutes ..... o 3

(2) For any less distance or time..... o 3

In addition to the above the driver is entitled to charge the following extra payments :—

(1) Luggage:—For each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 9*d.*; for each package carried outside ..... s. d. o 3

(2) Extra persons :—When licensed to carry more than two persons—for each additional person beyond two, the whole journey..... o 6

Provided that one child or two children under the age of ten years shall count as one person.

HORSE VEHICLES.

Exclusive of the extra 6d. authorised by Home Secretary.

FARES BY DISTANCE (Cabs either with or without a Distance Recorder, but without a Taximeter): If hired and discharged *within* the Four-Mile Radius, for any distance not exceeding two miles ..... s. d. 1 0

The driver may notify, by means to be approved by the Commissioner of Police, that he is willing to accept a fare of 6*d.* for any journey not exceeding a mile. s. d.

For every additional mile or part of a mile o 6

If hired *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, wherever discharged, for the first and each succeeding mile or part of a mile 1 0

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, whole distance not exceeding one mile, 1*s.*; exceeding one mile, then for each mile *ended* within the circle, 6*d.*; and for each mile or part of a mile *ended* outside 1 0

FARES BY TIME: *Inside* the Four-Mile Circle. Four-wheeled Cabs, for one hour or less, 2*s.*; two-wheeled Cabs..... 2 6

If above one hour, for every quarter hour of the whole time and for any less period, four-wheeled Cab, 6*d.*; if two-wheeled Cab o 8

If hired *outside* the Circle, wherever discharged, for one hour or less whether a four-wheel or a hansom..... 2 6

If above one hour, then for every quarter hour of the whole time and for any less period o 8

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside*, the Four-Mile Circle, the same.

EXTRA PAYMENTS.—*Hirers of Cabs should particularly notice these regulations, as disputes generally arise from their not being clearly understood.*

Whether hired by DISTANCE OR BY TIME, or whether within or without the radius.

LUGGAGE.—For each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 6*d.*; for each package carried outside the carriage ..... s. d. o 2

NOTE.—Luggage carried on the footboard of a hansom-pattern cab so that the doors do not close over it is deemed to be outside within the meaning of this clause.

EXTRA PERSONS.—For each above two (one child or two children under 10 years of age count as one person) ..... s. d. o 6

WAITING.—When hired by distance, and at the request of the hirer made to wait: for every 15 minutes completed—if hired within the Four-Mile Circle, 4 wheels, 6*d.*; s. d.

2 wheels ..... o 8

If hired without Circle, 2 or 4 wheels ... o 8

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.—The fares by Taximeter Motor Cabs are based upon a combination of time and distance. When the cab is kept waiting, delayed by traffic, or caused to travel at the rate of less than six miles an hour, then the charge is by time. When travelling at a speed of six or more miles an hour, then the charge is by distance. Fares for horse-drawn cabs are according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, *expressed at the commencement of the hiring*; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance; but driver can refuse to be hired by time between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

DRIVER, if hired by distance, is not compelled to drive more than six miles, nor more than one hour if hired by time; further, if hired by time, the driver may be required to drive at any rate not exceeding four miles an hour; if required to drive more than four miles within the hour he may demand, in addition to the fare regulated by time, for every mile or any part exceeding four miles, the fare regulated by distance.

AGREEMENT to pay more than legal fare is not binding. If the driver agree beforehand to take any sum less than the proper fare, the penalty for demanding more than the sum agreed upon is 40*s.*

The driver of every cab shall have with him, and when required produce, the Authorized Book of Distances, and every driver of any cab shall, if so required, deliver to the hirer a printed ticket, showing cab number, name and address of Proprietor, &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 any Police Station within twenty-four hours, if not sooner claimed by the owner; such property to be returned to the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that the same belonged to him, on payment of all expenses incurred, and of such sum to the driver as the Secretary of State has by order prescribed. Property found in a stage carriage by a passenger must be given up to the conductor under a penalty of £10.

All inquiries, &c., relating to public carriages should be addressed to the Public Carriage Office, 109, Lambeth Road, S.E. 1; but inquiries as to property left in a cab or stage carriage should be made at the Lost Property Office (*see* p. 414).

HACKNEY CARRIAGE STATISTICS.

During 1930 there were licensed public carriages: — Hansoms, 6; clarences — animal 63,

mechanical 8,167; omnibuses—animal 1, mechanical 5,953; *char-a-bancs*, 1,762; *tramway cars*—mechanical 2,711; total, 18,663. Drivers and conductors:—Cab drivers—animal 87, mechanical 10,927; stage drivers—animal 1, mechanical 17,391; composite licences (stage driver and conductor)—animal 1; mechanical 4,059; conductors, 19,745; total, 52,211.

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 1930, 540 applicants for cab drivers' licenses passed the examination as to knowledge of London and its environs. 18,365 separate examinations were held.

LOST PROPERTY.

Of lost property, 175,318 articles were deposited, of which 67,530 were claimed by the owners. The number of awards paid to drivers, &c., was 56,178.

Enquiries as to property left in a London omnibus, tram-car, or cab should be made at the **Lost Property Office**, 109, Lambeth Road, S.E. 1. Office hours, 10 to 4 (Saturdays, 10 to 1). The office is not open on Sundays, *Good Friday*, *Christmas Day* and Bank Holidays. For property left in a motor coach, enquiry should be made at the office of the coach company concerned.

LIGHTING-UP TIME.

By the Road Transport Lighting Act, 1927 (17 and 18 Geo. 5, ch. 37) "every vehicle on any road shall during the hours of darkness carry—

(*a*) two lamps, each showing to the front a white light visible from a reasonable distance;

(*b*) one lamp showing to the rear a red light visible from a reasonable distance;

and every such lamp shall, while the vehicle is on any road during such hours as aforesaid, be kept properly trimmed, lighted and in efficient condition, and shall be attached to the vehicle in such position and manner as the Minister (of Transport) may by regulations prescribe.

It shall be the duty of any person who causes or permits a vehicle to be on any road during the hours of darkness to provide the vehicle with lamps in accordance with the requirements of this Act and of any regulations made thereunder." (Sec. 1 (1).)

(Regulations have been made and are contained in S.R. & O. No. 723 of 1929.)

Whole or partial exemption may be given to vehicles used for naval, military or air force purposes (Sec. 1 (3) (*b*)); vehicles carrying inflammable or explosive goods of a nature specified in the regulations; vehicles when standing on places *specially set aside for the purpose*; vehicles drawn or propelled by hand, save as provided (Sec. 1 (2)).

The Minister may by regulation require or permit, on conditions, distinctive lamps to be carried displaying coloured lights on vehicles used as Hackney Carriages or public service vehicles or vehicles used for naval, military, or *air force*, or *police* purposes, or as ambulances.

The "hours of darkness" are defined thus:—

(*a*) As respects the period of summer time, the time between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.

(*b*) As respects the remainder of the year the time between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise.

Bicycles (pedal and mechanical solo), pedal tricycles, and invalid carriages, require a single white light to the front.

Pedal bicycles and tricycles need not show a red light to the rear if they have attached an unobscured and efficient red reflector.

Pedal bicycles and tricycles and solo motor cycles need not carry a lamp if being wheeled by a person on foot as near as possible to the near or left-hand edge of the carriage way.

Horse Vehicles.—A separate lamp showing a red light to the rear shall not be required to be carried if the lamps showing a light to the front also show a red light to the rear visible from a reasonable distance and no part of the vehicle or load extends more than 6 feet behind such lamps.

Any vehicle carrying a load overhanging laterally more than 12 inches from the centre of the nearest side lamp must have either an additional lamp on the sides where the load overhangs or the position of the one lamp must be such that no part of the load projects outwards more than 12 inches beyond a vertical line drawn through the centre of the substituted or additional lamp.

On any vehicle carrying a load more than 6 feet behind any lamp showing a red light to the rear carried in accordance with the Act, an additional or substituted lamp shall be carried so that such load shall not project more than 6 feet beyond such additional or substituted lamp.

Certain vehicles engaged in agriculture are exempt from carrying lamps.

There are special provisions as to vehicles towing and being towed. A lamp showing a red light need not be carried by the drawing vehicle; no lamp showing a light to the front need be carried on any vehicle being drawn; a lamp showing a red light need not be carried on any vehicle being drawn except the rearmost vehicle. Provided—if the distance between any such vehicles exceeds 5 feet, each vehicle shall be required to carry the same lamps as if it were not a drawing vehicle or a vehicle being drawn, and if a drawn vehicle carries a load that projects laterally more than 12 inches beyond the outermost of the lamps showing a white light to the front, an additional lamp shall be carried on the projecting load so that no part projects more than 12 inches beyond a vertical line through the centre of such lamp.

Public Service Vehicles must, in compliance with the requirements of The Public Service Vehicles (Conditions of Fitness) and (Equipment and Use) Provisional Regulations, 1931, be adequately lighted inside, and, in the case of double-decked vehicles fitted with a permanent top, also lighted outside at all times during the hours of darkness when carrying passengers.

Regnal Years.—The years of a king's reign are the regnal years, and each begins on the anniversary of his accession: *e.g.*, Regnal year 21 of the present King began on May 6, 1930; regnal year 22 begins on May 6, 1931. The system is used for *dating Acts of Parliament*. The Summer Time Act of 1925, for example, is quoted as 15 and 16 Geo. V. ch. 64, because it became law in the session which extended over part of these two regnal years. The regnal years of Edward VII. began on January 22, so that Acts passed in that reign are, in general, quoted with only one year number, but year 10 of this series ended on May 6, 1910, and Acts of the Parliamentary Session 1910 are headed 10 Edw. VII. and 1 Geo. V.

Principal London Clubs.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	Secretary.	Subscription Entr. G.	Subscription Ann. G.	Remarks.
Albemarle	1874	37 Dover Street, W.1	Miss Alice M. Smith	12	12	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Aldwych	1911	18 Exeter St., W.C.2	Edwin T. Nind	6	6 & 3	Social: Non-political.
Alexandra	1884	12 Grosvenor St., W.1	Miss A. M. Commins	5	6	Social: Ladies only.
Almack's	1904	19 Upper Grosvenor St., W.1	Brig.-Gen. Sir Hugh H. Stewart, Bt.	..	8 & 5	Social and Bridge.
Alpine	1857	23 Savile Row, W.1	Sydney Spencer (*Hon.*)	4	4	Mountaineering.
American	1919	95 Piccadilly, W.1	M. E. Bruce	..	..	Americans in London.
American Women's	1899	46 Grosvenor St., W.1	Miss B. L. Arne	5 & 3	7, 4 & 3	Social.
Argentine	1910	1 Hamilton Place, W.1	Capt. H. T. Wright	..	10 & 5	Argentine interests.
Army and Navy	1838	36 Pall Mall, S.W.1	F. Evelyn Vennard	40	14	Officers of H.M. Services.
Arthur's	1765	69 St. James's St., S.W.1	Miss D. Beavis	30	15	Social: Non-political.
Arts	1863	40 Dover Street, W.1	Lt.-Col. H. Raymond	£16	10	Art, Literature, Science.
Athenæum	1824	107 Pall Mall, S.W.1	T. W. Hill	30	15	Lit. & Science, Pub. Services
Authors'	1891	2 Whitehall Court, S.W.1	Algernon Rose	3½	6, 4 & 3	Literature.
Bachelors'	1881	8 South Audley St., W.1	Com. F. C. Platt, D.S.O., R.N.	20	13	Social: Ladies as visitors
Badminton	1876	100 Piccadilly, W.1	A. Troughton	15	12 ½	Sporting and Coaching.
Baldwin	1887	10 Bolton Street, W.1	Austin Moody	..	5	Social: Bridge.
Bath	1894	34 Dover Street, W.1	J. Wilson Taylor	30	12	Naval, Mil. and Sporting
Beaufort	1865	34 Soho Square, W.1	C. W. Norfield	..	4	Sporting and Social.
Beefsteak	1876	9 Green Street, W.C.2	James Attfield	15	10	Social.
Boodle's	1762	28 St. James's St., S.W.1	Capt. A. T. Wynyard-Wright.	30	15	Social: Non-political.
British Empire	1906	12 St. James's Sq., S.W.1	Capt. R. W. Leckie	..	12 & 8	Social: Non-political.
Brooks's	1764	St. James's Street, S.W.1	Col. C. Rawnsley, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.	30	15 & 3	Social.
Buck's	1919	18 Clifford Street, W.1	A. S. Drayson	25	15	Social.
Burlington Fine Arts	1866	17 Savile Row, W.1	J. R. Bailey	5	7	Artists and Collectors.
Caledonian	1858	St. James's Sq., S.W.1	H. de L. Ross	25	12, 9, 8, 2	Strictly Scottish.
Camera	1910	17 John St., W.C.2	Lt. H. Perry	£1	3 & 1	Photographic and Social.
Carlton	1832	94 Pall Mall, S.W.1	Lieut.-Col. A. L. Y. Willis.	£40	17	Conservative.
Cavalry	1890	127 Piccadilly, W.1	Capt. P. G. Davidson	30	13 & 2	Officers Mounted Services.
Church Imperial	1913	75 Victoria Street, S.W.1	Miss A. M. Halligey	1 & 2	1, 2 & 3	Gentlemen: C. of E.
City Carlton	1888	St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4	Frank Mead	1	6 & 12	Conservative and Unionist.
City Livery	1914	Chapter House, E.C.4	A. Stanley Bell (*Hon.*)	2	3	Liverymen of City only.
City of London	1832	19 Old Broad Street, E.C.2	D. H. Hall	100	15	Merchants, Bankers, &c.
City University	1894	50 Cornhill, E.C.3	Capt. Gordon Tench	5	6	Oxf. and Camb. Graduates.
City Women's	1919	9 Wine Office Court, E.C.4	Miss J. M. Houghton	..	1	Social.
Cobden	1866	69 Victoria St., S.W.1	F. J. Shaw	*Nil*	2	Free Trade and Peace.
Cocoa Tree	1746	64 St. James's St., S.W.1	Walter Keen	10	10 & 5	Social.
Connaught	1921	75 Seymour St., W.2	F. H. Turner	..	3, 2 & 1	Pub. School, Service & Prof.
Conservative	1840	74 St. James's St., S.W.1	Maj. E. Gray, M.C.	30	15 & 3	Strictly Conservative.
Constitutional	1883	Northumberland Ave.	Reginald H. Cale	..	11 & 6	Political.
Covered Courts	1910	Dulwich Common, S.E.21	Eskell D. Andrews	..	6	Social and Tennis.
Cowdray	1902	20 Cavendish Square, W.1	Miss E. M. Litten	3 & 2½	£2 10s., £1 5s. & £1 5s.	Nurses and Prof. Women.
Cruising Association	1908	Chiltern Court, N.W.1	H. J. Hanson, O.B.E.	2	2	Yachting, Pilotage, &c.
Devonshire	1875	50 St. James's St., S.W.1	..	15	15	Social: Non-political.
E. India United Serv.	1849	16 St. James's Sq., S.W.1	F. White	30	15 & 10	Indian Offrs. & Civil Servts.
Eaton Gate (Ladies')	1925	67, Eaton Square, S.W.1	Miss E. L. Lees	1	3½ & 2½	Ladies' residential.
Eccentric	1890	9 Ryder Street, S.W.1	J. A. Harrison (*Hon.*)	10	5 & 3	Social.
Empress	1897	35 Dover Street, W.1	W. H. Stone	10	7 & 5	Ladies of position.
Farmers'	1842	2 Whitehall Court, S.W.1	C. Bertram Rolfe	1	3 & 2	Agricultural interests.
Fly Fishers'	1884	36 Piccadilly, W.1	Maj. W. H. Saffery	5	5	Flyfishers and Social.
Forum	1919	6 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1	Miss Dora Parr	10 & 7	10, 8, 7, 5	Women: Social and Prof.
Garrick	1831	15 Garrick Street, W.C.2	Lt.-Col. K. A. Plimpton, D.S.O.	20	15	Dramatic and Literary.
Golfers'	1893	Whitehall Court, S.W.1	G. Hazlerigg, O.B.E.	..	6 & 4	Social: for Golfers.
Green Room	1877	40 Leicester Sq., W.C.2	Miss B. K. Huggins	10	9	Dramatic Profession.
Gresham	1843	15 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4	H. S. Cole	25	13	Bankers and Merchants.
Guards'	1813	47 Brook Street, W.1	Capt. H. J. Fletcher	30	15	Guards' Officers only.
Halcyon	1911	13 Cork Street, W.1	Miss M. F. McWilliam	1	5 & 4	Professional Women.
Hurlingham	1868	Fulham, S.W.6	H. C. Brooke Johnson	10 & 5	11 & 8	Polo, Tennis and Social.
Hurst Park	1889	5 Cork Street, W.1	..	5	10	Racing: and at W. Molesey.
Junior Army & Navy	1911	Horse Guards' Av., S.W.1	Maj. L. E. Barry	5	7.5 & 2½	Officers past and present.
Junior Athenæum	1864	116 Piccadilly, W.1	Hubert B. Bell	..	15, 7½ & 2	Social: Non-political.
Junior Carlton	1864	30 Pall Mall, S.W.1	Maj. N. N. E. Bray, D.S.O., M.C.	30	15 & 12	Strictly Conservative.
Jun. Constitutional.	1887	102 Piccadilly, W.1	C. W. Eldridge	5	10 & 6	Conservative and Unionist.
Jun. Naval & Military	1899	96 Piccadilly, W.1	Col. L. E. Tempest Stone, C.M.G., C.B.E.	..	10, 5, 2,	Commissioned Officers.
Jun. United Service	1827	Charles St., St. James's.	Paym.-Capt. A. M. Cree, R.N.	20	12, 10 & 3	All branches of Regular Forces.
Kempton Park	1877	Sunbury-on-Thames	W. J. Davidson	5	10	Racing.
Kenmar	1917	Gt. Stanhope Street, W.1	Mrs. Newmarch	..	5 & 4	Ladies: Bridge and Social.
Kennel	1873	84 Piccadilly, W.1	H. T. W. Bowell	*Nil*	5	For impr'ving breed of dogs
Kn'hts of R'nd Table	1720	Hyde Pk. Hotel, S.W.1	Capt. E. Nicks (*Hon.*)	2	2	Arthurian and Social.
Ladies' Alpine	1909	Gt. Central Hotel, N.W.1	Miss B. M. McAndrew	2	2	Mountaineering.
,, Army & Navy	1902	27 St. James's Pl., S.W.1	W. H. McCandlish	..	8, 6 & 2	Connected with Forces.
,, Automobile	1903	76 South Audley St., W.1	Miss M. D. Cresswell	15	12 & 10	Social: Motor Locomotion.
,, Carlton	1906	5 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1	Miss Evelyn L. Hogg.	10	10	Social and Political.
,, Empire	1903	69 Grosvenor Street, W.1	Miss B. Bowman	5	10 & 5	Social.
,, Imperial	1923	29 Dover St., S.W.1	Mrs. J. R. Peter	5	8	Social and Conservative.
,, International	1898	74 Princes Square, W.2	Miss R. M. Stanton	2/6	10/6	Students and Workers.
Ladies' Park	1904	32 Knightsbridge, S.W.1	Lady Wolseley (*Hon.*)	..	5	Social.
Lady Golfers	1912	3 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1	Miss Shiela Lynch	3	5.4, 3, 2, 1	Social: Lady Golfers.
Leander Boat	1880	Riverside, Putney, S.W.	..	11	2	And at Henley-on-Thames.

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club-House.	Secretary.	Subscriptn. Entr	Subscriptn. Ann.	Remarks.
				G.	G.	
London Fencing	1848	7 Cleveland Row, S.W. 1.	E. H. Platt	11	£10	Fencing, &c.
London Rowing	1856	Riverside, Putney, S.W.	Lt.-Col. C. E. P. Sankey, D.S.O.	£2	3	Amateur Rowing.
Lyceum	1904	138 Piccadilly, W. 1	M. L. Guy	2	5	Ladies: Arts and Lit
M.C.C. (Lord's)	1787	St John's Wood Rd., N.W. 8.	W. Findlay	£5	£3	Headquarters of Cricket.
Marlborough	1869	52 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Paym.-Capt. L. E. Tier, R.N.	25	18	Social.
National	1845	12a Qu'n Anne's Gate, S.W. 1	Maj. T. J. G. Gardiner	..	6 & 10	Protestant and Social.
National Liberal	1882	Whitehall Place, S.W. 1	John Henderson	..	8 to 1	Liberal.
National Sporting	1891	*21 Soho Square, W.1.*	L. W. Penn	10	7 & 5	Sporting and Social.
Naval and Military	1862	94 Piccadilly, W. 1	Capt. J. F. Tindal-Atkinson.	20	15 & 2	Navy, Army, Marines. Air.
New Century	1899	12 Hay Hill, W. 1	Mrs. Rice	2	2	Ladies: Social.
New Oxf'd & Camb.	1883	15 Stratton Street, W. 1	(Vacant)	..	8 & 6	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
New University	1864	57 St. James' St., S.W. 1	R. C. Drinkwater	30	13	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
New Victorian	1896	30a Sackville St., W. 1	Miss A. K. Taylor	2	5 & 6	Ladies: Social.
Newfoundland	1921	*Dining Club only*	Victor Gordon, C.M.G.	..	2 & 1	Interested in Newfoundld.
Nihon-Jin-Kwai	1882	3 Cavendish Sq., W. 1	A. Kudzutani	2	6	Japanese nationality.
1900	1900	24 Ryder Street, S.W. 1	Lt.-Col. E. A. Cameron, C.M.G., D.S.O.	2	2	Conservative.
Northern Counties	1891	3 Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1	Capt. G. H. Osborne	*Nil*	4	Social, Northumbrians.
Nurses'	1921	194 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7	Miss S. Yorath	..	..	Royal British Nurses' Assoc.
Oriental	1824	18 Hanover Sq., W. 1	Maj. R. C. B. Williams	51	15 & 3	Social.
Orleans	1877	29a King St., St. Jas.'s, S.W. 1	A. F. Evans	20	10	Social: Lady guests.
Oxford and Camb.	1830	*71 & 76 Pall Mall, S.W. 1*	Edgar D. Goddard	40	14	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
Oxf. & Camb. Musical	1899	6 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1	Horace M. Abel (*Hon.*)	2	4 & 2½	Chamber Music.
Phyllis Court	1905	Henley-on-Thames	Capt. Roy Finlay	20	10	River headq'rs: Social.
Pioneer	1892	12a Cavendish Place, W. 1	Miss D. Nixon	3	4 & 5	Ladies.
Portland	1816	9 St. James's Sq., S.W. 1	Major H. O. Collyer	30	20	Social: Non-political.
Pratt's	1841	14 Park Place, S.W. 1	..	..	5	Social.
Press	1882	Salisbury Sq., E.C. 4	A. Lazenby	2 & 1	5 & 1	Strictly Journalistic.
Prince's	1853	197 Knightsbridge, S.W. 7	A. R. Hamilton	*Nil*	12	Real Tennis, Racquets.
Public Schools	1919	61 Curzon Street, W. 1	William R. Williams	4 & 2	6, 4, 2, 1	Social: Public Schools.
Queen's	1886	West Kensington, W. 14	Lt.-Col. G. Eyre Bruce, M.C.	8 & 5	3, 7, 10	Sports and Athletics.
Railway	1899	57 Fetter Lane, E.C. 4	H. A. Vallance	10/6	2	Study of Railway matters.
Ranelagh	1894	Barnes, S.W. 13	S. H. Berry	40	11	Polo, Golf, Croquet, Tennis.
Reform	1837	104-5 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Lt.-Col. Hope Johnstone, O.B.E.	£40	15	Reformers.
Roehampton	1901	*Roehampton Lane, S.W. 15*	*H. G. Arnold*	10	10	*Polo, Golf, Croquet, Tennis.*
Royal Aero	1901	3 Clifford Street, W. 1	Lt.-Com. H. E. Perrin	..	6	Aviation.
Royal Air Force	1917	128 Piccadilly, W. 1	Group-Capt. A. B. Burdett, D.S.O.	10	10, 7 & 2	Officers of R.A.F., R.F.C., R.N.A.S.
Royal Automobile	1897	Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Com. F. P. Armstrong, O.B.E., R.N.V.R.	10	10 & 6	And at Woodcote Park, Epsom.
Royal Cruising	1880	60 Knightsbridge, S.W. 1	Donald C. L. Cree (*Hon.*)	5	2	Yachting and Social.
Royal Societies	1894	63 St. James's St., S.W. 1	R. H. Humphreys	5	10, 6 & 4	Learned Societies.
Royal Thames Yacht	1775	60 Knightsbridge, S.W. 1	Maj. Crailsham, O.B.E.	15 & 7½	13 & 11	Yachting and Social.
Ryl. Toxophilite Soc.	1781	90a Albion Mews East, W. 2	Melville Foster, M.B.E.	1	4	Archery.
R.W.S. Art	1884	15a Pall Mall East, S.W. 1	H. Philp	1	1	Social and Art.
St. Andrew's	1930	2 Whitehall Court, S.W. 1	W. A. Martin (*Hon.*)	1	2 & 1	Scots: Ladies and Gentlemen.
St. James's	1857	106 Piccadilly, W. 1	D. R. Murdoch	25	18	Diplomatic.
St. Stephen's	1870	1 Bridge St., S.W. 1	Maj. P. S. Long-Innes, M.C.	15	15	Conservative.
Sandown Park	1875	35 Old Bond St., W. 1	A. E. Hunt	5	8 & 12	Racing, and at Esher.
Savage	1857	6-7 Adelphi Terr., W.C. 2	V. Woodhouse (*Hon.*)	7	7 & 4	Literature and Art.
Savile	1868	69 Brook Street, W. 1	Maj. Strange Butson	15	12	Social.
Sesame	1895	49 Grosvenor St., W. 1	Mrs. Turnbull	..	7	Social and Literary.
Smithfield	1798	12 Hanover Square, W. 1	Leonard Bull	*Nil*	1	Fat cattle, &c.
Spanish (Centro Español)	1917	5 Cavendish Square, W. 1	J. L. Legaza	..	5, 2, 1	Spanish nationality (Men).
Sports	1893	8 St. James's Sq., S.W. 1	Maj. Saunders, D.S.O.	15	12, 7 & 2	Social and Sports.
Stadium	1922	85 High Holborn, W.C. 1	S. W. Swift	..	..	Luncheon and Sports Club.
Thames Rowing	1860	Putney, S.W. 15	R. H. Coombe (*Hon. S.*)	£2	4	Amateur Rowing.
Thatched House	1865	66 St. James's St., S.W. 1	Lt.-Col. G. V. Watson	20	12, 6, 3	Social: Non-political.
The Three Arts	1911	19a Mary'boneRd., N.W. 1	Mrs. C. L. Flack	1	3 & 2	Ladies: Music, Art, Drama.
Travellers'	1819	106 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Maj. W. E. S. Tyler	15	16	Travellers.
Turf	1868	85 Piccadilly, W. 1	William Loveluce	30	15	Racing and Social.
Union	1822	Carlton House Ter., S.W. 1	*Norman F. Wells*	30	15 & 10	*Social: Non-political.*
Untd. Nursing Servs.	1921	34 Cavendish Sq., W. 1	Miss M. F. Steele, R.R.C.	1	1, 2 & 3	Ladies of Crown Services.
United Service	1815	116 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Pym.-Cpt. R. R. Hoare, O.B.E., R.N. (*ret.*).	£40	12	Combatant Officers.
United Sports	1903	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1	Maj. L. E. Barry	2	1 to 5	Social and Sporting.
United University	1822	1 Suffolk Street, S.W. 1	Lt.-Com. R. H. V. Sivewright.	20	15	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
United Wards	1877	7 Cannon St., E.C. 4	Walter Rose	10/6	1	Civic: Non-political.
Univer. of London	1914	21 Gower Street, W.C. 1	W. Longland, B.Sc.	..	3, 2 & 1	University and Medical.
University Women's	1887	2 Audley Square, W. 1	Miss C. Allison	1	3	University and Medical.
Veterans'	1907	2 Hand Court, W.C. 1	W. A. Stone	*Nil*	5s.	Social: for ex-Service men.
Victoria	1860	18 Wellington St., W.C. 2	Frank H. Holmes	10	6	Sporting and Social.
Victoria (Ladies')	1894	36 Grosvenor Pl., S.W. 1	Mrs. M. Phillips	5	7	Town house for Ladies.
Wellington	1885	1 Grosvenor Pl., S.W. 1	Capt. E. S. Bailey	..	15	Social: Lady visitors.
West Indian	1891	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1	Capt. F. F. C. Messum	3	4, 3 & 2½	Social: West Indian.
White's	1698	37 St. James's St., S.W. 1	R. H. G. Wright	15	20	Social: Non-political.
Windham	1828	13 St. James's Sq., S.W. 1	Maj. Mockett, O.B.E.	20	15	Social: Non-political.
Writers'	1891	10 Norfolk St., W.C. 2	Miss M. Noel Hill	2	3 & 2	Ladies (Literary, &c.).

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Town.	Established.	Address.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	*Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				G.	G.	
Abergavenny (County)	1860	Lower Monk Street	60	2	5. 2 & 1	*C. G. A. Brooks.
Alderney, C. I. (Grosnez)	1922	Victoria Street	30	£1	£3	*G. D. Drewitt.
Aldershot (Officers)	1905	Farnborough Road	..	..	..	Lt.-Col. T. Adair, D.S.O.
Bath (Bath and County)	1858	Queen Square	350	5	7	B. W. D. Young.
Ladies)	1902	Milsom Street	400	1	1½	*Mrs. J. Richardson.
Beaumaris (Royal Anglesey Yacht)	1802	6 Green Edge	110	2	2	*Col. B. C. Dwyer-Hampton, D.S.O.
Bedford (Bedford Club)	1883	9 De Parys Avenue	135	..	4 & 2	*Clifford Whitworth.
(Town and County)	1884	Embankment	165	..	4 & 6	Capt. C. S. Hickman, D.S.O.
Bembridge, I. of W. (Sailing)	1886	Isle of Wight	450	6	3	Capt. A. Stuart Little.
Bexhill-on-Sea (New)	1910	2 Marina Court Ave.	191	2	4	Lt.-Col. C. L. Seton-Browne.
Birkenhead (Royal Mersey Yt.)	1844	Rockferry	256	3	2	*W. P. Davidson. [D.S.O.
Birmingham (Clef)	1881	Paradise Street	230	4	6	*Sidney C. Taunton, M.B.E.
(Chamber of Commerce)	1921	95 New Street	447	..	1½	H. Eyles.
(Conservative)	1872	53 Temple Row	375	5 & 3	12, 6 & 3	*A. Axel Miller, M.C.
(Cosmopolitan)	1899	Fore Street	300	2	4 & 2	*H. R. Bettinson.
(Liberal)	1880	Corporation Street	120	..	5	*Walter Riley.
(Midland)	1868	New Street	170	5	8, 5 & 4	*E. Marston Rudland, F.C.A.
(Midland Conservative)	1882	13 Waterloo Street	212	..	7 & 2	*T. Harold Platts.
(Three Counties: Ladies)	1914	67 New Street	550	4	4	Miss B. O'Leary.
(Union)	1858	Colmore Row	351	10	12	*F. H. Deakin.
Bishop Auckland (The Club)	1875	Victoria Street	106	..	2	*John T. Rudd.
Blackburn (Conservative)	1864	Church Street	365	1	£1 17s. 6d.	Robert Cheetham.
(Union)	1850	45 Preston New Rd.	100	7	7	*Herbert A. Smitton
Bognor (The Bognor Club)	1877	Sudley Road	80	2	4 & 1½	*Capt. Herbert C. Pocock, O.B.E., R.N.
Bolton (Constitutional)	1870	Maudsley Street	270	..	3 & 4	*T. B. Hawkins.
Bournemouth (Boscombe Club)	1880	19 The Crescent	55	3	5	*Maj. H. V. Firth.
(The Club)	1871	Pier Approach	270	5	5	W. M. L. Pollard; T. Ballantine.
Bradford (Bradford & County Conservative)	1878	48 Market Street	361	*Nil*	5	*T. W. Smith; *J. W. G Butterfield.
(The Club)	1860	Manor Row	155	..	13	*S. Y. P. Gardner.
(Liberal)	1877	Bank Street	400	..	5. 3 & 2½	Alton Ward.
(Union)	1857	Piece Hall Yard	400	*Nil.*	4. 6 & 12	*George P. Hill.
Brecon (County)	1881	Lion Street	86	3 & 2	£3. £1½	W. M. Best, M.A.
Bridgnorth (The Club)	1887	Bridgnorth	90	..	2	*R. J. R. Haslewood.
Bridlington (R. Yorks. Yacht)	1847	South Cliff	300	2	1½	*Theodore Harker.
Bridport (West Dorset)	1872	12 South Street	130	1	2	*T. Shoesmith.
Brighton (County)	1929	7 Middle Street	200	..	2	Miss G. Parker.
(New)	1874	133 King's Road	300	..	8 & 6	Lt.-Col. H. V. Bailey.
(Union)	1863	138 King's Road	300	..	9 & 6	H. J. Alford.
Bristol (Clifton)	1855	22 The Mall	370	5	6	S. B. Sleeman.
(Constitutional)	1885	St. Stephen Street	522	2	5 & 2	H. Kitchingman.
(Liberal)	1888	Corn Street	550	..	3 & 1½	A. J. Gardner.
(University and Literary)	1893	20 Berkeley Square	230	3 & 1	3 & 1	H. W. Gibbs.
Budleigh Salterton	1901	South Promenade	120	3	3 & 1½	*M. Goodman.
Burnham-on-Crouch (Royal Corinthian Yacht)	1872	Burnh'm-on-Crouch	600	3	3	Com. E. R. Carrington-Smith.
Burton-on-Trent (The Club)	1884	Burton-on-Trent	150	5	6	J. S. Moorby.
Buxton (Union)	1886	St. John's Road	135	3	4. 2 & 1	W. H. Tomlinson.
Caernarvon (Royal Welch Yacht)	1847	Porth-y-aur	107	3	2 & 1	*W. S. Jones.
Cambridge (Amat. Dramatic)	1855	Park Street	55	2	3	*D. A. Hedley.
(Footlights)	1884	Corn Exchange St.	Varies	2	3	*T. Whelan Reese.
(Hawks)	1871	All Saints' Passage	..	£1½	£6	*M. G. L. Turnbull.
(Pitt)	1835	Jesus Lane	200	3	2 per term	*R. H. Bull.
(Union)	1815	Bridge Street	14,000	1	3	Stanley S. Brown.
Canterbury (The Club)	1875	33 St. George's Street	330	2	2½ & 1½	Capt. A. H. Smith.
(East Kent)	1868	Old Dover Road	120	3	£5 10s. £3	D. F. Andrews.
Cardiff (Cardiff and County)	1866	Westgate Street	260	10	10 & 7	S. J. Price.
(Exchange Club)	1885	Mount Stuart Sq.	280	5 & 2½	3 & 1½	J. Pearson Griffiths.
Carlisle (Border)	1852	8 Victoria Place	110	2	2	John Mattinson.
(County)	1870	24 Lowther Street	156	5 & 3	5 & 2	*Lt.-Col. F. W. Halton.
Cheltenham (New)	1874	Promenade	400	7	9	*Lt.-Col. S. H. Henderson.
(Union)	1893	Cambray	83	2	2	*J. H. Boulter.
Chester (City)	1807	St. Peter's Churchyd.	132	1	4½, 3½, 2½	*J. H. Hopley.
(Grosvenor)	1866	Eastgate Street	158	5	5 & 4	*Capt. E. Hilton Gardner.
Chichester (West Sussex Co'nty	1872	East Street	145	..	3 & 2	*Bartel G. Martin.
Colchester (The Club)	1889	Bank Passage	120	..	3 & 2	G. C. Bensusan-Butt, F.C.A.
St. Runwald's)	1887	Head Street	110	5	5 & 3	G. C. Bensusan-Butt, F.C.A.
Coventry (Banner House)	1909	Little Park Street	102	1	3	S. J. Gurner.
(Coventry and County)	1898	4 Queen's Road	300	5	4 & 2	*Sidney Smith.
Cowes (Royal Yacht Squadron)	1815	R.Y.S. Castle, Cowes	*No limit*	100	£16	Paym. Capt. F. W. Walshe, M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.
(Royal London Yacht)	1838	The Parade	300	2	4	G. H. L. Watson.
Cromer (The Club)	1900	Cliff Avenue	100	*Nil*	4, 3, & 2	E. J. Waller.
Deal (Deal & Walmer Union)	1871	Marine Rd., Walmer	150	3	4 & 2	Maj. H. C. Owen, O.B.E., M.C.
Derby (County)	1878	103 Friar Gate	170	5 & 3	5 & 2	Gerard H. Smith.
Devizes (North Wilts)	1882	27 St. John's Street	31	..	2	*W. de L. Brooke.
Dorchester (Dorset County)	1882	2 High Street	124	3	4 & 3	*Col. H. Rouse, C.B., D.S.O.
Douglas, I. of M. (Ellan Vannin)			..	..	..	*S. J. Kaye.
Dover (The Club)	1868	5 Waterloo Crescent	100	*Nil*	5 & 4	*Col. W. T. Mould, C.M.G.
(Royal Cinque Ports Yacht)	1872	Marine Parade	100	*Nil*	3	*Maj. P. Lynch, M.B.E. *L. S. Bennett.
Durham (County)	1890	Old Elvet	200	7	6	John Wallace.

Town.	Established.	Address.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	°Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				G.	G.	
Eastbourne (Devonshire)	1872	Grand Parade	250	*Nil*	5 & 2	Maj. Frederick Sutton, D.S.O.
(Sussex)	1886	24 Grand Parade	350	2	5 & 2	Col. L. C. H. Stainforth.
Essex Yacht Club	1890	Leigh-on-Sea	300	2	2	°E. J. Cadman.
Eton (Etonian Country)	1924	Clewer Mead, Eton	1,400	5 & 7	8, 7, 6 & 5	°J. R. Turnbull, M.C.
Evesham (Evesham)	1900	DresdenHo. Evesh'm	154	2	3 & 1½	°A. F. Alcock.
Exeter (Devon and Exeter)	1855	Northernhay Place	318	10 & 7	6 & 5	°Mortimer N. Ford.
(Exeter and County)	1876	High Street	130	..	3, 2, & 1	A. N. Pitts.
Exmouth (The Club)	1889	The Esplanade	110	3	2 & 4	Paym.-Capt. A. Mudge, R.N.
Falmouth (The Club)	1826	Western Terrace	225	3	4 & 3	Maj. E. J. Balter.
(Royal Cornwall Yacht)	1871	Greenbank	248	5 & 3	3 & 1	Hereward H. Tresidder.
Fareham (CastleYacht)	1887	Hill Head	52	..	3	°F. A. Richards.
Felixstowe (The Club)	1926	Cliff House	120	*Nil*	3	°C. F. Rolfe.
Folkestone (Radnor)	1874	136 Sandgate Road	205	3	5 & 3	Lt.-Col. W. Swinhoe-Phelan.
Fowey (Royal Fowey Yacht)	1894	Fowey	230	1	4 & 1	°J. L. Toyne.
Gloucester (City and County)	1874	Westgate Street	240	5	5 & £3 10s.	E. G. Matthews.
Guildford (County)	1882	*High Street*	160	5	5 & 4	*Major W. R. Harris*, O.B.E.
Halifax (The Club)	1868	Fountain Street	209	5	7	°T. J. Cunningham, C.A.
Harrogate (The Club)	1856	Victoria Avenue	120	5	5	°C. H. Beevers.
Harwich(Royal HarwYacht)	1843	Pier Hotel	150	1	1	W. H. Sumsion.
Hereford (Herefordshire)	1870	Broad Street	200	5	4	°J. Inglis.
Hove (The Club)	1890	Fourth Avenue	181	*Nil*	6 & 3½	°F. W. Sears.
(The Drive, B.C.)	1907	The Drive	60	..	2½	°A. H. Saulez.
Huddersfield (The Club)	1870	John William St.	172	20	£10	°R.V.Rigby; °H.H.Ramsden.
Hull (Hull and E. Riding)	1874	11 Anlaby Road	210	..	8 & 3	
Hythe (Cinque Ports)	1900	74 High Street	70	..	5 & 2	°Brig.-Gen. T. W. Stansfeld.
Hythe, Hants (Royal Motor Yacht)	1905	Hythe Pier, Southampton	475	2	5 & 3	Capt. H. D. Briggs, C.M.G., R.N.
Ipswich (County Club)	1869	Brook Street	163	..	5 & 4	° Cooper South.
(Ipswich and Suffolk)	1886	11 Northgate	110	5	5	G. E. Whalley.
Jersey (R.C.I. Yacht)	1863	Gd. Hotel, St. Helier	143	1	1	°MajorNewmanTaylor, O.B.E.
(Victoria)	1852	Beresford Street, St. Helier	200	£6	6	°Lt.-Col. J. J. Collas, D.S.O.
Kendal(Westmorland County)	1893	Highgate	98	5	5	°H. B. Greenwood.
Kingswear (Royal Dart Yacht)	1866	Kingswear	67	1	3	°J. C. Spencer Phillips.
Leamington (Tennis court)	1847	Bedford Street	200	..	6 & 4	H. R. Heatley.
(Leamington Club)	1887	26 The Parade	62	3	3	°George Hunter. [Gillespie.
Leeds (The Leeds Club)	1849	3 Albion Place	325	25●	12	°H. D. Middleton; °F. W.
(The Central)	1928	City Square	60	..	5	°Paul Pulleyne.
Leicester (County)	1873	Bishop Street	200	8	5	°Maj. G. Brooke-Hart M.C.
Lewes (Lewes and County)	1873	St. Anne's	204	..	5 & 3	°Rowland Gorringe.
Lincoln (Lincoln and County)	1873	St. Mary's Street	161	3	3	°A. E. Collis.
Littlehampton (County)	1912	South Terrace	159	2	3, 2 & 1	°W. S. Goldie.
Liverpool (Artists')	1881	Eberle Street	225	2	3 & 1	°Ernest D. Roden.
(Constitutional)	1930	India Buildings	900	..	10	George Nickson.
(Exchange)	1840	11 Fenwick Street	280	7	10	°" Hon. Secretary."
(Lyceum)	1801	Bold Street	500	20	5	Albert Oulton.
(Palatine)	1836	Bold Street	120	10	10	°R. D. Holt.
(Racquet)	1875	Up. Parliament St.	350	7	10	°J. Nelson Barstow.
(Royal Dee Yacht)	1847	6 Rumford Place	66	*Nil*	1	°C. A. Robinson.
(Royal Mersey Yacht)	1844	Bedf'dR., Rock Ferry	366	3	2	°W. P. Davidson.
(University)	1895	2 Mount Pleasant	350	5	4	°Prof. F. Raleigh Batt.
Lowestoft (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht)	1859	Royal Plain	432	6, 4 & 3	6, 4 & 3	Com. H. A. Knight, R.N.
Maidstone (Kent County)	1857	Week Street	192	*Nil*	6	F. D. Thomas.
Manchester (Arts)	1879	South St., Peter St.	350	£1	6 & 2½	°A. Ellison.
(Brasenose)	1869	94 Mosley Street	200	8	11	°K. R. Brady.
(Clarendon)	1869	102 Mosley Street	300	10	15	°H. F. Simpson; °A. M. Brown.
(Constitutional)	1876	36 St. Ann Street	800	*Nil*	12	J. Cocklin.
(The Ladies')	1883	90 Deansgate	200	10/6	6 & 3	Miss E. Moorhouse.
(Reform)	1867	81 King Street	800	..	10	F. Milnes.
(Town & Counties)	1929	Deansgate	..	..	..	Miss Mary Gregg.
(Union)	1825	75 Mosley Street	450	25	15	L. H. Walker.
(Cruising Association)	..	Wellington Hotel	..	..	10s.	°R. Nathans.
Middlesbrough (Cleveland)	1869	Marton Road	270	15 & 12	8 & 6	J. R. Winpenny
Minehead (West Somerset)	1901	The Avenue	120	2	5 & 2½	°Lt.-Col. R. G. Merriman,
Monmouth(Monm'th&County)	1873	Agincourt Square	110	*Nil*	2	°J. T. Vizard. [D.S.O.
New Brighton (Liverp'l Yacht)	1896	Promenade	120	2	2	°Bertram Pelham.
Newbury (South Berks)	1888	Bridge Street	98	3	4	°W. H. C. Follett
Newcastle upon Tyne (Northern Counties)	1829	13 Eldon Square	220	15	10	(Vacant.)
(Union)	1862	Westgate Road	390	20	15	George Lediard.
Newport, Mon. (Monmouthshire County)	1875	High Street	300	5	5	B. C. Jones.
Northampton (The Club)	1873	George Row	500	5	5 & 4	John Woods.
Norwich (Norfolk)	1864	17 Upper King St.	400	10	7 & 5	Com. J. C. Mansfield, R.N.
Nottingham (Borough)	1893	King Street	330	8 & 4	6	A. L. Morell.
(Nottinghamshire)	1863	Victoria Street	200	10	7	°William Moss.
(Nottingham and County)	1899		900	..	3 & 1½	H. C. Scattergood.
Oxford (Clarendon)	1863	54 Corn Market St.	160	4 & 2	4 & 2	Arthur A. Tyler.
(Oxford and County)	1905	33 Holywell	250	3	4 & 3	°H. R. Leake.
(O.U.B.S.)	1884	21 George Street	175	£2 10s.	£1 10s.	°H. Hunt.
(Union Society)	1823	Frewin Court	12,000	£1	£4 10s.	H. Bird.
(Vincent's)	1863	1A Kg. Edwd. Street	120	£5 2s	£4 10s.	°E. L. Francis. [R.D., R.N.R.
Penarth (Yacht)	1882	The Esplanade	194	2	3	Pay-Com. R. Stuart Back,
Peterborough (City & Counties)	1885	Priestgate	250	3 & 2	4 & 3	Capt. E. Campling.
Plymouth (The Club)	1876	Lockyer Street	245	..	3 & 1	°F. R. Watson.
(Royal Western Yacht)	1827	Leigham Street	350	7	£7 2s.	Lt.-Col. E. Lascelles, O.B.E.

Town.	Established.	Address.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	*Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				G.	G.	
(Royal Plymouth Corinthian Yacht)	1877	Madeira Road	100	1	2	*A. H. Rendle.
(Royal South Western Yacht)	1890	West Hoe	104	2	3	*D. M. Murdoch.
Portsmouth (Royal Naval)	1867	Pembroke Road	536	£4	£6, 2, & 1	Instr.-Capt. G. H. Andrew, R.N.
(Royal Portsmouth Corinthian Yacht)	1880	Southsea	120	*Nil*	4 & 2	Paym. Lt.-Com. L. M. Poe, R.N.
Ramsgate (Royal Temple Yacht)	1857	West Cliff Mansions	350	..	4, 3 & 1	*Eng.-Capt. H. E. Rock, R.N.
Reading (Athenæum)	1842	Friar Street	240	*Nil*	3	F. W. C. Doughty.
(Berkshire).....	1875	Blagrave Street....	225	5	4	*A. G. West.
Reading (Wellington).....	1881	Station Road	280	..	4 & 3	*S. Bird.
Ripon (The Club)	1850	Market Place	90	3	3	P. Bruce Elliott.
Rochester (Castle)	1865	Gundulph Square ..	120	..	4 & 2	*Robert H. Cooper.
(Medway Yacht	1880	Willis Avenue.....	100	10s. 6d.	1	*H. J. Callund.
Rugby (The Club)	1904	North Street	100	*Nil*	5	*R. E. Morris.
Ryde (Royal Victoria Yacht)..	1844	St. Thomas Street..	180	..	6	*Maj. J. N. Meares.
.. (Royal Thames Yacht) ..	1775	Ryde Pier.....	1,200	15	13	Maj. H. R. Crailsham, O.B.E.
St. Leonards-on-Sea (East Sussex Club)	1884	Warrior Square	200	*Nil*	5 & 3	*F. G. Stenning.
Scarborough (The Club)	1867	St. Nicholas Cliff ..	94	..	7 & 3½	*H. C. Moresby White.
(South Cliff)	1898	West Street	50	2 & 1	5 & 2	*R. F. Ashby.
Sheffield (The Club)	1843	Norfolk Street	400	15	12	Lt.-Col. M. J. Duggan, O.B.E.
(Athenæum)	1847	George Street	500	5	£6 10s.	
(Reform)	1885	St. James's Row....	320	1	4	*Raymond Meeke.
Shrewsbury (The Club)	1888	Oak House, Dogpole	150	4	5, 4 & 2	H. Beaman. [D.S.O.
(Shropshire County)	1872	The Square	185	10	4	Lt.-Col. J. H. Westley, C.M.G.,
Southampton (Royal Southern Yacht)	1827	By the Pier	220	9	7	*Maj.-Gen. H. Carr, C.B.
(Royal Southampton Yacht)	1875	79, Above Bar	450	3	4 & 3	A. I. Robinson.
Southend (Alexandra Yacht)..	1873	The Cliffs	275	2 & 1	3, 2 & 1½	*Alfred Smith.
(Nore Yacht Club)	1903	Western Esplanade	300	1	2	*Henry Ives.
Southport (Union)	1869	2, Bath Street	130	5	5	*Arthur Quayle.
Southsea (Royal Albert Yacht)	1864	Clifton Road	168	*Nil*	7	Lt.-Col. A. V. Hill.
Stamford (Stamford and County)	1871	St. Mary's Street ..	65	1	3 & 2	Walter Goodley.
Stroud (The Club)	1880	George Street	180	1	3 & 1½	*T. E. Sanders.
Swansea (Swansea and Counties)	1872	Castle Square	284	5	4	E. M. Bradford.
(Bristol Channel Yacht)	1875	Mumbles	220	2	3	T. Carey Griffiths.
Taunton (Somerset County) ..	1880	Fore Street	200	..	5, 3 & 1	A. F. Davey.
Tavistock (West Devon)	1899	Bedford Square	70	..	£3 10s. & £2	*Lt.-Col. H. G. Pinches.
Teddington (Royal Canoe)....	1866	Trowlock Island ...	157	2	2	*G. G. Day.
Teignmouth (East Devon)	1869	Belvedere	94	..	4	*S. B. Tudball.
Tenby (Tenby and County)...	1877	The Croft	85	*Nil*	4 & 3	*W. G. Moore.
Tenterden (The Tudor Club)..	1926	High Street	106	1 & 10/6	2 & 1	*Capt. Dampier-Palmer.
Tonbridge (The Club)	1884	145, High Street....	60	*Nil*	4 & 2	*M. L. Hume.
Torquay (Carlton).....	1913	Vaughan Road	168	2	3	*Major G. H. Martin.
(Royal Torbay Yacht)	1863	Beacon Quay	135	5	5	*C. E. Rotherham.
Tunbridge Wells (Counties) ..	1872	40, London Road ..	185	5	5 & 3	*F. A. Spencer; *J.F. Dixon.
(Kent and Sussex)	1909	The Great Hall	210	1	2 & 1	*J. Taylor.
Wakefield (County)	1893	Drury Lane	150	3	5	Capt. H. G. Stickley.
Walsall (The Club).....	1881	Bridge Street..	100	..	6	*J. S. Ridsdale.
Warwick (County)	1895	Church Street.....	100	..	4	Arthur C. Burrows.
Westcliff-on-Sea (Welcome) ..	1910	The Cliffs	300	..	2 & 1	H. L. Davis.
(Westcliff Yacht)	1900	Westcliff-on-Sea....	350	1	1	*F. J. Sparrow.
Westward Ho! (Union)	1870	Westward Ho!	107	2	4	*C. A. Smith.
Weymouth (Royal Dorset Y'cht)	1875	6, Charlotte Row ..	230	6	6	Maj. W. L. Newcombe.
Whitehaven (West Cumberland)	1908	47, New Lowther St.	50	3	3	A. M. Allinson.
Winchester (Hampshire).....	1875	Southgate Street ..	350	6	5 & 2	Capt. N. R. de la Lee Gill.
(City).....	1896	13, Southgate Street	70	*Nil*	3 & 1½	*A. L. Body.
Windermere (Royal Windermere Yacht)	1887	Windermere	128	2 & 1	4, 3, & 1	*Maj. E. F. Wrigley.
Wisbech (The Club)	1920	13, The Crescent ..	23	3	3	*G. English.
Wolverhampton (Conservative)	1877	Lichfield Street	153	1	6 & 3	*W. Vincent Vale.
Worcester (Worcestershire) ..	1860	40, Foregate Street	128	£5	£6 & £5	*L. J. Gibbons.
(Union).....	1877	The Cross	140	6	5	*Col. A. O. Needham.
Worthing (County).....	1892	35, Marine Parade..	160	*Nil*	4 & 1½	H. N. Collet.
Yarmouth, I. of W. (Solent Yacht)	1878	Yarmouth, I. of W.	181	2 & 1	5, 3, & 1	*Maj. J. E. H. Ford.
York (City).....	1877	9, Museum Street ..	175	2 & 1	3 & 1½	*W. W. Masser.
(Yorkshire).....	1839	Lendal Bridge.....	420	..	9 & 3	Lt.-Col. H. S. Lickman, O.B.E.

CLUBS.

According to a recent return there are 11,780 Clubs of all kinds upon the register in England and Wales, with a total membership of 3,767,000. An examination of the return shows the following results :—

Objects, &c.	No. of Clubs.	Membership.
Trade Union, &c.	2,827	1,096,700
Athletic	1,696	726,800
General	1,670	501,600
Ex-Service, &c.	1,391	320,900
Conservative.....	1,321	363,000
Golf.....	736	232,600
Liberal	546	1,7,500
Masonic.....	525	74,800
Not Specified	1,068	303,100
Total.....	11,780	3,767,000

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	*Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
Aberdeen (Royal Northern) ..	1854	204, Union St.	194	£20	8 Gs.	F. R. Young.
Ayr (County)	1872	Sandgate	165	£5	6 Gs.	*W. H. Kennedy.
Dundee (Eastern)	1866	3, Albert Square	272	£10	8 Gs.	W. L. Pattullo.
Edinburgh (Caledonian U.S.) .	1825	4, Shandwick Pl.....	350	15 Gs.	7 Gs.	Paym. Rear-Adm. K. S. Hay, C.B.E.
,, (New)	1787	85, Princes St.	1,000	35 Gs.	12 Gs.	Col. J. H. M. Davie, D.S.O
,, (Ladies' Caledonian)	1908	13, Charlotte Square..	790	5 Gs.	4 & 5 Gs.	Miss M. de la Cour.
,, (Northern)	1839	91, George St.	300	10 Gs.	8, 5 & 4 Gs.	J. Hamilton Craig, C.A.
,, (Queen's)	1897	7, Frederick St.	700	6 Gs.	6 & 5 Gs.	Miss L. Meiklejohn.
,, (Royal Eastern Yacht) ..	1836	37, Queen Street	200	2 Gs.	None	*A. N. G. Aitken.
,, (Royal Forth Yacht)	1868	Granton	165	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	*J. A. Macqueen, D.S.O.
,, (Scottish Conservative) ..	1877	112, Princes St.....	2,400	12 & 5 G.	3,4,5,6, 7&9Gs.	J. M. M. Halliday.
,, (Scottish Liberal)	1880	109, Princes St.....	700	Susp.	6 & 3 Gs.	John A. E. Gunn.
,, (University).....	1864	127, Princes St.....	750	35 Gs.	11 & 7 Gs.	Geo. J. R. Hamilton.
,, (University Union)	1889	Park Place	1,581	5s.	1½ Gs.	*D. Vincent Summers.
Glasgow (Art)	1867	185, Bath St.	420	7 & 15 G	4 Gs.	George Middlemass, C.A.
,, (Conservative)	1880	33, Bothwell St.	1,400	10 & 5 G.	10, 5 & 3 Gs.	George H. Rose.
,, (Junior)	1888	111, Douglas St.	150	Nil.	£8	*J. S. Muirhead, D.S.O., M.C.
,, (Kelvin).....	1897	29 Royal ExchangeSq	550	8 Gs.	6 Gs.	Miss M. Logie.
,, (Liberal)	1886	97 Buchanan Street	450	Nil.	5 & 2½ Gs.	Matthew W. White.
,, (New)	1869	144, W.George St.....	442	30 Gs.	16 & 8 Gs.	William G. France, C.A.
,, (Royal Clyde Yacht)	1856	Hunter's Quay	746	4 Gs.	2 Gs.	F. A. Downes, C.A.
,, (R. W'st'rn of Scot. Y'cht.)	1875	156, St. Vincent St...	120	1 G.	1 G.	*F. A. Downes, C.A.
,, (R. Scottish Automobile)	1899	Blythswood Square...	6,050	5 Gs.	5 & 2 Gs.	Robert J. Smith, C.B.E., C.A.
,, (Scottish Constitutional)	1891	46, Renfield St.....	955	Nil	4 & 2 Gs.	Hugh Brechin, C.A.
,, (The Western)	1825	147, Buchanan St.....'	620	40 Gs.	16 Gs.	Lt.-Col. L. Cotterill.
Inverness (Highland)	1869	37, High Street.....	250	12 Gs.	4 Gs.	Francis W. Fraser.
Oban (Royal Highland Yacht)	1881	Corran Esplanade ..	120	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	W. Monteith.
Paisley (The Club)	1880	10, High Street	154	15 Gs.	7 & 5 Gs.	*Col. James Cook.
Rothesay (R. Northern Yacht)	1824	43 Argyle Street	300	£3	£3	*James Napier.

PRINCIPAL IRISH CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	*Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
Bangor (Royal Ulster Yacht)..	1866	Bangor, Co. Down ..	600	6 Gs.	3 G.	*Richard A. Barbour
Belfast (Royal North of Ireland Yacht)	1892	Cultra, Belfast	670	2 Gs.	2 & 1 G.	*Robt. E. Workman.
,, (Ulster)	1868	Castle Place	350	24 Gs.	10 & 7 Gs.	*D. Kirkpatrick.
,, (Ulster Reform).....	1885	4, Royal Avenue	470	5 Gs.	8 & 5 Gs.	*James Hutchinson.
,, (Union)	1837	5, Donegall Place....	250	20 Gs.	7 Gs.	*W. H. N. Nelson.
Cavan (County)	1892	Church Street.....	50	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	*Charles Bain, B.A.
Cork (County)	1828	80, South Mall	200	£10	£10	W. C. L. Sullivan.
Dublin (Alexandra)	1892	135, St. Stephen's Gn.	150	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Miss Ewing Kennedy.
,, (Royal Irish Automobile)	1901	24, Dawson Street ..	1,700	—	5 & 3 Gs.	Capt. R. D. Greer.
,, (Catholic Commercial) ..	1885	42,UpperO'Connell St	300	—	2 Gs.	*D. Slattery; W. Blake.
,, (Dublin University)	1850	17, St. Stephen's Gn.	480	Nil.	10 & 6 Gs.	Capt. C. R. Smith, O.B.E.
,, (Friendly Brothers)	—	22, St. Stephen's Gn.	—	—	—	*F. E. Fetherstonhaugh.
,, (Hibernian Catch)	1680	112, Grafton Street ..	73	10 Gs.	2 Gs.	G. H. P. Hewson, B.A., MUS.D.
,, (Hibernian U. Ser.)	1832	8, St. Stephen's Gn. .	235	Nil	10 Gs.	Henry J. Staff.
,, (Kildare Street).....	1782	Kildare Street	700	12 Gs.	12 Gs.	D. Henry Bailey.
,, (Leinster)	1745	29, Clare Street.....	150	—	7 & 4 Gs.	*John J. Flood.
,, (St. Stephen's Green)	1840	9, St. Stephen's Gn. .	425	£10 & 5	£10 & £8	F. M. Sellens.
Fermanagh (County).....	1863	ChurchSt.,Enniskillen	44	2 Gs.	4 & 3 Gs.	*Hon Cecil Lowry Corry, J.P.
Kilkenny (County).....	1879	Patrick Street.....	70	..	£6	*Major Lindesay Knox.
Kingstown (Roy.Alfred Yacht)	1864	None	127	1 G.	1 G.	*(Vacant).
,, (Royal Irish Yacht).....	1846	Dun Laoghaire	320	£5	6 Gs.	F. M. Sellens.
,, (Royal St. George Yacht).	1838	Dun Laoghaire	300	5 Gs.	7 Gs.	D. Henry Bailey.
Limerick (County)	1813	O'Connell Street ...	102	..	£8	G. E. Farmer.
Londonderry (Northern Counties)	1880	Bishop Street.	180	8 & 4 Gs.	£6 & 3	*Joint Hon. Secs.
Omagh (Tyrone County).....	1849	Omagh	70	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	*R. J. Newell.
Queenstown(Royal CorkYacht)	1720	Queenstown	160	£7	£5	H. B. Bruce.
Waterford (Co. & City)	1833	Waterford	80	8 Gs.	7 Gs.	*W. Gallwey. W. Richardson.

Aberdeen University Press, Aberdeen.
Allan, Philip, 69, Great Russell Street, W.C.1.
Allen & Unwin, 40, Museum St., W.C.1.
Allenson, Racquet Court, Fleet St., E.C.4.
Amalgamated Press, Fleetway House, E.C.4.
Appleton, 34, Bedford St.,W.C.2.
Architectural Press, 9, Queen Anne's Gate,S.W.1.
Arnold & Co., 41, Maddox St.,W.1.
Arrowsmith, 57, Gower St., W.C.1.
Bagster, 15, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.
Bale, Son & Danielsson, 83, Gt. Tichfield St., W.1.
Bailliere, Tindall & Cox, 8, Henrietta St., W.C.2.
Bartholomew, 12, Duncan St., Edinburgh.
Batsford, 15, North Audley Street, W.1.
Bell, Geo., & Sons, 6, Portugal St., W.C.2.
Benn, 154, Fleet St., E.C.4.
Besant, 21, Orange Street, W.C.2.
Black, A. & C., 4, Soho Sq., W 1.
Blackie, Glasgow, and 50, Old Bailey, E.C.4.
Blackwell, 49, Broad St., Oxford.
Blackwood, Edinburgh, and 37, P.N. Row, E.C.4.
Bles, Geoffrey, 22, Suffolk St., S.W.1.
Bowes & Bowes, Cambridge.
Burns Oates, W., Newgate St., E.C.1.
Burrow, Cheltenham, and 43-47, Kingsway, W.C.2.
Butterworth & Co., 4-6, Bell Yard, E.C.4.
Butterworth (Thornton), 15, Bedford St., W.C.2.
Cambridge Univ. Press, 133, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
Cape, Jonathan, 30, Bedford Sq., W.C.1.
Cassell & Co., La Belle Sauvage, E.C.4.
Cayme Press, 31, Soho Square, W.1.
Chambers, W. & R., 339, High St., Edinburgh.
Chapman & Hall, 11, Henrietta St., W.C.2.
Chatto & Windus, 97, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.
Christophers, 22, Berners St., W1.
Churchill, 7, Gt. Marlborough St., W.1.
Clark, T. & T., 38, George St., Edinburgh.
Clarke, Jas., & Co., 9, Essex St., W.C.2.
Clowes, 94, Jermyn St., S.W.1.
Collins, Sons & Co., 48, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
Constable & Co., 10 & 12, Orange St., W.C.2.
Daniel, 46, Bernard St., W.C.1.
Davies, Henrietta St., W.C.2.
Dean's, 29, King St., Covent Garden, W.C.2.
Dent, 10, Bedford St., W.C.2.
Duckworth & Co., 3, Henrietta St., W.C.2.
Epworth Press, 25, City Road, E.C.1.
Eyre & Spottiswoode, E. Harding St., E.C.4.
Faber & Faber, 24, Russell Sq.,W.C.1.
Gale & Polden, 2, Amen Corner, E.C.4.
Gall & Inglis, 12, Newington Road, Edinburgh.
Ginn & Co., 7, Queen Square, W.C.1.
Golden Cockerel, Waltham St. Lawrence, Berks.
Gollancz, 14, Henrietta St., W.C.2.
Gordon & Gotch, 75-79, Farringdon St., E.C.4.
Grant, 31, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh.
Griffin, 42, Drury Lane, W.C.2.
Hachette, 18, King William St., W.C.2.
Hamilton (Hamish), 90, Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
Hamilton, J., 42, Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
Harrap, G. G., & Co., 39-41, Parker St., W.C.2.
Harrison, 44-47, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.
Heffer, 4, Petty Cury, Cambridge.
Heinemann, Wm., 99, Great Russell St., W.C.1.
Hodder & Stoughton, Warwick Sq., E.C.4.
Hogarth Press, 52, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.
Homœpathic, 12a, Warwick Lane, E.C.4.
Hopkinson, 23, Soho Square, W.1.
Howe, Gerald, 23, Soho Square, W.1.
Hurst & Blackett, 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.
Hutchinson & Co., 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.
Ingpen & Grant, 12, Bury St., W.C.1.
Jarrolds, 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.
Jenkins, Herbert, 3, York St., S.W.1.
Johnston, Edina Works, Edinburgh.
King, P. S., Gt. Smith St., S.W.1.
Lane, John, Vigo St., W.1.
Laurie, T. Werner, 24, Water Lane, E.C.4.
Lawrence, 26, Bedford Row, W.C.1.
Layton, 26, Farringdon Street, E.C.4.
Lewis, 136, Gower St., W.C.1.
Lippincott, 16, John St., Adelphi, W.C. 2.
Lockwood, 7, Stationers' Hall Court, E.C.4.
Long, John, 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.
Longmans, Green & Co., 38, Paternoster Row.
Low (S.), Marston & Co., 100, Southwark St., S.E.1.
McGraw, Hill, Aldwych House, Strand, W.C.2.
Maclehose, 58, Bloomsbury, W.C.1.
Macmillan & Co., 10, St. Martin's St., W.C.2.
Marlborough, 51, Old Bailey, E.C.4.
Mathews & Marrot, 54, Bloomsbury St., W.C.1.
Mathieson, 16, Copthall Avenue, E.C.2.
Medici Society, 7, Grafton St., W.1.
Melrose, 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.
Methuen & Co., 36, Essex St.,W.C.2.
Mills & Boon, 50, Grafton St., W.1.
Mowbray, 28, Margaret St., W.1.
Murby, 1, Fleet Lane, E.C.4.
Murray, John, 50a, Albemarle St., W.1.
Nash & Grayson, 66, Curzon St., W.1.
National S.S.U., 57, Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4.
Nelson, Edinburgh, and 35, P.N. Row, E.C.4.
Newnes, G., 8, Southampton St., W.C.2.
Nicholson & Watson, 44, Essex Street, W.C.2.
Nisbet & Co., 22, Berners St., W.1.
Nonesuch Press, 16, Gt. James St., W.C.1.
Oliphants, 21, Paternoster Sq., E.C.4.
Oliver & Boyd, High St., Edinburgh.
Oxford University Press, Warwick Sq., E.C.4.
Palmer, 49, Chandos St., W.C.2.
Paul, Kegan, 68, Carter Lane, E.C.4.
Paul, Stanley, 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.
Pearson, 16, Henrietta St., W.C.2.
Philip, 32, Fleet St., E.C.4.
Pitman, Sir Isaac, 39-41, Parker St., W.C.2.
Poetry Bookshop, Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
Putnams, 24, Bedford St., W.C.2.
Religious Tract Society, 4, Bouverie St., E.C.4.
Richards Press, 90, Newman St., W.1.
Rider & Co., 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.
Rivers, Walter House, Bedford St., W.C.2.
Rivingtons, 34, King St., Covent Garden.
Routledge, 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C.4.
Scholastic Press, 26, Museum St., W.C.1.
Scribners, 23, Bedford Sq., W.C.1.
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Seeley, Service, 196, Shaftesbury Av., W.C.2.
Selwyn & Blount, 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.
Shaylor, 31, Gower Street, W.C.1.
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Stanford, 12-14, Long Acre, W.C.2.
Stevens & Sons, 119, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
Student's Christian Movement, 32, Russell Sq.
Studies, 8, Breams Buildings, E.C.4.
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Thom, 2, Crow St., Dublin.
University of London, 11, Warwick Sq., E.C.2.
University Tutorial, Cambridge.
Virtue & Co., 19 & 20, Thavies Inn, E.C.1.
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Warne, 1-4, Bedford Court, Bedford St., W.C.2.
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Wright & Brown, Red Lion Court, E.C.4.
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ABERDEEN .....Press and Journal (*Un.*) 1½d.
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EASTBOURNE ...Argus (*Ind.*) 1d. [(*Ind.*) 1d.
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Burlington Magazine—16A St. James' Street, S.W. 1. *2s. 6d.*
Bystander (*Un.*)—346 Strand, W.C.2. *1s.*

Canada (*Ind.*)—26 Cockspur Street, S.W. 1. *9d.*
Canadian Gazette (*Ind.*)—300 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.2. *6d.*
Car and Golf (*Ind.*)—28 Martin Lane, E.C.4. *6d.*
Cassell's Magazine—La Belle Sauvage Yard, E.C.4 *1s.*
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Fishing Gazette (*Ind.*)—55/8 Whitcombe Street, W.C.2. *6d.*
Folk Lore—265 High Holborn, W.C.1. *6s. 6d.*
Fortnightly Review—11 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. *3s. 6d.*
Freemason (*Masonic*)—21 Farringdon Avenue, E.C.4. *3d.*
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Hibbert Journal—12 Orange Street, W.C.2. *2s. 6d.*
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Homes and Gardens—20 Tavistock Street, W.C. 2. *1s.*
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Humorist—8-11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. *2d.*

Ideal Home—85-94 Long Acre, W.C.2. *1s.*
Ideas—200 Grays Inn Road, W.C.1. *2d.*
Illustrated London News (*Ind.*) — Inveresk House, Strand, W.C.2. *1s.*
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News (*Ind.*)—Inveresk House, Strand, W.C.2. *1s.*
International Labour Review—40 Museum Street, W.C.1 *2s. 6d.*
Investor—15 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *2d.*
Investor's Chronicle—7-8 Drapers Gardens, E.C.2. *6d.*
Jewish Chronicle (*Ind.*)—2 Finsbury Square, E.C.2. *4d.*
Jewish Guardian (*Ind.*)—149 Fleet Street, E.C.4. *2d.*
Jewish Quarterly—St. Martin Street, W.C.2. *3s.*
John Bull (*Ind.*)—85/94 Long Acre, W.C.2. *2d.*
John O'London's Weekly—8-11 Southampton St., W.C.2. *2d.*

Kinematograph Weekly—93 Long Acre, W.C.2. *1s.*

Labour News (*Neutral*)—10 Farringdon Ave., E.C.4. *2d*
Lady's Companion—8-11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. *3d.*
Lady (*Ind.*)—39 and 40 Bedford Street, W.C.2. *6d.*
Law Quarterly—119 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. *6s.*
Light (*Psychic*)—16 Queensberry Place, S.W.7. *4d.*
Literary Guide and Rationalist Review (*Ind.*)—5 Johnson's Court, E.C.4.
Little Folks—52 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. *1s.*
Local Government Chronicle (*Ind.*)—227 Tooley Street, S.E.1. *3d.*
London Calling, 32 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. *2d.*
London Gazette (*Official*)—Kingsway, W.C.2. *2s.*
London Magazine—22-5 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. *1s.*
London Mercury—229 Strand, W.C. 2. *3s.*
London Opinion (*Ind.*)—8 Southampton St., W.C. 2. *2d.*
London Quarterly—25-35 City Road, E.C.1. *3s.*

Man—52 Upper Bedford Place, W.C.1. *2s.*
Medical Review—70 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2. *2s. 6d.*
Mind—St. Martin's Street, W.C.2. *4s. 6d.*
Modern Language Review—Camb. U. Pr., Fetter Lane E.C.4. *2s. 6d.*
Modern Weekly—Fleetway Ho., Farringdon St., E.C. 4. *2d.*
Modern Woman—8-11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. *6d.*
Monthly Criterion—24 Russell Square, W.C.1. *2s. 6d.*
Municipal Journal (*Ind.*)—3 & 4 Clement's Inn, W.C.2. *3d.*
Museums Journal—46 Marryat Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19. *2s.*
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Nash's Magazine—153 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4 *1s.*
Nation and Athenæum (*Lib.*)—38 Gt. James's St., W.C.1. *6d.*
National Review—14 Burleigh Street, W.C.2. *3s.*
Nature—St. Martin's Street, W.C.2. *1s.*
Near East (*Ind.*)—170 Strand, W.C.2. *6d.*
New Adelphi—19 Cursitor Street, E.C.4. *2s. 6d.*
New Age (*Ind.*)—70 High Holborn, W.C.1. *7d.*
New Civilian—14 Great George Street, S.W.1. *2d.*
New Leader (*Ind. Lab.*)—14 Gt. George St., S.W.1. *2d.*
New Magazine—22 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. *1s.*
New Statesman and Nation (*Ind.*)—10 Gt. Queen Street, W.C.2. *6d.*
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Nineteenth Century—10 Orange Street, W.C.2. *3s.*
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Novel Magazine—16 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. *9d.*

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Occult Review—36 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. *1s.*

Passing Show (*Ind.*)—93 Long Acre, W.C.2. *2d.*
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Saturday Review (*Ind.*)—9 King Street, W.C.2. *6d.*
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Sporting Times (*Ind.*)—20 Bury Street, S.W.1. 3*d*.
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Sunday Dispatch (*Ind.*)—Northcliffe House, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Sunday Express (*Ind.*)—8 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2*d*
Sunday Graphic (*Ind.*)—200 Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 2*d*.
Sunday Pictorial (*Ind.*)—Geraldine House, Rolls Bldgs., E.C.4. 2*d*.
Sunday Times (*Ind.*)—135 Fleet Street, E C.4. 2*d*.
Tatler (*Ind.*)—Inveresk House, Strand, W.C.2. 1*s*.
Times Educational Suppl't—Printing Ho. Sq., E.C.4. 3*d*
Times' Literary Suppl't.—Printing Ho. Sq., E.C.4. 3*d*.
Times Weekly Edition (*Ind.*)—Printing Ho. Sq., E.C.4. 4*d*.
Tit Bits—8-11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 2*d*.
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Tropical Life (*Ind.*)—5 Great Tower Street, E.C.3.
True Story Magazine—34 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. 1*s*.
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West Africa (*Ind.*)—28 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 6*d*.
Whitehall Review (*Ind.*)—4 Little Street, Andrew Street, W.C.2. 1*s*.
White World Magazine—8 Southampton Street, W.C.2 1*s*.
Windsor Magazine—Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 1*s*.
Woman—55 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 1*s*.
Woman at Home—8 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 6*d*.
Woman's Companion—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Woman's Journal, 22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 1*s*.
Woman's Life—8-11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 3*d*.
Woman's Weekly—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Woman's World—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 2*d*.
World's Pictorial News—200 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. 2*d*.
World To-day (*Ind.*)—99 Great Russell St., W.C.1. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Yachting World (*Ind.*)—35 Albemarle Street, W.1. 6*d*.
Yachtsman—19 Harcourt Street, W.1. 6*d*.

WEEKLY PAPERS (RELIGIOUS).

Baptist Times & Freeman—4 Southampton Row, W.C.1. 2*d*.
British Weekly—Warwick Square, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Catholic Herald—12 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 2*d*.
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Christian—12 Paternoster Buildings, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Christian Endeavour Times—16 Pilgrim St., E.C.4. 2*d*.
Christian Herald—6 Tudor Street, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Christian World—7 Arundel Street, W.C.2. 2*d*.
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Guardian—14 Burleigh Street, W.C.2. 6*d*.
Methodist Recorder—161 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Methodist Times—Temple House, Temple Avenue, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Methodist Leader—17 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Record—2-3 Red Lion Court, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Sunday School Chronicle and Times—57 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Tablet—6 Adam Street, W.C.2. 6*d*.
United Methodist—12 Farringdon Avenue, E.C.4. 2*d*.
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War Cry—Judd Street, King's Cross, W.C.1. 1*d*.

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Accountant—6 Kirby Street, Hatton Garden, E.C. 1. 9*d*.
Advertiser's Weekly—6 Carmelite Street, E.C.4. 4*d*.
Advertising World—49 Wellington Street, W.C.2. 2*s*.
Aero-Field—44 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 3*d*.
Aeroplane—175 Piccadilly, W.1. 6*d*.
Amateur Gardening—148 Aldersgate Street, E.C.1. 2*d*.
Amateur Photographer—20 Tudor Street, E.C.4. 3*d*.
Amateur Wireless—58 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 3*d*.
American Machinist—6-8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 9*d*.
Anglers' News—188 Elms Road, Clapham, S.W.4. 3*d*.
Architect and Building News—2 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 6*d*.
Architects and Builders' Journal—9 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1. 6*d*.
Architectural Review—9 QueenAnne'sGate, S.W.1. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Army, Navy and Air Force Gazette—14 Burleigh Street, W.C.2. 1*s*.
Artificial Silk World—330 Gresham House, E C.2. 1*s*.
Author, Playwright & Composer—11 Gower Street, W.C.1. 1*s*.
Autocar—20 Tudor Street, E.C.4. 4*d*.
Automotor Journal—36 Great Queen Street, W.C.2. 2*d*.
Baker & Confectioner, 9 Cursitor Street, E.C.4. 3*d*.
Bakers' Record—184 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Bookman's Journal—28 York Buildings, W.C.2.
Brewers' Gazette—131 Middlesex Street, E.1. 1*s*.
Brewers' Journal—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3.
Brewing Trade Review—13 Little Trinity Lane, E.C. 4. 2*s*. 6*d*.
British Australasian and New Zealander—414 Australia House, Strand, W.C.2. 6*d*.
British & Colonial Pharmacist—194 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 3*d*.
British and Colonial Printer and Stationer—58 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2*d*.
British and Foreign Confectioner and Baker—8 Salisbury Square, E.C.4.
British Export Gazette—76 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2. 1*s*.
British Journal of Photography—24 Wellington Street, W.C.2. 3*d*.
British Medical Journal—Tavistock Sq., W.C.1. 1*s*. 3*d*.
British Trade Journal—24 Mark Lane, E.C.3. 1*s*.
Builder—4 Catherine Street, W.C. 2. 9*d*.
Builders' Merchants' Journal—104 High Holborn, W.C.1. Subscription.
Cabinet Maker—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 6*d*.
Cage Birds & Bird World—4-8 Greville Street, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Caterer—1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Chemical Age—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 6*d*.
Chemical News—Merton Ho., Salisbury Sq , E.C.4. 6*d*.
Chemical Trade Journal—266 Strand, W.C.2. 6*d*.
Chemist and Druggist—42 Cannon Street, E.C.4. 9*d*
Cigar & Tobacco World—150 Holborn, E.C.1. 6*d*.
Coal and Iron News—39 Crutched Friars, E.C.3. 6*d*.
Colliery Guardian—30 Furnival Street, E.C.4. 8*d*.
Commercial Motor—5 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1. 3*d*.
Commercial World—57 & 58 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 3*d*.
Concrete and Constructional Engineering—20 Dartmouth Street, S.W.1. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Confectioners' Union—24 Holborn, E.C.1. 6*d*.
Confectionery Journal—38 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 3*d*.
Contract Journal—127-130 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 9*d*.
Contractor—127-130 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Croquet Association Gazette—4 Southampton Row, W.C.1. 4*d*.
Cycling—5 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1. 2*d*.
Dairy World—98-9 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Dancing Times—25 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.2. 1*s*.
Decorator—301 Bank Chambers, W.C.1. 1*s*.
Draper—46 Aldersgate Street, E.C. 1. 2*d*.
Drapers' Organiser—Regent House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 20*s*. p.a.
Draper's Record—154-6 Cheapside, E.C.2. 3*d*.
Dyer & Calico Printer—150 Holborn, E.C.1. 9*d*.
Economist—Granville House, Arundel Street, Strand. 1*s*.
Education—28 Victoria Street, S.W. 1. 2*d*.
Education Outlook and Educational Times—23 Southampton Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.1. 6*d*.
Electrical Review—4 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 6*d*.
Electrical Times—Sardinia House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 3*d*.
Electrician—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 6*d*.
Electricity—36 Maiden Lane, W.C.2. 2*d*.
Engineer—33 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2. 1*s*.
Engineering—35 & 36 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 1*s*.
English Mechanics—2 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 3*d*.
Era (Dramatic, &c.)—35 Wellington Street, W.C.2. 3*d*.
Estates Gazette—33-35 Kirby Street, E.C.1. 6*d*.
Fairplay (Shipping)—51-6 Palmerston House, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 9*d*.
Farm, Field and Fireside—8 Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Farmer and Stockbreeder—Lennox House, Norfolk Street, W.C.2. 2*d*.
Farmers' Express—3-7 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 2*d*.
Feathered World—9 Arundel Street, W.C.2. 2*d*.
Financial World—7 Union Court, E.C.2. 3*d*.
Fish Trades Gazette—28 Monument Street, E.C.3. 4*d*.
Flight and the Aircraft Engineer—36 Gt. Queen Street, W.C.2. 6*d*.
Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Trades Journal—1 Mitre Court, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Fruit Grower, &c —154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 3*d*.
Furniture Record—36 Worship Street, E.C.2. 3*d*.
Garage & Motor Agent—7-11 Theobald's Rd., W.C. 1. 6*d*
Garden Life—52 Great Queen Street, W.C.2. 2*d*.
Garden Work—52 Great Queen Street, W.C.2. 1*d*.
Gardeners' Chronicle—5 Tavistock Street, W.C.2. 6*d*
Gardening Illustrated—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Gas Journal—11 Bolt Court, E.C.4. 1*s*.
Gas World—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 8*d*.
Gramophone—58 Frith Street, W.1. 1*s*.
Grocer—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. 6*d*.
Grocers' Gazette—71 Eastcheap, E.C.3. 3*d*.

Hairdressers' Weekly—57-54 Frith Street, W.1. *3d.*
Hardwareman & Ironmongers' Chronicle—6 Carmelite Street, E.C.4. *4d.*
Hardware Trade Journal—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. *1s.*
Homœopathic World—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.4. *9d.*
Hotel Review—1 Dorset Bldgs., Salisbury Sq., E.C.4. *1s. 6d.*
Illus. Carpenter & Builder—8 Temple Ave., E.C.4. *2d.*
Industrial Management—22 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. *9d.*
Insurance and Finance Chronicle—2 Copthall Buildings, E.C.2. *4d.*
Insurance Record—89 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. *2d.*
Investor—15 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *2d.*
Investors' Chronicle—7 Drapers Gardens, E.C.2. *6d.*
Investors' Guardian—23 Budge Row, E.C.4. *6d.*
Investors' Review—30 Fleet Street, E.C.4. *6d.*
Iron and Coal Trades Review—49 Wellington Street, W.C.2. *9d.*

Jeweller & Metalworker—24 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1. *3d.*
Joint Stock Companies Journal—11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. *6d.*
Journal of Commerce—14-20 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
Journal of Education and School World—3 Ludgate Broadway, E.C. 4. *8d.*
Journal of Forestry—8 Salisbury Sq., E.C.4.

Kinematograph Weekly—93 Long Acre, W.C. 2. *1s.*

Lancet—1 Bedford Street, W.C. 2. *1s.*
Land Agents' Record—14 Southampton St., E.C.4. *6d.*
Laundry Record—150 Holborn, E.C.1. *6d.*
Law Journal—37 & 39 Essex Street, W.C.2. *1s.*
Law Times—Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4. *2s.*
Law Society's Gazette—Bell Yard, W.C.2.
Leather Trades Review—154 Fleet St., E.C. 4. *20s.* p.a.
Licensed Victuallers' Gazette—81 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. *2d.*
Licensing World—27 Russell Square, W.C.1. *2d.*
Light Car and Cyclecar—5 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1. *3d.*
Live Stock Journal—8 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. *4d.*
Lloyd's Loading List—Royal Exchange, E.C.3. *6d.*
Locomotive Journal—9 Arkwright Road, N.W.3. *2d.*
London Corn Circular—3 Church Street, Minories, E.1. *37s.* p.a.

Machinery—52-54 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. *9d.*
Machinery Market—146A Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. *3d.*
Meat Trades Journal—60 Cowcross Street, E.C.1. *3d.*
Mechanical World and Engineering Record—28 Bedford Street, W.C. 2.
Medical Officer—36-38 Whitefriars Street, E.C.4. *1s.*
Medical Press & Circular—8 Henrietta Street, W.C. 2. *6d.*
Men's Wear—154-156 Cheapside, E.C. 2. *2d.*
Men's Wear Organiser—Drury House, Russell Street, W.C. 2. *10s.* p.a.
Mercantile Guardian—32, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. *21s.* p.a.
Metal Bulletin—79 Mark Lane, E.C.3. £3. 3*s.* p.a.
Milk Industry—8 Essex Street, W.C. 2. *10s.* p.a.
Miller, The—154 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. *25s.* p.a.
Mining Journal—15 George Street, E.C.4. *8d.*
Mining Magazine—724 Salisbury House, E.C. 2. *1s*
Mining World—Gresham House, E.C.2. *6d.*
Modern Transport—105-109 Strand, W.C. 2. *3d.*
Money—335 Mansion House Chambers, E.C. 4. *6d.*
Motor—5 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1. *4d.*
Motor Commerce—53 Shorts Gardens, Drury Lane, W.C. 2. *1s.*
Motor Cycle—Dorset House, Tudor Street, E.C. 4.
Motor Cycle and Cycle Trader—St. Bride's House, Salisbury Square, E.C.4. *9s.* p.a.
Motor Cycling—7 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1. *2d.*
Motor Trader and Review—St. Bride's House, Salisbury Square, E.C.4. *15s.* p.a.
Motor Transport—Dorset House, Tudor Street, E.C.4. *3d.*
Municipal Engineering and Sanitary Record—8 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. *4d.*
Musical Standard—Norbury Crescent, S.W. 16. *2d.*
Musical Times—160 Wardour Street, W.1. *6d.*

National Builder—Cromwell House, Surrey Street, W.C.2. *1s.*
National Newsagent—5 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. *2d.*
National Poultry Journal—66 Victoria St., S.W.1. *2d.*
Newsagent Booksellers' Review and Stationers' Gazette —37 & 38 Strand, W.C.2. *3d.*
Newspaper World—14 Cross Street, E.C.2. *3d.*
Nursery World—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. *3d.*
Nursing Mirror—24 Russell Square, W.C.1. *2d.*
Nursing Times—St. Martin's Street, W.C.2. *2d.*

Oil and Colour Trades Journal—8 Ludgate Broadway, E.C.4. *6d.*
Oil News—32 Great St. Helen's, E.C.3. *3d.*
Outfitter—5 & 7 Moor Lane, E.C.2. *2d.*

Paper Maker—47 Cannon Street, E.C.4. *1s. 6d.*
Paper Trade Review—58 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. *6d.*
Performer—18 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2. *3d.*
Petroleum Times—4 Broad Street Place, E.C.2. *9d.*
Pharmaceutical Journal—72 Gt. Russell Street, W.C.1. *1s.*
Pianomaker—15 Little Titchfield Street, W.1. *1s.*
Policy (Insurance)—231 Strand, W.C.2. *2d.*
Popular Wireless—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. *3d.*
Post Magazine—9 St. Andrews Street, E.C.4. *2d.*
Poultry—72 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. *2d.*
Poultry Keeping—272 Fleet Street, E.C.4. *1d.*
Poultry World—4-8 Greville Street, E.C.1. *2d.*
Power Engineer—33 Tothill Street, S.W.1. *1s.*
Power Laundry—75 Victoria Street, S.W.1. *4d.*
Practitioner—2 Howard Street, Strand, W.C.2. *4s.*
Press News—149 Fleet Street, E.C.4. *3d.*
Produce Markets Review—119 Cannon Street, E.C.4. *3d.*
Public Works—19 Devereux Court, W.C.2. *7s. 6d.* p.a.
Publisher and Bookseller (Official Organ of the Book Trade)—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.4. *4d.*
Publishers' Circular—55 & 58 Whitcomb St., W.C.2. *4d.*

Radio Times—8-11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. *2d.*
Railway Gazette—33 Tothill Street, S.W.1. *1s.*
Railway Review—20s Euston Road, N.W. 1. *2d.*
Review (Insurance)—20 Bucklersbury, E.C.4. *6d.*
Rubber Age—43 Essex Street, W.C.2. *1s.*

Sales Management—22 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. *10d.*
School Government Chronicle—Bridewell House, Bridewell Place, E.C. 4. *6d.*
Schoolmaster—3 Racquet Court, E.C.4. *2d.*
Schoolmistress—11 Montague Street, W.C.1. *2d.*
Shipbuilding and Shipping Record—33 Tothill Street, S.W.1. *1s.*
Shipping World—Arundel Street, W.C.2. *6d.*
Shoe and Leather News—South Place, E.C.2. *3d.*
Shoe and Leather Record—23 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. *4d.*
Smallholder—16-18 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. *2d.*
Solicitors' Journal—29 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. *1s.*
Sound Wave—1-2 Whitfield Street, E.C.2. *4d.*
Sporting Goods Review—Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.4. *6d.*
Sports Trader—43/4 Fleet Street, E.C.4. *1s.*
Stage—26 York Street, W.C.2. *4d.*
Stationery Trades Journal—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.4. *2d.*
Stock Exchange Gazette—Gresham House, Old Broad St., E.C.2. *6d.*
Stone Trades Journal—36-8 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2. *6d.*
Surveyor—14 Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.4. *6d.*
Syren & Shipping—44-46 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. *9d.*

Tailor & Cutter—42 Gerrard Street, W.1. *4d.*
Teacher's World—Montague House, Russell Square, W.C.1. *3d.*
Textile Manufacturer—38 Bedford Street, W.C. 2.
Timber and Plywood—131 Middlesex Street, E.1. *6d.*
Timber Trades Journal—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. *6d.*
Tobacco—49 Wellington Street, W.C.2.
Tobacco Trades' Review—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C 3.
Toy Trader—43/4 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. *10s.* p.a.
Tramway and Railway World—Amberley House, Norfolk Street, W.C.2. *1s.*

Undertakers' Journal—Uxbridge, Middlesex. *1s.*

Watchmaker & Jeweller—Drury House, Russell Street, W.C.2. *9d.*
Weekly Notes (Legal)—30 Montague Street, W.C.1. *8d.*
Wine Trade Review—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3.
Yachting Monthly—9 King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. *2s.*

LONDON OFFICES OF COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

Adelaide Advertiser—47 Fleet Street, E.C 4.
Adelaide Observer—80 Fleet Street, E.C.4
Adelaide Register—80 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Al Latait Al Musawara (Egypt), 59 New Oxford Street, W. 1.
Al Mokattam (Egypt), 59 New Oxford Street, W. 1
Argus South African Newspapers—72-78 Fleet St., E.C.4
Auckland Star—30-34 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
Auckland Weekly News—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Australasian, Melbourne—80 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Bloemfontein Friend—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Cape Argus—72-78 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Cape Times—135 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Ceylon Observer—180 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Ceylon Times—Blackfriars House, New Bridge St., E.C.4
Chicago Daily News—Trafalgar Buildings, W.C.2
Chicago Tribune—72 Fleet Street, E.C.4
Christchurch Press—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Christchurch Star—30-34 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.

Christchurch Times—30-34 New Bridge Street, E.C. 4.
Christian Science Monitor—2 Adelphi Terrace, W.C 2.
Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore)—11 Aldwych, W.C.2.
Daily Mail (Brisbane)—30-34 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
Detroit Free Press—14 Regent Street, S.W.1.
Detroit News—30 Norfolk Street, W.C.2.
Dominion (Wellington, N.Z.)—30-34 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
Dunedin Evening Star—30-34 New Bridge St., E.C 4.
East London Dispatch—72-78 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Eastern Province Herald—72-78 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Egyptian Gazette—65 Fenchurch Street, E.C.4.
Englishman (Calcutta)—199 Temple Chambers, E.C.4.
Examiner (Launceston, Tas.)—30-34 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
Hong Kong Daily Press—21 Bride Lane, E.C.4.
Indian Daily News (Calcutta)—11 Aldwych, W.C.2.
Indian Daily Telegraph (Lucknow)—11 Aldwych, W.C.2.
Johannesburg Star—72-78 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Le Journal—190 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Le Matin—8 Shoe Lane, E.C.4.
Madras Mail—67 Fleet Street. E.C.4.
Malay Mail—37 Southampton Street.
Mail and Empire (Canada)—29 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Melbourne Age—47 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Melbourne Argus—80 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Melbourne Herald—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Mirror (Auckland, N.Z.)—30-34 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
Montreal Gazette—20 Craven Street, Strand, W.C.2.
Montreal Star—42 Pall Mall, S.W.1.
Natal Mercury—135 Fleet Street, E.C 4.
Natal Witness—72-78 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
New York Herald—Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.2.
New York Herald Tribune—Bush House, Aldwych.
New York Times—162A Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.
New Zealand Free Lance (Wellington, N.Z.)—30-34 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
New Zealand Evening Post—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
New Zealand Farmer (Auckland)—30-34 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
New Zealand Herald—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
New Zealand Smallholder (Auckland)—30-34 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
Oamaru Mail—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Otago Daily Times and Witness—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4
Ottawa Journal—20 Craven Street, Strand, W.C.2.
Petit Parisien—160 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.
Penang Gazette—33 Paternoster Row, E.C.4.
Pioneer (Allahabad)—11 Aldwych, W.C. 2.
Poverty Bay Herald (Gisborne, N.Z.)—30-34 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
Rangoon Gazette—24 Old Jewry, E.C.2.
Rhodesia Herald—72-78 Fleet Street, E.C.4
Saturday Evening Express (Launceston, Tas.)—30-34 New Bridge Street, E.C. 4.
Southland Daily News (Invercargill)—30-34 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.1.
Statesman (Calcutta)—23-28 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sunday Mail (Brisbane, Q.)—30-34 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
Sydney Mail—58 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sydney Morning Herald—58 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sydney Telegraph—47 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Taranaki Daily News New Plymouth, N.Z.)—30-34 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
Times of India—187 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Toronto Globe—20 Craven Street, Strand, W.C.2.
Wanganui Chronicle (N.Z.)—30-34 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
Washington Star—14 Regent Street, E.C.4.
Weekly Courier (Launceston)—30-34 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.

LONDON AMBULANCE SERVICES.

Headquarters (*London Ambulance Service*), London County Council, Public Health Department, County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E. 1; (*Special Hospitals*), Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4 (near Blackfriars); Telephone : City 7200).

Accident Section.

Ambulance Stations.

A. 239 North End Road, Fulham.
B. 15 Herbrand Street, Tavistock Place, W.C.
C. 5 Montclare Street, Bethnal Green, E.
D. 142 High Road, Lee, S.E.
E. 5 Buckner Road, Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W.
F. St. George's Market, Elephant and Castle, S.E.
G. Woolmore Street, Poplar, E.
H. Corsica Street, Highbury, N.
K. Lyons Place, St. John's Wood, N.W. 8.
L. Battersea Rise, S.W.
M. High Street, Woolwich.
O. 93 Regency Street, S.W. 1.
P. Canterbury Road, Old Kent Road, E. S.
R. Paragon Road, Hackney, E. 9.

Number of Ambulance calls in 1915, 2,405; 1920, 19,414; 1925, 35,269; 1926, 39,447; 1927, 40,233; 1928, 43,415; 1929, 43,567.

The Service is established for the conveyance to hospital of persons suffering from accident or sudden illness in the streets or public places, or from accident in private houses. It is not, in ordinary circumstances, intended for the removal of persons suffering from illness in private houses. Urgent parturition cases are removed to hospitals on the application of a duly qualified medical practitioner or a certified midwife, provided that either a certified midwife or doctor accompanies the case. Calls for ambulances are made by means of the telephone, the operator being asked for "Ambulance." When communication is established the location of the accident should be given.

General Ambulance Section.

Ambulance Stations.

Eastern Ambulance Station, Brooksby's Walk, Homerton, E. 9 (near Homerton Railway Station).

North-Western Ambulance Station, Lawn Road, Fleet Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3 (near Hampstead Heath and Belsize Park Railway Stations).

Western Ambulance Station, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. 6 (near West Brompton Railway Station).

South-Western Ambulance Station, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W. 9 (near Clapham Road and Clapham North Railway Stations).

South-Eastern Ambulance Station, New Cross Road, S.E. 14 (near Old Kent Road Railway Station).

Brook Ambulance Station, Shooters Hill, Woolwich, S.E. 18 (nearest Railway Station, Blackheath).

The ambulances for general service are available for the conveyance, on payment, of private maternity, mental, medical and surgical cases, at any time of the day and night. Applications for ambulances should be made to the Headquarters, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C.4, when the actual charge for any proposed removal can be obtained.

In addition to the above service and to that of the St. John Ambulance and Brigade, Ambulances are maintained by the City of London.

River Ambulance Service (for conveyance between the wharves and river hospitals of sick and recovered patients, the staff of the hospitals and visitors to patients, as well as stores and parcels). *South Wharf*, Trinity Street, Rotherhithe, S.E. 16 (24 beds); Bermondsey 1216. *North Wharf*, Managers' Street, Blackwall, E. 14 (9 beds). Steamers—*Albert Victor, Geneva Cross, Maltese Cross, Red Cross, White Cross.*

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, FOUNDED 1694.

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1930

Governor, The Rt. Hon. Montagu Collet Norman, D.S.O.,
Deputy Governor, Sir Ernest Musgrave Harvey, K.B.E.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Charles Stewart Addis, K.C.M.G.
Sir Alan Garrett Anderson, K.B.E.
Sir Basil Phillott Blackett, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
George Macaulay Booth.
Lord Cullen of Ashbourne, K.B.E.
Sir Andrew Rae Duncan.
Albert Charles Gladstone.
Kenneth Goschen.
Edward Charles Grenfell, M.P.
Charles Jocelyn Hambro.
Col. Lionel Hy. Hanbury, C.M.G.
Lord Hyndley of Meads.
Sir Robt. Molesworth Kindersley, G.B.E.
Hon. Roland Dudley Kitson, D.S.O., M.C.
Cecil Lubbock.
Robert Lydston Newman.
Edward Robert Peacock.
Hon. Alexander Shaw.
Sir Josiah Charles Stamp, G.B.E.
Frank Cyril Tiarks.
Henry Alexander Trotter.
Walter Kennedy Whigham.
Arthur Whitworth.

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 2, 1931.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	£	£	BANKING DEPARTMENT.	£	£
Notes issued—			Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	
In Circulation	354,975,935		Rest	3,699,020	
In Banking Department	54,360,555		Public Deposits	12,925,140	
			Other Deposits	112,189,246	
			Seven-day and other Bills	1,987	
		Govt. Debt			11,015,100
		Other Govt. Securities			257,094,879
		Other Securities			2,798,451
		Gold and Silver Coin			4,091,570
		Bullion			134,336,490
	£409,336,490			£143,368,393	£409,336,490

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	£	£
Govt. Securities		53,735,906
Other Securities		33,939,995
Notes		54,360,555
Gold and Silver Coin		1,331,937
	£143,368,393	£143,368,393

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Comptroller, C. P. Mahou.
Chief Accountant, A. M. Walker.
Depy. Chief do., H. V. Such, O.B.E.; C. W. Wise, O.B.E., M.C.
Asst. do., E. M. Stapley; W. B. Hillkirk.
Chief Cashier, B. G. Catterns.
Deputy Chief do., L. Lefeaux.
Assistant do., E. N. Dalton; N. Redfern, M.C.; A. Stone.
Branch Banks Off., E. N. Travers.
Discount Off., K. O. Peppiatt, M.C.
Secretary, R. C. G. Dale.
Deputy do., A. V. Alexander.
Assistant do., R. O. Mills.
Law Courts Branch. Agent, J. L. Tull.

COUNTRY BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Birmingham, A. C. Turner.
Bristol, L. T. Mosse.
Hull, R. B. Johnston.
Leeds, J. D. Mackenzie.
Liverpool, F. G. Ager, D.S.O.
Manchester, O. Symonds.
Newcastle, E. W. Lidderdale.
Plymouth, G. Farr White.

THE "BIG FIVE."

Name.	Branches and Sub-Branches.	Capital.	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Current Deposit and Other Accounts.	Net Profits, 1930, including carry forward.	Dividend.	Special Allowance.
	over	Issued £15,858,217	£	£	£ 30/6/31	£		£
Barclays Bank, Ltd.	2,100	"A" Shares, £4 each, fully paid.	15,858,217	10,250,000	342,450,383	2,373,639	"A" Shares 16%	200,000
		"B" Shares, £1 each, fully paid.					"B" Shares 14%	
		"C" Shares, £1 each, fully paid.					"C" Shares 14%	
	over				30/6/31			
Lloyds Bank, Ltd.	1,900	Subscribed £73,302,076	15,810,252	10,000,000	348,854,392	2,637,750	"A" Shares to 30/6/30 16⅔%	400,000
							"B" Shares to 30/6/30 5%	
							"A" Shares to 31/12/30 15%	
							"B" Shares to 31/12/30 5%	
	over				30/6/31			
Midland Bank, Ltd.	2,125	Subscribed £41,504,262	14,248,012	14,248,012	379,055,050 30/6/31	3,177,948	18%	350,000
National Provincial Bank Ltd.	1,380	Subscribed £43,617,080	9,479,416	9,479,416	267,275,144 30/6/31	2,780,109	18%	400,000
Westminster Bank, Ltd.	1,084	Subscribed £33,000,000	9,320,157	9,320,157	279,456,402	2,328,192	£4 Shares 20% £1 Shares 12½%	550,000

The interim dividends paid for half year ending June 30, 1931:—Barclays Bank, Ltd., no alteration; Lloyds Bank, Ltd., "A" Shares, 13⅓%; Midland Bank, Ltd., 16%; National Provincial Bank, Ltd., 16%; Westminster Bank, Ltd., £4 Shares, 18%.

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE.

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE, in Post Office Court, Lombard Street, is the medium through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collecting from other Bankers. The total for the year 1930, was £43,558,354,000, a decrease of £1,338,323,000 as compared with 1929. Town Clearing in 1930, £38,782,577,000, a decrease as compared with 1929 of £1,153,347,000; Metropolitan Clearing, £1,812,146,000, a decrease of £69,843,000; Country Clearing, £2,963,631,000, a decrease of £115,133,000.—*Chairman*, J. W. Beaumont Pease; *Deputy Chairman*, Sir Harry Goschen, Bt., K.B.E.; *Hon. Sec.*, R. Holland-Martin, C.B.; *Acting Managers*, Herbert J. Woodcock (*Chief Inspector*); R. Miller (*Deputy Inspector*).

Principal Banks in the British Empire.

* *Clearing Bankers*, ‡ *Army Agents.*

London Banking Hours are 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. (Saturdays 12 noon.)

1B AGRICULTURAL BANK OF EGYPT (1902), *Cairo* (Stone House, 128, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, £3,740,000 (Ordinary and Deferred Shares £5, Preferred Shares £10 each, fully paid); Authorised Debenture Capital, £6,570,000; Outstanding, £4,175,000; Reserve Funds, £1,420,385.

3 ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1810), 24, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, authorised, £1,800,000; subscribed, £1,800,000; paid up, £1,000,000 (£2 Preference Shares, fully paid, £2 Ordinary, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £23,207,444; Dividend, 1929-30, 6 p.c. Preference Shares, less tax, 15 p.c. Ordinary Shares, less tax, and Bonus of 1s. per Share, Tax free.

ALEX. LAWRIE & CO., LTD. (1867), 103, Clive Street, *Calcutta* (14, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.)

3A ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD. (1865), *Calcutta*, India (*London Agents* 17BB). Affiliated to the P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.—Capital, authorised, Rs. 40.00.000. Issued and subscribed—25,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each, 16,000 fully paid, 9,000 Rs. 50 paid; 15,000 6 p.c. Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid; Reserve Funds, Rs. 44.50.000. Dividend, 1930-31 6 p.c. Preference Shares; 18 p.c. Ordinary Shares. (36 Branches.)

4 ALLAN (T. H.) & CO., 17, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.

5 THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. INC. The Subsidiary of American Express Co., New York (1841), 65, Broadway, *New York*, U.S.A.; 79 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, $6,000,000 (Shares fully paid). (100 Branches throughout the world.)

ANGLO-CZECHOSLOVAK and PRAGUE CREDIT BANK, *Prague*. London Office, 48, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. — Capital, 235.000.000 Kc. Reserves, 140.786.211 Kc. Deposits and Creditors 4.025.775.308 Kc. (55 Branches.)

ANGLO-EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1910), 11, Peter St., *Manchester*.

9 ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, LTD. (1864). Amalgamated with Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), 54, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.

ANGLO-INTERNATIONAL BANK LTD., 24-28, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Authorised Capital, £2,000,000; issued, £1,960,008.

ANGLO-MALTESE BANK (1809), Exchange Buildings, *Malta* (*London Agents*, 164, 197B; 221).—Authorised Capital, £200,000 (£500 Shares, £400 paid). (Branch at Gozo.)

10 ANGLO-PALESTINE BANK, LTD. (1902), 10-12, Walbrook, E.C. 4 (*London Agents*, 122A).—Capital authorised, £1,000,000. Subscribed, £300,842 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £25,000; Deposits, etc., 1928, £1,864,853. (8 Branches.)

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS BANK, LTD. (1930), 9, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £1,500,000. Issued and Fully paid, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £551,758.

11C ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LTD. (1888), 117, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.—Capital, Authorised and Issued, £10,000,000; Paid-up, £5,632,670 in 873,466 A Shares of £10 each, £5 paid, and 1,265,340 B Shares of £1 each fully paid; Reserve Funds, £3,382,412; Deposits, etc., £49,814,504; Dividend, 1929-30, 10 p.c. *Affiliated Bank*—BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, Ltd.

BALLARAT BANKING CO., LTD. (1865), Lydiard St., *Ballarat*, Victoria (*London Agents*, 70).—Capital, paid up, £153,000; Reserve and undivided Profits, £107,342; Deposits, etc., £475,506. Dividend, 8 p.c. p.a. plus bonus 1 p.c. p.a.

12B BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA (1894), *Milan*, Italy (32 Threadneedle St., E.C. 2).—Capital: *Lire* 700,000,000; Reserve, *Lire* 580,000,000; Deposits, 30/6/31, *Lire* 8,313,000,000. (118 Branches.)

BANCO DE BILBAO (1857), *Bilbao* (Bilbao House, New Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital, *Pesetas* 100,000,000; Paid-up Capital, *Pesetas* 67,490,051; Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 76,235,075; Deposits, etc., *Pesetas* 592,846,935; Dividend, 1925, 20 p.c. (60 Branches in Spain.)

12C BANCO DE CHILE (1894), *Santiago* and *Valparaiso*, Chile (94, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, paid up, $100,000,000; Reserves, $126,200,000. Deposits, etc., Currency $310,600,000.

BANCODI ROMA (1880), *Rome*. (188, Gresham House, Old Broad St., London, E.C. 2).—Capital, *Lire* 200,000,000; Reserve Fund, *Lire* 55,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Lire* 455,291,610. (Over 100 Branches in Italy and Colonies, also Switzerland, Malta, Turkey, Syria and Palestine.)

13 BANCO ESPAÑOL DEL RIO DE LA PLATA (1886), *Buenos Aires*, Argentine (7, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3). — Capital, $50,000,000; Contingency and Reserve Fund, $16,427,550 (38 Branches, 21 Agencies.)

BANGALORE BANK, LTD., *Bangalore*, India—Capital, Authorised Rs. 10.00.000, Subscribed Rs. 6.00.000 (Shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Rs. 1.35.750; Deposits, etc., Rs. 20.24.078; Dividend, 8 p.c.

BANK OF ABYSSINIA (1905), *Adis Ababa*, Abyssinia (Registered Office, *Cairo*, Egypt).—Capital, £500,000 (£5 Shares, £1 5s. paid). Dividend, 1930, 5 p.c.

13A BANK OF ADELAIDE (1865), *Adelaide*, South Australia (11, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3).—Capital, £1,250,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £5,762,326; Dividend, 1930-31, Int. Div. 8 p.c. p.a. Final Div. 6 p.c. p.a. (120 Branches and Sub-branches.)

14 BANK OF ATHENS (1893), *Athens*, Greece (22, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, Dr. 100,800,000 (Dr. 100 Shares, fully paid). (114 Branches.)

15 BANK OF AUSTRALASIA (1835) (4, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2). — Paid up Capital, £4,500,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £4,475,000; Deposits, etc., £49,323,596; Dividend, 1929-30, £13 p.c. (235 Branches in Australia and N.Z.)

BANK OF BARODA, LTD. (1908), *Mandvi-Baroda*, India (*London Agents*, 90).—Issued and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 30.00.000. (Shares of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 paid up); Reserve Fund, Rs. 24.65.000; Deposits, Rs. 5.95.65.698; Dividend, 1930, 10 p.c. (16 Branches in India.)

BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD. (1889), *Hamilton*, Bermuda (*London Agents*, 164).—Capital, £15,000 (£50 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £50,000. (Branches at Somerset and St. George's.)

BANK OF N.T. BUTTERFIELD & SON, LTD. (1858), *Bermuda*.—Capital Subscribed and Paid up £40,000 Reserve Fund, £90,000.

17 BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA, LTD. (1894), 37 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.—Capital, authorised £4,000,000. Subscribed £3,000,000; paid up £1,200,000. Reserve Fund, £400,000; Deposits, £5,909,445. (62 Branches and Agencies.)

19 BANK OF ENGLAND (1694), Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £14,553,000 (Fully paid Stock); Reserve Fund, £3,699,020; Deposits, etc., Sept. 3, 1931, £125,114,386; Dividend, 1930–31, 12 p.c. (9 Branches in London and England.) *See also* p. 427.

20A BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1906), *Bombay*, India (*London Agents*, 221). — Capital, Rs.2.00.00.000 (Shares of Rs. 100, Rs. 50 paid up); Reserve Fund, Rs.92.00.000; Deposits, etc., Rs. 15.20.75.113; Dividend, 1930–31, 10 p.c. (8 Branches.)

21A BANK OF IRELAND (1783), College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 21, 175).—Capital, £2,769,230 Stock; Reserve Fund, £3,480,000; Deposits, etc., £29,900,197; Dividend, 1930, 17½% less Income Tax. (164 Branches and Agencies.)

21C BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA LTD. (1862) (6, 7 and 8, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.2). —Authorised Capital, £4,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £3,540,000. £5 Shares, fully paid. Reserve Fund, £3,000,000. Dividend, 1929–30, 9 p.c. (57 Branches and Agencies.)

BANK OF MALTA (1812), *Malta* (*London Agents*, 30, 132, 164, 221).

22 BANK OF MONTREAL (1817), *Montreal*, Canada (47, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2, and 9, Waterloo Place, S.W. 1).—Capital, $36,000,000·00 ($100 Shares); Reserve Fund, $38,000,000·00; Total Assets, etc., $786,897,706·21; Dividend, 1920–21–22–23–24–25–26–27–28–29–30 12 p.c. and bonus 2 p.c. (Over 648 Branches.)

23 BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES (1817), *Sydney*, N.S.W. (29, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.)—Capital, £7,500,000; Reserve Fund, £6,150,000; Deposits, etc., £66,765,250; Dividend, 1929–30, £9 15s. p.c. (594 Branches and Agencies in Australia, N.Z., Fiji, Papua and New Guinea.)

24 BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, Incorporated with Limited Liability in New Zealand (1861), *Wellington*, N.Z. (1, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4.)—Capital, Subscribed and paid up, £6,858,113 (£529,988 4 p.c. Guaranteed Stock — Preference A £500,000 fully paid £1 shares; C Long term Mortgage shares of £1 each, £234,375 fully paid. D Long term Mortgage Shares of £1 each, £468,750, fully paid. Preference B £1,375,000 fully paid £1 shares; and £3,750,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 fully paid); Reserve Fund, and Undivided Profits, £4,201,001; Deposits, £32,324,685; Dividend, Ordinary Shares, 1930–31, 13½ p.c., Bonus 1 p.c. (Over 230 Branches and Agencies in New Zealand; also branches in Melbourne and Sydney, Fiji and Samoa).

24B BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA (1832), *Halifax*, N.S., and *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (108, Old Broad St., London, E.C. 2). —Capital, $12,000,000 ($100 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund and undivided profits, $24,534,830·98; Deposits, etc., $226,580,830·54; Dividend, 1930, 16 p.c. (335 Branches.)

25 BANK OF RUMANIA, LTD. (1903) (*Bucharest*) 123, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.—Capital, £300,000 (£6 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £80,000.

26 BANK OF SCOTLAND (1695), Bank St., *Edinburgh* (30, Bishopsgate, E.C.2), and 16/18, Piccadilly, W. 17.—Capital, £2,250,000 (Stock, £1,500,000 paid up); Reserve Fund, etc., £2,300,076; Deposits, etc., £32,538,468; Dividend, 1930–31, 18% in October 1930, 18% in April 1931. (244 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

27 BANK OF SPAIN (1856), *Madrid*, Spain, (36, New Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital, *Pesetas* 177,000,000 (Shares of *Pesetas* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 33,000,000. Prevision Fund *Pesetas* 18,000,000. Special Reserve Fund *Pesetas* 18,000,000. Deposits, etc., *Pesetas* 550,000,000; Dividend, 1930, *Pesetas* 125 per share.

27A BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (1899), *Taipeh*, Formosa (40 and 41, Old Broad Street., E.C.2.)—Capital, *Yen* 15,000,000; Reserve Fund, *Yen* 414,000. (33 Branches and Agencies.)

28 BANK OF TORONTO (1855), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Agents*, 164).—Capital, $6,000,000 (Shares of $100, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $9,000,000; Deposits, etc., over $94,000,000; Dividend, 1929–30, 12 p.c. bonus 1 p.c. (192 Branches in Canada.)

29C BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER, LTD. (1902), *Brussels* (4, Bishopsgate St., E.C.2). —Capital, *Francs* 200,000,000 (Shares *Fr.* 500); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 130,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Fr.* 3,770,511,166; Dividend, 1929–30, 10 p.c. free of tax. (7 Branches.)

BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE, *Montreal*, Canada (Bank of Hochelaga and Banque Nationale amalgamated). — Paid up Capital and Reserve, $14,000,000; Assets over $146,000,000. (292 Offices in Canada. Subsidiary in Paris.)

BANQUE DE FRANCE (1800), *Paris*.—Paid up Capital, *Fr.* 182,500,000 (*Fr.* 1,000 shares, fully paid); Reserves, *Fr.* 298,801,861; Deposits, etc., 24/12/1929, *Fr.* 20,093,883,345; Net Dividend, 1929, 52 p.c. (660 Branches, Agencies and Auxiliary Offices.)

BANQUE DU CONGO BELGE (1909), *Brussels* and *Antwerp* (20, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2). (33 Branches in Africa.)

BANQUE NATIONALE DE CRÉDIT (1913) *Paris*. —Capital, *Fr.* 262,500,000. Reserve Funds *Fr.* 125,000,000; Current Account, *Fr.* 4,630,762,000. (563 Branches.)

BANQUE FRANCO-SERBE (1910), *Paris*, *Belgrade* and *London* (26, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2).—Capital, *Fr.* 20,000,000 (Shares, *Fr.* 500, fully paid). (8 Branches.)

30 BARCLAYS BANK, LTD. (1896), *Head Office*, 54, Lombard St., E.C. 3; *Chief Foreign Branch*, 168 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; *City Office*, 170 Fenchurch St., E.C 3 (branches

throughout London), Country, North and South Wales, Isle of Man, and Channel Islands—Capital, £15,858,217 paid; (A Shares £4, fully paid; B Shares £1 fully paid. C Shares £1 fully paid); Reserve Fund, £10,250,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/31, £342,450,383; Dividend, 1929-30: A Shares 10 p.c., B Shares 14 p.c., C Shares 14 p.c. (over 2,100 Branches.) *Affiliated Banks* — BARCLAYS BANK (FRANCE) LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA); BARCLAYS BANK (S.A.I.); BARCLAYS BANK DOMINION, COLONIAL & OVERSEAS); The BRITISH LINEN BANK; The UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER, LTD., *q.v.*

BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA), *Chief Office*, 214, St. James' Street, West Montreal.

30A BARCLAYS BANK (FRANCE) LTD., *Chief Office*, 33, Rue du IV Septembre, *Paris.* (15 Branches.)

30B BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL & OVERSEAS), 54, Lombard St., E.C.—Capital, £10,000,000; Subscribed Capital, £6,975,500; Paid-up Capital, £4,975,500; Reserve Fund, £1,650,000; Deposits, 31/3/31, £62,473,500 —Dividend, 8 p.c. Preference Shares and 4½ p.c. on A and B Shares. (495 Branches and Agencies.)

31 BARING BROTHERS & Co., LTD. (1890), 8, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2, and Liverpool.—Capital, £3,050,000 (fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £17,557,057.

32 BELFAST BANKING CO., LTD. (1827), *Belfast* (*Affiliated to* No. 164).—Subscribed Capital, £2,500,000; Paid up Capital, £800,000 (200,000 Shares of £12 10*s*., £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £600,000; Deposits, etc. (31 Dec., 1930), £13,725,233; Dividend, 1930, 11 p.c. less tax. (86 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

BENSON & Co., FREDERICK J. (1896), Dorland House, 14, Regent St., S.W. 1.

BENSON, ROBERT, & Co., LTD., 24, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

BLANDY BROS. & Co., LTD., *Madeira.*

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co., LTD. (1815), Madeira; London Correspondents, Blandy Bros. & Co. (London), Ltd. (London House, 3, New London St., E.C. 3).

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co. (1886) (Grand Canary), LTD., *Las Palmas*; London Correspondents, Blandy Bros. & Co. (London), Ltd. (London House, 3, New London St., E.C. 3).

B. W. BLYDENSTEIN & Co. (1858), 54, 55 & 56, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2. — Capital, £700,000; Loans, Deposits, etc., £10,752,482.

BONBRIGHT, WILLIAM P., & Co. (1895), 24, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3.

35 BOYLE, LOW, MURRAY & Co. (1833), 35, College Green, *Dublin.* (*London Agents*, 183.)

BRANDT'S (WILLIAM) SONS & Co. (1805), 36, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3, *formerly of* 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.

BRIGHTWEN & Co. (1860), 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.

36 BRITISH BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE, LTD. (1911), 11, Angel Court, E.C. 2.—Subscribed Capital, £340,000; 340,000 Shares of £1 each fully paid; Deposits and Current Accounts, £348,749.

37 BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD. (1863), 117, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £9,314,043; Dividend, 1930, 8 p.c. (6 Branches.)

39A BRITISH, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL CORPORATION, LTD. (1910), B. F. C. House, Gresham Street, E.C. 2.—Capital, issued, £500,000; Reserve and undivided Profits, £88,758.

40 BRITISH LINEN BANK (1746), 38, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (38, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2). *Affiliated to* Barclays Bank, Ltd. —Capital, £1,250,000 fully paid; Reserve Funds, £2,350,000; Deposits, etc., £27,666,843; Dividend, 1930-31, 16 p.c. (206 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

41 BRITISH MUTUAL BANKING CO., LTD. (1857), Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4.—Capital, £300,000 (£5 Shares, £2 paid); Reserve Fund, £92,500; Deposits, etc., £760,000; Dividend, 1930, 12 p.c.

42 BRITISH ORIENTAL BANK, LTD. (1909), *Smyrna* (1, Walbrook, E.C. 4). — Capital, £26,994 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Credit to P/L account £3,114; Deposits, etc., £2,281. (Figures of Dec., 1920.)

BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK, LTD. (1919), 33, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3. Capital, £5,000,000; authorised, £2,000,000; paid in full, 200,000 A Shares of £5; 200,000 B Shares of £5; Deposits, £4,549,187; Dividend 6 p.c. p.a. on A Shares, 6 p.c. p.a. on B Shares.

45 BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. (1810), Founders Court, Lothbury, E.C. 2, & 123, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

BUNGE & COMPANY, LIMITED, Bunge House, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.

46A CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION (1855), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Agents*, 164).—Capital, Paid up, $7,000,000.00 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $8,000,000.00; Deposits, $14,750,284.97; Dividend, 1930, 12 p.c. (9 Branches in Canada.)

47 CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE (1867), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (2, Lombard St., E.C. 3).—Capital, £6,164,384 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £6,164,384; Total Assets, 30/11/30, £141,188,549; Dividend, 1930, 12 p.c. + 1 p.c. (780 Branches throughout the World.)

CATER & COY., LTD. (1912), Royal Bank Buildings, 5, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1911), *Bombay.* (*London Agents*, 164). — Capital, Rs. 1,68,00,000; (Shares of Rs. 50, Rs. 25 paid); Reserve and Contingency Fund, Rs. 86,20,000; Deposits, etc., 31/12/30, Rs. 14,81,17,000; Dividend, 31/12/30, 6 p.c. (21 Branches.)

53 CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA (1853), 38, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. —Capital, £3,000,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £4,000,000; Deposits, etc., £40,833,795; Dividend, 1930, 20¼ p.c. (45 Branches and Agencies.)

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, *New York, U.S.A.* (10, Moorgate Street, E.C. 2). — Capital, $148,000,000.00. Surplus and Undivided Profits, 30/6/31, $176,580,823.74. Deposits, $1,897,544,373.19.

CHILD & Co. (1599), *Amalgamated with* GLYNN, MILLS & Co.

CHINESE COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD. (1912). *Singapore*, Straits Settlements.—Capital, Issued and Subscribed, $1,000,000.00; Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, $2,257,000; Deposits, etc., $5,329,853.14; Dividend, 15 p.c. and Bonus 10 p.c.

CITY BANK FARMERS TRUST COMPANY. Head Office, 22, William St., *New York* (11, Waterloo Place, S.W. 1).—Capital, $10,000,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $13,078,689.22. Deposits, 30/6/31, $44,102,308.95. Affiliate of the National City Bank of New York.

60 CLYDESDALE BANK, LTD. (1838), St. Vincent Place, *Glasgow* (30, Lombard St., E.C. 3). *Affiliated to* No. 164.—Subscribed Capital, £5,350,000; Paid up Capital, £1,300,000 (100,000 Shares of £50, £10 paid; 30,000 Shares of £10, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,600,000; Deposits, etc., (Dec. 31, 1930) £30,229,868; Dividend, 1930, 18 p.c. (201 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

COATES & Co. (1919), 21, Old Change, E.C. 4.

66 COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1893), Collins St., *Melbourne* (17, Moorgate, E.C. 2).—Subscribed Capital £4,117,350 (£10 Preference, fully paid; 10s. Ordinary, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,250,000; Deposits, etc., £20,853,785; Dividend, 1929-30, 4 p.c. on Pref. shares, 11¼ p.c. on Ordinary shares. (592 Branches and Agencies.)

68 COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1810), George St., *Edinburgh* (62, Lombard St., E.C. 3).—Capital, £7,500,000 (1,750,000 A shares of £4, each £1 paid; 500,000 B shares of £1 each fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,850,000; Deposits, etc., £33,182,351; Dividend, 1929-30, 16 p.c. on A shares; 10 p.c. on B shares. (263 Branches.)

68A COMMERCIAL BANK OF SPANISH AMERICA, LTD. (1904). *See* ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LTD.

69 COMMERCIAL BANKING CO. OF SYDNEY, LTD. (1834), 343 George St., *Sydney*, N.S.W. (18, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3).—Authorised Capital, £12,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £4,300,000; Deposits, etc., £44,014,105; Dividend, 1930-31, 8½ p.c. (443 Branches in N.S.W., Queensland, Victoria, South Australia and Federal Capital Territory.)

70 COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA (1912).—*Sydney*, N.S.W. (8, Old Jewry, E.C. 2; Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2).—Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth. Authorised Capital, £20,000,000; Capital in hand, £4,000,000. Deposits (General Bank), June, 30, £57,679,084, (Savings Bank) £49,817,731; Reserve Fund, General Bank, £1 185,718, Savings Bank, £1,528,672. (94 Branches in Commonwealth.) Note Issue Dept., £50,706,232.

71 COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS (1889), 14, Rue Bergère, *Paris*, City Office (8-13, King William St., E.C. 4; West End Office, 8, Princes St., W. 1).—Capital, *Francs* 400,000,000 (Shares, *Francs* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Francs* 433,585,159; Deposits, etc., *Francs* 9,210,847,967.97; Dividend, 1930, *Francs* 80. 76 Offices in Paris and Suburbs.

73 THOS. COOK & SON (BANKERS), LTD., 1841. Berkeley St., W. 1.—Capital, Authorised and issued, £250,000; called up, £125,000 in 250,000 shares of £1 with 10s. paid; Reserve Fund, £125,000; Deposits, etc., £2,916,308. (17 Branches in London.)

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, LTD. (1872), 1, Balloon St., *Manchester* (and 99, Leman St., E. 1).—Capital paid up, £9,174,823; Deposits, etc., £62,888,880; Reserve and Insurance Fund, £6,513,968; Dividend, 1929-30, 5 p.c. (5 Branches.)

COPLEYS BANK, LTD. (1916), 36-7, Old Jewry, E.C. 2, *Perth*, W. A., and *Melbourne*.

75* COUTTS & CO. (1692), 440, Strand, W.C. 2; 15, Lombard St., E.C. 2; 1, Park Lane, W. 1; 16 Cavendish Sq., W. 1., and 1 Cadogan Place, Sloane Street, S.W. 1.—Capital, issued and paid up, £1,000,000; Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/31, £17,520,645.

CRÉDIT FONCIER D'ALGÉRIE ET DE TUNISIE (1880), 43, Rue Cambon, *Paris*, (18, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4).—Capital, *Francs* 150,000,000; Reserves, *Francs* 30,099,667; Deposits, *Francs* 2,163,803,548; Dividend Fcs. 37 p.c. (140 Branches.)

76A CRÉDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL (1859), 66, Rue de la Victoire, *Paris* (96, Old Broad Steet, London, E.C. 2.)—Capital, Fcs. 100,000,000. Issued 200,000 Shares of *Fr.* 500, 150,000 Registered Shares, *Fr.* 125 paid up, and 50,000 Shares fully paid to 31 Dec., 1928); Reserve Fund, *Fcs.* 70,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Fcs.* 1,296,408,348.86. (64 Branches in Paris and Suburbs.)

77 CRÉDIT LYONNAIS (1863), Palais du Commerce, *Lyons*, France (40, Lombard St., E.C. 3); West End Office, 25-27, Charles St., Haymarket, S.W. 1).—Capital, *Francs* 408,000,000 (Shares, *Fr.* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 800,000,000; Deposits, 30/6/31, *Fr.* 14,429,179,524.

77A CRÉDITO ITALIANO (1870), *Genoa* and *Milan*, Italy (2, Royal Exchange Avenue, E.C. 3).—Capital, *Lire* 500,000, (Shares, *Lire* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Lire* 300,000; Deposits, etc., *Lire* 7,338,923,071.20; Dividend, 1930, 8 p.c. (112 Branches.)

81 ROGER CUNLIFFE, SONS & CO. (1819), 28, Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C. 4.

DANIELL, CAZENOVE & CO., 50, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

82 DISTRICT BANK, LTD. (1829), Spring Gardens, *Manchester* (75, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital £9,796,000 ("A" Shares £5 each, £1 paid; "B" Shares, £1 each fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,000,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/31, £50,032,876; Dividends, 1930, "A" Shares, 18½ p.c.; "B" Shares, 10 p.c. (397 Branches.)

82A DOMINION BANK (1871), King and Yonge Streets, *Toronto*, Canada (3, King William Street, E.C. 4).—Capital, $7,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $9,444,219; Deposits, etc., $107,432,406; Dividends, 12 p.c. plus 1 p.c. bonus. (141 Branches in Canada).

MESSRS. DRUMMOND (1717), 49, Charing Cross, S.W. 1. (Now Drummonds Branch Royal Bank of Scotland.)

89 WILLIAM DUFF & SON, LTD., 115 Cannon St., E.C. 4.

90 EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1909), Crosby Square, E.C. 3.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £480,000; Deposits, etc., £5,576,819;

Dividend, 1930, 9s. a share—less Income Tax. (12 Branches in India and East.)

93 ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD. (1893), 5, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.—Capital, Paid up, £3,000,000 (£5 Shares, £3 paid); Reserve Fund, £3,160,000; Deposits, etc., £30,281,693; Dividend, 1929-30, 12½ p.c., free of Income Tax. (457 Branches in Australia and Tasmania.)

94 ERLANGERS, LTD. (1859), 4, Moorgate, E.C. 2.

99B GILLETT BROTHERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1867), 27, Clements Lane, Lombard St., E.C. 4.

100*‡ GLYN, MILLS & Co. (1753), 42, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3; (*Temporary premises during rebuilding of* 67, Lombard St., E.C. 3); *Child's Branch*, 1, Fleet St., E.C. 4; *Holt's Branch*, Kirkland House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Capital, £1,060,000 (Stock, all fully paid); Reserve Fund, £530,000; Deposits, etc., £32,790,466.

GORDON, GRANT & Co., LTD. (1911), Port of Spain, *Trinidad*, West Indies (*London Agents*, 75) Authorised Capital, Fully paid up, $2,400,000.00; Reserve Fund, $324,000; Deposit Accounts, and Sundry Creditors, $498,007.

GOSCHENS & CUNLIFFE, 12, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.

GRACE BROTHERS & Co., LTD., 147, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3; Liverpool.

105‡ GRINDLAY & Co., LTD. (1828), 54, Parliament St., S. W. 1.—Capital, £250,000; Reserve, £100,000; Deposits, etc., £2,523,552. (6 Branches in India.)

105A GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK (1864), 140, Broadway, *New York*, U.S.A. (32, Lombard St. E.C. 3.—Capital $90,000,000.00 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $170,000,000.00; Undivided Profits Account, $38,426,966.48. Deposits, $1,288,048,551.21.

105D GUINNESS, MAHON & Co. (1836), 53, Cornhill, E.C. 3; 17, College Green, Dublin.

106 GUNNER & Co. (1809), Bishop's Waltham, Hants (*London Agents*, 30).

HAES & SONS (1790), 124, Old Broad St., E.C. 2, and Stock Exchange.

HALIFAX COMMERCIAL BANKING CO., LTD. (1810), *Amalgamated with* the BANK OF LIVERPOOL and MARTINS.

HAMBROS BANK, LTD., *Head Office*, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.; *West End Office*, 21-27, Cockspur St., Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.—Capital, £4,000,000 (£10 shares, £2 10s. paid); and £400,000 ("A" Shares of £1 each fully paid); Reserve, 1,050,000; Deposits, etc., £18,918,559; Dividend, 1929-30, 22½ p.c., less Income Tax.

114 HARROD'S LTD. (1889), Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, S.W. 1.—Authorised Capital, £6,500,000; Issued Capital, £6,215,194; Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.

HELBERT, WAGG & Co., LTD. (1919), 41, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.—Capital Authorised and Issued, £420,000; Shares, £10 fully paid (£300,000 Preference, £120,000 Ordinary).

115 HIBERNIAN BANK, LTD. (1825), College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 132).—Capital, £2,000,000 (£20 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £700,000; Deposits, etc., £11,633,730; Dividend half year ending June 30, 1931, 12½ p.c. (111 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

HIGGINSON & Co. (1907), 80, Lombard St., E.C. 3, and 12, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

115A CHARLES HOARE & Co. (1673), 37, Fleet St., E.C. 4. — Capital and Reserve Fund, £500,000; Deposits, etc., £2,629,718.

HOHLER & Co. (1820), 33, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

115D HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION (1867), *Hongkong* (9, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3). — Capital, $20,000,000 ($125 Shares, fully paid); Sterling Reserve Fund, £6,500,000; Silver Reserve Fund, $10,000,000; Deposits, etc., $925,339,121; Dividend, 1930, £7 per share. (41 Branches.)

115E FREDK. HUTH & Co. (1809), 12, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C. 2.

115F IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA (1875), *Toronto*, Ontario (*London Agents*, 132).—Capital, $7,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $8,000,000; Deposits, 31/10/1930, $114,291,244; Dividend, since 1920, 12 p.c., Bonus, 1 p.c. (230 Branches.)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA (1921), *Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.* (*London Office*, 22, Old Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital, Subscribed, Rs. 11,25,00,000; Paid up, Rs. 5,62,50,000; Reserve, Rs. 5,42,50,000. Dividend 1930-31, 12 p.c. free of tax. (164 Branches.)

116 IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA (1889), *Teheran* Persia (33-36, King William St., E C. 4).—Capital, £650,000 (£6 10s. Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £670,000; Deposits, £2,895,227; Dividend, 11s. per share, 1930-31 plus special Bonus of 2s. per share, free of tax. (24 Branches in Persia, India and Iraq.)

118 INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION (1901), 55, Wall St., *New York*, U.S.A. (36, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.)—Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000; Undivided Profits, $4,600,220·87; Deposits, etc., $17,697,235.37; Dividend, 1931, 6 p.c. Quarterly.

119 IONIAN BANK, LTD. (1839), 25/37, Moorgate St., E.C. 2.—Capital, Authorised, £1,000,000; Paid up, £600,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £225,000; Deposits, etc., £3,844,301; Dividend, 1930, 6 p.c. (42 Branches in Greece, Egypt and Cyprus.)

120 IRONMONGER & Co., 5, Angel Court, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.

121 ISLE OF MAN BANK, LTD. (1865), *Douglas*, I. of M. (*London Agents*, 221).—Capital, £300,000 in 30,000 Shares of £10 each—£3 6s. 8d. paid up; Reserve Fund, £168,000; Deposits, etc., £2,288,340; Dividend, 1930, 11 p.c. (8 Branches.)

ITALO-BELGIAN BANK, *Antwerp* (100, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.)—Capital, *Fr.* 100,000,000 (*Fr.* 500 Shares); Reserves, *Fr.* 100,000,000. (7 Branches.)

S. JAPHET & Co., LTD., 60, London Wall, E.C. 2; 1 Shorter's Court, E.C. 2.

122A JEWISH COLONIAL TRUST, LTD. (1899), Brook House, Walbrook, E.C. 4; 90, High St., Whitechapel.—Capital, £395,235 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £4,528; Deposits, etc. £1,343,560.

122B N. KEIZER & Co., 9, Drapers Gdns., E.C. 2.

122C A. KEYSER & Co. (1853), 31, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.

126 KLEINWORT, SONS & Co. (1830), 20 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; and at *Liverpool.*

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD. (1864), 374, Little Collins St., *Melbourne.*—Capital paid up, £76,529 5s. (£1 18s. Shares, 10s. 6d. paid).

131 LAZARD BROTHERS & Co., LTD., 11, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

132*‡ LLOYDS BANK LTD. (1865), *Head and Registered Office*, 71 Lombard St., E.C. 3; *Eastern Department*, 39, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; *Branches Stock Office*, 21 Austin Friars, E.C. 2; *Colonial & Foreign Department*, 80, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3; *City Offices*, 72, Lombard St., E.C. 3; 39, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; *Country Clearing Department*, 71, Lombard St., E.C. 3; *Trustee Department*, 39, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; 16, St. James's St., S.W. 1; Law Courts, 222, Strand, W.C. 2; *Cox's & King's Branch*, 6, Pall Mall, S.W. 1. — Subscribed Capital, £73,302,076 (A Shares £5, £1 paid; B Shares, £1. fully paid); Reserve Fund, £10,000,000; Current Deposit, and Other Accounts (30/6/1931), £348,854,392; Dividend, 1930. 15 p.c. less Tax on "A" Shares, 5 p.c. less Tax "B" Shares. Over 1,900 Offices in England and Wales. *Associated Banks*—THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LTD.; BANK OF LONDON AND SOUTH AMERICA, LTD. (*q.v.*).—LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LIMITED; THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD.; BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA, LTD.

132B LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LTD. (1911), 43, Boulevard des Capucines, *Paris*; 34, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; and 71, Haymarket, S.W. 1.—Capital, £1,200,000 (£50 Shares, fully paid). (21 Branches.)

LONDON AND EASTERN TRADE BANK LTD. (1920), 61, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.—Capital, Authorised, £1,000,000; Subscribed and Paid up, £600,000.

137 LONDON MERCHANT BANK, LTD. (1873), 38, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital Subscribed, £1,350,000; Paid up, £825,000. Dividends on A Shares 7 p.c., on B Shares 4 p.c. for 1930; Deposits £1,067,058.

LYON & TUCKER (1866), 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.

152A MANCHESTER AND COUNTY BANK, LTD. (1862), 55, King St., *Manchester* (*London Agents*, 175).—Capital, £5,460,200 (£20 Shares, £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,092,040; Deposits, etc., £17,745,272; Dividend, 16¼ p.c., 1930. (189 Branches.)

M. W. MARSHALL & Co. (1860), 33, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.

153* MARTINS BANK, LTD. (1831), 7, Water St., Liverpool (68, Lombard St., E.C. 3. — Capital paid up, £4,160,042 (939,556 Shares of £20 each, £2 10*s.* paid, and 1,811,152 £1 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,507,872; Deposits, etc., 30 June, 1931, £74,922,230; Dividend, 1929-30, £16 p.c.; Interim, 1931, 14 p.c. p.a. (Over 570 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1892), 15, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.— Capital, £1,050,000 (60,000 A and B Shares, £25—£12 10*s.* paid, 60,000 C Shares, £5—fully paid); Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, £1,666,845; Deposits, etc., £13,979,094; Dividend, 1930, 16 p.c. (25 Branches and Agencies.)

MIDDLESEX BANKING CO., LTD. (1885), 83, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.—Authorised Capital, £100,000; paid up, £29,480.

164* MIDLAND BANK, LTD. (1836), Poultry and Princes St., E.C. 2; *Principal City Branches*, 5, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; 80, Cornhill, E.C. 3. *Overseas Branch*, 122, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.—Subscribed Capital, £41,504,262, Paid up Capital, £14,248,012 (2,869,079 Shares of £12 each, £2 10*s.* paid; 1,921,677 Shares of £2 10*s.* each, fully paid) and 2,271,122 Shares of £1 each, fully paid; Reserve Fund, £14,248,012; Deposits, etc. (June 30, 1931), £379,055,050; Dividend, 27 years to 1930, 18 p.c. per ann. First half of 1931, 16 p.c. per ann. (Over 2,125 offices in England and Wales.) *Affiliations:* BELFAST BANKING CO., LTD., THE CLYDESDALE BANK, LTD., and NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD. (*q.v.*), MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD.

SAMUEL MONTAGU & Co. (1853), 114, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK (1846), *Montreal*, Canada (*London Agents*, 22). — Capital, $2,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $2,200,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/31. $57,029,850·24. (22 Branches in Montreal and District.)

MORGAN GRENFELL & Co. (1838), 23, Great Winchester St., E.C. 2; Private unlimited Coy. (1917)—Capital, £1,000,000 fully paid.

THOMAS MOSLEY & Co. (1829), *Gibraltar* and *Tangier* (*London Agents*, 221) and 132.

165 MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, LTD. (1885), South Mall, *Cork*, Ireland (*London Agents*, 175).—Subscribed Capital, £1,875,000 (375,000 Shares of £5 each); Capital paid up, £750,000 (375,000 Shares of £2 each); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, £24,758,105; Dividend, June, 1931, 14 p.c. free of Income Tax. (206 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

MURRIETA & Co., LTD. (1915), 19, Great Winchester St., E.C. 2.

THE MUSLIM BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1912), *Lahore*. (*London Agents*. 221.) (9 Branches.)

168* NATIONAL BANK LTD. (1835), 13-17, Old Broad St., E.C. 2. — Capital, £7,500,000 (£5 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,485,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/31, £37,047,569; Dividend, 14*s.* per share June, 1931. (268 Branches and Sub-Branches in England and Ireland.)

169 NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD. (1858), Collins St., *Melbourne* (7, Lothbury, E.C. 2).—Capital, Paid up, £5,000,000 (£10 fully paid Shares; £8 Ordinary Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £3,200,000; Deposits, etc., 31/3/1930, £35,559,313; Dividend, 1929-30, 10 p.c. (500 Branches and Agencies in Australasia.)

170A NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT (1898), *Cairo*, Egypt (6 & 7, King William St., E.C. 4). — Capital, £3,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,000,000; Deposits, £22,828,120; Dividend, 1929, 18 p.c. (40 Offices in Egypt and The Sudan.)

171 NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1863), 26, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £4,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10*s.* paid); Reserve Fund, £3,000,000; Deposits, etc., £30,860,471; Dividend, 1930, 20 p.c. (30 Branches and Agencies.)

172 NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD. (1872), 8, Moorgate, E.C. 2. — Capital, £6,000,000 (£7 10*s.* Shares, £2 10*s.* paid) Reserve Fund, £2,000,000; Deposits.

£11,657,302; Dividend, 1930–31, 10 p.c. (95 Branches and Agencies.)

173 NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1825), 42, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (37, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4). Affiliated to Lloyds Bank, Ltd.—Capital, £5,000,000; Paid up, £1,100,000 (£500 Stock, £110 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,550,000; Deposits, etc., 1/11/30, £32,266,197; Dividend, 1929–30, 16 p.c. (183 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

173A NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD., (1891), *Pretoria* (Circus Place, London Wall, E.C. 2; 111, St. Martin's Lane, Trafalgar Sq., W.C. 2).—Amalgamated with Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), 54, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.

173C NATIONAL BANK OF TURKEY (1909), *Head Office, Galata, Constantinople.*—Capital £1,000,000=£Tg.1,100,000 (Shares of £10 =£Tg.11 each, fully paid).

173D NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, 55, Wall St., *New York, U.S.A.* (36, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2, and 11, Waterloo Place, S.W. 7).—Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, $ 225,769,139.11; Deposits, $1,460,557,029.53; Dividend, 1930, 20 p.c.

174 NATIONAL DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1856), 35, Cornhill, E.C. 3. — Authorised Capital, £2,700,000—Issued £2,153,335. Paid up Capital £1,000,000; Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £26,858,058; Dividend and Bonus, 1930, "A" shares, 10 p.c.; "B" shares, 24 p.c.

174A NATIONAL METAL AND CHEMICAL BANK, LTD., Adelaide House, King William St., E.C. 4.

175* NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD. (1833), *Head Office,* 15, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Subscribed Capital, £43,617,080 (£25 Shares, £3 10s. paid; £20 Shares, £4 paid and £5 fully paid); Paid up Capital £9,479,416; Reserve Fund, £9,479,416; Deposits, etc., 30/6/31, £267,275,144; Dividend, 1930, 18 p.c. (1,380 Branches and Agencies.)

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELSBANK, N.V. (1863), *Amsterdam* (*London Agents,* 164, 221A, 189C).—Paid up Capital, *Fls.* 55,000,000; Reserve, *Fls.* 29,190,007.33; Deposits, etc., *Fls.* 137,200,165.25; Dividend 1930, 8 p.c.; and at *Hong Kong, Singapore, Bombay* and *Calcutta.*

175A NETHERLANDS BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA (1888), *Amsterdam* (Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2).—Capital, £468,542 (£60 and Fl. 500 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £176,666; Deposits, etc., £1,898,809; Dividend, 1930, 6 p.c. (16 Branches in South Africa.)

NEUMANN, LUEBECK & CO. 286–294, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. 2.

NORTH BORNEO, STATE BANK OF (1921), *Sandakan.* Branch Office, Jesselton. (*London Agents,* 53).

176 NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD. (1836), *Aberdeen* (*London Office,* 3 & 4, Lothbury, E.C. 2.). Affiliated to No. 164.—Subscribed Capital, £3,260,000. Paid up Capital, £1,141,000 (163,000 Shares of £20 each, £7 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,165,000; Deposits, etc., Dec. 31, 1930, £20,886,841; Dividend, 1930, 18 p.c. (158 Branches.)

178 NORTHERN BANK, LTD. (1824), *Belfast* (*London Agents,* 100, 30).—Capital, £3,500,000 (£10 Shares, £2 paid); Capital, paid up, £700,000; Reserve Funds, £800,000; Deposits, etc., 31/8/31, £14,146,285; Dividend, 1930–31, 15 p.c. A shares, 7½ p.c. B shares. (126 Branches and Agencies in Northern Ireland; 67 Branches and Agencies in Free State.)

OTTOMAN BANK (1863), *Istanbul,* Turkey (26, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2). — Capital £10,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid; Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, etc., Dec. 31, 1930, £13,951,204; Dividend, 3s. per Share (paid July, 1931). (45 Branches in Turkey.)

178B THE P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION, LTD. (1920), 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. *West End Branch,* 16, Cockspur St., S.W.—Authorised Capital, £5,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid). Issued Capital, £2,594,160; Reserve, £180,000; Deposits, £7,712,778. Dividend 1930–31, 5 p.c. (36 Branches and Sub-Agencies in India.)

179 PARRY, MURRAY & CO., Ltd, 107, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

181 PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA (1900), 221, St. James St., *Montreal* (*London Agents,* 132). —Capital, $4,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $1,500,000; Deposits, etc., $43,222,727.96; Dividend, 1930–31, 9 p.c. (141 Branches and 196 Sub-Branches.)

183 PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD. (1825), 8, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C. 2. (*London Agents* 30.)—Capital, £4,080,000 (£100 Old Shares, £12 10s. paid; £20 New Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £670,000; Deposits, etc., £14,679,913; Dividend, 1930–31, 14½ p.c. (135 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

184 QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LTD. (1872), *Brisbane* (8, Princes St., E.C. 2).—Capital subscribed £1,750,000 paid up, £1,750,000; Reserve Fund, £860,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/31, £8,332,164; Dividend, 1930–31, 8 p.c. for Quarters ended 31/3/30, 30/6/30 and 30/9/30, and 6 p.c. for Quarters ended 31/12/30, 31/3/31 and 30/6/31. (142 Branches, etc., in Australia.)

185 GERALD QUIN, COPE & CO. (1892), 18, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.

186 REEVES, WHITBURN & COMPANY, LTD., 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. 4.

186A REID, CASTRO & CO. (1850), *Funchal,* Madeira (119, Cheapside, E.C. 2).

187A RELIANCE BANK, LTD. (1900), 105, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4. — Capital, £60,000; Reserve Fund, March 31, 1931, £50,000.

188‡ RICHARDSON & CO. (18th century), 26, King St., St. James's, S.W. 1.

RODOCANACHI, SONS & CO. (1830), Palmerston House, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

G. ROSS & CO. (1860), 80, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

189C N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS (1805), New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4.

190 ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (1869), *Montreal* (2, Bank Buildings, Princes St., E.C. 2).—Capital, $35,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $35,000,000; Deposits, 31/5/30, $691,647,751; Dividend, 1928–29, 12 p.c. and 2 p.c. Bonus. (913 Branches in Canada, British West Indies, Central and South America, etc.)

191 ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD. (1836), Foster Place, *Dublin* (*London Agents,* 221). — Capital, £1,500,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £250,000; De-

posits, etc., 31/8/30 £6,573,242; Div., 1929-30, 12 p.c. (69 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

193 ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (1727), St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (3, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, £3,780,192 (£100 Stock, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,780,926; Deposits, Oct. 30, £50,387,090. Dividend, 1929-30, 17 p.c. (246 Branches and Sub-Branches.) Affiliated Bank, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.

194 A. RUFFER & SONS, LTD. (1872), 39, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.

RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH BANK, (1911), *Petrograd* (1, Broad St. Place, E.C. 2).

195 RUSSIAN BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE (Incorporated in Russia in 1871, with Limited Liability), 59-60, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.

J. HENRY SCHRÖDER & CO. (1804), 145, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.

A. SCOTT & CO. (1855), *Rangoon*, Burma.

SELIGMAN BROTHERS, LTD. (1864), 18, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.

SEYD & CO., LTD. (1858), 9, Clements La., E.C. 4.

201B SOCIETÉ BELGE DE CREDIT INDUSTRIEL (1903), *Brussels* (124, Cannon St., E.C. 4).

202 SOCIETÉ GÉNÉRALE (1864), 29, Boulevard Haussmann, *Paris* (105, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; 11, Waterloo Place, S.W. 1).—Subcribed Capital, *Fcs.* 625,000,000 (Shares, *Fcs.* 500); Paid up Capital, *Fcs.* 320,567,500; Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, *Fcs.* 412,901,622; Deposits, 30/6/31, *Fcs.* 13,404,678,445. (Over 1,450 Branches in France and North Africa.)

SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK (1920), *Pretoria*, Transvaal (*London Agents*, 19).—Capital, fully paid, £1,000,000; Reserve Fund, £801,734; Deposits, £8,181,729; Dividend, 1930-31, 10 p.c. (5 Branches.)

203 THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD. (1862), 10, Clements Lane, E.C. 4, and 77, King William St., E.C. 4, 63, London Wall, E.C. 2, and 9, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.—Authorised and Subscribed Capital, £10,000,000; Paid up Capital, £2,500,000; Reserve Fund, £3,164,170; Deposits, etc., £51,934,061; Dividend, 1930-31, 14 p.c. and Bonus of 1*s.* per share. (370 Branches in Africa.)

GEORGE STEUART & CO. (1843), *Colombo*, Ceylon (*London Agents*, 30).

204A JOHN STUART & CO., LTD. (1832), *Manchester* (*London Agents*, 175).—Capital, £40,000; Issued, £32,700 Preference; 2,500 Ordinary (£5 Shares, fully paid).

SUMITOMO BANK, LTD. (1895), *Osaka*, Japan (67, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2). Subscribed Capital, *Yen* 70,000,000; Paid-up Capital, *Yen* 50,000,000; Reserve, *Yen* 30,190,000.00; Deposits, 30/6/31, *Yen* 684,117,113.34; Dividend, 1931 (1st half), 7 p.c. p.a. (67 Branches.)

204B SWISS BANK CORPORATION (1872), *Basle* (99, Gresham Street, E.C. 2; 11C, Regent Street, S.W. 1).—Capital and Reserves, *Fcs.* 214,000,000; Dividend, 1930, 8 p.c. (21 Branches and Agencies.)

B. TAGLIAFERRO & SONS (1812), *Malta* (*London Agents*, 221).

LUKE THOMAS & CO., LTD., 138, Leadenhall St, E.C. 3, and at Aden.

206 ULSTER BANK, LTD. (1836), Waring Street, *Belfast* (*Affiliated to* No. 221).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£15 Shares, £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £21,444,823; Dividend, 1929-30, 16 p.c. free of tax (115 Branches and 97 Sub-Offices.)

208 THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1837), 71, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Capital Authorised, £12,000,000; Capital Issued, £10,500,000 (£15 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £4,850,000; Deposits, etc., £35,644,349; Div., 1927-28, 15 p.c., free of U.K. Income Tax. (214 Branches in Australia and New Zealand.)

210 UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER, LTD. (1836), York St., *Manchester* (*London Agents* 30). *Affiliated to* Barclays Bank, Ltd.—Capital, £1,500,000 (£5 Shares, £2 10*s.* paid); Reserve Funds, £675,000; Deposits, etc., £17,861,718; Dividend, 1930, 13 p.c.

211 UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1830), 110, St. Vincent St., *Glasgow*, C. 2; 64, George St., *Edinburgh* (62, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital, £5,200,000; Reserve Fund, £1,800,000; Deposits, etc., £29,133,282; Dividend, 1930-31, 18 p.c. (206 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

213 UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY OF LONDON, LTD. (1885), 39, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Capital Issued, £2,500,000; Paid up, £1,250,000 (£5 Shares, £2 10*s.* paid); Reserve Fund, £1,750,000; Deposits, etc., £47,521,062; Dividend 15 p.c. less tax, and Bonus 5 p.c. tax free.

221 WESTMINSTER BANK LTD. (1836). *Head Office*, 41, Lothbury, E.C. 2; *Stock Transfer Office*, 9, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; *Trustee Department*, 51, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; *Lombard Street Office*, 21, Lombard Street, E.C. 3: *West End Office*, 1, St. James's Sq., S.W. 1; *Foreign Branch Office*, 41, Lothbury, E.C. 2; —Capital, £33,000,000 (7,500,000 Shares of £4 each (£1 paid), and 3,000,000 Shares of £1 each); Reserve Fund, £9,320,157; Deposits, etc., June 30, 1931, £279,456,402; Dividend, 1930, 20 p.c. £4 Shares, 12½ p.c. £1 Shares. (1,084 Branches, Sub-Branches and Agencies.) *Affiliated Banks*, WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK LTD.; ULSTER BANK LTD. (*q.v.*).

221A WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD., 41, Lothbury, E.C. 2.

222 WILLIAM WHITELEY, LTD. (1899), Queen's Rd., Bayswater, W. 2.

223* WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD. (1836), Head Office, Mosley St., *Manchester* (20, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3.—Issued Capital, £8,125,000; Paid up Capital, £1,875,000; Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/30, £32,008,887; Dividend, 1930, A Shares 12½ p.c., B Shares 12½ p.c. (202 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

WOGAU & CO. (1839), 53, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

225 YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD. (1880), *Yokohama*, Japan (7, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, *Yen* 100,000,000 (*Yen* 100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Yen* 116,200,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/31, *Yen* 527,662,439; Dividend, 1929-30, 10 p.c. (41 Branches.)

227 YORKSHIRE PENNY BANK, LTD. (1911), 2, Infirmary St., *Leeds* (97-99 Cheapside, E.C. 2).—Capital, £1,500,000 (Capital Paid up 250,000 £5 Shares, £3 paid £750,000, 250,000 £1 Shares fully paid, £250,000); Capital uncalled, £500,000; Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £29,335,694 (155 Town Branches, 770 Village Branches and 2,962 Banks for School Children.)

Country Banks, England and Wales.

The Numbers represent the Names of Banks in the Alphabetical List on pages 428-435. (H.O.) signifies the Head Office; an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days.

Abbey Town (Oakwood House). 164 (*W.*).
Abbey Town (Waver Terrace), 164 (*F.*).
Abbots Langley—30 (*Th.*), 132 (*Th.*).
Aberaman—30 (*M., W. & F.*), 132 (*M., W. & F.*).
Aberarth—164 (*F.*).
Aberavon—30, 132, 164.
Aberayron—30, 164, 175.
Aberbargoed—30 (*M. W. & F.*), 132 (*M. & Th.*), 175 (*Tu. & S.*).
Aberbeeg—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Abercarn—30 (*M. & S.*), 132, 164.
Abercrave—30, 164 (*W.*)
Abercwmboi—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*Th.*).
Abercynon—30 (*Tu. & Th.*), 132 (*M., W. & F.*).
Aberdare—30, 132, 164, 175.
Aberdaron—30 (*Th.*), 164 (*F.*), 275 (*Th.*).
Aberdovey—30, 164, 175.
Aberfan—30 (*M., W. & F.*), 132 (*M., W. & F.*), 164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Aberford—164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Abergavenny—30, 132, 164, 175.
Abergele—30, 164, 175.
Abergwnolwyn—164 (*alt. S.*), 175 (*alt. S.**).
Aberguynfi—132 (*Tu. & W.*), 164 (*M., Tu. & F.*).
Aberkenfig—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*W.*), 175 (*Daily*).
Aberporth—132 (*Th.*), 164, 175 (*Th.*).
Abersoch—30, 164, 175.
Abersychan—30, 132, 164.
Abertillery—30, 132, 164, 175.
Abertyssog—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*M.*).
Abertridwr—30 (*M., W., F. & S.*), 132 (*M. & F.*), 175 (*Tu. & S.*).
Aberystwyth—30, 132, 164, 175.
Abingdon—30, 164, 221.
Accrington—82, 132, 152A, 153, 164, 210, 223, 227.
Ackworth—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Ackworth Moor Top—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*F.*).
Acle—30 (*M. & Th.*), 132 (*Th.*).
Acock's Green—132, 164.
Acomb—30, 164 (*Tu. & S.*).
Addiscombe—30, 175, 221
Addingham—132, 153 (*Tu. & F.*).
Addlestone—30, 221.
Adlington—82, 152A, 223.
Adwick-le-Street—164 (*M. & Th.*).
Aghurth—153, 164, 221.
Ainsdale—82, 132, 152A, 153, 164, 223.
Ainsworth—223 (*M., W. & F.*).
Aintree—153, 164, 175.
Albrighton—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Alcester—30, 132, 164.
Alcombe—175, 221 (*Th.*).
Aldbrough (Yorks.)—164 (*F.*).
Aldborough (Norfolk)—30 (*Th.*).
Aldeburgh (Suffolk)—30, 132.
Alderley Edge—82, 210, 223.
Alderney—132 175, 221.
Aldershot—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Alford (Linc.)—30, 132, 164.
Alfreton—30, 164, 221.
Alfriston—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Allendale Town—132, 164.
Allenheads—132 (*W.*), 164 (*W.*).
Allerton—30 (*Tu. Th. & S.*).
Allenton—132 (*M., W. & F.*).
Allonby—164, *Tu. & (July—Sept.), Th.*
Almondsbury—175 (*F.*).
Alnmouth—153 (*Daily June 1 to Sep. 30, M., W. & F., Oct. 1 to May 31*).
Alnwick—30, 132, 153, 164.
Alperton—30 (*M. & Th.*).
Alpraham—164.
Alresford—132, 175.
Alrewas—164 (*M. & F.*).
Alsager—82, 221.
Alston—153, 164.
Alton (Hants)—132, 175, 221.
Alton (Staffs)—82.
Altrincham—82, 132, 152A, 153, 164, 210, 221, 223.
Alvechurch—132.
Alverstoke—132 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Amble—153, 164.
Ambleote—30.
Ambleside—82, 153, 164.
Amersham—132, 175.
Amersham-on-the-Hill—30, 132, 175, 221.
Amesbury—132, 164.
Amlwch—132, 164, 175.
Ammanford—30, 132, 164, 175.
Ampleforth—164 (*Tu.*), 221.
Ampthill—30, 221.
Ancoats—82.
Andover—30, 132, 164, 221.
Andoversford—132, 175 (*alt. F.**).
Angmering—30 (*W. & S.*), 132 (*Th.*), 221 (*Th.*).
Annfield Plain—132, 153.
Ansdell—82, 152A, 153, 164, 210.
Anston—175 (*F.*).
Anstey—175, 221 (*M., W. & F.*).
Appleby—153, 164.
Appledore—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 175.
Appley Bridge—82 (*M. W. S.*), 210.
Apsley End—132, 175, 221.
Ardwick—152A, 164.
Ardwick Green—210, 223.
Argoed—30 (*W.*), 132 (*M.*).
Arkengarthdale—30 (*F.*)
Arkholme—82 (*M.*).
Arlesey—30 (*Th.*).
Arley—132 (*M. & F.*).
Armley—132, 164, 227.
Arnold—164.
Arnside—82 (*Daily except Sats.*), 153 (*M., W. & F.*).
Arundel—132, 221.
Ascot—30, 132.
Ash—132 (*F.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Ashbourne—30, 132, 221, 223.
Ashburton—132, 164, 175.
Ashby (Linc.)—175 (*M.*).
Ashby-de-la-Zouch—132, 164, 221.
Ashford (Kent)—30, 132, 175 221.
Ashford Market—221 (*Tu.*).
Ashford (Middlesex)—30, 132, 221.
Ashington—30, 132, 153, 164.
Ashover—221 (*F.*).
Ashstead—30, 132, 221.
Ashton Gate—175.
Ashton-in-Makerfield—82, 210, 221.
Ashton-on-Mersey—82.
Ashton-under-Lyne—82, 152A, 153, 164, 210, 221, 223.
Ashurst (Hants)—30,
Ashwell—30 (*Th.*).
Askam-in-Furness—82 (*Tu. & F.*), 153 (*M. & F.*).
Askern—164 (*Tu. & W.*).
Askrigg—30 (*Th.*), 164 (*Th.*).
Aspatria—82, 153 (*W. Auction and Sale Days*), 164.
Astley—210 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Astley Bridge—152A, 223.
Aston—164.
Aston Clinton—175 (*F.*).
Aston Cross—30, 164.
Aston Manor—175.
Aston Street—164.
Aston Road—132.
Astwood Bank—132, 164.
Atherstone—132, 164.
Atherton—82, 152A, 210, 221, 223.
Attercliffe—164, 175, 223, 227.
Attleborough—30, 132.
Audenshaw—164.
Audlem—30 (*Th.*), 82 (*M. & Th.*).
Audley—164, 175.
Aughton, Town Green—82 (*Tu.*).
Aveley—30 (*Th.*).
Avonmouth—132, 164, 175, 221.
Axbridge—132, 221.
Axminster—132, 164, 175.
Aylesbury—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Aylesham (Kent)—30 (*F.*).
Aylestone Park—30, 164.
Aylsham (Norfolk)—30, 132.
Aysgarth—30 (*Th.*), 164 (*Th.*).
Babbacombe—132, 164, 175, 221.
Bacup—152A, 153, 210.
Badminton—175 (*Th. & S.*).
Bagillt—164 (*Tu.*), 175 (*Th.*).
Bagshot—30.
Baildon—30, 164.
Bakewell—221, 223.
Bala—30, 164, 175.
Balcombe—30 (*F.*).
Baldock—30, 132.
Balsall Common—175.
Balsall Heath—164.
Bamber Bridge—82 (*M., W. & F.*), 164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Bamburgh—153.
Bamford—221 (*Th.*), 223 (*M.*).
Bampton (Devon)—132 (*Fair Days and Last Thursday in October*), 221 (*F.*), 175 (*F.**).
Bampton (Oxon)—30 (*F.*), 164 (*M., Tu., Th. & F.*).
Banbury—30, 132, 164, 221.
Bangor—30, 132, 164, 175.
Banks (Southport), 82 (*M., W., F. & S.*), 164 (*M., W., F. & S.*).
Banstead—30, 132.
Banwell—132 (*Tu. & S.*), 221 (*Tu. & S.*).
Barcombe—30 (*Th.*).
Bardfield—30 (*Fr.*).
Bardon Mill—164 (*F.*).
Bare—82 (*M., W. & F.*), (153 *M., W. & F.*), 164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Barford—164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Bargoed—30, 132, 164, 175.
Barking—30, 132, 164, 221.
Barlaston—82 (*Th.*).
Barmouth—30, 164, 175.
Barnard Castle—30, 132, 153, 164, 175. 227 (*W. & S.*).
Barnard's Green—132, 164.
Barnehurst—30 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Barnes—30, 164.
Barnet—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Barnetby—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*Mkt. & Sat. Days*), 175 (*Tu.*).
Barnham—30 (*M. & F.*), 132 (*M. & F.*).
Barnham Market—221 (*M. & F.*).
Barnoldswick—153, 164, 227.
Barnsley—30, 164, 175, 221, 227.
Barnsley (May Day Green)—30.
Barnstaple—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Barnt Green—132.
Barnton—210, 221 (*W. & S.*).
Barrow-in-Furness—30, 73, 82, 132, 153, 164, 221.
Barrow-on-Humber—30 (*F.*), 164 (*F.*).
Barrow-on-Soar—164 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Barrowford—152A (*M., W. & F.*), 153.
Barry—30, 132, 175.
Barry Docks—30, 132, 164, 175.
Barton—82 (*M. & F.*).
Barton-on-Humber—30, 164, 175.
Barton-on-Sea—30.
Barton under-Needwood—132 (*M., W. & F.*).
Barwell—164, 221.
Baschurch—132 (*M. & Th.*).
Basford—175.
Basingstoke—30, 132, 164, 221.
Baslow—223 (*Tu. & F.*).
Bath—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Bath, Oldfield Park—30.
Batley—132, 153, 164, 175, 227.
Battle—30, 221.
Batley Carr—153, 164.
Beaufry—164 (*Th.*), 221 (*Th.*).
Bazenden—82 (*Tu.*).
Beaconsfield—30, 132, 175, 221.
Beacon Hill—164, 221.
Beaminster—132, 164.
Bearwood—132, 164, 221.

Beaufort—30 (*M. & F.*).
Beaulieu—132 (*M., W. & F.*).
Beaumaris—132, 164, 175.
Beaworthy—164.
Bebington—221.
Beccles—30, 132, 164.
Beckenham—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Beckermet—82 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Beckley—221 (*F.*).
Becontree—30.
Bedale—30, 164, 175.
Beddgelert—30 (*Th. and **), 164 (*Th.*).
Bedford—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Bedlington—132, 153, 164.
Bedlington Station—153 (*Daily ex. W.*), 164.
Bedlinog—132 (*M. & F.*).
Bedminster (*Glos.*)—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Bedwas—30, 132, 175.
Bedworth—30, 132, 164.
Beer—132 (*M., W. & F.*).
Beeston—30, 164, 221.
Beeston Castle—30 (*M. & Special Sale Days*), 82 (*M. & Fair Days*), 164 (*M. & **), 175 (*M. & Special Sale Days*).
Beighton—175 (*M. & F.*).
Belford—132, 153.
Belgrave (*Leicester*)—221.
Bellingham—132, 153, 164.
Belmont—30 (*M., W. F. & S.*).
Belper—164, 221, 223.
Belsay—132 (*F.*).
Beltinge—175, 221.
Belton, Doncaster—164 (*W.*).
Belvedere—30, 132.
Bembridge—132 (*Daily ex. S.*; *M., W. & F. only during Winter*).
Benenden—132, 221.
Benfleet—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Bengeworth—132.
Benllech—164 (*Tu. & F.*), 175.
Ben Rhydding—164 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Bentham—82, 153, 164.
Bentley—221 (*M., W. & F.*); 175 (*W. & F.*).
Benton—132.
Benwell—132, 153.
Berwick—30 (*Th.*).
Bere Alston—132 (*W.*).
Berkeley—175.
Berkhamsted, Great—30, 132, 175, 221.
Berriew—164 (*F.*), 175 (*F.*).
Berkswell, 175.
Berwick-on-Tweed—26, 30, 40, 68, 153, 173.
Beswick (*Lancs*)—164.
Bethesda—30, 132, 164, 175.
Betley—82 (*W. & F.*).
Bettws-y-Coed—30 (*M., F.*), 164.
Beverley—30, 164, 175, 221, 227.
Bewdley—30, 164.
Bexhill—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Bexley & Bexley Heath—30, 132, 153, 175, 221.
Bicester—30, 132, 164.
Biddenden—132 (*Th.*).
Biddulph—82, 221.
Bideford—30, 132, 164, 175.
Bidford—132 (*M., W., F. & S.*).
Biggin Hill—221 (*M. & Th.*).
Biggleswade—30, 132, 221.
Bildeston—30 (*F.*).
Billericay—30.
Billingborough—30 (*F.*), 132 (*F.*).
Billingham—30, 132, 153, 175.
Billinghay—132 (*Th.*), 164 (*Th.*).
Billingshurst—30, 132, 221.
Bilston—30, 132, 164.
Binfield—164 (*F.*).
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Kirkmichael—26.
Kirkliston—68 (*Tu. & F.*), 193 (*M., W. & F.*).
Kirkoswald—68 (*F.*).
Kirkwall—26, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Kirn—40 (*Tu. & F.*), 60 (*Tu. & F.*).
Kirriemuir—26, 40, 173, 193, 211.
Kyle—26, 68.
Kyleakin (Skye)—68 (*Once a month*).
Ladybank—68, 211.
Lagg (Arran)—26 (*W.*).
Lairg—26.
Lamlash—26.
Lanark—40, 60, 68, 173, 193.
Langholm—40, 173.
Larbert—60, 68.
Largo—173.
Largoward—68 (*W.*).
Larne—40, 60, 173, 193, 211.
Larkhall—193, 211.
Latheronwheel—68 (*M.*).
Lasswade—26.
Lauder—26.
Laurencekirk—68, 176.
Laurieston—26.
Leadhills—68 (*W.*).
Leith—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Leitholm—193.
Leith Walk—26, 40, 60, 173, 193, 211.
Lenzie—68, 173.
Lerwick—68, 176, 211.
Leslie—211.
Lesmahagow—40, 193.
Lenchars—68 (*W. & F.*).
Leven—40, 68, 173, 193.
Levenburgh (Harris)—26.
Lilliesleaf—173.
Linlithgow—40, 68, 211.
Loanhead—40, 68.
Lochboisdale—68.
Lochearron—26.
Lochee—176, 193.
Lochend—60, 68.
Lochgelly—68, 211.
Lochgilphead—60, 211.
Lochgoilhead—173.
Lochinvar—68.
Lochmaben—173.
Lochmaddy—26.
Lochranza (Arran)—26 (*M.*).
Lochwinnoch—173.
Lockerbie—26, 60, 68, 193.
Longniddry—193.
Longside—176.
Lonmay—176.
Lossiemouth—26, 68, 176.
Lumphanan—176.
Lundin Links—40, 68, 173.
Lybster—68, 176.
Lyness—68 (*2nd & 4th S.*)
Macduff—26, 176, 211.
Machrie (Arran)—26.
Maidens Maybole—68 (*F.*).
Mallaig—26, 173.
Markinch—68, 193.
Maryhill—40, 193, 211.
Mauchline—68.
Maud—68, 176.
Maxwelltown—60.
Maybole—68, 193, 211.
Mearns—211 (*M., W. & F.*).
Meigle—193.
Melrose—40 68, 193.
Methil—40, 68, 173, 193.
Methlick—176.
Methven—26 (*W.*).
Midcalder—60.
Millport—211.
Milnathort—40 (*M. & Special Sale Days*), 60, 68.
Milngavie—26, 193.
Mintlaw—176.
Moffat—26, 40, 211.
Montaine—211.
Monifieth—193.
Montrose—26, 40 68, 173, 176, 193.
Morebattle—40 (*T.*), 173.
Motherwell—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 193.
Muir of Ord—26, 68
Muirkirk—60.
Munlochy—193.
Musselburgh—68, 173, 193.
Nairn—26, 40, 173, 176, 193.
Neilston—60.
Netherlee—40.
Nethy Bridge—26, 193.
New Aberdour—211 (*Tu. & F.*)
Newarthill—26.
Newburgh (Aberdeen)—176.
Newburgh (Fife)—68, 176.
Newcastleton—40.
New Cumnock—26, 68
New Deer—176.
New Galloway—60.
Newhaven (Edin.)—193.
Newmains—60.
Newmill (Keith)—176.
Newmills—68 (*M., alt. F. & S.*)
Newmilns—60, 68, 193.
New Pitsligo—68, 211.
Newport—60, 211.
Newton Mearns—60, 211.
Newtonmore—26 (*June-Oct.*), 40 (*F. (also M. to F., June to Sept.*).
New Stevenston—60.
Newtongrange—68.
Newton-Stewart—40, 60, 68, 173, 193.
Newtown (Dumbarton)—60.
Newtown St. Boswells—40, 68 (*alt. M. & Special Sale Days*), 173, 193.
Newtyle—193 (*M. & F.*).
North Berwick—40, 60, 68.
Oban—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
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Old Kilpatrick—60.
Old Meldrum—176.
Ormiston—193.
Paisley—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Parthead Ford—68.
Partick—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 193, 211.
Pathhead—68.
Peebles—26, 40, 69.
Penicuik—60, 68.
Pennan—68 (*2nd & last W.*).
Perth—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Petercutter—68.
Peterhead—60, 68, 173, 176, 211.
Pinwherry—193.
Pirnmill (Arran)—26.
Pitlochry—26, 68, 211.
Pittenweem—60, 173.
Plockton—68 (*once a month*).
Pollokshars—40, 60, 68, 193.
Polmont—40.
Port Ellen—193.
Port Glasgow—26, 60, 193, 211.
Portgordon—176.
Port William—40.
Portknockie—176, 211.
Portobello—60, 68, 173, 193.
Portpatrick—40 (*Th.*), 193 (*W.*).
Portree Skye—26, 173, 176.
Portsoy—176, 211.
Prestonpans—68, 193.
Prestwick—26, 60, 193, 211.
Ratho—193.
Renfrew—40, 68, 193, 211.
Renton—60 (*M., Tu. & F.*).
Reston—40 (*alt. M. & Special Sale Days*), 68 (*Auction Mart Alt. M.*).
Rhynie—68, 176.
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Rosewell—68 (*M., W. & F.*).

Roslin—40.
Rosyth—60.
Rothes—26, 176.
Rothesay—26, 40, 60, 193.
Rothie-Norman—176.
Rutherglen—40, 60, 68, 173, 193.
Rutherglen Burnside—173.
St. Abb's—68 (*Th.*), 193 (*Tu.*).
St. Andrews—26, 46, 60, 68, 173, 193.
St. Boswells—40, 193.
St. Fillans—68 (*W.*).
St. Margaret's Hope—211.
St. Monance—60, 68, 173.
Salsburgh—68 (*Tu.*).
Saltcoats—26, 60, 173, 193.
Sandbank—60 (*F.*), 211.
Sanquhar—40, 193.
Sauchen—176.
Scalloway—68 (*Tu. & F.*), 211 (*Tu. & F.*).
Scalpay—26.
Scone—26.
Scotstoun—26.
Scourie—26.
Selkirk—40, 68, 173, 193.
Shedog (Arran)—26.
Shettleston—60, 193, 211.
Shotts—68, 173.
Skelmorlie—60.
Slamannan—26.
Sliddery (Arran)—26.
South Queensferry—60.
Stane—68.
Stanley—26 (*W., F. & S.*).
Stenhousemuir—60, 68.
Stepps—193.
Stevenston—26, 40, 60, 193.
Stewarton—40, 60, 193, 211.
Stirling—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Stonehaven—26, 68, 176, 211.
Stonehouse—211.
Stoneyburn—68 (*M. & F.*), 1
Stornoway—26, 40, 68, 173.
Stow—68.
Strachur—211 *Th.*).
Stranraer—40, 60, 68, 173, 193, 211.
Strathaven—26 68, 193, 211.
Strathblane—193.
Strathdon—176.
Strathmiglo—26.
Strathpeffer—26, 68 (*daily June-Sept. M. & F. Oct.-May*).
Strichen—68, 176.
Stromness—68 173, 211.
Strone—60 (*W.*).
Stronsay—68 (*June-Aug.*), 211 (*during Season*).
Swinton—68 (*Th.*), 193.
Symington—68 (*Tu. & F.*).
Tain—26, 40, 68, 173, 176.
Tarbert (Harris)—26
Tarbert (Loch Fyne)—60 211.
Tarland—176, 211.
Tarves—176.
Taynuilt—68 (*Th.*)
Tayport—176.
Thornhill—40, 211.
Thornhill (Perth)—26 (*M*)
Thornton—211 (*M.**), 68.
Thurso—26, 40, 68, 173, 176 193.
Tighnabruaich—193.
Tillicoultry—40, 60, 211.
Tiree—173.
Tobermory—60, 176.
Tollcross—60, 173, 211.
Tomintoul—68, 176
Tongue—68.
Torphins—176.
Tranent—68, 193.
Troon—40, 60, 68, 211.
Turriff—40, 68, 176, 211
Uddingston—26, 40.
Udny—176.
Uig—26 (*once a month*).
Uklaw Moor—173.
Ullapool—173.
Uphall—40, 68.
Walkerburn—26.
Wanlockhead—68 (*Th.*).
West Calder—68.
West Kilbride—60, 68, 193.
West Linton—26.
Westray—173.
Whiffiet—60.
Whilburn—68.
Whitehills—173.
Whiteinch—40, 60.
Whitesands—40.
Whithorn—60, 173.
Whiting Bay—26, 193.
Wick—26, 40, 68, 176, 211.
Wigtown—40, 60, 173.
Winchburgh—68 (*Tu. & F.*).
Windygates—40, 68.
Wishaw—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193.
Yethalm—40 (*T.*), 173.
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The Numbers represent the names of Banks in the Alphabetical List on pages 428-435. (H.O.) signifies the Head Office; an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days.

Aghalee—178 (*F.*).
Ahoghill—32 (*Th. & **), 178 (*Th. & **).
Annalong—32 (*Tu & F.*) 183 (*Tu.& F.*).
Antrim—32, 178, 206.
Ardglass—32 (*M. Also F. in Fishing Season*), 178 (*W. & F.*), 206 (***).
Armagh—211, 32, 115, 178, 183, 206.
Armoy—178.
Augher—178 (*F.*), 206 (*Tu.**)
Aughnacloy—32, 178, 206.
Ballinamallard—32 (*F.*), 178 (*Tu.*), 183 (*M.*).
Ballintoy—178 (1st & 3rd *W.*).
Ballintra—168 (*Fair Days*), 183 (*Tu.**), 191, 206 (*and Tu.**).
Ballycarry—178 (*M. & F.*), 206 (*M.**).
Ballycastle—(*Co. Antrim*) 32, 178, 206.
Ballyclare—32, 178, 206.
Ballygawley—32 (*F.*), 165 (*F*.*), 178 (*F.*), 206 (*Tu. & F.*).
Ballygowan—178 (*Th.*).
Ballyhalbert—32 (*W.*), 206 (*M.*)
Ballymena—211, 32, 178, 183, 206.
Ballymena Markets—32 (*Sats. & **).
Ballymoney (*Co. Antrim*)—211 (*Th.*), 32, 178, 206.
Ballynacarrick, 206.
Ballynafeigh (*Belfast*)—178.
Ballynahinch—178, 206.
Ballynure—178 (*Th.**).
Ballywalter—32 (*F.*), 206 (*Tu.**).
Balmoral—178 (*during Shows*).
Banbridge—32, 178, 183, 206.
Bangor—211, 32, 178, 206.
Belfast—211, 32 (*H.O.*), 73, 165, 168, 178 (*H.O.*), 183, 206 (*H.O.*).
Bellaghy—32 (*W.**), 168 (*M.**), 178 (*W.**),
Belleek—168 (*Th.**), 178 (*Th.**), 183 (*Th.*
Beragh—178. [& *)
Boardmills—32 (*and & 4th S.*).
Brookeborough—178 (*Tu.*), 206 (*Tu.*).
Bushmills—32.
Caledon—32.
Carnlough—32 (*Tu. F.& **), 178 (*Th.*).
Carnmoney—32 (*Th.*)
Carrickfergus—32 (*Tu.**), 178.
Carricknmore—165 (*F.*) 178 (*F.*), 206 (*and & last F.*).
Castledawson—32 (*W. & 1st M.*), 178 (*W. & 1st M.*).
Castlederg—115, 206.
Castlerock—178 (*W.*).
Castlewellan—165 (*M. F. &**), 178, 183, 206.
Claudy—178.
Clogher—206.
Cloughey—32 (*Th.*), 206*.
Cloughmills—211 (*W.**), 32 (*W.**).
Coagh—32 (*Tu.*), 206 (*W.*).
Coalisland—32 (*Daily except Th.*), 183.
Coleraine—211, 32, 178, 183, 206.
Comber—178, 206 (*Tu. & F.*).
Cookstown—211, 32, 115, 206.
Crossgar—32, 178 (*F.**), 206 (*W.*).
Crossmaglen—32, 115.
Crumlin—206.
Cushendall—178.
Cushendun—178 (* & *W. 1st June to 31st Aug.*)
Derrgonelly—32 (*W.* or *).
Derry—211, 168.
Derrylin—165 (and & *4th S.*), 206 (*1st & 3rd W.*).
Derrock—32 (*Tu.* or *), 178 (*), 206 (*)
Doagh—178 (*W.*).
Donaghadee—178 (*Tu. & F. 1st June to 1st Oct. in Winter*), 206.
Donaghclony—178 (*F.*).
Donemana—178 (*F.*), 206 (*F.**).
Downpatrick—32, 165, 178, 206.
Draperstown—168 (*F.*), 178 (*W.**), 206.
Dromara—178 (*Tu.**), 206 (*Tu.**).
Dromore (*Co. Down*)—178, 206. [206.
Dromore (*Co. Tyrone*)—165, 178 (*M.**).
Drumquin—165 (*Th.**), 178 (*M. & Th.*), 183 (*Th.**).
Drumdrum (*co. Down*)—178 (*Tu.**).
Dungannon—32, 165, 178, 183, 206.
Dungannon Markets—32 (*Th.*).
Dungiven—168 (*Tu. & S.*), 178, 206.
Dunloy—32 (*M.*).
Dunmurry—206 (*M.*).
Ederney—178.
Enniskillen—211, 32, 183, 165, 206.
Feeny—178 (*).
Fintona—115, 178, 206 (*F.**).
Fivemiletown—178, 206 (*F.*).
Garvagh—178 (*Tu. & F.*), 206.
Gilford—32 (*W.*), 178 (*F.*).
Glenarm—32.
Glenavy—178 (*Th.*).
Glengormley—32 (*Th.*).
Gortin—206.
Hillsborough—178.
Hilltown—32 (*and Tu.*), 115 (*Tu.*).
Holywood (*co. Down*) 178.
Irvinestown—178, 206.
Keady—115, 178.
Kesh—32, 178.
Kilkeel—32, 165, 183, 191.
Killinchy—32.
Killough—178 (*W.*).
Killylea—211 (*), 183 (*).
Killyleagh—178 (*F.*), 206.
Kilrea—32, 168 (*W. & Th.*) 178.
Kirkcubbin—32, 206.
Lack—178 (*F.*).
Larne—211, 32, 178, 206.
Limavady—32, 168, 178, 206.
Lisbellaw—206 (*Th.*).
Lisburn—32, 178, 206.
Lisnaskea—211, 206.
Londonderry—211, 32, 115, 165, 168, 178, 183, 206.
Loughford—178 (*Th.*).
Loughgiel—178 (*Tu.**).
Lurgan—211, 32 ,178, 206.
Maghera—178, 206.
Magherafelt—211 (*Th.*), 32, 168, 178, 206.
Magheramorne—178 (*F.*).
Markethill—32, 206 (*F.*).
Millisle—206 (*Tu.*).
Moira—178 (*F.°*), 206 (*F.**).
Moneymore—32.
Mosside—178 (*F.*).
Moy—211 (*), 32 (*1st F. in month*), 206 (*W. & F.*).
Mullaghboy—178 (*Th.*).
Newcastle (*Co. Down*)—178, 183 (*Tu. & F.*), 206 (*Tu.* & F.*).
Newry—211, 32, 165, 178, 183, 206.
Newtownards—211, 32, 178, 206.
Newtownbutler—178 (*M. & F.*).
Newtownhamilton—206.
Newtown-Stewart—211 (*M.**), 178.
Omagh—211, 32, 165, 178, 183, 206.
Park—178 (*). *Temporarily closed.*
Pettigo—178 (*M.*) & (°).
Plumbridge—206 (*Th.**).
Pomeroy—32 (*Tu*), 165 (*Tu. & **), 178 (*Tu.*), 206 (*Tu. & W.*).

Portadown—21A, 32, 178, 183, 206.
Portaferry—32, 178.
Portavogie—32 (*W.*), 178 (*S.*), 206 (*M.*).
Portglenone—178.
Portrush—32, 178.
Portstewart—32 (*June & Sept., M., W. & F.; July & Aug., daily except S., Oct.-May, Tu. & F.*), 178 (*Tu. & F. from 1st Oct. to 31st May, M., W. & F. 1st June to 30th Sept.*), 206
Poyntzpass—32 (*W.* & °), 165, 178 (*M.*&*).
Randalstown—178.
Rasharkin—178 (*M.*).
Rathfriland—32, 115, 206.
Richhill—178 (*F.*).
Roslea—206 (*W.**).
Rostrevor—32, 165 (*Tu.*), 178 (*Tu.*), 183 (*Tu.*).
Saintfield—32, 178 (*M., W. & F.*) & (*).
Scarva—178 (*F.* & *).
Sixmilecross—178(*M.*& *Th.**), 206 (*M.**).
Stewartstown—32 (*W.**), 115 (*W.*), 206
Strabane—32, 115, 165, 178, 183, 206.
Straid—178 (*Th.*).
Strangford—32 (*M.*), 178 (*M. & Th.*).
Stranocum—178 (*F.*).
Swatragh—178 (*M., ex. 2nd*).
Tandragee—32, 183.
Templepatrick—178 (*W.*).
Tempo—165 (*M.* fortnightly & *), 178 (*W.*°), 206 (*M.**).
Tobermore—178 (*W.**).
Toome Bridge—168(*M.*), 178 (*Tu. & F. during summer*).
Trillick—206 (*Th.*°).
Tullinadaly—
Warrenpoint—32, 165 (*Tu., F. & **), 178 (*Tu., F. & **), 183.
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The Numbers represent the Names of Banks in the Alphabetical List on pages 428-435. *(H.O.) signifies Head Office; an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days.*

Abbeyfeale—165, 168, 183.
Abbeyleix—115, 165.
Aclare—115 (°).
Adare—165 (*F.*).
Ahascragh—21A (*T. & °*), 168 (*W.**).
Annagassan—191.
Annascaul—168 (*).
Antara—168, 206.
Ardee—115, 206.
Ardfinnan—168 (*Th.*), 183 (*Tu.*).
Ardrahan—168 (*).
Arigna—178 (*2nd & 4th W.*). *Temporarily closed.*
Arklow—21A, 165.
Arva—21A, 115, 206.
Ashbourne—191.
Askeaton—168.
Athboy—21A, 115 (*M. & F.**), 165 (*Tu. & Th.**), 206.
Athea—165 (*W.*°), 168 (*Tu.*).
Athenry—21A (*F.**), 165, 206.
Athleague — 168 (*), *during July & September.*
Athlone—21A, 168, 183
Athy—115, 168, 183.
Aughrim—165 (*Th.**).
Avoca—165 (*).
Bagenalstown—21A, 168, 183.
Ballieborough—115, 178, 206 (*M.*).
Balbriggan—165, 178.
Balla—168.
Ballagh—165 (*Tu.*), 168 (*F.*).
Ballaghaderreen—115, 168.
Ballibay—21A.
Ballina—165, 168, 183, 206.
Ballinagh—115 (*Tu.*), 206 (*Tu.*).
Ballinakiel—115 (*M*), 165 (*Tu.**).
Ballinalee—206 (*W**).
Ballinamore—165, 168, (*Tu., W. & F.*), 178, 206.
Ballinasloe—21A, 115 (*open for Oct. Fair only*), 165, 168, 183 (°).
Ballindine—21A (°), 168 (°).
Ballineen—21A (*Th.**), 165 (*Th.**).
Ballingarry—21A (*M. & °*), 168 (*W.*), 183 (*W.*).
Ballinlough—168 (*Tu. or * & F.*), 206
Ballinrobe—21A, 165, 206. [(*F.**).
Ballintogher—183 (*).
Ballinodare—168 (*).
Ballivor—21A (*Apl. & Oct.*), 115 (*F.*), 206 (*Apl. & Oct.*).
Balls Bridge—21A (* & *Spring Show and August Horse Show*).
Ballybay—21A, 115, 178, 191, 206 (*S.*).
Ballybofey—21A, 115, 178.
Ballybunion—21A (*M.*), 183 (*M.*).
Ballycanew—21A (*).
Ballycastle (co. Mayo)—183 (°), 206 (°), 168.*
Ballyconnell—21A, 168, 206.
Ballydehob—183.
Ballyfarnon—168 (*Tu.*°), 178 (*Tu.*°)
Ballygar—21A (*M. & Th.**), 168.
Ballygawley—32 (*F.*), 165 (*F.* °), 178 (*F.*), 206 (*F., also Tu.*).
Ballyhaunis—168, 206.
Ballyjamesduff—168, 178 (*Tu.**) 206.
Ballylanders—21A (*Th.**), 165 (*Th.**).
Ballylongford—21A (*Th.*), 168 (*Th.*), 183 (*Th.*).
Ballymacarrett—178.
Ballymagovern—21A (°).
Ballynahon—21A, 168.
Ballymoe—168 (*Monthly Fair Days, Feb.-May, Oct.-Nov.*), 183 (°).
Ballymore—168 (°) *Monthly* * *Feby to May, & Oct.* & *Nov.*
Ballymore Estate—165 (*Th.**).
Ballymote—115, 165, 206.
Ballynacargy—168 (*W.**), 206 (*2nd & 4th W.**).
Ballynacarrick—206 (°).
Ballyporeen—165 (*Tu.*°), 183 (*).
Ballyragget—115 (*Tu.*).
Ballyshannon—168, 183, 191.
Ballytore—115 (*F.*).
Ballywary—21A (° *Fair Days from Sept. to May*).
Ballyvourney—165 (°).
Balmoral—178 (*during Shows*).
Baltimore—165 (*S.*).
Baltinglass—168.
Banagher—21A.
Banbridge—32, 178, 183, 206.
Bandon—21A, 165, 183.
Bangor Erris—206 (*).
Bansha—168 (*Tu.**).
Bantry—165, 183.
Bawnboy—206 (*M.*).
Belmullet—168, 206.
Belturbet—21A, 168, 206.
Birr—115, 168, 183.
Blacklion—165 (*S.**), 168 (*S.*°), 178 (*S.*°), 206 (*S.**).
Blackrock—168, 206.
Blackwater—168 (*), 183 (*).
Blessington—191, 206.
Boarmahon—206 (*Tu., except last*).
Borris—21A, 165 (*Tu.**), 168 (*F.*) & (*).
Borrisokane—165, 168.
Borrisoleigh—165 (*W.*), 168 (*W.*°)
Boyle—21A, 168, 178.
Bray—115, 178, 191.
Bridgetown (Co. Clare)—183 (*).
Bridgetown (Co. Wexford)—183 (*).
Brockagh—178 (°).
Brosna—168 (°).
Bruff—165, 168.
Bruree—165 (*W.*°), 168 (*W.*).
Bunbeg—178 (*and Th. of month*).
Buncrana—21A, 115, 191.
Bundoran—168 (*Tu. & F.*), 183, 191.
Burtonport—178 (*Tu.*).
Buttevant—165, 168 (*M. & F.**).
Cahir—165, 168.
Cahirciveen—165, 168, 183.
Callan—21A, 165.
Caltra—21A (°).
Cappamore—165 (*Th.**).
Cappataple—115 (*May & Oct. Fairs*).
Cappawhite—165 (*F.**).
Cappoquin—165 (*M. & Th.*°), 168 (*M. & Th.*).
Carlingford—165 (*Th.**).
Carlow—21A, 165, 168, 183.
Carndonagh—168, 178.
Carney—206 (*).
Carnew—21A (*Tu.**).
Carrick—168 (°) 206 (*).
Carrickmacross—165, 168, 178, 191, 206.
Carrick-on-Shannon—165, 178, 183.
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Carrigaholt—168 (*W.*°), 183.
Carrigallen—115 (*M. & W.**), 206.
Carrigaline—183 (°).
Carriyart—178 (*W.*).
Cashel—165, 168.
Castlebar—21A, 165, 168.
Castlebellingham—206 (*F.*).
Castleblayney—21A, 165, 191.
Castlebridge—168 (*), 183 (*)
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Castledermot—165 (*Th.**), 168 (*Th.**), 183 (*Th.**).
Castlefin—165 (*M.*°), 206 (*M.*).
Castlegregory—168 (°).
Castle Island—168, 183.
Castlepollard—115, 178 (*W.**), 206.
Castlerea—21A, 168, 206.
Castletown Bere—165, 183.
Castletownroche—165 (*Tu.*°).
Causeway—168 (°).
Cavan—21A, 115, 165, 183, 206.
Celbridge—191.
Charlestown—115.
Charleville—21A 165, 168.
Clane—206.
Clara—115, 206 (*W.**).
Claremorris—21A, 168.
Clifden—168.
Cliftoney—183 (*Tu.*).
Clogher—21A (*), 206 (*Tu.**), 115 (*M. & W.*°).
Clogheen—183.
Clonakilty—21A, 165, 168.
Clonaslee—21A (*M.**), 206 (*M.*°), 168 (*M.*)
Clonbur—165 (*1st F.*), 206 (*) 21A (°).
Clondalkin—115 (*F.*).
Clones—21A, 165, 178, 206.
Clonmany—168 (*Tu.*), 178 (*Tu.*).
Clonmel—21A, 165, 168, 183.
Clonmellon—178 (*Tu.*°), 206 (*Tu.**), 115 (*M. & W.*).
Cloone—115 (*W.*).
Clonghjordan—165.
Cloyne—165 (*Th.**).
Collinstown—115 (°), 206 (*).
Collooney—115 (*F.*), 168 (°), 183, 206 (*).
Convoy—178 (*F.*°), 191 *temporarily closed.*
Coolaney—183 (°).
Cootehill—115, 183, 206.
Cork—21A, 115, 165 (*H.O.*), 168, 183, 206.
Cork (St. Patrick's Bridge)—21A.
Corofin—183 (*F.*°).
Creeslough—191.
Creggs—168 (*) (*May & June*).
Croghan—183 (°).
Croom—165.
Crossdoney—206 (*).
Crossmolina—21A (*Th. & °*), 168.
Culdaff—178 (°). *Temporarily closed.*
Curragh Camp—168 (*Th.*)
Dalkey—191.
Delvin—115, 178 (*F.*°), 206.
Derrybeg—168 (*Monthly*°), 178 (*).
Dingle—165, 168, 183.
Donegal—168, 191, 206.
Doneraile—168.
Donoughmore—183 (°)
Doon—165.
Doonbeg—183 (°), 183 (°).
Downings — 178 (*W.*). *Temporarily closed.*
Dowra—178.
Drimoleague—21A (*Tu.**), 165 (*Tu.*°).
Drogheda—21A, 115, 165, 183, 191.
Dromahair — 206 (*). *Temporarily closed.*
Dromore—168.
Drumcollogher—165.

Drumcondra—191.
Drumkeerin—168 (*W.**), 178 (*W.**), 206 (*W.**).
Drumlish—21A (*W.*), 165 (*W.**), 206 (*W.**).
Drumshambo—168, 178.
Dublin—21A (*H.O.*), 36, 73, 105D (*H.O.*), 115 (*H.O.*), 165, 168, 173D, 178, 183, 191 (*H.O.*), 206.
Dublin (Cattle Mkt.)—21A (*Th.*).
Duleek—183 (*).
Dundalk—21A, 115, 165, 168, 191, 206.
Dundrum—178 (*Tu.*), 183 (*Tu. & F.*).
Dunfanaghy—191.
Dungarvan—21A, 165, 168, 183.
Dunglow—168, 178.
Dunkineely—168 (*Th.**), 206 (*Th.**).
Dun Laoghaire—168, 183, 191.
Dunlavin—165, 206 (*W. & S.*).
Dunleer—115 (*F.*), 191.
Dunmanway—21A, 165.
Dunmore—168.
Donshaughlin—115 (*Tu.*).
Durrow—115 (*F.*).
Eadsy—168 (*alt. W.*), 206 (*alt. W.*)
Edenderry—115, 191, 206.
Ederney—178.
Edgeworthstown—168, 206.
Ephin—21A, 178.
Erlly—165 (*Th.**), 168 (*Th.* or *), *Erriyale*—115 (*F.*).
Enfield—115 (*F.*), 206 (*W.**).
Ennis—21A, 165, 168, 183.
Enniscorthy—165, 168, 183, 206 (*).
Enniscrone—183 (*Tu.**).
Enniskerry—178 (*W.*).
Enniskymon—165, 168.
Errecourt—21A (*F.**), 168 (*W.**), 115 (*).
Falcarragh—115 (*).
Falgarragh—191.
Fernaharpy—115 (*), 168 (*).
Ferbane—206.
Fermoy—21A, 165, 168, 183.
Ferns—168.
Fethard—165, 183.
Fexford—21A (*) (*F.*).
Foynes—165 (*F.*), 183 (*F.*).
Frankford—206 (*).
Freemount—21A (*W.*), 165 (*W.*).
Frenchpark—168 (*), 178 (*Th.**), 206.
Freshford—21A (*W.*), 206 (*F.**).
Frosses—168 (*).
Galbally—165 (*).
Galway—21A, 165, 168, 183.
Galway (The Quay). Open in connection with arrival and departure of Atlantic Liners.
Garrison—163 (*monthly* *).
Glanworth—168 (*W.*).
Glaslough—191.
Glengormley—32 (*Th.*), 178 (*Tu.*).
Glenmanaddy—168, 206.
Glenties—21A (*M.**), 163, 206.
Glin—165 (*M. & Th.*).
Gokers—183 (*W.**).
Goolds Cross—168 (*F.*).
Goresbridge—21A (*).
Gorey—21A, 168.
Gort—21A, 165, 168.
Gortahork—191.
Gowna—115 (*Th.*).
Graigue-na-Managh—21A (*Th. & S.**), 165 (*Tu.**), 168.
Granard—115, 206.
Grange—115 (*), 168 (*), 206 (*).
Greystones—115 (*Tu. & F.*), 178 (*M., W. & F.*), 191.
Gurteen—115 (*).
Hacketstown—165 (*W.**), 168 (*).
Hartford—21A (*T.**), 168.
Hill of Down—21A (* *April & Sept.*).
Holywood—178.
Hospital—21A (*Th.**), 165.
Howth—21A (*W.*).
Johnstown—165 (*F.**), 168 (*), 191.
Kanturk—21A, 168, 183.
Kenlure—178 (*2nd & 4th Tu.**). *Temporarily closed.*
Kells—115, 168, 178.
Kenmare—165, 168, 183.
Kerrykeel—178 (*1st & 3rd M. & 8th each month*).
Kilbeggan—21A, 115 (*S.*).
Kilcar—168 (*), 206 (*and W.**).
Kilcock—165, 206.
Kilcommon—165 (*Tu. fortnightly*).
Kilcormac—21A (*M.**), 115 (*).
Kilcullen—115.
Kildare—115, 168.
Kildorrery—168 (*W.**).
Kildysart—165.
Kilfenora—168 (*).
Kilfinane—165.
Kilkee—163, 183.
Kilkelly—115 (*M.*).
Kilkenny—21A, 115, 165, 168, 183 206.
Kilkerrin—21A (*F. & **), 168 (*) 206 (*).
Kilkishen—163 (*1st & 3rd W.**).
Killala—168 (*alt. S. & **), 206 (*S. fortnightly*).
Killalve—183.
Killarney—165, 168, 183.
Killavullen—168
Killeagh—183 (*).
Killenaule—165.
Killeshandra—21A (*W. & **), 206.
Killimore—115 (*W.*), 168 (*W.**).
Killorglin—163, 183.
Killucan—21A (*T.**), 115 (*Tu.*), 206 (*Tu.**).
Killybegs—168, 206.
Killygordon—115 (*W.**), 178 (*W.*).
Kilmacrenan—191, 206 (*).
Kilmacthomas—168, 183, 206.
Kilmallock—21A (*Tu., F.**), 165, 168 (*T., F. & **), 183.
Kilmithil—168 (*), 183 (*).
Kilmuckridge—168 (*).
Kilnaleck—178 (*Th.**), 206.
Kilrush—21A, 168, 183.
Kilteel—206 (*).
Kiltimagh—115, 183 (*Th. & F.**).
Kiltyclogher—206 (*).
Kingscourt—115, 178.
Kingstown—168, 183, 191, 206.
Kinlough—168 (*), 183 (*).
Kinnegad—21A (* *W.*), 115 (*F*), 191.
Kinnitty—168 (*).
Kinsale—165, 183.
Kinvara—168 (*) (*W.*).
Knockcroghery—168 (*).
Knocklong—165 (*Th.**), 183 (*Th.**).
Knockmayree—165 (*), 168 (*), 183 (*).
Lansborough—168 (*M.**), 178.
Leap—183 (*1st & 3rd W.*).
Leitrim—178 (*), 183 (*).
Letterkenny—115, 165, 191, 206.
Limerick—21A, 165, 168, 183, 206.
Limerick Natl. City Bank, Bch.—21A.
Liscarroll—165 (*M. & **).
Lisdoonvarna—168 (*Th. July, Aug., Sept.*).
Lismore—165, 168.
Listowel—21A, 168, 183.
Lombardstown—183 (*).
Longford—21A, 165, 168, 178 (*S. & **), 206.
Longwood—21A (*), 191, 206 (*F. & **).
Loughglynn—168 (*).
Loughrea—115, 168.
Louisburgh—206 (*M.**). *Temporarily closed.*
Lucan—191.
Lusk—178 (*W.*).
Macroom—165, 168.
Magunesbridge—206.
Malahide—178 (*W.*).
Mallow—21A, 165, 168, 183.
Manorhamilton—165, 168, 206.
Maryborough—21A, 165.
Maynooth—165 (*Tu., F.**), 206 (*Tu.*).
Meenaleck—168 (*), 178 (*).
Midleton—21A, 165, 168.
Milford—178, 191 (*M.**), 206 (*).
Millstreet—165, 168.
Milltown—168 (* *April, June, Aug. & Dec.*).
Miltown Malbay—168. [*Dec.*).
Mitchelstown—21A, 165, 168.
Moate—115 (*Th.*), 168, 206.
Mohill—115, 178.
Monaghan—115, 165, 183, 191, 206.
Monasterevan—115.
Moneygall—165 (*F.*).
Monkstown—191 (*M., W. & S.*).
Mountbellew—21A, 168 (*Tu., F. & **).
Mountcharles—168 (*Th.*) (*), 191 (*), 206 (*).
Mountmellick—21A, 168.
Mountnugent—178 (*Th.**)
Mountrath—21A, 165.
Mourne—168, 191.
Moylough—21A (*).
Mullagh, Co. Cavan—115 (*F.*), 168 (*F.**, 178 (*F.**).
Mullagh, Co. Clare.—168 (*)
Mullinahone—21A (*F.**), 165 (*M.**).
Mullingar—21A, 115, 165, 168, 206
Mullinavat—168 (**Monthly*).
Naas—115, 165, 191, 206.
Navan—21A, 115, 165, 191.
Nenagh—21A, 165, 168, 183.
Newbliss—165 (*Tu*), 178 (*Tu.*); 191.
Newbridge—115, 168, 191.
Newcastle West—165, 168, 183.
Newmarket—21A (*Th. & **), 165.
Newport—21A (*Tu.**), 165 (*Tu.**), 206 (*Tu.*).
Newport (co. Tipperary)—21A (*W.*), 165 (*W.**).
New Ross—21A, 165, 168, 183.
Newtown Barry—165, 168.
Newtowncashel—178 (*F. & **).
Newtowngore—21A (*T.*). [& *).
Newtownmount - Kennedy—168 (*W. Tu.*).
Newtownsaville—206.
Nobber—115 (*), 178 (*).
O'Brien's Bridge—183 (*).
Oldcastle—115, 178.
Oughterard—21A (*Th.**).
Pallas Green—168 (*Th.**).
Passage, West—183 (*M. & F.*).
Pettigo—168 (*M. & Fair Days*), 178 (*M., F. & **), 191.
Philipstown—115 (*F.*), 191.
Piltown—183 (*W.*).
Pomeroy—32 (*Th.*).
Portarlington—165, 168.
Portlaw—21A (*W.*).
Portumna—115, 168.
Queenstown—21A, 165.
Ramelton—178, 206 (*M.*,) 191.
Raphoe—178, 191.
Rathangan—115 (*M.*), 206 (*M.*).
Rathdowney—165, 191.
Rathdrum—115, 168 (*Th.**).
Rathduff—183 (*).
Rathkeale—165, 168.
Rathmines—168, 191.
Rathmore—165 (*Tu.*), 168 (*Tu. or* *).
Rathmullen—115 (*M.*), 178 (*Tu.*), 191.
Rathowen—168 (*Tu.*).
Rathvilly—165 (*Tu.**).
Rear Cross—165 (*Tu., fortnightly*).
Riverstown—115 (*), 206 (*).
Rooskey—178 (*W.*).
Roscommon—21A, 165, 168.
Roscrea—21A, 165, 168.
Rosnakill—191. *Temporarily closed.*
Rosscarbery—21A (*W.**), 165 (*W.**), 168 (*W.**). [(*W.**).
Roundstone—168 (*F.*).
Roundwood—191.
Rush—165 (*W.*), 178 (*W. & F.*).
Sandymount—191.
St. Johnston—178 (*F.*).
Scariff—168.
Schull—183.
Shanagolden—165 (*F.*), 183 (*F.*), 168 (*F.*).
Shercock—115, 178.
Shillelagh—168 (*Th.**).
Shinrone—165 (*Th.*).
Shrule—168 (*).
Skerries—165, 178.
Skibbereen—21A, 165, 183.
Slane—115 (*), 183 (*F.*), 191.
Sligo—21A, 115, 168, 183, 191, 206.
Stradbally—21A (*F.*), 165 (*Tu., F. & **).
Stranorlar—21A (*S.P.*), 115 (*), 178 (*), 191. *Temporarily closed.*
Strokestown—165 (*F.**), 168, 178.
Summerhill—21A (* *Apr., June, Sept., & Nov.*), 206 (*).
Swanlinbar—21A (*W. & **), 165 (*W. & **), 206 (*Th. & **).
Swinford—115, 183.
Swords—178 (*W.*).
Taghmon—168, 183 (*), 206 (*).
Tallow—165.
Tarbert—165.
Templemore—163, 183.
Templetuohy—183 (*M.*).

Terenure—191.
Thomastown—115.
Thurles—21A, 165, 169.
Tinoleague—165 (*Th.*°), 168 (*Th.*°).
Tinahely—168.
Tipperary—21A, 165, 168, 183.
Tralee—21A, 165, 168, 183.
Tramore—183.
Trim—21A, 115, 206.
Tuam—21A, 165, 168, 206.
Tubbercurry—115, 165, 191. *Temporarily closed.*
Tulla—168.
Tullamore—21A, 115, 165, 206.
Tullow—165, 168.
Tulsk—168 (*Th.* & °), 178 (*Th.* & °).
Tynagh—115 (°), 168 (°).
Tyrrellspass—21A (°), 115 (°).
Urlingford—165, 168.
Valencia Island—183 (*Tu.* & *F.*).
Vicarstown—165 (*Tu.* & °).
Virginia—115, 168, 178.
Waterford—21A, 165, 168, 183, 206.
Waterville—165 (*Tu.*), 168 (*Tu.*°).
Wellington Bridge—168 (°).
Westport—21A, 165, 206.
Wexford—21A, 165, 168, 183, 206.
Wicklow—115, 168, 191.
Williamstown—168, 206 (°).
Woodford—115 (*M.*), 168 (*Alt. M.* & °).
Youghal—21A, 165, 183.

BRITISH AND OTHER BANK DEPOSITS.

The Federal Reserve System, New York (2/7/30)	£494,760,000	Westminster Bank, London (30/6/31)	279,456,402
Midland Bank, London (30/6/31)	379,055,050	National Provincial Bank, London (30/6/31)	267,275,144
Chase National Bank of the City of New York (30/6/31)	379,508,874	Guaranty Trust Company, New York (30/6/31)	257,609,710
Lloyds Bank, London (30/6/31)	348,854,392	Bank of Montreal, Montreal (30/4/30)	135,255,045
Barclays Bank, London (30/6/31)	342,450,383	Bank of England, London (3/9/31)	125,114,386
National City Bank of New York (31/12/30)	292,111,405		

BANK HOLIDAYS.

ENGLAND, WALES AND CHANNEL ISLANDS.—*Bank of England* 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 May 1 and November 1.

IRELAND.—Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, Christmas Day and Boxing Day.

SCOTLAND.—New Year's Day, Good Friday, First Monday in May, First Monday in August, and Christmas Day; there are also Spring and Autumn holidays in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

SCOTLAND has special *Term* (*Quarter*) *Days*:—Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whitsunday, May 15 (Fixed date); Lammas, Aug. 1; and Martinmas, Nov. 11; the *Removal Terms* are May 28 and Nov. 28.

THE BANK RATE.

AVERAGE Minimum Rate per Cent.

Month.	1914.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	%	%	%	%	%	%
January	4·35	5	4·5	4·5	5	3
February	3	5	4·5	5·3	4·6	3
March	3	5	4·5	5·5	3·9	3
April	3	4·8	4·5	5·5	3·5	3
May	3	4·5	4·5	5·5	3	2·7
June	3	4·5	4·5	5·5	3	2·5
July	3·19	4·5	4·5	5·5	3	2·8
August	5·87	4·5	4·5	5·5	3	4·5
September	5	4·5	4·5	5·7	3	5·0
October	5	4·5	4·5	6·5	3	—
November	5	4·5	4·5	5·8	3	—
December	5	4·5	4·5	5·2	3	—
Year	4·03	4·6	4·5	5·5	3·4	—

PRICE OF THE FUNDS, 1930, 1930 AND 1931.

	Dec. 31, 1930.	Nov. 3, 1930.	Nov. 3, 1931.
2½% Consols	44¾	58½	56
4% Consols	...	93½	85¼
5% War Loan	82⅛	102	96¼
4% Funding	68	95½	86¼
3½% Conversion	...	82¼	75¼
4% Victory Bonds	72¼	97	93
3% Local Loans Stock	50⅞	68¾	62¼
Bank of England Stock	165	271	245
5% Corp. of London Stock	85	104½	101
5% I.C.C. Stock	85¾	104	101
4% Port of Lond. "B" Stk.	62½	84½	79
Dominion Securities.			
Australia 6% (1931-41)	...	90	88½
Australia 5% (1934-45)	...	76½	78
Canada 4% (1940-60)	72	94½	85½
Cape 3½% (1929-49)	60½	86½	79½
Gold Coast 6% (1945-70)	100	110	102½
Kenya 5% (1948-58)	...	104½	98½
N.S.W. 5% (1935-55)	...	75	71
New Zealand 4% (1943-63)	...	88	75½
Nigeria 5% (1947-57)	...	104¼	98½
Queensland 5% (1940-60)	...	76	71½
S. Africa 5% (1945-75)	...	103¼	98½
S. Aust. 5% (1945-75)	...	75½	73½
S. Rhod. 5% (1934-49)	...	103	98½
Tasmania 3½% (1940)	...	75½	59½
Victoria 5% (1945-75)	...	75½	69½
W. Aust. 5% (1945-75)	..	75½	73½

AVERAGE PRICE OF CONSOLS.

Month.	1914.	1930.	1931.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January	73 0 0	53 19 2	57 17 2
February	76 6 3	54 0 1	56 14 1
March	75 2 6	55 6 2	56 14 5
April	75 15 0	55 12 2	57 12 2
May	74 15 0	55 9 8	59 12 7
June	74 5 0	54 17 2	59 18 4
July	74 16 3	55 10 5	59 9 10
August	No price	55 16 11	57 13 3
September	,,	55 5 3	55 12 1
October	,,	56 18 3	55 10 6
November	,,	58 11 10	...
December	,,	57 13 2	...

BRITISH SUGAR BEET.

	1929-30.	1930-31.
Area under sugar beet *acres*	232,000	348,000
Average yield per acre *tons*	8·7	8·8
Beet delivered to factories *tons*	1,999,000	3,042,000
Average output of sugar per acre of beet grown *lb.*	2,800	2,720
Production of sugar *cwt.*	5,799,500	8,486,000
Subsidy	£4,238,000	£6,100,000

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, and of nine Colonial companies (marked C), all of which transact business in this country.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system whereby the whole of the divisible profit is allotted to participating policy-holders (M), or whether the company has proprietors by whom part (usually a very small proportion) of such profit is received (P). Life offices transacting other insurance business are marked O 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. Those having an Industrial branch are indicated by letter I.

FIGURES.—These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press, and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financial year ended 31 December, 1930.

LIFE FUNDS.—The amounts of these funds, though interesting, are not in themselves a sufficient indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actuarially compared with assets.

PREMIUM INCOME.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reassuring parts of the risks.

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a Life office include, in all cases where paid, commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown. The average percentage of British offices is about 12½%, of which about 5% is expended on commission and 7½% on other expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading, because, if the proportion of new business is large, the percentage of the total premiums absorbed in expenses may legitimately be higher than where the new business is small. Moreover, where rates of premium are below the average any comparisons of percentage should be considered, with due regard to this feature, a gain to the policyholder through reduced premium being equivalent to an immediate cash bonus.

INTEREST.—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source for bonus. The rate of interest given is without deduction of Income Tax except where marked (N)—net.

VALUATIONS.—The last 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 American, and with every table the lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

MOST large fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium. There are, however, a number of non-tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits. Tariff rates of premium per £100 insured against fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows:—

Private Dwelling Houses, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity, 1s. 6d.

Household goods therein, usually 2s.

A number of companies issue "comprehensive" policies embracing in one contract all risks incidental to private houses and contents.

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.

Most fire insurance companies transact accident and miscellaneous business, and if a strong company be selected with a reputation for liberal dealing it will probably be found to the advantage of a householder that he should effect with it all such policies as he may require, in place of dividing them amongst several companies. The "comprehensive" policies previously referred to, combine in one contract protection against damage by fire to the contents of a house, or from burglary, housebreaking, larceny, theft, &c., and insurance against domestic servants' employers' liability, damage from storm or tempest, third party risks, and other hazards. This can usually be arranged for an annual premium of 5s. per £100 of the full value of the contents of the house. Fire insurance of the house itself is not included, however, in this estimate, but can be included under the same policy, if desired. The advantage of a policy of this description is that it obviates the inconvenience of payments of small amounts in insurance premiums at different dates, and that in one comprehensive form it supplies protection at a moderate cost for all a householder's ordinary insurance requirements.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Established.	Class.	Name of Office.	Annual Accounts Published in 1931. Life Funds.	Life Premium Income.	% of Expenses to Premiums.	Rate of Interest earned.	Valuation. Mortality Table.	Interest % Assumed
			£	£		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1883	P O *	Abstainers & General	2,955,008	329,350	19·93	5 9 10	Om	3 0 0
1904	P	African Life	4,635,224	737,095	26·59	5 18 4	Om(5)	4 0 0
1824	P O	Alliance*	22,300,375	1,420,557	*	5 3 7	Om	3 0 0
1808	P O	Atlas	7,260,543	857,537	14·03	5 19 4	Om(5)	3 & 3½
1849	M	Australian Mutual (C)	70,836,304	5,583,007	10·90	5 14 11	Hm&Carlisle & Gov. 1884	3 0 0
1866	P I O	Britannic (Ordinary)...	7,260,016	1,024,111	13·24	5 14 7	Om	3 0 0
1854	P O	British Equitable	1,713,487	157,650	19·49	5 0 0	Om	3 0 0
1904	P O	British General	842,146	128,916	12·09	5 4 11	Om	3 0 0
1902	P I	British Widows (Ord.)	134,137	23,638	21·12	4 16 4(N)	Om & Hm	3 10 0
1805	P O	Caledonian	6,883,743	547,177	16·22	6 3 6	Om & Carlisle	3 0 0
1847 1902	P	Canada Life (C)	37,263,059	5,683,047	24·13	5 19 0	Om(5)	3 & 3½
1824	P	Cleric'l, Medic'l & Gen.	10,584,987	773,670	15·28	5 10 4	Om(5)	2 10 0
1873	M O	Colonial Mutual (C)	10,713,665	1,378,372	22·82	5 7 8	Om	3 10 0
1861	P O	Commercial Union*	18,201,123	1,563,642	12·91	5 7 8	Om	3 0 0
1871	P	Confederation (C)	16,394,533	2,975,025	28·39	5 13 4	Om(5)	3 & 3½
1867	P O	Co-operative (Ord.)	4,682,383	756,872	14·09	4 19 1(N)	Om & Hm	3 & 3½
1807	P O	Eagle, Star & B. Dom.*	15,657,155	961,512	16·07	5 9 3	Om	3 & 3½
1887	P O	Ecclesiastical	228,372	18,282	4·52	5 7 10	Om	2½ & 3
1901	P O	Economic	121,026	5,329	8·07	5 2 6	Om	3 0 0
1762	M	Equitable (c)	7,500,251	465,449	7·31	5 11 6	E.C.	4 0 0
1844	P	Equity & Law	8,893,076	882,347	15·82	4 11 9(N)	Om & Om(5)	3 0 0
1832	M	Friends' Provident & Century	6,546,624	738,358	19·27	5 18 7	Om & Om(5)	3 0 0
1837	P	General	2,564,984	401,987	26·33	5 2 5	Om Am & Af	3 10 0
1848	P	Gresham	8,054,746	909,288	25·01	5 2 11	Hm	3 10 0
1821	P O	Guardian	6,161,760	534,094	13·86	5 11 5	Om & Carlisle	3 0 0
1903	P I O	Hearts of Oak (Ord.)	79,372	11,653	25·91	5 7 2(N)	Om	4 0 0
1896	P	Imperial Life of Canada (C)	12,941,060	2,305,095	23·25	6 0 0	Hm	3 0 0
1806	P O	Law Union & Rock	10,879,590	695,110	16·08	5 9 4	Om	3 0 0
1836	P O	Legal & General	20,692,730	2,159,042	21·47	5 10 10	Om	3 0 0
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland	6,979,775	510,634	19·42	5 7 2	Om	3 0 0
1836	P O	L'pool & Lond. & Globe	9,500,466	752,440	10·73	5 6 7	Om & Om(5)	2 15 0
1843	I	L'pool Vict. Friendly	507,435	173,142	25·98	4 19 6	Eng. No. 8	3 0 0
1862	P O	London & Scottish*	4,783,986	424,221	20·43	4 15 11	Om	3 10 0
1869	P I	Lond'n & Manch. (Ord.)	5,354,797	921,134	15·04	5 1 10(N)	Om	3 0 0
1720	P O	London Assurance	6,401,293	608,101	15·29	5 6 3	Om	2 15 0
1906	P O	London General (Ord.)	370,732	28,034	53·12	4 15 1	Hm	4 10 0
1806	M	London Life (c)	14,055,257	1,318,390	5·56	5 8 0	Om(5)	3 & 2½*
1887 *	P	Manufacturers Life (C)	21,504,372	4,349,398	27·83	6 2 0	Hm, American, &c.	3 & 3½
1852	M	Marine & General	3,485,917	230,115	19·35	6 0 3	Om	3 0 0
1886	P	Mutual L. & Citizens'(C)	14,767,172	1,310,180	13·99	5 17 7	Hm & a(f) & A(m)1900–20	3 0 0
1910	M	Nat. Farmers' Un. Mut.*	13,406	8,373	20·89	...	...	...
1830	M	National Mutual	4,915,946	372,960	18·22	5 19 10	Om	3 0 0
1869	M	Natl. Mut. of Austr'l (C)*	33,521,387	3,194,860	14·38	5 14 2(N)	Hm	3 0 0
1835	M	National Provident	10,687,109	800,804	14·31	...	Om	3 0 0
1823	P O	Nth. Brit. & Mercantile	29,611,503	2,191,616	17·49	5 8 3	Om	3 0 0
1836	P O	Northern	6,713,253	460,691	13·19	5 4 3	Om	2 10 0
1808	M	Norwich Union Life*	33,726,961	3,432,634	14·35	5 9 8	Om	2 10 0
1864	P I O	Pearl (Ordinary)	30,027,257	4,653,455	10·86	5 7 11	Hm	3 0 0
1782	P O	Phœnix	15,841,928	1,113,422	14·21	5 10 1	Om	3 0 0
1891	P	Pioneer Life (Ord.)*	338,800	39,949	15·19	4 11 2(N)	Hm	3 10 0
1877	P I	Prov. Assoc. of London	2,818,764	238,110	12·40	5 11 4	Om	2 10 0
1840	M	Provident Mutual	7,736,811	914,967	14·48	5 9 4	Om	3 0 0
1848	P I O	Prudential (Ord.)	93,927,533	11,561,834	12·14	5 0 2(N)	Om	3 0 0
1864	P I	Refuge (Ordinary)	31,205,452	4,011,168	15·40	4 15 11(N)	Om	3 0 0
1845	P O	Royal	22,255,781	1,794,605	13·10	5 2 5	Om & Om(5)*	3 0 0

For Notes see next page.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—*continued.*

Established.	Class.	Name of Office.	Annual Accounts Published in 1931. Life Funds.	Life Premium Income.	% of Expenses to Premiums.	Rate of Interest Earned.	Valuation Mortality Table.	Interest % Assumed.
			£	£		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1720	P O	Royal Exchange	9,671,651	925,966	16·92	5 14 0	O^m	3 0 0
1861	P I	Royal London (Ord.)	6,410,750	1,216,014	19·36	5 7 5	O^m	3 10 0
1867	P I	Salvation Army	1,862,539	265,503	13·93	5 10 10	H^m	3 0 0
1826	M	Scottish Amicable	10,503,447	660,616	14·86	5 11 5	$O^{m(5)}$*	2 15 0
1831	M	Scottish Equitable	9,603,009	649,794	14·02	5 7 3	$O^{m(5)}$ with $O^{(m)}$ net prems.	3 0 0
1877	P O	Scottish Insurance	959,877	66,702	19·12	5 6 0	$O^{m(5)}$ & Carlisle	3 0 0
1881	P O	Scottish Life	6,359,282	503,264	16·04	5 11 7	O^m	3 0 0
1837	M	Scottish Provident	22,495,464	1,423,233	17·24	5 11 9	O^m	3 0 0
1883	P	Scottish Temperance	6,724,321	560,938	14·45	5 12 5	O^m	3 0 0
1824	P O	Scottish Union & Nat.*	10,797,835	719,953	16·31	5 3 7	O^m	3 0 0
1815	M	Scottish Widows'	28,983,877	1,812,980	12·68	5 7 4	$O^{m(5)}$*	2 15 0
1891	P	Southern Life Associatn.	5,413,843	603,323	25·47	5 9 11	$O^{m(5)}$	3 0 0
1825	P	Standard	19,975,738	1,231,751	18·02	5 1 7(N)	$O^{m(5)}$ with $O^{(m)}$ net prems.	2 10 0
1810	P	Sun Life	35,327,387	5,863,412	12·49	5 2 3	O^m	3 0 0*
1865	P	Sun Life of Canada (C).	124,064,479	24,097,416	29·18	6 1 3	$O^{m(5)}$	3 & 3‡
1840	M	United Kingdom Prov.	18,860,141	1,367,069	13·90	5 6 5	O^m & $O^{m(5)}$	2 10 0
1825	P	University Life	1,298,546	76,812	10·49	4 19 7	$O^{m(5)}$	3 0 0
1841	M I	Wesleyan & Gen. (Ord.)	4,613,546	589,545	17·54	5 6 3	O^m	3† & 3‡‡
1824	P O	Yorkshire	6,854,205	603,859	13·17	5 9 6	O^m & $O^{m(5)}$	2‡† & 3‡
		INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.						
1866	P	Britannic	10,657,495	3,089,530	36·22	5 15 2	Eng No.8 Males	3 0 0
1843	M	Liverpool Vict. Friendly	22,152,609	4,774,449	39·79	4 19 6	Eng. No. 8	3 0 0
1869	P	London & Manchester	5,135,249	1,543,527	42·64	4 19 2(N)	Eng. No. 6	3 0 0
1864	P	Pearl	28,806,458	6,930,424	32·86	5 6 1	Eng. No. 8	2 10 0
1848	P	Prudential	124,056,597	18,121,855	24·69	5 9 10(N)	Eng. No. 8	3 0 0
1864	P	Refuge	15,549,128	4,941,585	36·52	5 10 6(N)	Eng. No. 8	3 & 3‡
1850	M	Royal Liver Friendly	13,942,632	3,187,202	38·58	5 7 4	Eng. No. 6 O^m & $O^{m(5)}$ H^m.	3 & 3‡
1861	P	Royal London	16,504,869	4,030,134	43·09	5 9 7	E. L. No. 8	3 0 0
1867	P	Salvation Army	2,965,494	783,299	38·79	5 11 5	Eng. No. 9	3 0 0
1841	M	Wesleyan & General	5,133,311	1,217,700	39·98	5 7 3	E. L. No. 6	3 10 0

C = Colonial Office. c = Does not pay Commission.
* Abstainers and General. Industrial now merged in Ordinary
* Alliance. Including funds of acquired businesses. The exs. of the Life Dept., including Coms. are limited to 10% of total prems.
* Commercial Union. Including figures of acquired businesses.
* Eagle Star and B.D.—Including funds of acquired businesses.
* London and Scottish. Includes figures of acquired Scottish Metropolitan business.
* London Life. 2½ per cent. on Reversionary Bonus Policies.
* Natl. Farmers Union Mutual. Life Department established December 1928. First Valuation not yet due.
* Natl. Mut. of Austral. Three years ending Sept. 30, 1926.
* Norwich Union Life. Excludes figures of acquired Scottish Imperial business.
* Pioneer Life. Year ending March 31, 1931.
* Royal. O^m and $O^{m(5)}$ in conjunction with O^m select net premiums.
* Scottish Amicable. Combined with O^m net premiums.
* Scottish U. and N. Includes acquired City of Glasgow business.
* Scottish Widows. $O^{m(5)}$ in conjunction with O^m net premiums.
* Standard. Year ending Nov. 15, 1930.
* Sun Life. Interest assumed for Bonuses £4 per cent.
* Wesleyan and General. † With profit business. ‡ Without profit business.
* Yorkshire. † With profit business. ‡ Without profit business.

INCOME TAX ALLOWANCES.

Where an allowance is due in respect of premiums paid for Life Assurance or for contracts for Deferred Annuities, the allowance is deducted from the amount of tax on the "Taxable Income" (*i.e.*, that part of the income on which the tax is actually charged—the first £175 of the taxable income being charged at half the standard rate of tax; the remainder at the standard rate of tax). The allowance is made on the premiums paid, and is calculated at the following rates:—one-half the standard rate in the £ on the amount of the premium paid on policies taken out since June 22, 1916 (limited to premiums not exceeding one-sixth of total income, and to a rate of premium not greater than 7 per cent. of the sum assured); and on policies taken out before June 22, 1916, a deduction of tax at one-half the standard rate in the £ is allowed on the premiums paid by a claimant whose income does not exceed £1,000, three-quarters from £1,000 to £2,000, and at the standard rate where his income exceeds £2,000.

BONUSES.

The following table gives examples of Bonus declared on Whole Life and Endowment Assurances for £100. In each case the rate given is in respect of a policy effected at age 30 next birthday, and the Endowment Bonus is based on a Policy maturing at age 60.

Office.	Last Valuation.	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances 5 years in force.	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances 20 years in force.	Bonus declared on Endowment Assurances.	Interim Bonus.
Abstainers and General	1929*	£2/0/0		£1/18/0	At full rate last declared.
African Life	1929	Guaranteed £2 for first 20 years, bonuses then cease and prems. are reduced.		£1/16/0	Not stated.
Alliance	1928	£2/2/0 compound		Same as Whole Life	42/0 compound for each premium paid in current quinquennium.
Atlas	1930*	£2/2/0 compound plus special Bonus of 18/- p.c. compound		Same as Whole Life	£2/8/0 compound.
Australian Mutual	1930A	£2/14/0	£3/12/0	£2/6/0 (5 yrs. in force) £3/2/0 (20 ,, ,, ,,)	Proportion of year's bonus granted
Brittanic	1930A	£2/2/0		£2/2/0	Three-quarters of that last declared
British Equitable	1928	£1/17/6. Abstainer's Special Bonus Pols. £2/5/0		Same as Whole Life	£1/17/6 for 1929 and 1930
British General	1929*	£2/0/0 compound		£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound
Caledonian	1930*	£2/10/0		£2/8/0	Whole Life. £2/10/0; Endowment, £2/8/0.
Canada Life	1930A	£2/1/1	£2/5/5	£1/13/7 (5 yrs. in force) £2/10/0 (20 ,, ,,)	Allowed on death.
Clerical, Medical and General	1930*	£2/5/6	£2/11/2	£2/9/0 (5 ,, ,,) £2/10/0 (20 ,, ,,)	Full rate last declared.
Colonial Mutual	1930A	£2/7/0	£2/17/0	Same as Whole Life	Same as Bonus last declared.
Commercial Union	1927	£1/18/4	£1/18/9	£2/8/2 (5 yrs. in force) £2/11/0 (20 ,, ,,)	For 1931, full, 1927 reversionary rate, less £1/0/0 p.c.
Confederation	1930A	£2/2/9	£2/7/7	....	According to age, plan and duration of policy.
Co-operative	1930A	£2/2/0		£2/2/0	£2/2/0
Eagle, Star and Brit. Dominions	1926	£1/15/0		£1/15/0.	£1/15/0
Ecclesiastical	1929*	£2/2/0 compound		£2/2/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound
Economic	1930	£2/0/0 compound		£2/0/0 compound	£1/10/0 compound
Equitable	1930*	£1/12/0	£3/3/0	£1/10/0 on Sum Assured and Existing Bonuses; also extra Bonus of 25/- p.c. p.a. simple on survivance.	At death—From 30/- to £5/15/6 p.a. On Survival—£1/10/0 compound plus 25/- simple p.a.
Equity & Law	1929	£2/2/0	£2/6/0	£2/4/0 (5 yrs. in force) £2/8/0 (20 ,, ,,)	Whole Life—Cash Bonus rate with minimum of £2/2/0. Endowment—full reversionary rate.
Friends Prov. and Century	1929	£2/2/0 compound		£2/2/0 compound	£2/2/0 compound
General	1930	£1/15/0		£1/15/0	£1/15/0
Gresham	1929	£1/15/0	£2/5/2	Same as Whole Life	One fifth of last bonus rate for each year.
Guardian	1929	£1/15/2	£2/9/7	£1/14/0 (5 yrs. in force) £2/13/7 (20 ,, ,,)	At rate last declared.
Imperial Life of Canada	1930A	£1/6/10	£1/15/9	....	Interim Bonus is allowed on death.
Law Union & Rock	1929	£2/5/0 compound		£2/5/0 compound	£2/5/0 simple
Life Association of Scotland	1930*	£2/4/0		£2/4/0	£2/4/0
Liverpool, London & Globe	1928	£2/2/0		£2/0/0	Whole Life, £2/8/0; Endt. £2/3/0.
London and Manchester	1931A*	£2/4/0		£2/4/0	£2/4/0 by maturity. Nil—by death.
London & Scottish	1927	£1/10/0		£1/10/0	£1/0/0
London Assurance	1930	£2/5/0 compound		£2/5/0 compound	Same as rate last declared
London Life	1930A	£2/0/0 compound for		year from July 1, 1931	Nil on claims between policy anniversaries.
Marine and General	1929	£2/10/0		£2/10/0	Full reversionary rate
Mutual Life	1930A	£2/13/0	£3/11/0	£2/7/0 (5 yrs. in force) £2/18/0 (20 ,, ,,)	As Bonus last declared.
National Mutual of Australia	1928*	£2/18/0	£3/13/0	£2/10/0 (5 yrs. in force) £3/2/0 (20 ,, ,,)	Same rate as last declared.
National Mutual	1930	£2/5/0 compound plus 6/0 compound		£2/5/0 compound	£2/5/0 compound
National Provident	1930	£3/0/0 until expectation of Life attained, increasing gradually thereafter to £5/0/0 and over.		On death—£2/8/0 On survival—£2/13/0	Last declared rates plus 5/- p.c. Whole Life and maturing Endowments.
North British and Mercantile	1930	£2/0/0	£2/6/2	Same as Whole Life	Full rate last declared
Northern	1930		£2/10/0 for	1926-30	£2/5/0 from Dec. 1930

Office.	Last* Valuation.	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances 5 years in force.	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances 20 years in force.	Bonuses declared on Endowment Assurances.	Interim Bonus.
Norwich Union	1930	£2/15/0	£2/18/0	£2/8/0	As full rate last declared
Pearl	1930A	£2/6/0		£2/6/0	Nil by Death Claims
Phœnix	1930	£2/10/0		£2/6/0	By Death : — Whole Life, £2/5/0; Endowment, £2/0/0. By Maturity, £2/6/0
Provident Association of London	1930A	£2/10/0		£2/10/0	As bonus last declared
Provident Mutual	1927	£2/5/0		£2/0/0	As full rate last declared
Prudential	1930A	£2/12/0		£2/6/0	Nil by Death
Refuge	1930A	£2/4/0		£2/4/0	£2/4/0
Royal Exchange....	1930	£2/0/0 compound		£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound from Jan. 1931
Royal	1929	£2/2/0		£2/2/0	£2/5/0
Royal London	1930	£2/0/0		£2/0/0	£2/0/0
Salvation Army ..	1930A	£2/6/0		£2/6/0	Same as bonus last declared
Scottish Amicable	1930	£2/2/6 compound.		£2/2/6 compound	£2/2/6 compound
Scottish Equitable	1928*	£1/18/0 compound		£1/18/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound from 1931
Scottish Insurance	1929*	£2/4/0		£2/4/0	£2/2/0
Scottish Life	1930	£2/8/0		Same as Whole Life	£2/8/0
Scottish Provident	1928	£1/10/0 Policies not previously shared £1/15/0 and £2/0/0 Policies previously shared		£2/0/0 compound	Endowment, £2/0/0 compound
Scottish Temperance	1927	£2/4/0 compound		£2/4/0	Whole Life, £2/4/0 compound; Endowment, £2/4/0 simple
Scottish Union	1927	£2/3/0		£2/3/0	£2/3/0 for each year's prem paid subsequent to Dec. 31, 1927
Scottish Widows ..	1928	£2/2/0 compound		£2/2/0 compound	£2/2/0 compound
Southern Life.....	1929°	£2/0/0 compound		£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound
Standard	1930°	£2/2/0 compound		£2/2/0 compound	£2/2/0 compound
Sun Life	1926	£1/14/10	£1/16/5	Same as Whole Life	Same rate as last declared
Sun Life of Canada	1930A	£1/13/5	£3/6/7	....	Special Bonus for 1930—By maturity, 5 p.c. to 15 p.c. of sum assured; by death, 5 p.c. to 15 p.c. of reserve value of Policy.
United Kingdom ..	1929°	Temp. Sect. £2/5 comp'd Gen'l. „ £2/1 „		Temp. Sect. £2/3 comp'd Gen'l. „ £2/1 „	Full rates last decclared
University Life	1929°	£2/10/0		£2/10/0	At death, £2/0/0 By Maturity, £2/10/0
Wesleyan & General	1930A	£2/8/0		£2/2/0	Nil, by Death Claims
Yorkshire.....	1928	£2/4/10	£2/9/2	£2/4/0 (5 years in force) £2/9/7 (20 years in force)	Full rates

* NOTE.—The Valuation period is for the 5 years ending in December of the year stated, unless otherwise marked.

A.—Annual Valuation.
Abstainers and General. — Three years ended December 31, 1929.
Atlas.—One year ending December 31, 1930.
British General.—Three years ending December 31, 1929.
Caledonian.—Three years ending December 31, 1930.
Clerical, Medical and General. — Four and one-half years ending December 31, 1930.
Confederation.—Anticipated Specimen Annual Bonuses payable in 1935.
Ecclesiastical.—Five years ending February 28, 1929.
Equitable.—Four years ending December 31, 1930.
Life Association of Scotland. — Three and three-quarter years ending December 31, 1930.
London and Manchester.—One year ending March 24, 1931.
National Mutual of Australasia.—Three years ending September 30, 1928. Bonuses allotted at distribution as at September 30, 1930.
National Provident.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1930.
Scottish Equitable.—Five years ending March 1, 1928.
Scottish Insurance.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1929.
Southern Life.—Three years ending December 31, 1929.
Standard.—One year ending November 15, 1930.
United Kingdom.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1929.
University Life.—Period ending Dec. 31, 1929.

REPAYMENTS OF INCOME TAX ON PREMIUMS. (*See also* p. 458.)

The amounts repaid by the Income Tax Commissioners on account of Life Insurance Premiums during the years 1914–15 to 1925–26 are shown below. These amounts *repaid* are additional to the *allowances* made on assessment (*see* p. 458).

Year	Number.	Amount.	Year.	Number.	Amount.
1914–15	24,942	£144,185	1920–21.....	—	£679,337
1915–16	25,005	179,678	1921–22.....	83,981	784,433
1916–17	32,902	343,189	1922–23.....	83,886	610,464
1917–18	37,929	537,761	1923–24.....	—	633,997
1918–19	37,920	551,073	1924–25.....	—	536,196
1919–20	38,787	585,637	1925–26.....	—	513,172

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 can either be payable with the sum assured, applied to reduce the premium, or surrendered 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	2	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	2	2	1	1	13	5	1	14	0	34	2	14	2	2	3	11	2	3	6	44	3	13	6	3	0	7	2	19	9
25	2	3	1	1	14	3	1	14	9	35	2	15	9	2	5	5	2	4	10	45	3	16	0	3	4	0	3	1	11
26	2	4	1	1	15	2	1	15	5	36	2	17	3	2	6	11	2	6	2	46	3	18	8	3	6	7	3	4	3
27	2	5	1	1	16	1	1	16	3	37	2	18	11	2	8	6	2	7	6	48	4	4	6	3	12	1	3	9	3
28	2	6	4	1	17	1	1	17	3	38	3	0	8	2	10	1	2	9	0	50	4	11	0	3	17	10	3	15	0
29	2	7	6	1	18	1	1	18	2	39	3	2	8	2	11	9	2	10	7	55	5	11	9	4	16	6	4	13	1
30	2	8	9	1	19	1	1	19	1	40	3	4	8	2	13	6	2	12	3	60	6	19	8	6	1	10	5	16	3

The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life for a policy of £100 payable at death, with profits. It is not sufficient to judge a life office by premium rates only. 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	19	0	2	2	5	2	7	8	2	14	5	3	3	1	3	14	4	4	9	1	5	8	4	6	13	8
*†African Life	1	18	4	2	2	7	2	9	0	2	17	1	3	7	3	4	0	2	4	16	7	5	17	10	7	5	10
†Alliance	2	0	4	2	3	5	2	9	1	2	16	2	3	5	1	3	16	5	4	10	10	5	9	5	6	16	1
†Atlas	1	18	7	2	2	5	2	8	1	2	15	1	3	3	7	3	14	6	4	8	4	5	5	11	6	11	11
Australian Mutual	1	18	5	2	2	8	2	8	2	2	15	4	3	4	5	3	16	0	4	9	10	5	12	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	6	19	4
†British General	2	0	4	2	3	11	2	9	5	2	16	2	3	4	10	3	15	8	4	10	7	5	10	4	6	18	0
†Caledonian	1	19	4	2	2	11	2	8	5	2	15	4	3	4	6	3	15	11	4	10	7	5	9	2	6	13	3
†Canada Life	1	18	9	2	2	6	2	8	5	2	15	10	3	5	4	3	17	10	4	14	2	5	15	11	7	5	4
Clerical, Medical & General	1	18	8	2	2	1	2	7	6	2	15	3	3	5	2	3	18	1	4	14	10	5	16	11	7	5	11
Colonial Mutual	1	18	5	2	2	7	2	8	9	2	16	0	3	5	1	3	15	11	4	9	10	5	11	11	7	1	1
Commercial Union	1	17	2	2	0	8	2	6	3	2	13	9	3	3	3	3	16	4	4	13	2	5	15	6	7	8	1
†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	6	5
†Co-operative Ins.	1	18	1	2	1	8	2	7	4	2	14	4	3	3	1	3	14	9	4	10	1	5	10	7	6	18	7
*†Eagle, Star & B. Do.	1	18	5	2	2	4	2	8	1	2	15	1	3	3	10	3	15	0	4	9	5	5	7	10	6	12	0
Ecclesiastical	1	18	3	2	1	7	2	6	10	2	13	4	3	1	7	3	12	0	4	5	9	5	3	6	6	6	8
†Economic	1	19	2	2	2	6	2	8	5	2	15	9	3	4	9	3	16	1	4	10	9	5	10	2	6	16	1
†Equitable	2	4	0	2	8	0	2	14	0	3	0	0	3	8	0	3	18	0	4	12	0	5	8	0	6	4	0
Equity and Law	1	18	9	2	3	0	2	8	10	2	15	10	3	4	6	3	15	7	4	10	9	5	12	6	7	2	5
†Friends' Provident & Century	1	19	0	2	2	6	2	8	0	2	15	2	3	4	3	3	15	2	4	9	9	5	9	4	6	16	0
†General Life	2	0	2	2	3	8	2	9	2	2	16	1	3	4	11	3	16	5	4	11	3	5	10	7	6	16	1

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.
†Gresham	1	18	9	2	2	2	2	7	6	2	14	3	3	2	10	3	14	0	4	8	6	5	7	5	6	12	3
Guardian	1	18	2	2	2	4	2	8	10	2	16	7	3	4	6	3	15	2	4	9	3	5	8	4	6	14	6
*Imperial Life of Canada	1	18	10	2	2	8	2	8	6	2	15	11	3	5	3	3	17	9	4	14	2	5	16	3	7	6	5
†Law Union & Rock	1	18	6	2	2	6	2	8	4	2	15	2	3	4	0	3	15	5	4	9	10	5	10	6	6	16	0
†Life Assoc. of Scot.	1	19	3	2	3	3	2	8	11	2	16	1	3	4	10	3	16	3	4	11	1	5	10	9	6	16	10
†L'pool & Lond. & Gl.	2	0	4	2	4	2	2	9	10	2	16	10	3	5	9	3	17	0	4	11	3	5	12	4	6	18	8
†London & Manch'ter	1	19	3	2	3	4	2	9	2	2	16	3	3	5	5	3	16	9	4	11	11	5	12	1	6	17	6
†London & Scottish	1	19	3	2	2	11	2	8	9	2	15	10	3	4	9	3	16	2	4	11	2	5	11	4	6	17	8
†London Assurance	1	19	9	2	3	3	2	9	0	2	15	9	3	4	8	3	15	10	4	10	2	5	8	5	6	14	11
*†London Life	1	17	3	2	0	8	2	5	3	2	11	5	2	19	0	3	9	0	4	2	0	5	0	0	6	3	0
†Manufacturers	1	11	6	1	14	8	1	19	11	2	6	10	2	16	1	3	8	4	4	4	7	5	6	4	6	15	5
Marine & General	1	19	7	2	3	3	2	8	10	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	16	7	4	11	6	5	11	1	6	16	8
Mutual and Citizens'	1	18	6	2	2	8	2	8	9	2	16	1	3	5	3	3	15	7	4	9	9	5	11	6	7	0	10
National Farmers Union Mutual	1	16	9	2	0	2	2	5	7	2	12	4	3	0	10	3	11	10	4	6	0	5	4	3	6	8	1
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 Mutual of Australia	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	10	11	6	15	9
†Nth. Brit. & Mercan.	1	19	1	2	3	5	2	9	10	2	17	0	3	6	1	3	16	7	4	11	11	5	11	2	6	16	2
†Northern	2	1	2	2	3	10	2	9	0	2	15	9	3	4	8	3	16	2	4	10	10	5	10	8	6	17	4
Norwich Union	2	3	5	2	6	8	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	6	3	17	7	4	12	5	5	12	6	7	3	0
†Pearl	1	19	10	2	3	7	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	16	11	4	12	0	5	12	10	7	6	2
†Phœnix	1	19	7	2	3	3	2	8	10	2	15	8	3	4	4	3	15	2	4	9	1	5	7	10	6	11	3
†Prov. Assoc. of Lond.	1	19	5	2	3	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	19	0	2	3	0	2	8	8	2	15	8	3	4	8	3	16	0	4	10	4	5	9	0	6	13	4
†Prudential	1	17	8	2	1	2	2	7	0	2	14	11	3	4	6	3	16	2	4	11	2	5	12	1	7	1	4
†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	1	19	4	2	2	8	2	8	0	2	15	4	3	4	8	3	16	0	4	10	0	5	8	4	6	12	8
†Royal Exchange	1	18	5	2	3	3	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	4	9	3	15	10	4	10	2	5	9	11	6	16	4
†Royal London	1	16	7	2	0	7	2	6	8	2	14	2	3	3	9	3	15	10	4	11	7	5	12	4	7	0	4
Salvation Army	1	17	11	2	1	9	2	7	7	2	15	0	3	4	4	3	16	3	4	11	9	5	11	9	6	18	1
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	0	2	5	0	2	10	6	2	18	0	3	5	6	3	16	6	4	10	6	5	10	0	6	16	6
Scottish Insurance	1	18	10	2	2	6	2	8	0	2	14	8	3	3	2	3	14	4	4	9	4	5	9	7	6	16	2
†Scottish Life	2	0	0	2	3	6	2	9	5	2	16	1	3	4	6	3	15	10	4	10	5	5	10	6	6	16	6
†Scottish Provident	1	8	7	1	11	8	1	16	7	2	2	11	2	11	0	3	1	7	3	15	3	4	13	3	5	16	11
†Scot. Temperance	1	19	7	2	3	0	2	8	6	2	15	3	3	3	9	3	15	0	4	9	10	5	9	8	6	16	10
†Scot. Union & Nat.	2	0	8	2	4	8	2	10	0	2	17	0	3	5	8	3	17	0	4	12	0	5	11	0	6	15	8
Scottish Widows	2	0	2	2	3	10	2	9	4	2	16	3	3	5	1	3	16	4	4	11	0	5	10	3	6	15	6
*Southern Life	1	18	6	2	1	6	2	6	8	2	13	3	3	1	6	3	12	4	4	7	2	5	9	1	6	18	10
†Standard	1	18	10	2	2	8	2	8	5	2	15	8	3	4	4	3	15	10	4	10	1	5	8	11	6	17	8
†Sun Life	1	17	11	2	2	6	2	9	2	2	16	8	3	6	6	3	17	8	4	14	2	5	14	10	7	0	10
†Sun Life of Canada	1	18	9	2	2	6	2	8	5	2	15	10	3	5	4	3	17	10	4	14	2	5	15	11	7	5	4
†United King. Temp.	1	19	0	2	2	8	2	8	2	2	15	2	3	4	2	3	15	6	4	9	8	5	8	4	6	14	0
†University Life	2	2	0	2	6	0	2	12	0	2	19	0	3	8	0	4	0	0	4	14	0	5	13	0	6	17	0
*Wesleyan & General	1	19	3	2	3	1	2	9	0	2	16	5	3	5	7	3	17	1	4	11	9	5	10	7	6	15	0
†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

† Offices thus marked have a plan for accepting Assurances without medical examination, but in the majority of cases there is a limit to the amount that can be assured under this arrangement.

* Abstainers and General—General section.

African Life—These rates are for the first 20 years and are then reduced and carry a guaranteed Bonus.

Eagle, Star & British Dominions—Lower rates are quoted for "Sceptre Abstainers' Section."

London Life—Allowance is made for quarter-years in ages at entry.

Natl. Mut. of Aust.—Rates are for age nearest birthday.

Prudential—A reduction in the rate is made for Assurances of £1,000 or over, up to £5,000, and a further reduction for over £5,000. Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers.

University Life—Total Bonuses guaranteed to amount to at least 30 per cent. per annum for first 10 years and 35 per cent. per annum thereafter.

Endowment Assurances.

Endowment Assurances are very popular, and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine a provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realisation of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life. For the investment of small annual sums there is no medium promising more satisfactory results than an Endowment assurance, participating in profits in a good bonus-paying life office. The selection of such an office is all-important, as so much depends upon profit-earning capacity—*see* first page of Life Assurance section.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100. WITH PROFITS.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the life assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death together with any Bonuses attaching under a "with profit" Policy.

The following table shows the annual premiums, for various ages at entry, charged by the offices named, to secure £100 with profits at the end of 15, 20 and 25 years, or at death, if previous.

Name of Office.	Sum Assured Payable at Death, or at the end of																							
	15 Years.									20 Years.							25 Years.							
	Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.	Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
*Abstainers & Genrl.	6	12	5	6	14	9	6	18	4	4	15	11	4	18	0	5	1	0	3	15	0	3	16	6	3	19	2	4	3	2
*African Life	6	18	9	7	1	3	7	5	2	5	2	4	5	4	5	5	7	8	4	0	8	4	2	5	4	5	1	4	9	3
Alliance	6	17	4	6	19	6	7	2	10	5	1	3	5	3	2	5	6	0	3	19	7	4	1	2	4	3	7	4	7	5
Atlas	6	16	5	6	18	6	7	1	8	5	0	8	5	2	5	5	5	3	3	19	2	4	0	8	4	3	0	4	6	8
Australian Mutua	6	10	8	6	14	3	6	18	10	4	16	0	4	18	11	5	3	1	3	15	1	3	17	9	4	1	2	4	5	11
Britannic	6	19	4	7	1	6	7	4	11	5	2	4	5	4	3	5	7	2	3	19	0	4	0	7	4	3	1	4	6	11
British Equitable	6	15	6	6	18	5	7	2	7	4	18	11	5	1	6	5	5	0	3	17	0	3	19	3	4	2	3	4	6	7
British General	6	12	11	6	15	1	6	18	9	4	18	7	5	0	3	5	3	2	3	18	3	3	19	6	4	1	9	4	5	7
Caledonian	6	16	4	6	18	5	7	1	8	5	0	6	5	2	5	5	5	3	3	19	2	4	0	9	4	3	2	4	6	11
Canada Life	6	17	3	7	0	4	7	5	0	4	19	5	5	1	11	5	5	9	3	17	0	3	19	0	4	2	0	4	6	9
Clerical, Med. &Gen.	7	11	5	7	13	10	7	17	8	5	8	0	5	9	11	5	13	3	3	4	2	6	4	4	1	4	6	9	4	11	0
Colonial Mutual	6	13	4	6	15	7	6	18	8	4	16	5	4	18	9	5	2	11	3	14	11	3	17	7	4	1	0	4	5	8
Commercial Union	7	9	3	7	11	4	7	15	2	5	5	1	5	6	10	5	10	3	3	19	6	4	1	1	4	4	1	4	8	9
Confederation	6	16	8	6	19	4	7	3	8	4	18	10	5	1	1	5	4	6	3	17	8	3	19	11	4	2	10	4	7	2
Co-operative	6	19	2	7	1	8	7	6	0	5	0	9	5	2	10	5	6	1	3	16	10	3	18	9	4	1	6	4	5	6
Eagle, Star & B. D'm.	6	17	10	6	19	6	7	2	5	5	2	3	5	3	8	5	6	2	4	0	4	4	1	9	4	3	10	4	7	2
Ecclesiastical	6	11	3	6	13	3	6	16	5	4	16	8	4	18	5	5	1	2	3	15	6	3	17	0	3	19	4	4	2	11
Economic	6	16	5	6	18	9	7	2	7	4	19	3	5	1	3	5	4	3	3	17	3	3	19	1	4	1	7	4	5	8
Equitable	6	16	0	6	18	0	7	2	0	5	0	0	5	2	0	5	4	0	3	18	0	4	0	0	4	1	0	4	6	0
Equity and Law	6	18	4	7	0	10	7	5	2	5	0	10	5	3	1	5	6	4	3	18	4	4	0	4	4	3	2	4	7	4
Friends' Prov. &Cent.	6	15	2	6	17	3	7	0	6	5	0	3	5	2	0	5	4	10	3	19	1	4	0	7	4	2	11	4	6	8
General Life	6	16	6	6	18	9	7	2	3	4	19	4	5	1	3	5	4	3	3	17	5	3	19	0	4	1	6	4	5	5
Gresham	6	12	7	6	14	9	6	18	3	4	16	4	4	18	3	5	1	2	3	14	11	3	16	6	3	19	0	4	2	10
Guardian	6	18	4	7	1	0	7	5	6	4	19	2	5	1	7	5	5	0	3	15	10	3	17	10	4	0	10	4	5	2
Imperial Life of Can.	6	16	9	6	19	4	7	3	9	4	18	10	5	1	2	5	4	6	3	17	9	3	19	11	4	2	10	4	7	3
Law Union & Rock	6	16	3	6	19	1	7	3	6	5	0	0	5	2	8	5	5	6	3	18	0	4	0	0	4	3	0	4	7	3
Life Assoc. of Scotlnd	6	15	6	6	17	10	7	1	6	4	19	5	5	1	6	5	4	8	3	17	9	3	19	5	4	2	2	4	6	8
L'pool & Lond. & Gl.	6	17	6	7	0	7	7	4	11	5	1	10	5	3	7	5	7	0	4	0	2	4	1	9	4	4	2	4	8	6
London &Manchester	7	2	9	7	5	7	7	10	1	5	2	11	5	5	4	5	9	0	3	19	1	4	1	3	4	4	7	4	9	0
London & Scottish	6	17	8	6	19	9	7	3	2	5	1	3	5	3	2	5	6	2	3	19	7	4	1	1	4	3	6	4	7	4
London Assurance	6	16	7	6	19	1	7	2	8	4	19	0	5	1	2	5	4	5	3	17	8	3	19	6	4	2	2	4	6	1
*London Life	6	14	0	6	15	0	6	17	0	4	19	0	5	0	0	5	1	0	3	18	0	3	19	0	4	0	0	4	2	0
Manufacturers	6	6	1	6	8	11	6	13	8	4	9	11	4	11	11	4	15	6	3	8	10	3	10	1	3	12	8	3	17	2
Marine and General	6	18	0	7	0	2	7	3	7	5	0	3	5	2	1	5	5	0	3	18	5	3	19	11	4	2	4	4	6	2
Mutual & Citizens'	6	13	6	6	15	9	6	18	8	4	16	7	4	18	9	5	1	6	3	14	6	3	16	8	3	19	3		...	
Nat. Farmers Union	6	11	5	6	13	7	6	16	11	4	15	10	4	17	9	5	0	7	3	14	8	3	16	3	3	18	8	4	2	4
National Mutual	6	16	9	6	18	10	7	2	1	5	0	11	5	2	8	5	5	6	3	19	2	4	0	8	4	3	1	4	6	8
*Nat. Mutual of Aust.	6	12	6	6	15	0	6	18	4	4	15	10	4	18	3	5	1	4	3	13	6	3	15	11	3	18	9	4	2	10
National Provident	6	15	8	6	19	10	7	5	0	5	0	0	5	3	9	5	8	5	3	18	4	4	1	7	4	5	9	4	11	3
North Brit & Mercan.	6	16	5	6	18	10	7	2	11	5	0	11	5	3	0	5	6	1	3	19	1	4	1	1	4	3	9	4	7	9
Northern	6	17	4	6	19	5	7	3	2	4	19	5	5	1	1	5	4	1	3	18	5	3	19	8	4	1	11	4	5	10
Norwich Union	6	12	0	6	15	6	7	0	6	4	16	6	4	19	4	5	3	0	3	15	0	3	17	5	4	1	3	4	7	2
Pearl	7	1	10	7	5	0	7	9	9	5	2	10	5	5	5	5	9	5	3	19	7	4	1	9	4	5	1	4	9	11
Phœnix	6	15	2	6	17	1	7	0	1	5	0	2	5	1	10	5	4	5	3	18	11	4	0	4	4	2	6	4	6	0
Prov. Assoc. of Lon.	6	17	3	6	19	5	7	2	11	5	0	7	5	2	6	5	5	6	3	18	8	4	0	3	4	2	10	4	6	9
Provident Mutual	6	16	0	6	18	4	7	1	8	5	0	4	5	2	0	5	5	0	3	18	8	4	0	4	4	2	8	4	6	8
*Prudential	7	0	8	7	2	10	7	6	3	5	2	3	5	4	4	5	7	4	3	18	3	3	19	11	4	2	9	4	7	0
Refuge	7	3	7	7	6	2	7	10	4	5	2	11	5	5	2	5	8	6	3	18	7	4	0	8	4	4	0	4	8	1

Name of Office	Sum Assured Payable at Death or at the End of 15 Years. Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Royal	6	17	0	6	19	0	7	2	0
Royal Exchange	6	18	3	7	0	5	7	3	10
Royal London	7	1	6	7	4	2	7	8	0
Salvation Army	7	1	1	7	3	5	7	6	11
Scottish Amicable	6	18	6	7	0	8	7	3	10
Scottish Equitable	6	15	0	6	17	6	7	0	6
Scottish Insurance	6	16	5	6	18	7	7	2	0
Scottish Life	6	19	2	7	1	1	7	4	2
Scottish Provident	6	17	8	6	19	8	7	2	11
*Scottish Temp.	6	16	11	6	19	4	7	3	6
Scottish Un. & Nat.	6	17	6	6	19	8	7	3	2
Scottish Widows'	6	17	9	7	0	0	7	3	1
Southern Life	6	12	6	6	15	0	6	18	4
Standard	6	16	3	6	18	3	7	1	7
*Sun Life	6	15	8	6	19	2	7	3	11
*Sun of Canada	6	17	10	7	0	8	7	5	0
United King. Temp.	6	15	1	6	17	3	7	0	8
University Life	7	0	0	7	3	0	7	6	0
Wesleyan & Gen.	6	18	0	7	0	1	7	3	6
Yorkshire	6	18	0	7	0	1	7	3	10

Name of Office	Sum Assured Payable at Death or at the End of 20 Years. Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Royal	5	2	0	5	3	4	5	5	8
Royal Exchange	5	0	5	5	2	4	5	5	2
Royal London	5	1	3	5	3	6	5	7	0
Salvation Army	5	2	2	5	4	1	5	7	2
Scottish Amicable	5	1	6	5	3	4	5	6	3
Scottish Equitable	5	0	0	5	1	6	5	4	0
Scottish Insurance	4	19	4	5	1	2	5	4	0
Scottish Life	5	1	6	5	3	2	5	5	10
Scottish Provident	5	2	8	5	4	5	5	7	2
*Scottish Temp.	4	19	8	5	1	10	5	4	11
Scottish Un. & Nat.	5	1	2	5	3	2	5	6	0
Scottish Widows'	5	1	0	5	2	10	5	5	8
Southern Life	4	15	10	4	18	3	5	1	4
Standard	5	0	6	5	2	3	5	5	3
*Sun Life	4	19	5	5	2	1	5	6	4
*Sun of Canada	4	19	9	5	2	0	5	5	6
United King. Temp.	4	19	10	5	1	9	5	4	7
University Life	5	4	0	5	6	0	5	9	0
Wesleyan & Gen.	5	1	9	5	3	8	5	6	7
Yorkshire	5	0	9	5	2	7	5	5	6

Name of Office	Sum Assured Payable at Death or at the End of 25 Years. Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Royal	4	0	0	4	1	4	4	3	8	4	7	0
Royal Exchange	3	18	10	4	0	5	4	2	10	4	6	7
Royal London	3	16	7	3	18	7	4	1	6	4	5	11
Salvation Army	3	19	4	4	1	0	4	3	8	4	7	8
Scottish Amicable	4	0	1	4	2	1	4	4	7	4	8	4
Scottish Equitable	3	18	6	4	0	0	4	2	6	4	6	6
Scottish Insurance	3	17	1	3	18	8	4	1	1	4	4	10
Scottish Life	4	0	5	4	1	10	4	4	1	4	7	7
Scottish Provident	3	19	4	4	3	2	4	5	5	4	9	0
*Scottish Temp.	3	17	8	3	19	7	4	2	3	4	6	2
Scottish Un. & Nat.	3	19	6	4	1	0	4	3	6	4	7	4
Scottish Widows'	3	19	8	4	1	1	4	3	8	4	7	1
Southern Life	3	13	6	3	15	11	3	18	9	4	2	10
Standard	3	18	11	4	0	6	4	2	10	4	6	9
*Sun Life	3	17	6	3	19	9	4	3	0	4	8	2
*Sun of Canada	3	18	8	4	0	5	4	3	3	4	7	9
United King. Temp.	3	18	5	3	19	11	4	2	5	4	6	3
University Life	4	3	0	4	4	0	4	7	0	4	11	0
Wesleyan & Gen.	3	19	11	4	1	6	4	4	0	4	7	11
Yorkshire	3	18	5	4	0	2	4	2	5	4	6	1

* Abstainers & Genl.—Abstainers rates. * African Life—These rates carry a guaranteed Bonus.
* London Life—Allowance is made for quarter years in ages at entry.
* National Mut. of Aust.—Rates are for age nearest birthday.
* Prudential—A reduction in the rate is made for Assurances of £1,000 or over up to £5,000 and further reduction for over £5,000.
* Scottish Temp.—Lower rates for Abstainers.
* Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers.
* Sun Life of Canada—Rates quoted are for nearest birthday.

LIFE ASSURANCE PROGRESS.

The business of foreign and colonial companies doing business in the United Kingdom is not included in the following table:—

	Ordinary Life Companies. 1920.	Ordinary Life Companies. 1929.	Industrial Life Companies. 1920.	Industrial Life Companies. 1929.
Premiums	£41,246,118	£74,681,487	£25,349,822	£42,002,389
Consideration for Annuities	2,262,073	3,341,668	...	...
Other Income	17,695,718	33,704,306	3,730,966	10,971,125
Total Income	61,203,909	111,727,461	29,080,788	52,973,514
Claims	30,730,140	50,471,410	9,828,359	20,498,196
Other Outgo	15,717,212	25,530,180	12,655,778	21,391,794
Increase in Funds	14,756,557	35,725,871	6,596,651	11,083,524
Total	61,203,909	111,727,461	29,080,788	52,973,514
Life Assurance Funds	425,932,087	710,089,980	80,519,449	203,112,619

	Ordinary Life Assurances. No. of Policies.	Ordinary Life Assurances. Amount.	Industrial Life Assurances. No. of Policies.	Industrial Life Assurances. Amount.
Assurances in Force in 1929 as shown by the latest Returns published by the Board of Trade	4,977,402	£ 1,491,740,076	58,801,929	£ 952,820,195

Notes for page 465.—
* Australian Mutual Co-operative, London Life and Mutual and Citizens' Rates are for quarterly payments.
† Caledonian—Increased rates for purchase money of £1,000 or over.
‡ London Life Rates are for exact age stated, but are apportioned for actual age at time of purchase.

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. [For Notes see page 464.]

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 50.			Age 60.			Age 65.			Age 70.			Age 50.			Age 60.			Age 65.			Age 70.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
African Life	7	9	0	9	6	4	10	16	4	12	17	8	6	17	4	8	4	2	9	7	2	11	2	0
Alliance	6	16	6	8	15	6	10	6	1	12	8	5	6	3	9	7	12	7	8	17	8	10	14	8
Atlas	7	5	10	9	5	6	11	16	8	12	19	8	6	13	6	8	2	6	9	7	0	11	2	4
*Australian Mutual	6	12	0	8	13	4	10	5	5	12	9	8	5	19	10	7	11	1	8	17	10	10	16	11
Britannic	7	1	8	8	18	10	10	8	0	12	9	4	6	9	10	7	16	10	8	19	8	10	13	6
British Equitable	7	0	0	8	18	8	10	9	0	12	12	0	6	7	8	7	15	10	8	19	8	10	15	0
British General	7	0	0	8	18	9	10	9	1	12	12	0	6	7	7	7	15	11	8	19	9	10	15	0
†Caledonian	7	6	10	9	6	3	10	16	10	12	19	6	6	14	10	8	3	10	9	7	3	11	3	0
Canada Life	7	7	6	9	6	1	10	15	6	12	17	5	6	15	1	8	3	5	9	6	8	11	1	3
Clerical, Medical, & General	6	17	10	9	0	8	10	11	8	12	15	8	6	3	10	7	15	10	9	1	6	10	17	6
Colonial Mutual	7	0	4	9	2	6	10	15	8	13	1	2	6	11	0	8	3	4	9	11	6	11	12	8
Commercial Union	7	0	0	8	18	9	10	9	1	12	12	0	6	7	7	7	15	11	8	19	9	10	15	0
Confederation	7	7	6	9	6	1	10	15	6	12	17	5	6	15	1	8	3	5	9	6	8	11	1	3
Co-operative Ins.	6	18	0	8	15	0	10	3	8	12	4	4	6	6	4	7	13	4	8	16	0	10	9	4
Eagle, Star & British Dom.	7	0	10	8	19	0	10	8	8	12	10	10	6	8	10	7	16	6	8	19	10	10	14	6
Equitable	7	6	0	9	6	0	10	16	0	13	0	0	6	16	0	8	4	0	9	8	0	11	4	0
Equity & Law	7	8	6	9	8	2	10	18	9	13	1	11	6	15	6	8	4	8	9	8	10	11	4	2
Friends Prov. & Cent.	7	5	8	9	5	4	10	15	10	12	19	0	6	13	8	8	2	10	9	7	0	11	2	4
General	6	18	0	8	16	2	10	5	6	12	7	0	6	6	2	7	14	0	8	17	0	10	11	0
Gresham	7	0	0	8	18	9	10	9	1	12	12	0	6	7	8	7	15	11	8	19	10	10	15	0
Guardian	6	17	10	8	16	0	10	5	10	12	8	2	6	5	8	7	13	8	8	17	0	10	11	10
Law Union and Rock	6	18	6	8	17	0	10	7	0	12	9	6	6	6	4	7	14	4	8	18	0	10	12	10
Legal and General	6	18	0	8	16	4	10	12	8	12	8	8	6	6	0	7	13	8	8	17	0	10	11	8
Life Association of Scotland	6	18	10	8	18	8	10	6	0	12	12	0	6	5	2	7	16	0	8	19	10	10	15	0
Liverpool & Lond. & Globe	7	3	8	9	2	6	10	9	0	12	15	8	6	11	4	7	19	6	9	3	4	10	18	8
London Assurance		...		8	18	10	10	9	0	12	12	0		...		7	16	0	8	19	10	10	15	0
London & Manchester	7	6	4	9	7	5	11	0	2	13	7	7	6	13	3	8	3	1	9	8	8	11	7	2
London and Scottish	7	2	1	9	0	2	10	9	10	12	11	5	6	6	5	7	14	0	8	17	4	10	11	11
‡London Life	7	5	0	9	4	0	10	14	0	12	16	0	6	15	0	8	2	0	9	6	0	11	2	0
Manufacturers	7	7	6	9	6	1	10	15	6	12	17	5	6	15	1	8	3	5	9	6	8	11	1	3
Marine and General	6	17	2	8	15	4	10	5	0	12	7	2	6	5	2	7	13	0	8	16	4	10	10	10
*Mutual and Citizens'	6	12	8	8	14	4	10	6	4	12	11	0	6	3	4	7	15	8	9	3	0	11	3	4
La Nationale	7	10	5	9	10	7	11	4	0	13	12	2	7	10	5	9	10	7	11	4	0	13	12	2
National Farmers Union	6	17	2	8	15	2	10	4	10	12	6	11	6	5	0	7	12	9	8	16	2	10	10	8
National Mutual	6	13	0	8	15	2	10	8	2	12	13	0	6	3	8	7	16	4	9	4	4	11	5	2
National Mutual of Aust.	7	1	8	9	4	4	10	17	8	13	3	8	6	12	2	8	5	0	9	13	4	11	14	10
National Provident	7	0	0	8	18	10	10	9	2	12	12	0	6	7	8	7	16	0	8	19	10	10	15	0
North British & Mercantile	7	4	0	9	2	8	10	13	0	12	16	0	6	11	6	7	19	10	9	3	8	10	19	0
Northern	7	2	1	9	0	2	10	9	10	12	11	8	6	6	5	7	14	0	8	17	4	10	11	11
Norwich Union Life	6	18	0	8	18	9	10	9	1	12	12	0	6	5	8	7	15	11	8	19	9	10	15	0
Pearl	6	17	2	8	14	8	10	4	2	12	5	10	6	5	2	7	12	4	8	15	6	10	9	8
Le Phenix	7	10	5	9	10	7	11	4	0	13	12	2	7	10	5	9	10	7	11	4	0	13	12	2
Phœnix	7	0	0	8	18	8	10	9	0	12	12	0	6	7	8	7	15	10	8	19	8	10	15	0
Provident Assoc. of London	7	12	0	9	14	4	11	7	6	13	13	8	7	2	6	8	14	10	10	3	0	12	4	6
Provident Mutual	7	0	6	8	17	6	10	6	4	12	7	4	6	8	10	7	15	6	8	18	2	10	11	10
Prudential	7	7	10	9	5	4	10	14	6	12	16	2	6	16	0	8	3	0	9	5	10	11	0	0
Refuge	6	8	5	8	8	2	9	18	11	12	1	0	5	19	6	7	10	4	8	16	8	10	14	11
Royal	7	3	8	9	2	0	10	12	4	12	15	4	6	11	0	7	19	4	9	3	4	10	18	4
Royal Exchange	7	0	0	8	18	9	10	9	0	12	12	0	6	7	7	7	15	11	8	19	9	10	15	0
Royal London	7	4	0	9	0	0	10	8	0	12	8	0	6	13	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	10	13	0
Salvation Army	7	0	2	9	0	8	10	13	2	12	16	8	6	7	4	8	3	2	9	12	8	11	15	8
Scottish Amicable	7	1	4	9	0	8	10	10	4	12	11	0	6	8	8	7	16	4	8	19	8	10	14	4
Scottish Equitable	7	0	0	8	18	10	10	9	0	12	12	0	6	7	8	7	16	0	8	19	10	10	15	0
Scottish Insurance	7	0	0	8	18	8	10	9	0	12	12	0	6	7	8	7	15	10	8	19	8	10	15	0
Scottish Life	7	6	0	9	4	6	10	14	6	12	17	2	6	14	0	8	1	8	9	5	4	11	0	2
Scottish Provident	7	7	7	9	6	4	10	16	8	12	19	9	6	15	3	8	3	4	9	7	2	11	2	5
Scottish Temperance	7	0	0	8	18	9	10	9	1	12	12	0	6	7	8	7	15	11	8	19	9	10	15	0
Scottish Union & Nat.	6	17	10	9	0	8	10	13	10	12	19	8	6	4	8	7	19	4	9	7	2	11	6	2
Scottish Widows'	7	0	0	8	18	10	10	9	0	12	12	0	6	7	8	7	16	0	8	19	10	10	15	0
Southern Life Association	7	11	4	9	14	6	11	8	6	13	15	6	7	1	8	8	14	10	10	3	6	12	5	10
Standard	7	8	1	9	7	8	10	18	5	13	1	0	6	15	9	8	4	8	9	8	10	11	4	7
Sun Life	6	14	8	8	10	6	9	18	4	11	17	6	6	5	2	7	12	10	8	16	2	10	11	0
Sun Life of Canada	7	7	6	9	6	0	10	15	7	12	17	4	6	15	0	8	3	4	9	6	9	11	1	2
United Kingdom	6	15	10	8	13	6	10	2	10	12	4	8	6	3	10	7	11	4	8	14	6	10	8	8
Wesleyan & General	7	0	2	8	17	0	10	6	0	12	6	10	6	8	6	7	15	0	8	17	8	10	11	6
Yorkshire	7	3	2	9	0	10	10	10	2	12	12	0	6	11	2	7	18	6	9	1	8	10	15	10

DIRECTORY OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

In the following pages, Offices marked G transact the chief classes of Insurance, i.e., Fire, Life, Burglary, Motor, Employers' Liability, &c., whilst those who transact only a particular class or classes are marked accordingly.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1883	G	Abstainers and General	142, Edmund-street, *Birmingham*; 113, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1904	Life	African Life	*Johannesburg*; River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, E.C. 2.
1824	G	Alliance	Bartholomew-lane, E.C. 2.
1927	Mc	Anglian	37-39, Lime Street, E.C. 3.
1904	G, except Life	Army, Navy, and General	Trafalgar Ho., Waterloo Pl., Pall Mall, S.W.1.
1918	G	Atlantic	36-37, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.
1808	G	Atlas	92, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1849	Life	Australian Mutual Provident	*Sydney*; 73-76, King William-street, E.C. 4
1905	Fire, Burglary	Baptist	4, Southampton-row, W.C. 1.
1863	Life	Blackburn Philanthropic	Mutual-buildings, Darwen-street, *Blackburn*.
1925	M & F	Black Sea and Baltic	106, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.
1866	G	Britannic	Broad-st. Corner, *Birmingham*; 44-46, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1863	Marine	British and Foreign Marine	5, Castle-st., *L'pool*; 3-4 & 5-6, Lime-st, E.C. 3.
1898	Emp. Liab.	British Employers' Mutual	St. Thomas-street, *Sunderland*.
1878	Machinery	British Engine, &c.	24, Fennel-st., *Manchester*; 56, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1854	G	British Equitable	Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1904	G	British General	9, Basinghall-street, E.C. 2. (Temp. during re-building).
1888	G, except Life	British Law	31 & 32, King-street, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1896	Life	British Life	7, West George-street, *Glasgow*.
1908	G, except Life	British Oak	63 & 64, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1907	G	British Standard Fire and Gen.	52-54, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1902	Life	British Widows	1, Old-street, E.C. 1.
1881	Emp. Liab.	Builders' Accident	31 & 32, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1805	G	Caledonian	19, George-st., *Edin.*; 5, Lothbury, E.C. 2.
1847	Life	Canada Life	*Toronto*; 2, St. James's-square, S.W. 1.
1903	G, except Life	Car and General	83, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
1899) 1906)	Fire	Central	1, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1885	G	Century	18, Charlotte-sq., *Edin.*; 7, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1909	Fire	City Fire Office	St. Swithin's-house, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C. 4.
1886	Annuities	Clergy Pensions	53, Tufton-street, S.W. 1.
1824	Life	Clerical, Medical, and Gen.	15, St. James's-square, S.W. 1.
1873	Life & P. A.	Colonial Mutual	*Melbourne*: 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 4.
1861	G	Commercial Union	24, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1871	Life	Confederation	*Toronto*; Bush-house, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1891	G	Congregational	21, Apsley-crescent, *Bradford*.
1867	G	Co-operative	Corporation-street, *Manchester*; 42, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1905	G, except Life	Cornhill	32, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1807 1906	G, ex. Life	County Fire	50, Regent-street, W. 1.
1908	G, except Life	Dominion	*Edinburgh*: 108A, Cannon-street, E.C. 4.
1909	G, except Life	Drapers' and General	104 and 105, Newgate-street, E.C. 1.
1904	G	Eagle, Star and British Dom.	1, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2; 3-6, Lime-street; and 30-32, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1887	G	Ecclesiastical	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1901	G	Economic	105, Fenchurch-street, E.C. 3.
1823	G	Edinburgh	26, George-st., *Edin.*; 3, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3
1880	G	Employers' Liability	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.
1898	G, except Life	Employers Mutual	12, Charlotte-square, *Edinburgh*; Melbourne-house, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1762	Life	Equitable	19, Coleman-street, E.C. 2.
1844	Life	Equity and Law	18, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C. 2.
1802	Fire & Acc.	Essex and Suffolk	*Colchester*; 7 & 8, King-street, E.C. 2.
1894	G. except Life	Excess	50-51, Lime-street, E.C. 3.
1900	G. except Life	Farmers' Fire and Accident	County Insurance-buildings, *York*.
1904	Em. Liab. &c.	Federated Employers'	8, King-street, *Manchester*; and 15-16, George-street, E.C. 4.
1890	G. except Life	Fine Art and General	89 and 90, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1832	Life	Friends' Prov. and Century	7, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3; 18, Charlotte-square, *Edin.*

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1885	G	General Accident	*Perth*; General-buildings, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1837	Life	General Life	General-buildings, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1848	Life	Gresham Life	188-190, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1910	G. except Life	Gresham Fire and Accident	188-190, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1840	G	Guarantee Society	Sun Court, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1821	G	Guardian	68, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1903	G	Hearts of Oak	40-44, Holborn-viaduct, E.C. 1.
1908	G. except Life	Hibernian	48 & 49, Dame-st., *Dublin*.
1824	Marine	Indemnity Mutual	Lloyd's-buildings, E.C. 3.
1881	Emp. Liab.	Iron Trades Employers'	82, Victoria-street, S.W. 1.
1892 1907	G. except Life	Law Accident	5, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2.
1845 1907	G. except Life	Law Fire	114, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2.
1806	G	Law Union and Rock	7, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2.
1907	G	Legal	Legal Ins.-building, 231, Strand, W.C. 2.
1836	G	Legal and General	10, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1890	G. except Life	Licences and General	24-28, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1838	Life	Life Assoc. of Scotland	82, Princes-st., *Edinb.*; 28, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
1836	G	L'pool & London & Globe	1, Dale-street, *Liverpool*; 1, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1866	Plate-glass	L'pool & London Plate Glass	14, Dale-street, *Liverpool*.
1918	G. except Life	Liverpool Marine and General	7, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1843	Life	Liverpool Victoria	Victoria House, Southampton-row, W.C. 1.
1890	G. except Life	Local Government Guarantee	1, 2 & 3, Queen-street Place, E.C. 4.
1862	G. except Life	London & Lancashire	7, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2 (Chief Administration); 155, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1862	G	London and Scottish	King William House, Arthur-street, E.C. 4.
1869	G. ex. Marine	London and Manchester	50, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1885	Plate-glass	London & Manch. Plate Glass	Broad-street House, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1860	G. except Life	London and Provincial Marine	4, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C. 3.
1720	G	London Assurance	1, King William-street, E.C. 4; 157, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3. (Marine.)
1906	G	London General	London House, 27-28, Newgate-street, E.C. 1.
1869	G. except Life	London Guarantee and Accident	20-22, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.
1806	Life	London Life	81, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1854	(Engines & Boilers)	Manchester Steam Users	20, Quay-street, Deansgate, *Manchester*.
1887	Life	Manufacturers	*Toronto*; British Columbia House, 1, Regent-street, S.W. 1.
1836	Marine	Marine	159, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1852	Life &c.	Marine and General	48, Fenchurch-street, E.C. 3.
1864	Marine	Maritime	*Liverpool*; Lloyd's-buildings, E.C. 3.
1884	Life & P.A.	Med., Sickness, Ann. and Life	300, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
1871	Marine	Merchants' Marine	3 & 4, 5 & 6, Lime-street, E.C. 3.
1898	Emp. Liab.	Midland Employers' Mutual	Winchester House, Victoria-square, Birmingham.
1896	Plate-glass	Midland Mutual Plate Glass	200, Wolverhampton-street, *Dudley*.
1906	G. except Life	Motor Union	10, St. James's-street, S.W. 1.
1903	Fire &c.	Municipal Mutual	25-27, Old Queen-street, Westminster, S.W. 1.
1886	Life & Acc.	Mutual Life and Citizens'	*Sydney*; 1, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1899	G	Mutual Property	15, Whitehall, S.W. 1.
1864	Boilers, &c.	National Boiler	*Manchester*; Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C. 1.
1914	G. except Life	National Employers' Mutual	10, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
1910	G	National Farmers Union	Church-street, Stratford-on-Avon.
1897	(G ex. Life & Marine)	National of Great Britain	*Glasgow*; 81, Cannon-street, E.C. 4.
1863	(Fidelity Guar., &c.)	National Guaran. & Suretyship	*Edinburgh*; Granville Ho., Arundel-st., W.C. 2.
1830	Life	National Mutual Life	39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1869	Life	National Mutual of Austral.	5, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1835	Life	National Provident	48, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1854	Plate Glass	National Provincial	66, Ludgate-hill, E.C. 4.
1921	(Naval Oficrs. risk, &c.)	Navigators & General	Finsbury-court, Finsbury-pavement, E.C. 2.
1909	G. except Life	North and South	Orleans House, Edmund-street, *Liverpool*.
1809	G	North British and Mercantile	64, Princes-street, *Edinburgh*; 61, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1836	G	Northern	1, Union-ter., *Aberdeen*; 1, Moorgate, E.C. 2
1797	G. except Life	Norwich Union Fire	*Norwich*; 50, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Office.
1808	Life	Norwich Union Life	*Norwich*; 49, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1871	G. except Life	Ocean Accident	36-44, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1859	Marine	Ocean Marine	37-9, Lime-street, E.C. 3.
1886	G. except Life	Palatine	1 & 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C. 3.
1864	G	Pearl	252, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
1782	G	Phœnix	Phœnix House, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1891	Life & Acc.	Pioneer	67, Dale-street, *Liverpool*.
1919	G. except Life	Port of Manchester	4, Albert-square, Manchester.
1919	Motor	Premier Motor Policies	Melbourne Ho., Melbourne-pl., Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1866	Fire & Emp. Liab.	Primitive Methodist	*York*.
1840	Life	Provident Mutual Life	25-31, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1865	G. except Life	Provident Accident and White Cross	Kinnaird House, Pall Mall East, S.W. 1.
1877	Life	Provident Assocn. of London	Provident House, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
1903	G. except Life	Provincial	*Kendal*; 32, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.
1848	G	Prudential	Holborn-bars, E.C. 1.
1886	Fire Marine & Acc.	Queensland	*Sydney*; 22, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1849	G. except Life	Railway Passengers	64, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
—	Motor	Red Star Association	27, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1864	Life	Refuge	Oxford St., *Manchester*; 133, Strand, W.C. 2.
1906	G. except Life	Reliance Fire and Accident	1, Walworth-road, Elephant and Castle, S.E. 17.
1881	Marine & Fire	Reliance Marine	*Liverpool*; 3-4, Lime-street, E.C. 3.
1823	Reversions	Reversionary Interest Society	19, Coleman-street, E.C. 2.
1918	G. except Life	Road Transport and General	20, Victoria-street, S.W. 1.
1845	G	Royal	*Liverpool*; 24-28, Lombard-street, E.C. 3.
1720	G	Royal Exchange	Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
1850	Life	Royal Liver	*Liverpool*.
1861	G	Royal London	Royal London House, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1887	Pensions	Royal Nat. Pension (Nurses)	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1867	Life	Salvation Army	107, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1909	G. ex. Life & Emp. Liab.	Salvation Army Fire	132, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1826	Life	Scottish Amicable	*Glasgow*; 17, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C. 2.
1919	G. except Life	Scottish Automobile and Gen.	*Glasgow*; 101, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1881	G. except Life	Scottish Boiler	*Glasgow*; Sun Court, 66-67 Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1831	Life	Scottish Equitable	28, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 13, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1877	G	Scottish Insurance	115, George-st., *Edinb.*; 110, Cannon-st., E.C. 4.
1852	Indus. Life	Scottish Legal	Wilson-street, *Glasgow*; Room 22, Adelphi-ter. House, W.C. 2.
1881	Life & Acc.	Scottish Life	19, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 9, King-st., E.C. 2.
1876	G	Scottish Metropolitan	*Edinburgh*; King William House, Arthur-street, E.C. 4.
1837	Life	Scottish Provident	6, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 3, Lombard-st., E.C. 3.
1878	Reversions	Scottish Reversionary	33, Charlotte Square, *Edinburgh*.
1883	Life & Acc.	Scottish Temperance	109, St. Vincent-st., *Glasg.*; 3, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1824	G	Scottish Union and National	35, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 5, Walbrook, E.C. 4.
1815	Life	Scottish Widows'	9, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 28, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1875	G. except Life	Sea	*Liverpool*; 31, Cornhill, E.C. 3 (Marine); 25, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4 (Fire, etc.).
1872	G. except Life	South British	*New Zealand*; 2, Cowper's-crt., Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1905	G. except Life	South East Lancashire	88, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1891	Life	Southern Life	*Cape Town*; Bush House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1825	Life	Standard Life	3, George-st., *Edinb.*; 46, Queen Victoria-st., E.C. 4.
1871	Marine	Standard Marine	B2 and C9 Exchange-buildings, *Liverpool*.
1891	G. except Life	State	*Liverpool*; 7 & 8 Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
1710	G. except Life	Sun	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1810	Life	Sun Life	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1865	Life	Sun Life of Canada	*Montreal*; 2, & 4, Cockspur-st., S.W. 1.
1850	Marine	Thames and Mersey	*Liverpool*; Lloyd's, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1887	Trustees, &c.	Trustees Corpn., Ltd.	Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1867	Marine	Ulster Marine	*Belfast*.
1714 1907	G. except Life	Union Assurance	1 & 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. 3.
1863	Marine	Union Marine	21, Dale-st., *Liverpool*; 1, Fenchurch-av., E.C. 3.
1915	G. except Life	United British	1, 2 & 3, Queen-street-place, E.C. 4.
1902	G. except Life	United Legal Indemnity	6, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1840	Life	United Kingdom Prov.	196, Strand, W.C. 2.
1908	G. except Life	Universal Automobile	162, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W. 1.
1825	Life	University	25, Pall-mall, S.W. 1.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1919	Reinsurance	Victory Insurance Co., Ltd.	73–76, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1859	Boilers, &c.	Vulcan Boiler and General	*Manchester*; 3, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 4.
1875	G. except Life	Warden	21, Ironmonger-lane, E.C. 2.
1911	G. except Life	Welsh Insurance Corpn.	*Cardiff*; King William House, Arthur-street, E.C. 4.
1841	G	Wesleyan and General	Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham.
1798	Annuities	Wesleyan Methodist Preachers	70A, Basinghall-street, E.C. 2.
1886	G. except Life	West of Scotland	*Glasgow*; 81, Cannon-street, E.C. 4.
1851	Fire Acc. & Marine	Western	*Toronto*; 14, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1912	G	Western Australian	*Perth*; 36 & 37, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.
1832	Life & Acc.	Western Mutual	234, St. Vincent-street, *Glasgow*.
1717 1906	G. except Life	Westminster Fire	27, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C. 2.
1919	Fire, Acc. & Marine	World Auxily. Ins. Corpn., Ltd.	30, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1854	Fire, Acc. & Marine	World Marine	30, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1862	Marine & Fire	Yangtsze Ins. Assoc.	*Shanghai*; 78/80, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1824	G	Yorkshire	St. Helen's-square, *York*; "Yorkshire Ho." 66-67, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1872	G. except Life	Zurich General Acc. and Liab.	Fairfax Ho., Fulwood-pl., High Holborn, W.C. 1.

ADVICE REGARDING LIFE ASSURANCE.

Apart from the immediate protection thereby given, a life or endowment assurance policy, if effected in a first-class bonus-paying company, provides exceptional opportunity for the remunerative investment of savings. Policyholders can claim relief from Income Tax in respect of life assurance premiums not exceeding in amount one-sixth of their income, where the death risk is involved.

The selection of the office best suited to requirements and likely to produce the best results should be carefully made, but the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable persons without technical knowledge to gauge the respective merits of the various companies. There are many good offices, and in the most select class some are better adapted than others for particular purposes, and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers through obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is made.

Medical examinations are sometimes dispensed with in the case of new proposals, but policies in these instances are sometimes subject to certain restrictive conditions of a temporary character.

In view of the fact that life assurance premiums are governed by age, it is advisable to produce a birth certificate or other satisfactory evidence of this, when effecting a Policy. It is not always asked for then but is required by the offices before the policy monies are paid.

INQUIRIES.—On receipt of an inquiry containing particulars of requirements (accompanied by 5*s.*) addressed to "The Insurance Editor, 12, Warwick-lane, E.C. 4," advice will be given as to the system and policies best adapted to the special requirements. Inquiries should state the age at and date of next birthday. The following are suggested as the policies most likely to be required:—

(*a*) *Whole Life*—With and without profits.
(*b*) ,, ,, —With limited number of payments.
(*c*) ,, ,, —Reduced premium for first 5 years.
(*d*) *Endowment*—With and without profits.
(*e*) ,, —Reduced premium for first 5 years.
(*f*) *Children's Insurances*—Educational, &c.
(*g*) "*Non-Medical*" Insurances.

HOW TO ASSIGN A LIFE POLICY.

When a Policy is assigned by way of Mortgage, it is better to employ a solicitor; but when the Assignment is absolute, i.e., when a Policy is sold out and out, his services may be dispensed with.

The Assignment may be in the following form, and the document must be stamped by the Inland Revenue Stamp Office:—

I, (name)....., of (address)....., in the County of ....., (occupation)....., in consideration of the sum of (pounds)..... paid to me by (name)....., of (address) ....., in the County of ....., (occupation)..... ....., the receipt of which I herewith acknowledge, do hereby, as beneficial owner, assign unto the said ....., his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, all that Policy of Assurance on my life for £..... effected with the (name of Company)..... numbered ....., and dated ....., and all monies assured by or to become payable thereunder. *And I hereby certify that the transaction hereby effected does not form part of a larger transaction, or of a series of transactions, in respect of which the amount or value, or the aggregate amount or value, of the consideration exceeds five hundred pounds.* In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this ..... day of ....., 19....

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above-named, in the presence of—
Name.....
Address.....
....

Notice of the Assignment should be sent, in duplicate, to the Head Office of the Company immediately on execution. The Company is entitled to charge a fee of five shillings for registration, and will retain one copy and the other will be returned with acceptance of service endorsed thereon.

* This paragraph should be omitted when not applicable.

Friendly Societies.

THE following particulars of some of the principal societies of various types are extracted from the Registrar's Reports. The amount of funds is that for the "Voluntary" side, only and in the case of "Orders" the figures both for membership and funds relate to the Orders and branches registered in Great Britain. Names are in some instances abbreviated :—

Established.	Name of Society.	Funds.*	Voluntary Membership.
	"Orders," i.e. Societies with Branches—	£	
1810	Independent Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity	20,152,034	747,688
1834	Ancient Order of Foresters	12,411,596	562,721
1835	Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity	3,376,900	621,699
1826	Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds, Ashton Unity	2,105,421	246,966
1855	Order of the Sons of Temperance	1,295,115	230,420
	Other Accumulating Sickness Societies—		
1842	Hearts of Oak Benefit Society	10,071,196	453,714
1899	Foreman's Mutual Benefit Society	1,887,719	15,516
1837	Rational Association	1,271,138	106,487
1863	Sheffield Equalised Independent Druids	1,029,552	74,579
1865	G.W. Rly. Enginemen & Firemen's, &c., Society	1,027,390	12,537
1874	L.M. & S. Rly. (L.N.W.) Provident & Pension Society	989,328	46,800
1859	L.M. & S. Rly., Midland Friendly Society	661,374	22,538
	Deposit Societies—		
1868	National Deposit Friendly Society	7,399,944	972,718
1878	Teachers' Provident Society	3,274,593	75,560
1893	Ideal Benefit Society	969,975	52,723
1881	Tunbridge Wells Equitable Friendly Society	895,868	81,330
1902	U.K. Commercial Travellers' Benefit Society	699,418	8,447
1887	Wiltshire Working Men's Conservative Benefit Society	636,653	34,098
1825	Hampshire and General Friendly Society	541,436	36,804
	Dividing Societies—		
1914	London General Omnibus Co.'s Employees, &c., Friendly Society	226,410†	44,660
1891	New Tabernacle Sick and Provident Society	**91,175†	17,288
1828	§Birmingham Ebenezer Provident Sick Society	34,889	10,517
1900	West Green P.S.A. Slate Club	5,117‡	16,775
	Death and Burial Societies—		
1844	Coventry Church General Burial Society	80,187	24,562
1845	Manchester District A.O.F. Friendly Family, &c., Society	51,017	10,325
1890	Amalgamated Engineers' Widows' & Orphans' Provident Society	50,082	10,283
	Widows' & Orphans' Relief Societies—		
1752	Society for Benefit of Widows of Officers, &c. (Royal Artillery)	277,309	298
1826	Army Medical Officers' W. & O. Fund	211,827	229
	Societies for Providing Institutional Treatment—		
1906	Post Office Sanatorium	25,294	105,988
1908	Printers' Sanatorium	5,807	43,670
	Medical Aid Society—		
1847	Great Western Railway Medical Fund Society	43,761	17,717
	Societies Providing Other Types of Benefit—		
1862	Northumberland & Durham Miners' Relief (provides Accident Benefit)	315,559	201,448
1923	Corporation of City of Glasgow, &c. (Superannuation)	1,669,021	17,782
1907	N.E. Rly., Servants' Pension Society	630,188	24,567
	Old Friendly Societies Still in Existence—		
1555	Incorporation of Carters in Leith	7,620	68
1634	United General Sea Box of Borrowstounness	10,002	36
1670	Fraternity of Dyers in Linlithgow	5,497	30
1701	Burgesses and Trades Poor Box of Anstruther Easter	6,979	40
1703	Norman Society	2,974	61
1708	Society of Lintot	2,791	63
1712	Goldsmiths' Friendly Society	3,997	104
	Collecting Societies ††—		
1843	Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society	20,962,393	8,140,726
1850	Royal Liver Friendly Society	14,255,299	4,873,746
1852	Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society	4,874,729	2,255,225
1862	City of Glasgow Friendly Society	1,009,905	429,671

* Figures given as at end of 1929, except for Orders and Old Societies, 1928. Figures in membership column for "Collecting Societies," represent numbers of assurances. † Divides only Sick Fund.

** Annual division about £21,000. ‡ Annual division about £14,000.

†† Collecting Societies, although registered under the Friendly Societies Acts, are also subject to the Industrial Assurance Acts. § Now a Deposit Society.

Building Societies.

Building Societies are for the most part associations incorporated with limited liability under the Building Societies Acts. The exceptions are a few societies established prior to 1857, which have chosen to remain unincorporated. The object of building societies is to assist their members in acquiring dwelling houses, business premises, or other freehold or leasehold property, for occupation or investment. Members' subscriptions are accumulated in a fund which may be augmented by deposits and loans, and advances are made from the fund to assist members in the purchase of properties. Security for advances is given by a mortgage upon the property purchased. Many, if not most, of the earlier societies were *terminating*. In these societies the share subscriptions were accumulated until there was sufficient capital to make an advance to a member upon mortgage, and the right to an advance, or as it was called an "appropriation," was conferred upon the fortunate member as a result of a ballot among the members who had not already received advances, or by sale to the member bidding the highest premium for the privilege of the appropriation. By later legislation, however, balloting for advances was prohibited for new societies. The Acts define a *terminating* society as one in which the rules provide for the termination of the society at a fixed date, or when a result specified in its rules is attained. Usually the rules provide that a society shall terminate when all the members have received advances. *Terminating* societies are rapidly being replaced by the *permanent* societies, some of which have become very wealthy and important financial institutions.

All building societies are required to register their rules and file their accounts with the Registrar of Friendly Societies, who is also Registrar of Building Societies.

The following is a summary of particulars extracted from the Registrar's Report :—

BUILDING SOCIETIES, GREAT BRITAIN, 1930.

Class.	Number.	Share Investors.	Advances during Year.	Share Capital.	Due to Depositors and other Creditors.	Balance Profit and Reserve.	Mortgage Assets.	Other Assets.
Permanent—			£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Incorporated ...	806	1,389,078	87,347	296,957	49,709	17,049	309,534	54,181
Unincorporated	31	33,895	1,007	4,275	566	348	4,736	453
Terminating	189	26,459	413	1,553	481	227	2,044	217
TOTALS...	1,026	1,449,432	88,767	302,785	50,756	17,624	316,314	54,851

BUILDING SOCIETIES WITH MORE THAN £200,000 ASSETS AT END OF 1930.

Established.	Name of Society (abbreviated).	Address.	Share Investors.	Advanced on Mortgages during Year.	Total Assets.
	ENGLAND.			£	£
1853	Barnsley P.,	11, Regent St., Barnsley	8,314	257,646	2,014,608
1859	Bath Liberal P. Mut. B.,	3, Paragon, Bath	1,304	65,535	257,573
1866	,, —British Workmen & Genl. B,	6, Wood St., Bath	1,134	69,221	231,140
1862	Bideford—West'n Counties Equit. B.,	7, Grenville St., Bideford	1,354	69,515	345,937
1846	Bingley, Park Road, Bingley		7,625	694,352	3,639,565
1847	(U)Birmingham & Mid. Counties B.,	42 & 43, Waterloo St., B'ham	757	54,485	358,946
1887	,, Citizens P.,	47, Newhall St., Birmingham	649	111,400	238,058
1849	,, Incorporated,	43, Waterloo St., Birmingham	7,190	387,545	2,687,181
1860	,, —Friendly Benefit,	43, Waterloo St., Birmingham	1,983	162,410	662,156
1851	Bradford 2nd Equit.,	45 & 47, Bank St., Bradford	11,136	721,246	6,289,778
1853	,, 3rd Equit.,	48, Market St., Bradford	25,977	1,596,842	12,128,181
1885	,, P., Queen Anne Chrs.,	41, Sunbridge Rd., Bradford	2,535	214,274	630,240
1849	Brierley Hill & Stourbridge Incorptd.,	82, High St., Stourbdge.	1,445	53,917	214,256
1865	Brighton & South'n Counties P.,	4, Pavilion Bldgs., Brighton	1,720	118,254	469,416
1905	,, Hove & Preston,	54 & 55, Ship St., Brighton	763	44,230	245,797
1905	,, —Citizens P.,	29, Queen's Rd., Brighton	1,565	117,275	350,750
1853	Bristol P. Econ.,	40, Broad St., Bristol	1,165	56,377	249,509
1850	,, & W. of Eng.,	9, St. Stephen St., Bristol	3,759	406,380	1,207,892
1850	Burnley,	12, Grimshawe St., Burnley	23,109	1,586,363	7,994,759
1874	,, —Borough,	12, Nicholas St., Burnley	10,370	478,283	2,165,111
1850	(U)Cambridgeshire P. B.,	6, Post Office Terrace, Cambridge	2,256	70,704	306,149
1850	Carlisle—Cumberland Co-operative B,	38, Fisher St., Carlisle	8,111	52,372	1,909,325
1898	Chatham & Dist. Reliance P.,	2, Military Road, Chatham	2,126	93,620	411,450
1850	Cheltenham & Gloucester,	18, Clarence St., Cheltenham	11,399	894,908	4,262,370
1861	Cheshunt P. B.,	126, Crossbrook St., Cheshunt, Waltham Cross	2,033	188,685	845,533
1869	Colchester Equit.,	St. Peter's Ch'rs., High St., Colchester	622	47,900	338,882
1856	(U)Colchester P. B.,	11, Sir Isaac's Walk, Colchester	786	23,685	211,927
1866	Colne	61, Market St., Colne	2,842	66,870	568,562
1884	Coventry P. Economic,	19 & 20, High St., Coventry	13,707	276,346	1,624,192
1870	,, Provident P.,	26, Trinity Churchyard, Coventry	3,302	117,109	476,354
1856	Darlington Equit.,	Church Row, Market Place, Darlington	6,033	323,413	1,360,822
1891	,, —Durham & Yorkshire,	52, Northgate, Darlington	2,704	80,384	470,562

Established.	Name of Society (abbreviated). Address.	Share Investors.	Advanced on Mortgage during Year.	Total Assets.
	ENGLAND (*continued*)—		£	£
1859	Derbyshire P. B., 7, Iron Gate, Derby	12,182	446,681	2,335,013
1866	Dewsbury & W. Riding P. B., Mech's. Instn., Church St., Dewsb'ry	7,315	94,900	1,064,722
1858	Dudley & Dist. B., 224, Market Place, Dudley	4,412	131,050	611,023
1877	Eastbourne Mut., 49A, Grove Rd., Eastbourne	1,536	162,586	462,789
1857	Exeter B., Upper Paul St., Exeter	944	61,512	302,193
1849	,, —*Provident* P., 14, Bedford Circus, Exeter	1,251	96,204	454,960
1865	Furness & S. Cumberland P. B., 36, Cornwallis St., Barrow-in-Furness	3,094	113,678	675,052
1880	Grays Co-op. Mut. P. B., 22, New Rd., Grays	2,530	138,908	524,168
1866	Grimsby & Cleethorpes P. B., 37, Bethlehem St., Grimsby	903	56,353	291,929
1853	Halifax, Permanent Bldgs., Commercial St., Halifax	183,102	16,893,072	70,047,399
1854	Hanley Econ., 1, Albion Sq., Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent	1,514	98,865	344,275
1882	Harrow—Cunningham P., Bessboro' Rd., Harrow	2,054	110,260	597,250
1849	Hastings P., 29 & 30, Havelock Rd., Hastings	6,187	444,195	1,696,448
1851	,, & East Sussex, 13, Wellington Pl., Hastings	3,194	135,660	421,083
1890	Haywards Heath & Dist., P. B., Lyntonville, Hazelgrove Rd., Haywards Heath	1,142	44,773	241,088
1853	Hinckley & Country P. B., 9, Castle St., Hinckley	2,543	82,420	466,480
1870	,, & S. Leicestershire P. B., 17, The Borough, Hinckley	4,138	108,001	533,965
1865	,, P., 31, Castle St., Hinckley	3,206	73,500	419,970
1854	Huddersfield, Britannia Bldgs., St. Peter's St., Huddersfield	20,142	1,737,034	10,834,791
1876	Ipswich & Dist. P. B., 8, Northgate St., Ipswich	1,967	64,421	313,303
1849 (U)	,, & Suffolk P. B., 44, Upper Brook St., Ipswich	14,108	193,062	844,858
1855 (U)	,, —Eastern Counties P. B., 13, Queen St., Ipswich	6,470	409,281	2,127,962
1877	Jarrow—Tyne Commercial P., 10, Grange Rd. West, Jarrow	1,453	41,510	374,511
1851	Keighley & Craven P. B., Cooke St., Keighley	7,002	437,606	2,738,806
1865	Kingston, 6, Eden St., Kingston-on-Thames	1,551	100,246	256,512
1875	Leeds and Holbeck, 105, Albion St., Leeds	4,230	252,600	1,676,285
1848	,, P., Permanent House, The Headrow, Leeds	45,917	3,775,307	14,101,657
1849	,, *Provincial*, 26, *Albion St., Leeds*	10,651	810,287	3,155,309
1856	Leek & Moorlands, 15, Stockwell St., Leek	14,584	593,823	3,076,073
1862	,, United & Midlands, 50, St. Edward St., Leek	8,144	337,087	1,807,409
1852	Leicester P., 14, Friar Lane, Leicester	38,600	1,609,250	8,824,807
1875	,, Temp. & Gen. P., 13, Belvoir St., Leicester	12,846	198,627	1,527,827
1870	Lewes Co-operative B., 21, High St., Lewes	3,683	153,194	672,037
1877	Liverpool Investment, 67, Lord St., Liverpool	2,690	291,374	1,083,091
1862	,, —Chatham P., 6, Lord St., Liverpool	1,076	45,350	224,496
1917	,, —King Edward, 19, Castle St., Liverpool	973	35,694	252,600
1861	,, —Sun P. B., Bells Bldgs., 36, South John St., Liverpool	538	17,513	256,177
	London :—			
1874	Abbey Road, Abbey House, Upper Baker St., N.W. 1	190,597	12,299,148	31,061,408
1875	Camberwell & S. London, 8, Camberwell Green, S.E. 5	842	107,411	326,659
1878	Chelsea P., 81, King's Road, S.W. 3	1,110	100,270	320,826
1882	Church of Eng. Temp. & Gen. P. B., 26, King William St., E.C. 4	6,147	702,807	1,780,814
1884	Co-operative P., New Oxford House, Hart St., W.C. 1	49,575	3,706,167	12,586,259
1879	Equity P., 164A, Strand, W.C. 2	2,278	102,502	402,816
1902	*Finchley*, 4 High St., N. Finchley, N. 12	1,029	122,845	•268,226
1863	Finsbury, Dalby House, 398, City Rd., E.C. 1	469	56,763	257,575
1862	Fourth City, 34, London Wall, E.C. 2	3,735	306,090	1,323,404
1896	,, P.O. Mut., 281, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4	2,343	120,055	425,738
1876	Goldhawk Mut. B., 17, High Rd., Chiswick, W. 4	3,203	181,671	662,639
1875	Hearts of Oak P., 49, Oxford St., W. 1	6,546	498,998	1,907,126
1832	Industrial P. B., Borough Hall, Royal Hill, Greenwich, S.E. 10	662	46,176	226,436
1852	Lambeth, Boro' of P., 112, *Westminster Bridge* Rd., S.E. 1	1,267	119,444	544,999
1848	London P.B., 11, Haymarket, S.W. 1.	302	71,425	297,025
1868	Magnet, Magnet House, Paddington Green, W. 2	4,422	456,687	1,774,783
1849	National, National House, 16–18, Moorgate, E.C. 2	62,908	3,423,912	12,541,875
1883	North West District P., 119, Marylebone Rd., N.W. 1.	2,535	290,966	928,655
1847	People's Co-op. P., 177, Greenwich Rd., S.E. 10	1,074	59,720	267,935
1848	Planet, 7, Finsbury Sq., E.C. 2	2,586	225,718	752,507
1881	Portman, 14, Orchard St., W. 1	9,669	820,233	2,781,492
1862	Reliance P., 25/6 Percy St., Tottenham Court Rd., W. 1.	1,318	56,706	215,289
1922	Shern Hall (Meth.), Shern Hall, Oliver Rd., W'lth'mstow, E.17	1,612	120,592	500,489
1854	Temperance P., 4, Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4	11,063	1,095,702	4,748,027
1885	Westbourne P'rk. P., 136, Westb'rne Terrace, Paddington, W. 2	28,424	3,015,288	9,006,988
1847	Woolwich Equit., 113, Powis St., S.E. 18	46,273	5,591,774	16,967,205
1871	Macclesfield—Cheshire, Castle St., Macclesfield	4,207	214,293	676,360
1853	Manchester—National Indpt. P. B., 69, Bridge St., Manchester	645	64,802	245,579
1870	Market Harborough, Northampton Rd., Market Harboro'	5,509	144,893	702,307

Established.	Name of Society (abbreviated). Address.	Share Investors.	Advanced on Mortgages during Year.	Total Assets.
	ENGLAND (*Continued*)—		£	£
1850	Nelson—Marsden, 2, Russell St., Nelson	2,550	152,962	827,015
1856	Newbury P. B.., 62, Northbrook St., Newbury	1,314	116,290	417,233
1876	Newcastle-on-Tyne Globe P., 32, Grainger St. W., Newcastle-on-Tyne	550	28,329	222,212
1861	,, ,, P., 18, Grainger St. W., Newcastle-on-Tyne	7,946	410,908	2,555,094
1851	,, ,, —Crown, 21, Eldon Sq., Newcastle-on-Tyne	1,679	54,592	528,751
1863	,, ,, —Grainger P., Royal Exch. Bldgs., Hood St., Newcastle-on-Tyne	2,015	100,318	778,555
1851	,, ,, —Northern Counties P., 2, Market St., Newcastle-on-Tyne	6,062	184,030	1,888,981
1865	,, ,, —Percy, 6, Market St., Newcastle-on-Tyne	1,346	53,856	383,498
1865	,, ,, —Rock P. B., 14, Market St., Newcastle-on Tyne	12,528	357,675	2,371,363
1870	,, ,, —Royal Arcade P., 27, Grey St., Newcastle-on-Tyne	780	34,340	273,094
1867	,, ,, —St. Andrews P., 3, Ellison Pl., Newcastle-on-Tyne	618	33,850	245,502
1864	,, ,, Universal P., 7, Grey St., Newcastle-on-Tyne	2,588	125,070	976,222
1863	Newcastle—N. Staffs. P. Econ. B., 1 King St., Newcastle, Staffs	1,509	134,708	477,082
1869	Newport—Monmouthshire and S. Wales, 1, Friars Chrs., Dock St., Newport	1,554	66,038	416,143
1888	Northampton Conservative, 60, Gold St., Northampton	1,713	55,088	298,491
1848	,, Town & County, B., 85, Abington St., Northampton	14,211	448,728	4,229,289
1848	Northwich, 4, High Street, Bull Ring, Northwich	1,264	47,636	214,811
1895	North Shields Mercantile P., 56, Camden St., N. Shields	836	35,106	214,984
1875	,, ,, P., 75, Howard St., N. Shields	2,783	85,211	526,434
1875	,, ,, Standard P., 64, Church Way, N. Shields	1,654	54,319	474,917
1887	,, ,, —Tynemouth Victoria Jub. P., 1, Northumberland Pl., N. Shields	1,169	45,700	284,514
1855	,, ,, —Tynemouth B. B., 53/4, Howard St., N. Shields	1,143	33,599	203,653
1850	Nottingham, Friar Lane, Nottingham	8,774	318,434	2,006,190
1888	Old Hill—Rowley Regis & Dist. B., 268, Halesowen Rd., Old Hill	1,566	74,160	302,890
1848	Otley & Wharfedale P. Inv. & B., 40, Boroughgate, Otley	1,037	69,162	356,067
1877	Padiham, 18, Sowerby St., Padiham, Burnley	2,318	146,477	852,002
1860	Peterborough Provincial B., 49, Priestgate, Peterborough	924	41,066	207,967
1896	Portsmouth, City of, 53, Russell St., Portsmouth	502	92,355	209,518
1850	Ramsgate—Isle of Thanet B., 46, Queen St., Ramsgate	5,971	315,851	1,315,607
1859	Redditch B., Church Green West, Redditch	5,910	60,044	944,392
1855	(U) Reigate—Holmesdale B, 43, Church St., Reigate	972	32,120	220,682
1866	Rugby B., Temple Bldgs., Rugby	4,393	151,911	547,141
1846	Scarborough, 5, York Pl., Scarborough	2,779	104,388	469,278
1858	Sheerness & Gillingham P., Broadway, Sheerness	5,768	198,770	838,569
1853	Skipton, 59, High St., Skipton	4,578	375,997	1,335,774
1875	South Shields Commercial P., Barrington St., South Shields	811	48,682	357,938
1866	,, ,, —Corporation P., 6, Saville Sreet, South Shields	1,248	94,445	333,671
1875	,, ,, —Eligible P., 63, King St., South Shields	965	45,946	337,145
1850	Stroud Provt. B., 4, Rowcroft, Stroud	1,269	48,880	242,692
1854	Sunderland—Indus. and Provt. P., 23, John St., Sunderland	1,620	91,443	440,392
1879	,, Working Men's, Fawcett St., Sunderland	3,918	145,754	614,523
1868	Swindon P., 1, Commercial Rd., Swindon	828	48,120	335,079
1867	Taunton—Equitable B., 12, Hammett Street, Taunton	413	49,315	200,270
1866	Tyldesley P. B., County Bank Chrs., Chapel St., Tyldesley	1,103	65,738	312,882
1846	Wakefield, 57, Westgate, Wakefield	7,767	352,592	1,823,285
1863	Walsall Mutual B., Estate Offices, 45, Bridge Street, Walsall	1,040	33,185	201,314
1847	Waltham Abbey P., 5, Church St., Waltham Abbey, Waltham Cross, Herts	1,317	121,864	615,914
1854	Warwick & Warwickshire P. B., 24, Jury St., Warwick	2,482	39,751	256,950
1849	West Bromwich, 321, High St., W. Bromwich	9,936	227,380	919,434
1849	Wolverhampton F'holders' P., 32, Lichfield St., Wolverhampton	5,914	225,807	892,777
1877	,, & District P., 41, Lichfield St., Wolverhampton	4,348	247,282	857,530
1902	,, —S. Staffs. P., 34, Princess St., Wolverhampton	3,419	167,904	614,242
1859	Worcester P., 5, Foregate St., Worcester	5,270	132,846	600,460
	WALES.			
1860	Cardiff—Principality, Principality Bdgs., 27/9, Queen St., Cardiff	4,961	230,150	1,799,423
	SCOTLAND.			
1869	Dunfermline, 10, Cross Wynd, Dunfermline	6,479	80,102	612,182
1892	Edinburgh—Scottish Amicable, 20, Melville St., Edinburgh	4,089	249,590	612,960

NOTE.—(U) signifies "Unincorporated," *i.e.*, formed prior to 1857 and working under the Act of 1836.
P. = Permanent; B. = Benefit. N.B. Where name of town is not followed by a dash — it is part of the name.

Monetary Units of the World.

GT. BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Denomination.	Standard Weight.	Least Current Weight.	Remedy of Weight.
GOLD COINS:	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
*Five Pound £5	616·37239	612·500	1·00
*Two Pound £2	246·54895	245·000	0·40
Sovereign £1	123·27447	122·500	0·20
Half-Sovereign 10s.	61·63723	61·125	0·15
SILVER COINS:			
§Crown 5s.	436·36363	—	2·000
§Double Florin 4s.	349·09090	—	1·678
Half-Crown 2s. 6d.	218·18181	—	1·264
Florin 2s.	174·54545	—	0·997
Shilling 1s.	87·27272	—	0·578
Sixpence 6d.	43·63636	—	0·346
*Groat or 4d.	29·09090	—	0·262
Threepence 3d.	21·81818	—	0·212
*Twopence 2d.	14·54545	—	0·144
*Penny 1d.	7·27272	—	0·087
BRONZE COINS:			
Penny 1d.	145·83333	—	2·916
Halfpenny ½d.	87·50000	—	1·750
Farthing ¼d.	43·75000	—	0·875

The "Remedy" is the amount of variation from standard permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint.

Standard Gold contains twenty-two twenty-fourths (carats) of fine gold and two twenty-fourths of alloy; fineness, 916·66, or 22 carats; 240 troy ounces of standard gold are coined into 934 sovereigns and one half-sovereign; one troy ounce is, therefore, worth £3 17s. 10½d., and one ounce of pure gold, on the same basis, £4 4s. 11½d. During 1931 the average market price of gold fluctuated about the mean value up to September 19. Since the suspension of the gold standard on September 21 the price has been fixed in relation to the $, sterling exchange being 106/11 on October 17. *Bar Gold.*—The "bar," as purchased in the bullion market, is 200 oz. troy (except for the Far East, which requires 10 oz. bars).

Standard Silver formerly consisted of thirty-seven-fortieths of fine silver and three-fortieths of alloy; fineness, 925. Silver for coinage, by an Amending Act (10 Geo. V. ch. 3), consists of one-half silver, one-half alloy; or in millesimal fineness, 500; 12 troy ounces of 500 fineness are coined into 66 shillings.† [Another Standard, called the "New Sterling" or Britannia, of the fineness 11 oz. 10 dwt. (958·33), is practically obsolete. It is occasionally used, however, for high-class plate.]

The Average Yearly Price of Silver per standard Troy Ounce in the London Market during the last twelve years was as follows:—1919, 57$\frac{1}{16}$d.; 1920, 61$\frac{5}{16}$d.; 1921, 36$\frac{7}{16}$d.; 1922, 34$\frac{7}{16}$d.; 1923, 31$\frac{13}{16}$d.; 1924, 34d.; 1925, 32$\frac{1}{16}$d.; 1926, 28$\frac{11}{16}$d.; 1927, 26$\frac{1}{16}$d.; 1928, 26¾d.; 1929, 24$\frac{7}{16}$d; 1930, 17¾d. On Oct. 17, 1931, the price of silver was 17$\frac{5}{16}$d. per oz.

In the United States the price of silver is quoted in cents per troy ounce *fine*. In order to convert an English quotation into cents per ounce fine, first express the pence as a whole number and decimal fraction and then multiply by 2·192; to express a United States price on the English system, multiply the cents by 0·4562.

‡**Bronze** is an alloy of copper 95 parts, tin 4 parts, and zinc 1 part, or of copper 95½ parts, tin 3 parts and zinc 1½ parts.

Tokens.—No person is allowed to coin any token to pass for, or as representing, bronze or other money, under a penalty of £20.

Melting of Coins.—The melting of British gold and silver coin is prohibited.

Light Gold.—Any person to whom it is tendered should break, cut, or deface any gold coin below the least current weight; but under the provisions of the Coinage Act, 1891, and an Order in Council of 16 March, 1892, light gold coin which has not been illegally dealt with is received by the Bank of England on behalf of the Mint at its full nominal value.

Bank of England Notes are issued for sums of 10s., £1, £5, £10, £20, £50; also for £100, £500, and £1,000.

Treasury Notes of the value of £1 and 10s. were replaced by Bank of England notes as from November 22, 1928.

Bank Post Bills can be obtained at the Bank of England for amounts of £10 and over at seven days' sight. They are issued for the full sum named thereon, without allowance for discount. No charge is made for bills so drawn: they may be obtained at the Chief Office of the Bank of England in London, or at any of the branches.

Legal Tender of Money.—Bank of England Notes of £1 and 10s. are legal tender in Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the payment of any amount, those of the higher denominations are legal tender in England and Wales only. Change cannot be demanded except from the Bank of England. Gold, if of or above the least current weight, is legal tender to any amount. Silver is legal tender for sums up to £2, and bronze up to 12d.

British Coinage Statistics.—During 1929 the number of coins struck at the Royal Mint was 193,215,538, of which 164,936,670 were Imperial, 20,049,468 Colonial, and 8,229,400 Foreign.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Imperial Sterling Coins are the *sole legal metallic currency* in:—

NEW ZEALAND. FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FIJI. GIBRALTAR. ST. HELENA.
WEST INDIES. *See also* JAMAICA, *below.*

Special Coins are current in addition to the Imperial series in:—

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. — Special florins, shillings, sixpences, and threepences in silver, and pence and halfpence in bronze, of the same weights and composition as Imperial coins* of these denominations, but of special designs, while the silver coins are of 500 fineness.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Silver and bronze coins, bearing special designs, and corresponding to Imperial coins in denominations, weights and composition, except that the fineness of the silver is 800.

BRITISH GUIANA.—A special groat or fourpence.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA.—Silver and also "alloy metal," 2s., 1s., 6d., and 3d., One penny, one halfpenny, and one-tenth penny (nickel-bronze).

GUERNSEY.—Eight doubles (= 1 penny), 4, 2, and 1 double.

JAMAICA.—Nickel-bronze pence, halfpence, and farthings.

JERSEY. — Special pence, halfpence, and farthings

MALTA.—One-third of a farthing (bronze).

* Issued on special occasions.

† By law a shilling weighs one sixty-sixth of 120z. Troy; 120z. of *pure* silver would be used in coining 72 shillings of 925 fineness and 132 of 500 fineness.

‡ The legal weight of a penny is one-third, of the halfpenny one-fifth, and of the farthing one-tenth of an ounce avoirdupois; the halfpenny is one *inch* in diameter.

§ Discontinued.

Dominion.	Monetary Unit. (Standard Coin).	Value. In British Currency. s. d.	Value. Pieces to the Pound Sterling.	Gold Coins.	Silver and Other Subsidiary Coins.
ADEN	(*see* India.)				
BRITISH HONDURAS	Gold Dollar.....	4 1⅓	4·867	British and United States.	*Silver*—50, 25, & 10 cents. *Nickel*—5 cents. *Bronze*—cents. [cents.
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8·57	...	*Silver*—100, 50, 10 and 5 *Nickel*—5, 2½, & 1 cent. *Bronze*—1 cent.; ¼ and ½ cent. rare.
◊CANADA	Silver Dollar on gold basis	4 1⅓	4·867	Canadian $10 & $5; also British gold & U.S. $10 & $5.	*Silver*—1 dollar, 50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. *Nickel*—5 cents. *Bronze*—cents.
CEYLON	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	1 6	13⅓	British.	*Silver*—50, 25, & 10 cents. *Nickel*—5 cents. *Copper*—1, ½, & ¼ cent.
CYPRUS	Piastre	0 1⅓	180	British.	*Silver*—45, 18, 9, 4½ and 3 piastres. *Bronze*—1, ½, and ¼ plastre. [cents.
EAST AFRICA...	(*see* Kenya, &c.)				
HONG KONG (and LABUAN)	Dollar, Mexican or British	1 $9\frac{17}{18}$*	11·00*	...	*Silver*—50, 20, 10, and 5 *Bronze*—1 cent.
◊INDIA	Rupee (fixed rating) = 16 annas = 64 pice = 192 pies.	1 6	13·33	British and 15-rupee piece.	*Silver*—½ Rs (8 annas. *Cupro-Nickel* (scolloped) ¼ Rs (4 annas). *Nickel* (square) rounded corners, ⅛ R (2 annas); (scolloped) $\frac{1}{16}$ R (1 anna). *Bronze*—1 pice (¼ anna); ½ pice or 1½ pies ($\frac{1}{32}$ anna); 1 pie ($\frac{1}{12}$ anna or ⅓ pice).
IRAQ	Dinar of 1,000 Fils	20 0	1	...	*Silver*—50 & 20 fils. *Nickel*—10, 4, 2, 1 fil.
IRISH FREE STATE	Saorstát Pound	20 0	1	...	*Silver*—2*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, 1*s.* *Nickel*—6*d.*, 3*d.* *Bronze*—1*d.*, ½*d.*, ¼*d.*
KENYA, TANGANYIKA and UGANDA	Shilling	1 0	20	...	*Silver*—1*s.*, 50 cents, 100 cents = 1*s.* *Nickel and Bronze* (perforated)—10, 5, 2, and 1 cent.
◊MALAYA	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8·57	British	*Silver*—1 dollar, 50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. *Nickel*—5 cents. *Bronze*—1, ½, & ¼ cent.
MAURITIUS (and SEYCHELLES)	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	1 6	13⅓	...	*Silver*—Indian Rupee, 50, 25, 20 and 10 cents. *Bronze*—5, 2, and 1 cent.
NEWFOUNDLAND	Dollar on gold basis	4 1⅓	4·867	...	*Silver*—50, 20, 10 cents. *Nickel*—5 cents. *Bronze*—cents.
NEW ZEALAND	BritishSovereign	20 0	1	British	*Silver*—2*s.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.*, 3*d.* *Bronze*—1*d.*, ½*d.*, ¼*d.*
PALESTINE	Palestine Pound (£P) divided into 1,000 Milliemes.	20 0	1	...	*Silver*—100, 50 mils. *Nickel-bronze*—20, 10, 5 mils. *Bronze*—2; 1 mils.
†SUDAN	Gold *Pound* of 100 *Piastres*	20 6¼	975	£E1; 50 *Piastres*	*Silver*—2, 5, 10, 20 piastres *Nickel*—10, 5, 2 mils. *Bronze*—1, ½ mils.
WEST AFRICA...	BritishSovereign	20 0	1	British.	*Silver or Alloy*—2*s.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.*, 3*d.* *Nickel* (perforated) —1*d.*, ½*d.*, ¼*d.*, $\frac{1}{10}$*d.*

* Variable with the price of silver—(Oct. 17, 1930), $17\frac{9}{16}$*d.* per standard ounce. † The only gold coin in general use in Egypt and the Sudan is the British sovereign, which is current at 97½ piastres.

◊ The Exchange value of the following units in 1930 (Jan. 1 to Oct. 17) was:—Canadian, *Dollar*, max. $4·940 to £, min. $4·175 to £; Egyptian *Pound*, max. $97\frac{1}{8}$ piastres to £, min. $97\frac{1}{8}$ piastres to £; Indian *Rupee*, max. 13·62 rupees to £, min. 13·43 rupees to £; Malaya, *Dollar*, max. $8·649 to £, min. $8·533 to £.

MONEYS OF FOREIGN NATIONS.

NOTE.—Gold Standard suspended by U.K. on September 21, 1931. Money Rates since that date are purely nominal.
§ Variable with the price of silver.
* Not normally quoted on daily Foreign Exchange Market. Quotations are marked on special application to a bank or broker.

Country and Monetary Unit.	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.	Nominal Value of Unit in British Currency. £ s. d.	Rate of Exchange on London. Method of Quoting.	At Par.	January to October 17, 1931. Maximum.	Minimum.
Abyssinia—Silver *Talari*	-	1, ½, ¼ ⅛ & 1/20 *Talari*	0 2 0	*	*	*	*
Albania—Albanian *Franc*	...	100, 20, 5 *Francs*	0 0 9·516	*Francs* to £	25·22	25·36 *frs.*	25·24 *frs.*
Argentina—*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	2½ and 5 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20 and 50 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	Pence to $	47·58*d.*	39·13*d.*	29·00*d.*
Actual, Paper *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	...	...	0 1 8¾				
Austria—*Schilling* of 100 *Groschen*	100 and 25 *Schilling*	½, 1 and 2 *Schilling*	0 0 6·939	*Schilling* to £	34·58½	34·70 *sch.*	27·50 *sch.*
Belgium—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	20 *Francs*	Nickel ½, 1, 2 and 5 *Francs*	0 0 9·516				
Belga of 5 *Francs*	...	...	0 0 6·858	*Belga* to £	35·00	34·98 *belgas*	26·50 *belgas*
Congo—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	...	50 *Centimes*	0 0 9·516				
Bolivia—Gold *Boliviano* of 100 *Centavos*	20, 10 *Bolivianos*	1 *Bol*; 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*	0 1 6	*Boliviano* to £	13·33	13·60 *bols.*	13·03 *bols.*
Brazil—*Nominal*, Gold *Cruzeiro* of 100 *Centavos*	...	..	...	Pence to *Milreis*	5·89*d.*	4·59*d.*	2·98*d.*
Actual, Paper *Milreis*	...	500 *Reis*	0 0 5·899				
Bulgaria—*Lev* of 100 *Stotinki*	...	100, 50, 10 *Leva*	0 0 0·35	*Leva* to £	673·66	671·5 *lev.*	500·0 *lev.*
Chile—Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	20, 50, 100 *Pesos*	5, 2, 1 *Peso*	0 0 6	(*Pesos*) $ to £	40	40·25 $	31·55 $
China—*Tael* of 100 *Cents*	...	No *Tael* coins	0 2 0	Sterling to *Tael*	§	...	...
Dollar of 100 cents	...	1 Dollar, or *Yuan*	0 1 6	Do. to *Dollar*	§	...	...
Taels 72=Dollars 100 (Nominal)	...	5, 10, 20, 50 *Cents*					
Colombia—*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	2½ and 5 *Pesos*	½ and 1 *Peso*; 20 and 10 *Centavos*	0 4 0	*Pesos* to £	5	5·04 *pes.*	3·63 *pes.*
Costa Rica—Gold *Colon* of 100 *Centesimos*	2,5,10,20 *Colones*	5, 10, 25, 50 *Centesimos*	0 1 10·9	*Colones* to £	10·45	...	...
Cuba—Gold *Peso* (= $1 U.S.)	20, 10, 5, 4, 2, 1 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; 40, 20, 10 *Cents* Nickel 5, 2, 1 *Cents*	...	*	*	*	*
	...	...	0 4 1·32				
Czechoslovakia—*Krone*	...	...	0 0 1·46	*Kronen* to £	164·25	164·3 *kr.*	125·0 *kr.*
Danzig—*Danzig gulden*	...	...	0 0 9·6	*D. Gulden* to £	25	25 *D.g.*	
Denmark—Gold *Krone* of 100 *Ore*	10 & 20 *Kroner*	1, 2 *Kroner*; 10 & 25 *Ore*	0 1 1¼	*Kronen* to £	18·159	18·18 *kr.*	17·25 *kr.*
Ecuador—Gold *Sucré* of 100 *Centavos*	25 & 50 *Sucrés*	2, 1, ½ *Sucré*	0 0 9·9	*Sucrés* to £	24·33	24·62 *sucrés*	20·50 *sucrés*
Egypt—Gold *Pound* of 100 *Piastres*	Egyptian *Pound* 50 *Piastres*	2, 5, 10, 20 *Piastres*	1 0 6¼	*Piastres* to £	97½	97 3/8 *pstrs.*	94 1/8 *pstrs.*
Estonia—*Kroon* of 100 *Sents*	...	...	0 1 1¼	*Kroon* to £	18·159	18·24 *kroon*	18·20 *kroon*
Finland—Gold *Markka* of 100 *Penni*	100, 200 *Markkaa*	Nickel-bronze 1 *Markka*; 25, 50 *Penni*	0 0 1·24	*F. Marks* to £	193·23	193·4 *F. mks.*	155·0 *F. mks*
France—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	10 & 20 *Francs*	Nickel 1, 2, 5 *Francs*; 20 and 50 Centimes	0 0 1·932	*Francs* to £	124·21	124·45 *fr.*	96·00 *fr.*
Algeria—Same as France	...	...	...	*	*	*	*
Indo-China—*Piastre* of 100 *Cents*	...	1 *Piastre*	0 2 0	Pence to *Piastre*	*	*	*

MONEYS OF FOREIGN NATIONS—*continued.*

Country and Monetary Unit.	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.	Nominal Value of Unit in British Currency.	Rate of Exchange on London.			
				Method of Quoting.	At Par.	January to October 27, 1931.	
						Maximum.	Minimum.
			£ s. d.				
France—Madagascar—Same as France	...	...	...				
Tunis—Same as France	...	...	...				
German States—*Reichsmark* of 100 *Pfenniye*	10 and 20 *Mark*	1, 2, 3, 5 *Mark*; 50 *Pfennige*	0 0 11·7483	*Marks* to £	20·43	22·52 *mks.*	15·75 *mks.*
Greece—*Drachma* of 100 *Lepta*	20 *Drachmae*	1, 5, 10, 20 *Drachmae*; 20, 50 *Lepta*	0 0 0·64	*Drachma* to £	375	375·25 *drch.*	290·00 *drch.*
Guatemala—Gold *Quetzal*	5, 10, 20 *Quetzals*	¼, ½, 1 *Quetzal*	0 4 1·32	*Pesos* to £	90·23	...	...
Haiti—*Nominal*, Gold *Gourde* of 100 *Centavos*	1, 2, 5, 10 *Gourdes*	1 *Gourde*; 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 *Centavos*	...	*	*	*	*
Actual, Paper *Gourde*	...	...	0 0 9·87				
Honduras—*Lempira* of 100 *Centavos*	20, 10 *Lempiras*	1, 10, 50 *Cents*	0 2 0·66	*	*	*	*
Hungary—*Pengö* of 100 *Fillér*	...	10 and 50 *Fillér*; 1 *Pengö*	0 0 8·62	*Pengö* to £	27·82	27·95 *pen.*	27·75 *pen.*
Italy—*Nominal Lira* of 100 *Centesimi*	10, 20, 50, 100 *Lire*	1, 2, 5 *Lire*; 50 *Centesimi*	...	*Lire to* £	92·46	93·00 *lire*	73·00 *lire*
Actual, Paper *Lira*	...	...	0 0 2·6	*	*	*	*
Tripoli—Same as Italy	...	...	...				
Japan—Gold *Yen* of 100 *Sen*	5, 10, 20 *Yen*	10, 20, 50 *Sen*	0 2 0½	Pence to *Yen*	24·58*d.*	30·75*d.*	24·38*d.*
Korea—Gold *Won* of 100 *Chon*	5, 10, 20 *Won*	10, 20, 50 *Chon*	0 2 0½	*	*	*	*
Latvia—Gold *Lat* of 100 *graschi*	100,50,20,10 *Lats*	5, 2, 1 *Lats*; 50 *graschi*	0 0 9·516	*Lats* to £	25·22½	25·25 *lats*	25·22 *lats*
Liberia—U.S. *Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	...	10, 25, 50 *Cents*	0 4 1·32	*	*	*	*
Lithuania—Gold *Litas*	...	1, 2, 5 *Litas*	0 0 4·932	*Litas* to £	48·66	48·63	*litas*
Luxemburg—*Franc* = 80 *Pfennige*	...	...	0 0 9·516	*	*	*	*
Mexico—*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	2, 2·5, 5, 10, 20 *Pesos*	2, 1 *Peso*; 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*	0 2 0½	*Pesos* to £	9·76	15·43 *pes.*	9·75 *pes.*
Monaco—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	20 & 100 *Francs*	...	0 0 9·516	*	*	*	*
Morocco—French Zone—*see* France. Spanish Zone—*see* Spain.							
Netherlands—Gold *Florin* or *Gulden* of 100 *Cents*	5, 10 *Florins*	½, 1, 2½ *Florins*; 10, 25 Cents	0 1 7·824	*Florins* to £	12·107	12·12 *fl.*	9·50 *fl.*
Java—Gold *Guilder*	5, 10 *Guilder*	¼, ½, 1 *Guilder*	0 1 7·824	*Florins* to £	12·107	12·20 *fl.*	10·00 *fl.*
Curaçao—Same as Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua—Gold *Cordoba* of 100 *Centavos*	...	5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*	0 4 1·32	*Cordobas* to £	4·8665	4·96 *cord.*	4·92 *cord.*
Norway—Gold *Krone* of 100 *Ore*	5, 10, 20 *Kroner*	1, 2 *Kroner*; 10, 25, 50 *Ore*	0 1 1½	*Kroner* to £	18·159	18·18 *kr.*	17·25 *kr.*
Omân—*Muhamâdi* of 20 *Gaj*	...	Maria Theresa Dollar and Indian Rupees	1 0 1½	*	*	*	*
Panama—Gold *Balboa* of 2 *Pesos*	1, 2½, 5, 10, 20 *Balboas*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20, 50 *Cents*	0 4 2	*	*	*	*
Paraguay—*Nominal*, *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	...	2, 1 *Peso*; 50 *Centavos*	0 4 0	*	*	*	*
Paper *Peso*	...	...	0 0 1				

MONEYS OF FOREIGN NATIONS—*continued.*

Country and Monetary Unit.	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.	Nominal Value of Unit in British Currency. £ s. d.	Rate of Exchange on London. Method of Quoting.	At Par.	January to October 27, 1931. Maximum.	Minimum.
Persia—Gold *Pahlavi* (£1 St.) of 20 *Riyals*...	*Pahlavi* of 10 *Rigals* ½ *Pahlavi* of 20 *R.* *Riyal* of 100 *Dinars*	½, 1, 2, & 5 *Riyals* Nickel 5, 10, 20 *Dinars* Copper 1 & 2 *Dinars*	1 0 0	*Pahlavi* to £	*	*	*
Peru—*Sol* (=100 *Dineros* = 1,000 *Centavos*) 10 *Soles* = former Peruvian *Libra* (£P)	⅛, ½, 1 *Soles*	⅛, ½, 1 *Sol*; ½, 1 *Dinero*; 5, 10, 20 *Centavos*	0 1 7¾	*Soles* to £	12·166	18·05 *soles*	13·05 *soles*
Poland—Gold *Zloty* of 100 *Grosz*.....	100, 50, 20, 10 *Zloty*	5, 2, 1, ½ *Zloty*	0 0 5·5	*Zloty* to £	43·38	43·38 *zloty*	33·00 *zloty*
Portugal — *Nominal*, Gold *Escudo* of 100 *Centavos*	1, 2, 5, 10 *Escudo*	1 *Escudo*; 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*	0 4 5¼	*Escudo* to £	4·50		
Actual, Paper *escudo*	...	...	0 0 2¼	*Escudo* to £	110·00	110·0 *esc.*	109·75 *esc*
Macao — *Pataca* = (9 to 9·5) *Escudos* = (*approx.*) 2*s.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portuguese India—Indian *Rupee* = 400 *Reis*	...	1 *Rupee*	0 1 6	*	*	*	*
Rumania—*Leu* of 100 *Bani*	20, 25, 50 and 100 *Lei*	1, 2, 5 *Lei*; 50 *Bani*	0 0 0·3	*Lei* to £	813·6	818·0 *lei*	635·0 *lei*
Russia—*Nominal*, Gold *Rouble* of 100 *Kopecks*	...	1 *Rouble*; 50 *Kopecks* or half rouble=*poltinnik*	0 2 1⅓	*Roubles* to £1	9·46	9·457 *rbls.*	7·312 *rbls.*
Currency = *Tchernovetz*	...	...	...				
Salvador—Gold *Colon* of 100 *Centavos*	5, 10, 20, 40 *Colon*	5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50 *Centavos*	0 2 0·6	*Colons* to £	9·73	10·04 *col.*	8·20 *col.*
Paper *Peso*	...	...	0 1 3½				
Siam—Gold *Baht* of 100 *Satangs*.....	...	¼, ½, 1 *Baht*	0 1 10	Pence to *baht*	21·82*d.*	23 5/16*d.*	
Spain—*Peseta*.....	...	1, 2, 5 *Pesetas*; 20, 50 *Centimos*	0 0 9·516	*Peseta* to £	25·22½	57·45 *pes.*	41·50 *pes.*
Sweden—Gold *Krona* of 100 *Ore*	5, 10, 20 *Kronor*	1, 2 *Kronor*; 10, 25, 50 *Ore*	0 1 1½	*Kronor* to £	18·159	18·16 *kr.*	13·88 *kr.*
Switzerland—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	10, 20 *Francs*	1, 2, 5 *Francs*; 50 *Centimes*	0 0 9·516	*Francs* to £	25·22½	25·26 *fr.*	19·25 *fr.*
Turkey—Turkish *Lira* of 100 *Piastres*	25, 50, 100, 250, 500 *Piastres*	½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 *Piastres*	0 18 0	*Piastres* to £	110	1030·0 *pstr.*	
Gold *Piastre* of 40 *Paras*.....	...	...	0 0 2·165				
United States—Gold *Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	1, 2½ 5, 10, 20 *Dollars*	¼, ½, 1 *Dollar*; 1 *Dime*	0 4 1·32	*Dollars* to £	4·866	4·878$	3·830$
Philippines—*Filipino* = 50 U.S. *Cents*.....	...	1, ½ *Pesos*; 20, 10 *Centavos*	0 2 0·66	*	*	*	*
Uruguay—*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centesimos*	10 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; 10, 20, 50 *Centesimos*	0 4 3	Pence to $	51*d.*	37·5*d.*	20·0*d.*
Venezuela—Gold *Bolivar* of 100 *Centavos*.....	20, 25, 100 *Bolivares*	1, 2, 5 *Bolivares*; 25, 50 *Centavos*	0 0 9½	*Bolivares* to £	25·25	29·90 *bol.*	24·20 *bol.*
Yugoslavia—*Dinar* of 100 *Paras*.....	10, 20 *Dinars*	1, 2, 5 *Dinar*; 50 *Paras*	0 0 9·516	*Dinars* to £	25·22½	276·8 *din.*	200·0 *din.*

HALL MARKS ON PLATE.*

Assay Office Marks.—Official marks stamped on gold and silver plate at Assay Offices :—

Assay Office ...	*Distinguishing Mark.*
London (Goldsmiths' Hall)	Leopard's Head (uncrowned from 1300 to 1478-9, when it became crowned until 1821, since when it has been uncrowned). From 1697-1720 this mark was *not* used in London.
Birmingham...	Anchor.
Chester	City Arms (3 Garbs and a Sword).
Sheffield	Crown.
Edinburgh.....	Castle.
Glasgow	Tree, Fish & Bell.
Dublin	Harp crowned.

The Assay Offices at Bristol, Exeter, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich and York have long been closed.

Makers' Mark (instituted in 1363).—This is impressed by the maker, and consists of initial letter (or letters) indicating the Surname (or Christian and Surname) of the maker.

Date Mark (instituted in 1478-9).—The year in which the article is marked at the Assay Office is indicated by a letter on a shield, the *type of letter* and the *shape of the shield* being changed in cycles of 20, 25 or 26 years. In 20-year cycles (London, invariably, Chester, alternately with 25, and Sheffield, alternately with 25), the letters J, V, W, X, Y, Z are omitted; in 25-year cycles (Birmingham, Edinburgh and Dublin, and alternately at Chester and Sheffield) the letter "*j*" is omitted from the alphabet; at Glasgow all the letters are employed in a 26-year cycle.

The Sovereign's Mark. — The "lion passant," for silver articles only, was  first used in 1544, and has been is use ever since (except during the *Higher Standard* period, 1697-1720). From 1544-9 it was crowned; since then, uncrowned.

The Sovereign's Head.—The portrait of the reigning Sovereign was impressed on all plate chargeable to duty assayed from 1784—1889-90. The duty on plate was removed in 1890, and the Sovereign's head does not appear on plate assayed before 1784 or after 1890.

The Crown.—On *gold* articles only, in lieu of the "lion passant" on silver.

Britannia.—A full-length figure of Britannia was impressed on silver plate of a special standard of fineness (11 oz. 10 dwt. of fine metal to each 10 dwt. of alloy) during a short period only, 1697-1720; since that date the Britannia quality has been manufactured in small quantities, bearing the figure of Britannia, with the lion's head erased and the date mark.

Sterling Silver.—Articles of silver plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to be of the requisite standard of purity and to contain 11 oz. 2 dwt. of fine metal to each 18 dwt. of alloy.

Sterling Gold.—Articles of gold plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to contain such amount of pure gold as is marked thereon by the assaying office in carats and decimals thereof. The *relative* values of the various standards is shown below :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Pure gold, 24 c.	4	4	11½	3rd Stand., 15 c.	2	13	1
Standard, 22 c.	3	17	10½	4th ditto, 12 c.	2	2	5¼
2nd ditto, 18 c.	3	3	8½	5th ditto, 9 c.	1	11	10½

* For the greater part of the material for this article readers of the ALMANACK are indebted to the late Mr. Wilfrid Cripps (author of "Old English Plate") by whose courtesy also many of the illustrations were provided.

London (Goldsmiths' Hall) Date Marks

From 1438 *to* 1936.

	Lombardic, simple.....	1438-9 to 1457-8
	Lombardic, external cusps	1458-9 ,, 1477-8
	Lombardic, double cusps	1478-9 ,, 1497-8
	Black letter, small.....	1498-9 ,, 1517-8
	Lombardic	1518-9 ,, 1537-8
	Roman and other capitals.....	1538-9 ,, 1557-8
	Black letter, small ...	1558-9 ,, 1577-8
	Roman letter, capitals	1578-9 ,, 1597-8
	Lombardic, external cusps	1598-9 ,, 1617-8
	Italic letter, small ...	1618-9 ,, 1637-8
	Court hand	1638-9 ,, 1657-8
	Black letter, capitals	1658-9 ,, 1677-8
	Black letter, small ...	1678-9 ,, 1696-7
	Court hand	1697 ,, 1715-6 (From March 1697 only.)
	Roman letter, capitals	1716-7 to 1735-6
	Roman letter, small	1736-7 ,, 1755-6

	Old English, capitals	1756–7 to	1775–6
	Roman letter, small...	1776–7 ,,	1795–6
	Roman letter, capitals	1796–7 ,,	1815–6
	Roman letter, small...	1816–7 ,,	1835–6
	Old English, capitals	1836–7 ,,	1855–6
	Old English small ...	1856–7 ,,	1875–6
	Roman letter, capitals [A to M *square* shield N to Z as shown.]	1876–7 ,,	1895–6
	Roman letter, small...	1896–7 ,,	1915–6
	Old English, small ...	1916–7 ,,	1935–6

The Collector will find but little difficulty in distinguishing a letter of one cycle from that of another, presuming his knowledge to be insufficient to judge by the style and period of the article itself, *e.g.*:

An article marked with the letter F 1721-2 can be distinguished from letter F 1801-2 by the difference in the shape of the respective shields; as also those containing the crowned leopard's head and the lion passant; the absence of the sovereign's head in the former as against its presence in the latter case; the different form of the leopard's head (which was "crowned" until 1823); and lastly, the irregularity of the stamp in the first case as compared with the uniformity of the latter stamp. These again can be distinguished from F 1881-2 as before, by the different shield of the date letter only (the shields of the remaining marks being the same as those of 1801-2); the absence of crown on leopard's head, and the presence of the Queen's *vice* the King's head.

Imported Plate.

Any gold or silver plate or article manufactured out of the United Kingdom and brought to be assayed, stamped or marked at a British or an Irish Assay Office must be marked in the manner prescribed by the Order in Council of May 11, 1906, under which the mark for each Assay Office is ordained to be:—*London*, the sign of the Constellation Leo; *Birmingham*, Equilateral Triangle; *Chester*, Acorn and two leaves; *Sheffield*, the sign of the Constellation Libra; *Edinburgh*, St. Andrew's Cross; *Glasgow*, double block letter F inverted; *Dublin*, Bouget. The annual date letter is to be added by the Assay Office, as for plate, etc., of home manufacture.

The Periods of English Architecture.

	Date.		*Style.*
I.	Before B.C. 55		Ancient British
II.	B.C. 55 to A.D. 420		Roman Period.
III.	A.D. 449 to Norman Conquest (1066)		Anglo-Saxon.
IV.	1066–1189 (*i.e.* to end 12th cent.)		Norman.
V.	1189–1307 (*i.e.* 13th cent.)		Early English (Lancet, or Geometrical).
VI.	1307—1377 (*i.e.* 14th cent.)		Decorated (or Curvilinear).
VII.	1377–1485 (*i.e.* 15th cent.)		Perpendicular (or Rectilinear).
VIII.	1485–1558 (*i.e.* first half 16th cent.)		Tudor.
IX.	A.D. 1558–1625.	Early Renaissance	Elizabethan (A.D. 1558–1603). Jacobean (A.D. 1603–1625).
X.	A.D. 1625–1830.	Late Renaissance	Stuart (A.D. 1625–1702). Queen Anne and Georgian (A.D. 1702–1830).
Modern Architecture (The Age of Revivals)	19th cent. to present time		William IV. (A.D. 1830–1837). Victoria (A.D. 1837–1901). Edward VII. (A.D. 1901–1910). George V. (A.D. 1910–).

This Comparative Table shows the approximate period of each style. It must, however, be remembered that the transition from one style to the next was slow and gradual, and can often hardly be traced, so minute are the differences. It is only for convenience in alluding to the different stages of evolution that the division is made, for it must not be forgotten that the Architecture of England is one continuous development.

Note.—The first portion (I–VIII) of this table is based upon that given on p. 347, Parts IX and X on p. 777, and "Modern" on p. 852, of "A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method" (9th ed.), by Sir Banister Fletcher, P.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. (Batsford.)

MARKS ON PORCELAIN.

POTTERY or porcelain usually bear distinctive marks either painted on or stamped into the bottom of the article. These marks may indicate the factory, the potter, or the decorator, and in the case of Chinese or Japanese ware the dynasty at the date of manufacture. In the factory at Sèvres the practice of marking the date by letters was also followed, and this has led to the forging of many bogus pieces. The factories in Europe generally indicate the place of origin only. Special knowledge is therefore required of the collector, and the learned amateur notes not only the mark, but the material, the colouring, and the decoration of the article, and frequently has to compare it with one that is unquestionably genuine. The following hints will, in the absence of the more learned dissertation of Mr. Chaffers, serve as a guide to the ordinary possessor or purchaser.

In the manufacture of porcelain, two main varieties of paste are used, termed respectively hard and soft; or, as the French have it, pâte dure et pâte tendre. The hard paste contains more alumina and less silica than the soft. When baked, it is translucent, hard, and sonorous on being struck; it has a white, milky colour, and can sustain, without injury, sudden alternations of high and low temperature. Its essential constituent is pure white kaolin, a variety of clay which is exceedingly scarce in England and other parts of Europe, but of comparatively common occurrence in many districts of China and Japan. The soft variety has an unctuous, cream-like enamel, and is soapy to the touch; it is lighter than the other kind, and less hard (a knife will scratch it), and does not require so great a heat for solidification.

The manufacture of hard, and what is often considered the only true, porcelain, was invented by the Chinese about 180 B.C., and attained its greatest perfection at the beginning of the 11th century. The secrets of the art were, in 1211, carried over to Japan, whose inhabitants soon became formidable rivals to the older makers. Specimens of this eastern ware had, from a very early date, occasionally found their way into Europe, but no regular importation took place until the middle of the 16th century, when a small settlement was formed on the Japanese coast by some enterprising traders from Portugal. It was from them that the ware first received the name it now bears, its translucence probably reminding them of the cowrie-shell which, from a supposed resemblance to the shape of a young pig, had been termed, in their language, porcellana.

In 1641 the Japanese authorities, having viewed with strong disapproval the many conversions to Christianity effected by the Portuguese missionaries, expelled the settlers from the island, and gave to the Dutch, who could always be trusted to refrain from proselytizing, the exclusive privilege of trading with them. Although the commercial industry of the Hollanders supplied England and the Continent with comparatively large quantities of the Oriental porcelain ware, the finer specimens were eagerly sought after, and, by Queen Anne's time, all classes seem to have become infected by a collecting mania. The high prices they fetched naturally led to many attempts at imitation, which, owing to the difficulty in finding a suitable clay, all resulted in more or less marked failure, nothing but the inferior pâte tendre being produced.

The first successful experiment was made, with the kaolin from Aue in the Erzgebirge, by J. F. Böttcher, who had accidentally gained a knowledge of its valuable properties. In consequence of the discovery, Augustus, Elector of Saxony, was induced to set up a porcelain factory near Dresden, with Böttcher as director, and, in 1715, the latter succeeded in producing an almost perfect imitation of the hard, white porcelain of the East. The most elaborate precautions were taken to prevent the secret of its manufacture getting abroad, but a very few years later, a heavy bribe extracted it from one of the workmen, and a rival factory was established at Vienna. The works at Berlin, Baden, and other towns in Germany all owed their origin in the same way to the dishonesty of different employés. The decorations of the earlier German productions were merely imitations, in blue and white, of the Chinese and Japanese; but towards the middle of the 18th century elaborate miniature paintings of flowers, insects, and copies of well-known pictures became fashionable. The best statuettes and groups were made between 1731 and 1756; the finest of these are in plain glazed white, though many are gaily decorated, and the dress richly ornamented with fine lace.

Of the factories in England, it is doubtful which has best claim to be termed the oldest; both the Chelsea and the Bow works were established before 1750, and those of Derby and Worcester very shortly after that date. Though at first confining themselves to imitations of the simple Oriental models, the English makers soon attained great perfection in the German and French styles, and, after the discovery of the Cornwall kaolin in 1755, their best productions ranked, in every respect, very little lower than the masterpieces of Dresden and Sèvres.

In France, a factory for the soft variety had been set up at St. Cloud as early as 1695, and some excellent work was produced there. In 1753, works under royal patronage were set up at Vincennes, and, three years later, removed to Sèvres. The best productions were sent out during the nine years which followed the purchase of the manufactory by Louis XV. in 1760. At the end of this period the discovery of kaolin near Limoges led to a discontinuance of the manufacture of pâte tendre in favour of the more highly valued pâte dure. Sèvres porcelain, made for use, is usually painted with flowers or figure-subjects on a plain white ground. The purely decorative pieces have panels with pictures on a white ground surrounded by frames of gold scroll-work; the main body of the piece is covered with one deep or brilliant colour.

The following are the chief marks used in the more important European manufactories. The description of the appearance of the various porcelains may be found useful in the detection of forgeries, spurious pieces being unfortunately almost as abundant as genuine specimens:—

GERMANY (Hard Paste).

DRESDEN.—The porcelain has a cold white almost bluish, tint. The marks are always in blue.

1709–1712.—The initials of Augustus Rex.



1712–1720.—The wand of Æsculapius.



1721, with intervals to present time.—The crossed swords.



1731–1733. The same, with a dot between the handles.



1796–1814 (Marcolini period). The same, with a star between the handles.



Scratches across the mark show there is some defect in the piece.



Sometimes the handles meet, and cause a slight variation in the appearance of the mark.



K.P.M. was painted in italics on pieces intended for royal use.

VIENNA.—The porcelain has, generally, a greyish tint. The usual mark is a shield, in blue.



BERLIN. The porcelain closely resembles that of Dresden. In 1761 the manufactory was made a royal establishment. The marks are generally in blue, though a brown sceptre is occasionally found.

1751–1761.—A capital W, with two of the strokes crossing.



1761 onwards.—A sceptre. Occasionally there are two sceptres, crossed to imitate the Dresden mark. At the present day the porcelain is stamped with the Prussian eagle, encircled by the words KOENIGL. PORZELLAN MANUFACTUR.

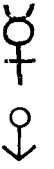


ENGLAND (Soft Paste till 1755).

CHELSEA.—The porcelain is of a pure white colour, with a tint almost equal to that of the hard kind. The mark is an anchor, in gold for the best, in red for the second quality.



BOW.—The porcelain is of a fine milky white. In 1750 the works received the name of New Canton; and in 1775 were transferred to Derby. The marks are very various, and often not distinguishable from those of Chelsea. We give two varieties, which generally occur in blue.



DERBY.—The porcelain is very transparent, and of a good white colour. In 1769, the proprietor of the factory, W. Duesbury, purchased the kilns and moulds of the Chelsea works. The marks are in pink, violet, or gold. The earliest mark was an italic *D*.

After 1769, the same, crossed with an anchor (DERBY-CHELSEA).



After 1775, the date of the first royal order, a crown with crossed daggers, or a *D*, or an anchor (CROWN-DERBY).



WORCESTER.—The porcelain is not of a very good colour, but is tolerably transparent.

The earliest mark was a W or a crescent, in blue. Crossed arrows, and imitations of Chinese and Dresden marks are also found.



FRANCE—(Soft Paste till 1770).

VINCENNES and SÈVRES.—The porcelain is remarkable for its creamy softness of colour. The Sèvres period dates from 1756, when the factory was removed thither from Vincennes.

1745–1753.—Two italic *L's* crossed.
1753–1756.—The same, with a letter in the centre. The letters A-Z denote the years 1753–77. The Sèvres period begins with D.



1778–1795.—The period of double letters AA-RR.
1795–1800.—R F., the initials of République Française.



From 1800 to the present time, the mark has varied with each change of sovereign or government, and is, generally, self-explaining.

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878, superseding all previous laws, enacts the legal measures for Great Britain, basing them upon the Standard Yard and the Standard Pound, *in the custody of the Standards Department of* the Board of Trade.

The YARD and the POUND are the only two independent standards for weights and measures. The GALLON, the capacity standard, wet or dry, is based upon the Pound. The Act of 1878 defines the Gallon as the volume of ten standard pounds of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, both water and air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, with the barometer at 30 inches.

Apothecaries' Weight.

Measures of Weight.

20 grains =1 scruple (℈1) (= 1·296 *Grammes*).
3 scruples =1 drachm (℥1) (= 3·888 *Grammes*).
8 drachms=1 ounce (= 31·1035 *Grammes*).

Measures of Capacity.

60 minims (*min.*) = 1 fluid drachm (= 3·552 *Millilitres*).
8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce (= 2·84123 *Centilitres*).
20 fluid ounces = 1 pint (= 0·568 *Litre*).
8 pints = 1 GALLON (= 4·545963l *Litres*).

The Apothecaries' grain is the Avoirdupois grain, and the Apothecaries' ounce is the Troy ounce, of 480 grains. The Apothecaries' *drachm* is not the same as the Avoirdupois *dram*, and is spelt differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437·5 grains). A fluid *drachm* (54·6875 grains) is equal in weight to TWO Avoirdupois *drams*.

Approximate Equivalents:—
1 "table-spoon" = ½ fluid oz.; 1 "dessert-spoon" = ¼ fluid oz.; 1 "tea-spoon" = ⅛ fluid oz.

Avoirdupois Weight.

7000 grains (*gr.*) =1 pound (*lb.*).
16 drams (*dr.*) = 1 ounce (*oz.*) (= 28·350 *Grammes*).
16 ounces = 1 POUND (= 0·45359243 *Kilogram*).
14 pounds = 1 stone* (= 6·350 *Kilograms*).
28 pounds = 1 quarter (of a *cwt.*) (= 12·70 *Kilograms*).
100 pounds = 1 cental (=45·359243 *Kilograms*).
4 quarters (112 lb.) = 1 hundredweight (*cwt.*) (= 50·8022 *Kilograms*).
20 hundredweight (2,240 lb.) = 1 ton (= 1·0160 *Tonnes* or 1016·0 *Kilograms*).

Troy Weight.

24 grains = 1 pennyweight (*dwt.*) (= 1·5552 *Grammes*).
20 dwt. = 1 ounce (= 31·1035 *Grammes*).

For gold and silver the ounce, divided decimally, and *not* into grains, is the sole unit of weight. The Troy ounce is the same as the Apothecaries' ounce, = 480 Avoirdupois grains (31·1035 *Grammes*) in weight. There is *no* Troy POUND.

Jewellers' Weight.

The metric carat of 200 *millegrammes* is the legal standard of weight for precious stones and pearls.

* The *Smithfield stone* (for dead meat) is 8 lb. only.

Measures of Capacity.

4 gills = 1 pint (= 0·568 *Litre*).
2 pints = 1 quart (= 1·136 *Litres*).
4 quarts = 1 GALLON (= 4·545963l *Litres*).
2 gallons = 1 peck (= 9·0919 *Litres*).
8 gallons = 1 bushel (= 36·37 *Dekalitres*).
8 bushels = 1 quarter (= 2·909 *Hectolitres*).
A chaldron is 36 bushels = 4½ quarters.

Measures of Length.

12 inches (*in.*) = 1 foot (*ft.*) (= 0·30480 *Metre*).
3 feet = 1 yard (*yd.*) (= 0·914399 *Metre*).
6 feet = 1 fathom (= 1·8288 *Metres*).
5½ yards = 1 pole (= 5·0292 *Metres*).
22 yards = 1 chain = 100 links(=20·1168 *Metres*).
10 chains = 1 furlong (= 201·168 *Metres*).
8 furlongs = 1 mile = 1,760 yards (= 1·6093 *Kilometres*).
3 miles = 1 league (obsolete).

A *Cricket Pitch* is 22 yards (one chain) between the stumps.

A *Lawn Tennis Court* is 78 × 36 feet (double) and 78 × 27 feet (single).

A *Croquet Lawn* is 105 × 84 feet (full size) or a smaller multiple of 5 × 4 feet.

A *Badminton Court* is 44×20 *ft.*, with net 30 ins. deep and 5 ft high at centre.

A *Polo Ground* is 300 × 160 yds.

A *Football Ground* (*Association*) is 120 × 80 yds. (full size); (*Rugby*) 110 × 75 yds. (full size).

Birmingham Gauge.

The equivalent of an inch is 15/0 B.G. The numbers proceed by units down to 1/0 B.G., which = 0·3964 inch, and from 1 B.G. (·3532 inch) by units to 52 B.G. (·00095 inch).

Square or Surface Measure.

144 sq. inches = 1 sq. foot (= 9·2903 *Sq. Decimetres*).
9 sq. feet = 1 sq. yard (= 0·836126 *Sq. Metre*).
30¼ sq. yards = 1 perch, or rod, or pole (= 25·293 *Sq. Metres*).
40 perches = 1 rood (= 10·117 *Acres*).
4 roods = 1 acre (= 0·40468 *Hectare*).
10 square chains = 1 acre. [*metres*).
640 acres = 1 square mile (= 2·58995 *Sq. Kilo-*

Dimensions of an Acre.—The Anglo-Saxon acre's-length is the furlong, and the acre's-breadth the chain, an acre being 4,840 sq. yards, or 220 × 22 yards. The length of a side of a *square* acre is 69·57 yards; an area 110 × 22 yards (or 220 × 11 yards) would be *half an acre*; an area 55 × 22 yards (or 110 × 11 yards) would be *one quarter of an acre*, and so on.

Cubic Measure.

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot (= 0·028317 *Cubic metre*).
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard (= 0·764553 *Cubic metre*).

Angular or Circular Measure.

60 seconds (″) = 1 minute (′).
60 minutes = 1 degree (°).
30 degrees = 1 sign.
90 degrees = 1 right angle or quadrant.
12 *signs* (4 *quadrants*) = 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.

Miscellaneous Weights and Measures.

Apples (Bushel) = 37 to 43 lb. (average 40 lb.).
Ballast (Pig) = 56 lb.
Beef (Barrel) = 200 lb.
Biscuits (Bag) = 102 lb.
Blacklead (Cask) = 11½ cwt.
Butter (Barrel) =4 firkins = 224 lb.
Camphor (Box) = 1 cwt.
Cloves (Matt) = 80 lb.
,, (Chest) = 200 lb.
Coal (Sack) = 224 lb.
,, (Bushel) = 80 lb.
,, (Chaldron) = 85 bushels.
,, (Ton) = 10 sacks.
Cocoa (Bag) = 112 lb.
,, (Cask) = 1 cwt. 28 lb.
Coffee (Bag) = 140 to 168 lb.
,, (Bale of Mocha) = 224 to 280 lb.
,, (Barrel) = 112 to 168 lb.
,, (Tierce) = 5 to 7 cwt.
Cotton (U.S. Bale) = 450 to 550 lb.
,, (Egyptian Bale) = 700 to 740 lb.
,, (Indian Bale) = 400 lb.
,, (Tinivelly) 500 lb.
Currants (Caroteel) = 5 to 9 cwt.
Flour (Peck) = 14 lb.
,, (Bag) = 140 lb.
Glass (Seam) = 24 stone of 5 lb. = 120 lb.
Gunpowder (Barrel) = 100 lb.
Hides (Last) = 12 dozen.
Honey (Gallon) = 12 lb.
Hops (Bag) = 280 lb.
,, (Pocket) = 1½ to 2 cwt.
Lead (Fodder):—
London and Hull = 19½ cwt.
Derby and Newcastle = 22½ cwt
Meat (Stone) = 8 lb.
Nuts (Barcelona, Bag) = 126 lb.
Oats (Barrel)= 14 stone.
Pepper (Bag of black) = 316 lb.
,, (Bag of white) = 168 lb.
Pork (Barrel) = 224 lb.
Potatoes (Sack) = 112 lb. (since 1925).
Raisins (Barrel) = 112 lb.
Rice (Bag) = 168 lb.
Sago (Bag) = 112 lb.
Saltpetre (Bag) = 168 lb.
Soft Soap (Barrel or Pack) = 256 lb.
,, (Firkin) = 64 lb.
Steel (Faggot) = 120 lb.
Sugar (Bag) = 112–196 lb.
,, (Hogshead) = 13 to 16 cwt.
,, (Tierce) = 7 to 9 cwt.
Tar (Barrel) = 26¼ gallons.
Tea (Chest) = 84 lb.
Tobacco (Hogshead) = 12 to 18 cwt
Turpentine (Barrel) = 224 to 280 lb.
Wood (Cord) = 128 cubic feet.
Wool (Sack) = 364 lb.

Wheat, Corn, and Flour.

Under the *Corn Sales Act* of 1921 the Corn Returns Act of 1882 is amended, and provision is made for the sale of cereals by weight in terms of the hundredweight of 112 imperial standard pounds.

100 lb. wheat produces 70 lb. flour.
100 lb. flour produces 130 lb. bread.
A quartern loaf = 4 lb.
A last of grain = 80 bushels.

NOTE.—A *Quarter* is a heaped measure of 8 *bushels*. A quarter of English wheat is reckoned as 504 lb. weight. On the Winnipeg Grain Market the standard *bushel* of oats is reckoned at 34 lb.; in U.S.A. at 32 lb.

Hay and Straw.

Truss of Straw, 36 lb. Truss of Old Hay, 56 lb.
Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 lb.
Load of hay or straw = 36 trusses.
Ton of hay = 36 trusses.
An acre of grass should yield 1 to 2 tons of hay.

Sizes of Barrels and Bottles.

	Gals.
Firkin or Quarter Barrel.....	9 = 9 × 1
Kilderkin, Rundlet, or ½ Barrel	18 = 9 × 2
Barrel	36 = 9 × 4
Hogshead (1½ barrels)	54 = 9 × 6
Puncheon (2 barrels).....	72 = 9 × 8
Butt of Ale (3 barrels).....	108 = 9 × 12

An *Anker* = 10 gallons; a *Tierce* = 42 gallons; a *Pipe* of Port or Masdew = 115 gals.; Teneriffe = 100 gals.; Marsala = 93 gals.; Madeira and Cape = 92 gals.; Sherry and Tent = 108 gals.; *Butt* of Lisbon and Bucellas = 117 gals.; *Aum* of Hock and Rhenish = 30 gals.; *Hogshead* of Brandy, 60 gals.; Claret, 46; Port, 57; Sherry, 54; Madeira, 46 gallons; *Puncheon* of Brandy or Rum = 120 gals.

Bottles.—The customary glass bottle of wine or spirits should contain one-sixth of a gallon = 26⅔ fluid ounces.

In the drug trade two large bottles are used:—

Corbyn...	=40 fluid oz.	(quart).
Winchester quart	=80 ,,	(½ gallon).

Water.

The British Ton is the weight of a cubic British Metre of pure water at the temperature of melting ice, very nearly. At present, the following relations hold good:—

Cubic inch	=	252·458 grains.
Gallon (277·274 cub. in.)	=	10 lb. (distilled).
Cubic foot	=	62·321 lb.
35·943 cubic ft. (224 gals.)	=	1 ton.

Water for Ships: Tun, 210 gals., Butt 110, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.

Cisterns: A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold brimful 186·963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 21·6 lb. in addition to its own weight.

Railway Gauges.

In Great Britain = 4 ft. 8½ in.
,, Ireland = 5 ft. 3 in.
,, U.S.A. = 4 ft. 8½ in.
The 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge is also used in Canada, France, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden and European Turkey.
,, Australia:—
N.S.W. = 3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. 8½ in.
Victoria and South Australia = 5 ft. 3 in.
Queensland and Western Australia = 3 ft. 6 in.
,, New Zealand = 3 ft. 6 in.
,, India = 2 ft. 6 in.; 3 ft. 3⅜ in. and 5 ft. 6 in.
,, South Africa = 3 ft. 6 in.
,, Egypt = 4 ft. 8½ and 3 ft. 6 in.
,, Ceylon = 5 ft. 6 in
,, Japan = 3 ft. 6 in.
,, Russia = 5 ft. 0 in.
,, Spain and Portugal = 5 ft. 6 in.
,, Asia Minor = 4 ft. 8½ in. and 3 ft. 5½ in.

A single track of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge requires 12 ft. of roadway; a double track requires 23 ft. of roadway.

Electrical Measures.

It is customary to express electrical measurements in terms of the centimetre, the gramme, and the second (C.G.S. units), and the value of

the units has been fixed by international agreement. The principal units are as follow:—

As a unit of resistance, the international *Ohm*, which is based upon the ohm equal to 10^9 units of resistance of the C.G.S. system of 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 *Ampère*, which is one-tenth of the unit of current of the C.G.S. system of electro-magnetic units and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the unvarying current which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water, in accordance with a certain specification, deposits silver at the rate of 0·001118 of a gramme per second.

As a unit of electro-motive force, the international *Volt*, which is the E.M.F. that, steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one international ohm, will produce a current of one international ampère, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by $\frac{1000}{1434}$ of the E.M.F. between the poles or electrodes of the voltaic cell known as Clark's cell at a temperature of 15° C., and prepared in the manner described in a certain specification.

As a unit of quantity, the international *Coulomb*, which is the quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one international ampère in one second.

As a unit of capacity, the international *Farad*, which is the capacity of a conductor charged to a potential of one international volt by one international coulomb of electricity. The unit generally used in practice is one-millionth part of this, or the microfarad.

As the unit of work, the *Joule*, which is 10^7 units of work in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the energy expended in one second by an international ampère in an international ohm. In practice the watt-hour is usually employed. It represents the work done by such a current in an hour, and equals 3,600 joules.

As the unit of power, the *Watt*, which is 10^7 units of power in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the work done at the rate of one joule per second. 746 watts = 1 horse-power, and the value of a Board of Trade unit (B.O.T.U.) is 1,000 watt-hours, or 3,600,000 joules, or 1⅓ horse-power hours.

As the unit of induction, the *Henry*, which is the induction in the circuit when the E.M.F. induced in this circuit is one international volt, while the inducing current varies at the rate of one international ampère per second.

Builders' Measurements.

Stock or kiln bricks.....	8¾ inches	×	4¼	× 2¾
Welch fire-bricks	9 ,,	×	4½	× 2¾
Paving bricks.....	9 ,,	×	4½	× 1¾
Square tiles.....	9¾ ,,	×	9¾	× 1
,, ...	6 ,,	×	6	× 1
Dutch clinker bricks ...	9¼ ,,	×	3	× 1½

A Rod of Brickwork 16½ feet × 16½ feet × 1½ brick thick = 306 cubic feet, or 11⅓ cubic yards, and contains about 4,500 bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar. The rod being 5 British metres, a rod of brickwork is 25 square metres 1½ bricks thick = very nearly 10 cubic metres.

Ordinary bricks weigh about 7 lb. each; a load of 500 weighs about 1 ton 11 cwt. 1 qr.

A *Piece* of *machine* printed *Wall Paper* is 11½ yd. long and 21 in. wide; of *hand* printed 12 yd. long × 21 in. wide. French wall papers are usually 9 yd. × 18 in.

Timber and Wood.

100 superficial feet = 1 square of flooring.
50 cubic feet of planks = 1 load.
42 do. timber = 1 *shipping ton.*
108 do. do. = 1 stack.
128 do. do. = 1 cord.

A standard hundred of deals contains 120 pieces. The Petrograd standard consists of 165 cubic feet, or 120 pieces 1½ in. × 11 in. × 12 ft., or 120 pieces 3 in. × 11 in. × 6 ft.

A Batten is not more than 7 inches wide; a Deal not more than 9 inches; Planks are 2 to 4 inches thick, and 10 inches and up in width.

Sizes of Slates.

	in. in.		in. in.
Empress	26×16	Ladies	16×10
,, Small	26×14	,, Small ...	16× 8
Princesses	24×14	,, Large ...	14×12
Duchesses	24×12	,, ,, ...	14× 8
Marchionesses	22×12	Plantation ...	13×11
,, Small	22×11	Doubled	13×10
Countesses	20×10	,, ...	13× 7
,, Wide	20×12	Smalls	12× 8
Viscountesses...	18×10	Ditto	12× 6
,, Small	18× 9	Ditto	11×5½

Specific Gravities.

Weight of any volume of following substances compared with the weight of the same volume of water.

Alcohol	0·79	Mercury	13·60
Aluminium.....	2·67	Milk	1·03
Basalt	2·86	Olive Oil	0·92
Beer	1·02	Petroleum	0·88
Blood	1·06	Platinum.....	21·45
Brandy	0·84	Portland Stone...	2·00
Brass	8·00	Sand, river	1·90
Chalk	1·08	,, pit	1·80
Cider	1·02	Shingle.....	1·60
Clay	1·90	Silver	10·51
Coal, Welch	1·60	Sodium	0·97
,, Newcastle	1·24	Steel	7·75
Copper.....	8·94	Thames ballast...	1·80
Cork	0·24	Tin	7·29
Earth	1·60	Turpentine.....	0·87
Glass.....	2·89	Urine	1·01
Glycerine	1·26	WATER	1·00
Gold	19·32	*Wine, Bordeaux*	0·99
Gravel, coarse ...	1·85	Wood:—	
Gunpowder	0·93	Ash	0·84
Honey	1·45	Beech	0·85
Ice.....	0·92	Cedar	0·61
Iridium	22·38	Cherry	0·72
Iron, cast	7·20	Ebony	1·33
,, wrought ...	7·79	Mahogany	1·06
Ivory	1·83	Oak	1·17
Lead.....	11·35	Poplar	0·38
Limestone	2·50	Walnut	0·67
Marble.....	2·70	Zinc	7·19
Marl.....	1·90		

To find the weight of a cubic foot, multiply 62·321 lb. by the specific gravity. To find the number of cubic feet in one ton, divide 35·943 by the specific gravity.

Fish.

In Scotland, and at certain places in England and Wales at which the Cran Measures Act, 1908, has been put into operation, fresh herrings must be sold by the *Cran*, containing 37½

imperial gallons, or *Quarter Cran* of 9⅜ imperial gallons. In the Isle of Man and in Ireland herrings are sold by the *Maze*, which contains 5 long hundreds of 126 each. On the East Coast of England, at places where the above-mentioned Act is not in force, they are sold by the *Last*, which contains 13,200 fish. They are counted by the *Warp*, which is 4 fish. 33 Warps = 1 Long Hundred, 132; 10 Hundred = 1 Thousand, 1,320; 10 Thousand = 1 Last, 13,200. Cured herrings are sold in barrels, the capacity of which, in Scotland, must always be 26⅔ imperial gallons, or in half-barrels of 13⅓ gallons. Herring barrels or half-barrels must be of corresponding capacity in England and Wales if they are presented for the Government Brand at any place at which the Herring Fishery (Branding) Act, 1913, is in force.

A *Quintal* of fish (Newfoundland, &c.) is 112 lb.; a barrel of anchovies = 30 lb.: a "box of fish" is about 90 lb.; a Newfoundland "box of fish" contains 100 lb., 112 lb., or 128 lb., to suit the requirements of the different markets.

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). The *Date* or *Calendar Line* is shown on p. 78.

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.

Measures of Heat.

The comparisons in col. 2 are of Thermometers constructed by Fahrenheit, Celsius and Réaumur. *Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit*, F.R.S. (1686–1736), was born at Danzig, and lived a great part of his life in England and the Netherlands. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1724. *Anders Celsius* (1710–1744), inventor of the Centigrade Thermometer, was born at Upsala, Sweden, and was for many years Professor of Astronomy at the University of Upsala. *René Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur* (1683–1757), was born at La Rochelle, France, and became known as "The Pliny of the XVIIIth Century" on account of his work as a Natural Historian.

CONVERSION.

$F = C + R + 32$

$F = \frac{9C}{5} + 32$ $\quad C = \frac{5(F-32)}{9}$

$F = \frac{9R}{4} + 32$ $\quad R = \frac{4(F-32)}{9}$

Let F = Fahr. C = Cent. R = Réaum.

Thermometer Comparisons.

Comparison between Scales of Fahrenheit, Réaumur, and Centigrade.

Cent.	Fah't.	Rmr.	Cent.	Fah't	Rmr.
°	°	°	°	°	°
100B.	212B.	80B.	25	77	20·0
99	210·2	79·2	24	75·2	19·2
98	208·4	78·4	23	73·4	18·4
97	206·6	77·6	22	71·6	17·6
96	204·8	76·8	21	69·8	16·8
95	203	76	20	68	16
94	201·2	75·2	19	66·2	15·2
93	199·4	74·4	18	64·4	14·4
92	197·6	73·6	17	62·6	13·6
91	195·8	72·8	16	60·8	12·8
90	194	72	15	59	12
89	192·2	71·2	14	57·2	11·2
88	190·4	70·4	13	55·4	10·4
87	188·6	69·6	12	53·6	9·6
86	186·8	68·8	11	51·8	8·8
85	185	68	10	50	8·0
84	183·2	67·2	9	48·2	7·2
83	181·4	66·4	8	46·4	6·4
82	179·6	65·6	7	44·6	5·6
81	177·8	64·8	6	42·8	4·8
80	176	64	5	41	4
79	174·2	63	4	39·2	3·2
78	172·4	62·4	3	37·4	2·4
77	170·6	61·6	2	35·6	1·6
76	168·8	60·8	1	33·8	0·8
75	167	60	zero	32	zero
74	165·2	59·2	1	30·2	0·8
73	163·4	58·4	2	28·4	1·6
72	161·6	57·6	3	26·6	2·4
71	159·8	56·8	4	24·8	3·2
70	158	56	5	23	4
69	156·2	55·2	6	21·2	4·8
68	154·4	54·4	7	19·4	5·6
67	152·6	53·6	8	17·6	6·4
66	150·8	52·8	9	15·8	7·2
65	149	52	10	14	8
64	147·2	51·2	11	12·2	8·8
63	145·4	50·4	12	10·4	9·6
62	143·6	49·6	13	8·6	10·4
61	141·8	48·8	14	6·8	11·2
60	140	48	15	5	12
59	138·2	47·2	16	3·2	12·8
58	136·4	46·4	17	1·4	13·6
57	134·6	45·6	18	0·4	14·4
56	132·8	44·8	19	2·2	15·2
55	131	44	20	4	16
54	129·2	43·2	21	5·8	16·8
53	127·4	42·4	22	7·6	17·6
52	125·6	41·6	23	9·3	18·4
51	123·8	40·8	24	11·2	19·2
50	122	40	25	13	20
49	120·2	39·2	26	14·8	20·8
48	118·4	38·4	27	16·6	21·6
47	116·6	37·6	28	18·4	22·4
46	114·8	36·8	29	20·2	23·2
45	113	36	30	22	24
44	111·2	35·2	31	23·8	24·8
43	109·4	34·4	32	25·6	25·6
42	107·6	33·6	33	27·4	26·4
41	105·8	32·8	34	29·2	27·2
40	104	32	35	31	28
39	102·2	31·2	36	32·8	28·8
38	100·4	30·4	37	34·6	29·6
37	98·6	29·6	38	36·4	30·4
36	96·8	28·8	39	38·2	31·2
35	95	28	40	40	32
34	93·2	27·2	41	41·8	32·8
33	91·4	26·4	42	43·6	33·6
32	89·6	25·6	43	45·4	34·4
31	87·8	24·8	44	47·2	35·2
30	86	24	45	49	36
29	84·2	23·2	46	50·8	36·8
28	82·4	22·4	47	52·6	37·6
27	80·6	21·6	48	54·4	38·4
26	78·8	20·8	49	56·2	39·2

NOTE.—The *normal* temperature of the *human body* is 98·4° F., or 37° (36·9°) C., or 29·5° R.; *Freezing* point = 32° F. = 0° C. = 0° R.; *Boiling* point = 212° F. = 100° C. = 80° R. "*Absolute Temperature*" is Temperature reckoned from "*Absolute Zero*," which is at 273° C. below 0° C., 459·4° below 0° F., and 218·4° below 0° R. and is denoted by the letter "K."

Nautical Measures.

6 feet = 1 fathom.
100 fathoms = 1 cable length.
10 cables = 1 nautical mile.
60 nautical miles = 1 degree.

The assumed length of the cable is 600 feet (=182·87 *metres*), but it is strictly 606·97 feet (= 185 *metres*). The conventional Nautical Mile (the *Knot* in speed measurements) is 10 cables, assumed at 6,080 feet (strictly 6,069·7 feet), but the Nautical Mile is strictly the length of a minute of the meridian and differs according to latitude.

Ship Measurement.

The Ton-measurement of cargo was originally the space occupied by 4 hogsheads (= a Tun) of wine = 50 cubic feet. It is now 40 cubic feet, which is approximately the bulk of 4 quarters, or a short ton, of wheat.

The *Ton-register*, the unit of capacity of a ship, was originally the space occupied by a Last of 10 Quarters of wheat = 100 cubic feet. This cubic space is the Ton-register used by all maritime nations, 100 English cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is the sum in cubic feet of all the various enclosed spaces of a vessel, divided by 100.

Net tonnage is the gross tonnage *less* certain deductions on account of crew spaces, engine room, water ballast, and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo.

Dead-weight tonnage, or carrying capacity, is the number of tons (of 2,240 lb.) of cargo that a vessel is capable of carrying when charged to the load water line (*q.v.*).

Displacement tonnage is the number of tons of sea water displaced by a vessel when charged to the load water line (*q.v.*), *i.e.*, it is the *weight* of vessel and contents in tons.

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.

***Bells and Watches on Board Ship.**

Bells.—Time is kept by means of a bell, which is struck every half hour. Anyone who, in an effort to terminate his watch prematurely, strikes the bell early, is accused of "warming the bell," an expression which has grown to include the doing of anything before the appointed time.

Watches.—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 :—

Watch.	*Bells* (in ½ hours).
Afternoon.....	noon to 4 p.m., 1 to 8.
First Dog.....	4 p.m. to 6 p.m., 1, 2, 3, 4.
*Last or †Second Dog	6 p.m. to 8 p.m., 1, 2, 3, 8.
First	8 p.m to midnight, 1 to 8.
Middle	midnight to 4 a.m., 1 to 8.
Morning	4 a.m. to 8 a.m., 1 to 8.
Forenoon.....	8 a.m. to noon, 1 to 8.

*Last =Royal Navy; †Second in Mercantile Marine.

This makes seven Watches, enabling the crew to keep them alternately, as the Watch which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having *Dog Watches*, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. into *two* Watches.

For TIME AT SEA *see* p. 78.

Speed of Ships.

The *Knot* is a measure of speed of ships. The following table shows the equivalents of 1 to 42 knots in land (statute) miles per hour :—

Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.
1	1·1515	15	17·2727	29	33·3939
2	2·3030	16	18·4242	30	34·5454
3	3·4545	17	19·5757	31	35·6969
4	4·6060	18	20·7272	32	36·8484
5	5·7575	19	21·8787	33	38·0000
6	6·9090	20	23·0303	34	39·1515
7	8·0606	21	24·1818	35	40·3030
8	9·2121	22	25·3333	36	41·4545
9	10·3636	23	26·4848	37	42·6060
10	11·5151	24	27·6363	38	43·7575
11	12·6666	25	28·7878	39	44·9090
12	13·8180	26	29·9393	40	46·0606
13	14·9696	27	31·0908	41	47·2121
14	16·1212	28	32·2424	42	48·3636

Measures of Energy, &c.

In Physics the unit of force is the *dyne*, the amount that, acting for one second on one gramme mass, gives it a velocity of one centimetre per second. The British unit is the *poundal*, which in one second gives one pound a velocity of one foot per second. One *poundal* = 13,825·5 *dynes*. In Meteorology the unit of atmospheric pressure is the *Bar*, equal to the pressure of 1,000,000 dynes (1 megadyne) per sq. centimetre. The Meteorological *Bar* is thus 1,000,000 Chemical *Bars*.

Horse power is energy exerted at the rate of 550 foot-pounds per second; an alternative unit is the *kilowatt* (102 kilogram-meters per second)= 737·59 foot pounds per second.

Thermal Unit.—The British Thermal Unit (B.Th.U.) is the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. The *Gas Therm* = 100,000 B.Th.U. If V = cu. ft. consumed, H=declared heat value of the Company's gas (in B.Th.U. per cu. ft.), P = cost of therm in pence, B=total bill in pence—then $B = V \times H \times P \div 100{,}000$, whence equivalent cost (in pence) per 1,000 cu. ft. $= B \times 1{,}000 \div V = H \times P \div 100$.

Yarn Measures.

Cotton and Spun Silk Count.—
Thread = 1½ yards.
Lea or Skein, *skn.* = 120 yards.
Hank, *hk.* = 7 Skeins, or Leas = 840 yards.
Spindle, *spdl.* = 18 Hanks.
Counts = the number of Hanks in 1 lb.
Bundle Hanks, either of 5 lb. or 10 lb.

Reels of cotton vary from 30 to 1,760 yards; they must be marked correctly.

Bundles of Cotton are chiefly made up for export.

Worsted Count.—Wrap, 80 yards; Hank = 560 yards = 7 Wraps; Counts or Numbers are the number of hanks in a lb.

Linen Count.—The Hank or Lea is 300 yards, and the number of these in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn. A Spindle is 48 hanks; a Bundle is 200 hanks.

West of England Count.—The Hank is 320 yards, and the number of hanks in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn.

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.

Regular Sizes of Printing Paper.

Foolscap	=	17 × 13½	inches.
Double Foolscap	=	27 × 17	,,
Crown	=	20 × 15	,,
Double Crown	=	30 × 20	,,
Post	=	19¼ × 15½	,,
Double Post	=	31½ × 19½	,,
Double Large Post	=	33 × 21	,,
Sheet and ½ Post	=	23½ × 19½	,,
Demy	=	22½ × 17½	,,
Double Demy	=	35 × 22½	,,
Music Demy	=	20 × 15½	,,
Medium	=	23 × 18	,,
Royal	=	25 × 20	,,
Super Royal	=	27½ × 20½	,,
Elephant	=	28 × 23	,,
Imperial	=	30 × 22	,,

NOTE.—Books are usually bound up in sheets of 16 or 32 pages. Octavo books are generally printed 64 pages at a time (32 pages on each side of a sheet of quad); a crown octavo book of 320 pages will therefore require 5 sheets of quad crown, and a ream will provide 100 books, the odd 16 sheets being reckoned as waste. Newspapers (and books circulating in large numbers) are printed on rotary presses, for which the paper is supplied on reels (and not in cut reams). "Whitaker" is printed on a rotary press, 192 pages at a time, the paper being served to the press from a reel, and 6 sheets of 32 pages are delivered, printed and folded, at the opposite end of the press.

Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers.

Emperor	=	72 × 48	inches.
Antiquarian	=	53 × 31	,,
Double Elephant	=	40 × 26¾	,,
Grand Eagle	=	42 × 28¾	,,
Atlas	=	34 × 26	,,
Colombier	=	34½ × 23½	,,
Imperial	=	30 × 22	,,
Elephant	=	28 × 23	,,
Cartridge	=	26 × 21	,,
Super Royal	=	27 × 19	,,
Royal	=	24 × 19	,,
Medium	=	22 × 17½	,,
Large Post	=	21 × 16½	,,
Copy or Draft	=	20 × 16	,,
Demy	=	20 × 15½	,,
Post	=	19 × 15¼	,,
Pinched Post	=	18½ × 14¾	,,
Foolscap	=	17 × 13½	,,
Sheet and ½ Foolscap	=	22 × 13½	,,
Sheet and ½ Foolscap	=	24½ × 13½	,,
Double Foolscap	=	26½ × 16½	,,
Double Post	=	30½ × 19	,,
Double Large Post	=	33 × 21	,,
Double Demy	=	31 × 20	,,
Brief	=	16½ × 13¼	,,
Pott	=	15 × 12½	,,

Sizes of Brown Papers.

Casing	=	46 × 36	inches.
Double Imperial	=	45 × 29	,,
Elephant	=	34 × 24	,,
Double Four Pound	=	31 × 21	,,
Imperial Cap	=	29 × 22	,,
Haven Cap	=	26 × 21	,,
Bag Cap	=	24 × 19½	,,
Kent Cap	=	21 × 18	,,

Sizes of Bound Books.

Demy 16mo	=	5⅝ × 4⅓	inches.
Demy 18mo	=	5¾ × 3¾	,,
Foolscap Octavo (8vo)	=	6¾ × 4¼	,,
Crown 8vo	=	7½ × 5	,,
Large Crown 8vo	=	8 × 5¼	,,
Demy 8vo	=	8⅝ × 5⅝	,,
Medium 8vo	=	9½ × 6	,,
Royal 8vo	=	10 × 6¼	,,
Super Royal 8vo	=	10¼ × 6⅞	,,
Imperial 8vo	=	11 × 7½	,,
Foolscap Quarto (4to)	=	8½ × 6¾	,,
Crown 4to	=	10 × 7½	,,
Demy 4to	=	11¼ × 8¾	,,
Royal 4to	=	12½ × 10	,,
Imperial 4to	=	15 × 11	,,
Crown Folio	=	15 × 10	,,
Demy Folio	=	17½ × 11¼	,,
Royal Folio	=	20 × 12½	,,
Music	=	14 × 10¼	,,

Sizes of Type.

The type chiefly used in "Whitaker" is named *Nonpareil* (6 point). The column contains 75 lines, and is 12 Pica ems wide; on an average every column contains about 3,000 letters, or 600 words.

All Founders cast their type to one uniform height ("type high"), which is ⅞ inch. Individual letters vary in *breadth*, but the "body" of each character is of uniform *depth* throughout the alphabet in each fount. The unit of *breadth* is the Pica M (*Em*) 6 of which, side by side, occupy one inch of space. The unit of *depth* is the Point (72 Points = 1 inch), so that 6 lines of 12 Point occupy 1 inch in depth. The names and sizes of the various founts are:—

Brilliant (3½ point). A column the size of this in "Whitaker," if set in Brilliant would contain 124 lines, and about 7,500 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures,

Diamond (4½ point) is the next size; the column would contain 107 lines, and about 6,000 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or

Pearl (5 point), 95 lines, 4,370 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from chara

Ruby (5½ point), 87 lines, 3,740 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from cha

Nonpareil (6 point), 75 lines, 3,000 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, fro

Minion (7 point), 64 lines, 2,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions,

Brevier (8 point), 58 lines, 1,970 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressi

Bourgeois (9 point), 53 lines, 1,590 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impre

Long Primer (10 point), 47 lines, 1,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing im

Small Pica (11 point), 43 lines, 1 120 letters—

Printing is the art of producing i

Pica (12 point), 37 lines, 890 letters—

Printing is the art of produci

English (14 point), 34 lines, 680 letters—

Printing is the art of pro

Great Primer (18 point), 27 lines, 430 letters—

Printing is the art o

Double Pica (22 point), 22 lines, 280 letters—

Printing is the

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

See also "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 Great Britain 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.

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

10 millimetres (*mm.*) = 1 centimetre (*cm.*) = 0·39370113 inch.
10 centimetres = 1 decimetre (*dm.*) = 3·9370113 inches.
10 decimetres = 1 METRE (*m*) = 1·0936143 yards.
10 metres = 1 dekametre (*dam.*) = 10·936143 yards.
10 dekametres = 1 hectometre (*hm.*) = 109·36143 yards.
10 hectometres = 1 kilometre (*km.*) = 0·62137 mile.

A kilometre is approximately *five eighths* of a mile, so that 8 kilometres may be regarded as pedestrians as 5 miles.

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

10 milligrams (*mg.*) = 1 centigram (*cg.*) = 0·15432 grains.
10 centigrams = 1 decigram (*dg.*) = 1·5432 ,,
10 decigrams = 1 gramme (*grm.*) = 15·4323 ,,
10 grammes = 1 dekagram (*dag.*) = 5·6438 drams.
10 dekagrams = 1 hectogram (*hg.*) = 3·5274 oz.
10 hectograms = 1 KILOGRAM (*kg.*) = 2·2046223 lb.
10 kilograms = 1 myriagram = 22·046223 lb.
10 myriagrams = 1 quintal (*q.*) = 1·9684 cwt.
10 quintals = 1 tonne (*t.*) = 0·9842 ton.

3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

10 millilitres (*mil.*) = 1 centilitre (*cl.*) = 0·0704 gill.
10 centilitres = 1 decilitre (*dl.*) = 0·17598 pint.
10 decilitres = 1 LITRE (*lit.*) = 1·7598 pints.
10 litres = 1 dekalitre (*dal.*) = 2·1997 gals.
10 dekalitres = 1 hectolitre (*hl.*) = 2·7497 bushels.

1 cubic cm. (water) = 1 gram; 1,000 cubic cm. (water) or 1 litre = 1 kilogram; 1 cubic metre (1,000 litres, 1,000 kilograms) = 1 metric ton.

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 = 0·38611 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*d.* a bushel (par).
1 ,, a quintal = 4·3*d.* a cental (par). = 21·3*d.* a quarter (par).
7 francs ,, (duty) = 12*s.* 6*d.* a quarter (par).

THE UNITED STATES.

The weights and measures of the U.S.A. are the same as those of Great Britain, with the following exceptions:—

Weight.—In the short ton of 2,000 lb., the Cental of 100 lb. takes the place of the Cwt. in the long ton. There are TWO tons, therefore, the long ton of 2,240 lb., the short ton of 2,000 lb.

Capacity.—For grain, the old bushel of 2,150·42 *cubic inches*; its *gallon* = 268·8 cubic inches. This is commonly called the Winchester bushel, though really of the slightly different London standard.

For liquids, the old wine-gallon of 231 cubic inches, five-sixths of the British gallon and = 58,317·8 grains of water. It is divided into 8 pints = 7,289·7 grains of water = 16·6 Imperial ounces. In medicine the pint is divided into 16 fluid ounces = 455·6 grains of water, and the ounce into 8 fluid drachms of 60 minims.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Australia and New Zealand.—*Same as* British.

Canada.—*Same as* British but with *short* ton of 2,000 lb., as in U.S.A.

Newfoundland.—*Same as* British.

Channel Islands.

The weights and measures in use in the Channel Islands are those of Great Britain, the *cental* of 100 lb, being used as well as the *cwt.* of 112 lb. The *Old Island Measures* are as follows:

	Jersey.	Guernsey.
Vergée (Normandy rood)	= 0·44 acre	0·4 acre.
Bushel	= 8·9 gallons	5·8 gallons.
Pound	= 7,561 grains	7,623 grains.
Cwt. (104 lb.)	= 112·3 lb.	(100 lb.) = 108·9 lb.

British India.

Ungul = 0·75 inch.
Guz, usually 33 inches; also the yard.
Koss = 2,000 yards.
Bigha (Bengal) ..... usually = 0·625 acre.
Cawny (Madras) ..... ,, = 1·33 ,,
Tola (rupee-weight) = 180 grains.
Chittak = 2·0571 oz.
Seer, 16 chittak, or 80 tolas = 2·0571 lb.
Maund, 40 seers = 82·284 lb.
,, (Bombay) = 27·864 lb.
,, (Madras) = 24·68 lb.
Seer (Liquid) = 1·760 pints.
Candy ,, = 500 lb.
Visham = 3 lb.; Dangali = 3 pints.
Parah = 15 gallons.
Catty (Singapore) = 1⅓ lb.
Pikul ,, ... 100 catties = 133 lb.

Irish Free State.—*Same as* British.

Malta.

The Metric System.
Old Maltese Measures.

Piede = 11·1166 inches.
Canna = 2·2283 yards.
Libbra = 12 oncia = 4886 Troy gr.
Rotolo = 1·745 lb.

Sudan.—*See* Egypt.

South Africa.

The *Metric System* is compulsory in the case of chemists, and is permissible (along with British weights and measures) in other cases. In addition, the following old Dutch measures are still used:—*Liquid Measure:* Leaguer=about 128 imperial gallons; half aum = 15½ imperial gallons; anker = 7½ imperial gallons. *Capacity*: Muid = 3 bushels. The general surface measure is *Morgen*, equal to 2·116540*2* acres; 1,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1,033 British feet. The short ton of 2,000 lb. is used.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Metric System* has been adopted by the whole of Europe (except *Great Britain*) and is *permissive* in all countries.

China.

Tael weight = 1·33 oz. Ch'ih = 1·175 feet.
Catty ,, = 1·33 lb. Chang = 11·75 feet.
Picul ,, = 133·33 lb. Li ..... = 2,115 feet.
Ts'un ..... = 1·41 inches.

Egypt.

The *Metric System* of *Weights and Measures* and the foot and pound and their multiples, are legal in Egypt. The foot and pound are rarely used and the Metric System is little known except in the large towns.

The Weights and Measures in common use, with their British equivalents, are as follows :—

Length—

Dira Baladi (used for piece goods) = 29·83 inches
Dira Mamari, or Pic (used by architects) ..... = 29·53 inches
Qasaba (used for agricultural land) = 11·65 feet

Area—

1 Qirat = 209·3 sq. yards ; 1 Feddân (= 24 qirats) = 1·038 acres.

Capacity—

1 Kéla = 0·454 bushel ; 1 Ardeb (= 12 kélas) = 5·444 bushels.

Weight—

1 Rotl = 0·99 lb. ; 1 Oke = 2·75 lb. ; 1 Qantar (= 100 rotls) = 99·05 lb.

A *Qantar* of unginned cotton = 315 lb., of ginned cotton = 100 lb. ; an *Ardeb* of wheat = 150 *kilogrammes*, of barley = 120 *kilogrammes*, of beans = 155 *kilogrammes*, of maize = 140 *kilogrammes*, of whole lentils = 157 *kilogrammes*, of split lentils = 132 *kilogrammes*.

Germany.

The Metric System.

Old Prussian Land Measure.

Morgen (3050 sq. yds. or 0·63 English acre) is still in general use.

Greece.

1 ocque = 2·84 lb. 1 livre = 1·1 lb.
1 quintal = 132·2 lb. 1 drachma = 0·11 oz.

Japan and Formosa.

The Metric System from July 1, 1924.

Old Japanese Measures.

Shaku (10 Sun)	=	11·931 inches.
Ken (6 Shaku)	=	1·9884 yards.
Ri	=	2·4403 miles.
Square ri	=	5·9553 sq. miles.
Cho	=	5·423 chains.
Square cho	=	2·4507 acres.
Tsubo	=	3·9538 sq. yards.
Liquid koku	=	39·7033 gallons.
Dry koku	=	4·9629 bushels.
Koku of capacity	=	0·1 ton.
Liquid sho	=	1·5881 quarts.
Dry sho	=	0·1985 pecks.
Kin (160 Momme)	=	1·3228 lb.
Kwan (1000 Mommo)	=	8·2673 lb.

Russia.

The Metric System from Jan. 1, 1927.

Old Russian Measures.

Standard of length the Sajen, equal to seven British feet ; standard of weight the Funt = 0·90282 lb.

Length.

16 vershok	=	1 arshin.
3 arshin	=	1 sajen.
500 sajen	=	1 verst.
1 verst	=	1166·66 yards (0·66288 mile).

Surface.

1 sq. vershok	=	3·0625 sq. inches.
1 sq. arshin	=	5·4444 sq. feet
1 sq. sajen	=	5·4444 sq. yards.
1 sq. verst	=	0·4394 sq. miles.

Weight.

1 zolotnik	=	65·8306 grains.
3 zolotnik	=	1 loth.
32 loth	=	1 funt.
40 funt	=	1 pood (36·1128 lb.).
10 poods	=	1 berkovatz.

Capacity.

1 tcharka = 0·2164 pint.
1 shtoff (10 tcharkas) = 1·0822 quarts.
1 vedro (10 shtoffs) = 2·705 British gallons.
1 chetvert (8 chetveriks) = 5·771 British bushels.

Siam.

Niu	=	0·83 inch.
Ru'p	=	10 inches.
Sen	=	44·4 yards.
Röeneng	=	2·525 miles.
Tael	=	936·25 Tr. gr.
Chang	=	2·675 lb.

Turkey.

Oke	= 400 drams	= 2·8264 lb.
Batman	= 6 okes	= 16·958 lb.
Cantar	= 44 okes	= 124·3616 lb.
Cheki	= 195 okes	= 551·148 lb.
Kileh		= 0·9120 bushel.
Muscal (Ess. of Rose)		1·5 drams = 74·171 grains.
Arshin (cloth)		= 26·96 inches.
Endaze		= 25·555 inches.
Arshin (land)		= 29·830 inches.
Deunum		= 1098·765 sq. yards.
Djerib (hectare)		= 2·47 acres.

OLD MEASURES.

Old British and Irish Measures.

Hand (horses) ..... = 4 inches.

The following are obsolete :—

Cubit	=	18 inches.
English Ell	=	45 inches.
Scottish Ell	=	37·2 inches.
Scottish mile	=	1,984 yards.
Irish mile	=	2,240 yards.

Note : The mile in Northern Ireland and in the Irish Free State is 1,760 yards, as in Great Britain.

Scottish acre	=	6,150·4 sq. yards.
Cunningham acre	=	6,250 sq. yards.
Irish acre	=	7,840 sq. yards.
Cheshire acre	=	10,240 sq. yards.
Hide	=	120 acres (average).
Yard of land	=	¼ of a hide.

Old French Measures.

Toise of 6 feet ; Foot = 12·789 in.
Aune (ell) of 4 Roman feet = 46·77 in.
League, 3,000 toises = 3·6 miles.
Perch, 22 feet or 6 aunes = 23 44 feet.
Arpent, 100 sq. perches = 1·26 acres.
Pound = 7,554 grains. Setier = 34·317 gallons ; Boisseau ($\frac{1}{12}$) = 2·86 gallons. Pinte = 1·76 pints.

Old Hebrew Measures.

Talmud Cubit = 21·914 in. ; Egyptian Cubit = 18·24 in.
Cubit of Ezekiel = 25·26 in. ; Reed = 151·6 in.
Kikkar (Alexandrian talent) = 50 minas of 60 shekels.
Shekel = ½ oz., of 8 gerah, or (Shekel of the Sanctuary) of 2 beka, 4 reba, 20 gerah.
Bath (fluid), Epha (corn) of 6 hin, 18 cab, 72 log = 6·477 British gallons.
Cor or Homer (10 ephas) = 8·351 bushels.

DOUBLE CONVERSION TABLES FOR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

NOTE.—The central figures in heavy type represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be. *Examples:*—1 centimetre = 0·394 inch and 1 inch = 2·540 centimetres. 1 metre = 1·094 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	0·394	0·914	1	1·094	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	3·219	2	1·243	0·809	2	4·942	5·180	2	0·772
7·620	3	1·181	2·743	3	3·281	4·828	3	1·864	1·214	3	7·413	7·770	3	1·158
10·160	4	1·575	3·658	4	4·374	6·437	4	2·485	1·619	4	9·884	10·360	4	1·544
12·700	5	1·969	4·572	5	5·468	8·047	5	3·107	2·023	5	12·355	12·950	5	1·931
15·240	6	2·362	5·486	6	6·562	9·656	6	3·728	2·428	6	14·826	15·540	6	2·317
17·780	7	2·756	6·401	7	7·655	11·266	7	4·350	2·833	7	17·298	18·130	7	2·703
20·320	8	3·150	7·315	8	8·749	12·875	8	4·971	3·237	8	19·769	20·720	8	3·089
22·860	9	3·543	8·230	9	9·843	14·484	9	5·592	3·642	9	22·240	23·310	9	3·475
25·400	10	3·937	9·144	10	10·936	16·094	10	6·214	4·047	10	24·711	25·900	10	3·861
50·800	20	7·874	18·288	20	21·872	32·187	20	12·427	8·094	20	49·422	51·800	20	7·722
76·200	30	11·811	27·432	30	32·808	48·281	30	18·641	12·140	30	74·132	77·699	30	11·583
101·600	40	15·748	36·576	40	43·745	64·375	40	24·855	16·187	40	98·843	103·598	40	15·444
127·000	50	19·685	45·720	50	54·681	80·468	50	31·068	20·234	50	123·554	129·498	50	19·306
152·400	60	23·622	54·863	60	65·617	96·562	60	37·282	24·281	60	148·265	155·397	60	23·167
177·800	70	27·559	64·007	70	76·553	112·655	70	43·495	28·328	70	172·976	181·297	70	27·028
203·200	80	31·496	73·151	80	87·489	128·750	80	49·709	32·374	80	197·686	207·196	80	30·889
228·600	90	35·433	82·295	90	98·425	144·843	90	55·923	36·421	90	222·397	233·096	90	34·750
254·000	100	39·370	91·439	100	109·361	160·936	100	62·136	40·468	100	247·108	258·995	100	38·611

Cubic Metres.		Cubic Yards.	Kilograms.		Av. Pounds.	Short Tons.		Long Tons.	Metric Tonnes.		Long Tons.	Metric Tonnes.		Short Tons.
0·765	1	1·308	0·454	1	2·205	1·12	1	0·892	1·016	1	0·984	0·907	1	1·102
1·529	2	2·616	0·907	2	4·409	2·24	2	1·785	2·032	2	1·968	1·814	2	2·205
2·294	3	3·924	1·361	3	6·614	3·36	3	2·677	3·048	3	2·953	2·722	3	3·307
3·058	4	5·232	1·814	4	8·818	4·48	4	3·570	4·064	4	3·937	3·629	4	4·409
3·823	5	6·540	2·268	5	11·023	5·60	5	4·462	5·080	5	4·921	4·536	5	5·512
4·587	6	7·848	2·722	6	13·228	6·72	6	5·354	6·096	6	5·905	5·443	6	6·614
5·352	7	9·156	3·175	7	15·432	7·84	7	6·247	7·112	7	6·889	6·350	7	7·716
6·116	8	10·464	3·629	8	17·637	8·96	8	7·139	8·128	8	7·874	7·257	8	8·818
6·881	9	11·772	4·082	9	19·842	10·08	9	8·032	9·144	9	8·858	8·165	9	9·921
7·646	10	13·080	4·536	10	22·046	11·20	10	8·924	10·161	10	9·842	9·072	10	11·023
15·291	20	26·159	9·072	20	44·092	22·40	20	17·848	20·321	20	19·684	18·144	20	22·046
22·937	30	39·239	13·608	30	66·139	33·60	30	26·772	30·482	30	29·526	27·215	30	33·069
30·582	40	52·318	18·144	40	88·185	44·80	40	35·696	40·642	40	39·368	36·287	40	44·092
38·228	50	65·398	22·680	50	110·231	56·00	50	44·620	50·803	50	49·211	45·359	50	55·116
45·873	60	78·477	27·215	60	132·277	67·20	60	53·545	60·963	60	59·053	54·431	60	66·139
53·519	70	91·557	31·751	70	154·323	78·40	70	62·469	71·124	70	68·894	63·503	70	77·162
61·164	80	104·636	36·287	80	176·370	89·60	80	71·393	81·284	80	78·737	72·574	80	88·185
68·810	90	117·716	40·823	90	198·416	100·80	90	80·317	91·444	90	88·579	81·646	90	99·208
76·455	100	130·795	45·359	100	220·462	112·00	100	89·241	101·605	100	98·421	90·718	100	110·231

Litres.		Pints.	Litres.		Gallons.	U.S. Gallons (Liquid).		English Gallons (Liquid).	U.S. Bushels.		English Bushels.	Hectolitres. per Hectare.		English Bushels. per Acre.
0·568	1	1·760	4·546	1	0·220	1·200	1	0·833	1·032	1	0·969	0·898	1	1·113
1·136	2	3·520	9·092	2	0·440	2·401	2	1·666	2·063	2	1·939	1·796	2	2·226
1·705	3	5·279	13·638	3	0·660	3·601	3	2·499	3·095	3	2·908	2·695	3	3·340
2·273	4	7·039	18·184	4	0·880	4·802	4	3·332	4·126	4	3·878	3·593	4	4·453
2·841	5	8·799	22·730	5	1·100	6·002	5	4·165	5·158	5	4·847	4·491	5	5·566
3·409	6	10·559	27·276	6	1·320	7·203	6	4·998	6·189	6	5·817	5·389	6	6·679
3·978	7	12·319	31·822	7	1·540	8·403	7	5·831	7·221	7	6·786	6·287	7	7·793
4·546	8	14·078	36·368	8	1·760	9·603	8	6·664	8·252	8	7·756	7·186	8	8·906
5·114	9	15·838	40·914	9	1·980	10·804	9	7·497	9·284	9	8·725	8·084	9	10·019
5·682	10	17·598	45·460	10	2·200	12·004	10	8·330	10·315	10	9·694	8·982	10	11·132
11·365	20	35·196	90·919	20	4·399	24·009	20	16·661	20·630	20	19·389	17·964	20	22·265
17·047	30	52·794	136·379	30	6·599	36·013	30	24·991	30·945	30	29·083	26·946	30	33·397
22·730	40	70·392	181·838	40	8·799	48·017	40	33·321	41·260	40	38·778	35·928	40	44·530
28·412	50	87·990	227·298	50	10·999	60·022	50	41·652	51·576	50	48·472	44·910	50	55·662
34·094	60	105·588	272·758	60	13·198	72·026	60	49·982	61·891	60	58·167	53·892	60	66·794
35·777	70	123·186	318·217	70	15·398	84·030	70	58·312	72·206	70	67·861	62·874	70	77·927
45·459	80	140·784	363·677	80	17·598	96·034	80	66·642	82·521	80	77·556	71·856	80	89·059
51·142	90	158·382	409·136	90	19·797	108·039	90	74·973	92·836	90	87·250	80·838	90	100·192
56·824	100	175·980	454·596	100	21·997	120·043	100	83·303	103·151	100	96·944	89·820	100	111·324

No.	¼d.	½d.	¾d.	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	No
1	0 0¼	0 0½	0 0¾	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	1
2	0 0½	0 1	0 1½	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	2
3	0 0¾	0 1½	0 2¼	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3
4	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	4
5	0 1¼	0 2½	0 3¾	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	2 1	2 6	2 11	3 4	3 9	4 2	4 7	5
6	0 1½	0 3	0 4½	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6	6
7	0 1¾	0 3½	0 5¼	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	2 11	3 6	4 1	4 8	5 3	5 10	6 5	7
8	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	3 4	4 0	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 8	7 4	8
9	0 2¼	0 4½	0 6¾	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	4 6	5 3	6 0	6 9	7 6	8 3	9
10	0 2½	0 5	0 7½	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	4 2	5 0	5 10	6 8	7 6	8 4	9 2	10
11	0 2¾	0 5½	0 8¼	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	4 7	5 6	6 5	7 4	8 3	9 2	10 1	11
12	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12
13	0 3¼	0 6½	0 9¾	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	5 5	6 6	7 7	8 8	9 9	10 10	11 11	13
14	0 3½	0 7	0 10½	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	7 0	8 2	9 4	10 6	11 8	12 10	14
15	0 3¾	0 7½	0 11¼	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	6 3	7 6	8 9	10 0	11 3	12 6	13 9	15
16	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	2 8	4 0	5 4	6 8	8 0	9 4	10 8	12 0	13 4	14 8	16
17	0 4¼	0 8½	1 0¾	1 5	2 10	4 3	5 8	7 1	8 6	9 11	11 4	12 9	14 2	15 7	17
18	0 4½	0 9	1 1½	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	7 6	9 0	10 6	12 0	13 6	15 0	16 6	18
19	0 4¾	0 9½	1 2¼	1 7	3 2	4 9	6 4	7 11	9 6	11 1	12 8	14 3	15 10	17 5	19
20	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	8 4	10 0	11 8	13 4	15 0	16 8	18 4	20
21	0 5¼	0 10½	1 3¾	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	8 9	10 6	12 3	14 0	15 9	17 6	19 3	21
22	0 5½	0 11	1 4½	1 10	3 8	5 6	7 4	9 2	11 0	12 10	14 8	16 6	18 4	20 2	22
23	0 5¾	0 11½	1 5¼	1 11	3 10	5 9	7 8	9 7	11 6	13 5	15 4	17 3	19 2	21 1	23
24	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	24
25	0 6¼	1 0½	1 6¾	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10	22 11	25
26	0 6½	1 1	1 7½	2 2	4 4	6 6	8 8	10 10	13 0	15 2	17 4	19 6	21 8	23 10	26
27	0 6¾	1 1½	1 8¼	2 3	4 6	6 9	9 0	11 3	13 6	15 9	18 0	20 3	22 6	24 9	27
28	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	4 8	7 0	9 4	11 8	14 0	16 4	18 8	21 0	23 4	25 8	28
29	0 7¼	1 2½	1 9¾	2 5	4 10	7 3	9 8	12 1	14 6	16 11	19 4	21 9	24 2	26 7	29
30	0 7½	1 3	1 10½	2 6	5 0	7 6	10 0	12 6	15 0	17 6	20 0	22 6	25 0	27 6	30
31	0 7¾	1 3½	1 11¼	2 7	5 2	7 9	10 4	12 11	15 6	18 1	20 8	23 3	25 10	28 5	31
32	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	5 4	8 0	10 8	13 4	16 0	18 8	21 4	24 0	26 8	29 4	32
33	0 8¼	1 4½	2 0¾	2 9	5 6	8 3	11 0	13 9	16 6	19 3	22 0	24 9	27 6	30 3	33
34	0 8½	1 5	2 1½	2 10	5 8	8 6	11 4	14 2	17 0	19 10	22 8	25 6	28 4	31 2	34
35	0 8¾	1 5½	2 2¼	2 11	5 10	8 9	11 8	14 7	17 6	20 5	23 4	26 3	29 2	32 1	35
36	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	27 0	30 0	33 0	36
37	0 9¼	1 6½	2 3¾	3 1	6 2	9 3	12 4	15 5	18 6	21 7	24 8	27 9	30 10	33 11	37
38	0 9½	1 7	2 4½	3 2	6 4	9 6	12 8	15 10	19 0	22 2	25 4	28 6	31 8	34 10	38
39	0 9¾	1 7½	2 5¼	3 3	6 6	9 9	13 0	16 3	19 6	22 9	26 0	29 3	32 6	35 9	39
40	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	6 8	10 0	13 4	16 8	20 0	23 4	26 8	30 0	33 4	36 8	40
41	0 10¼	1 8½	2 6¾	3 5	6 10	10 3	13 8	17 1	20 6	23 11	27 4	30 9	34 2	37 7	41
42	0 10½	1 9	2 7½	3 6	7 0	10 6	14 0	17 6	21 0	24 6	28 0	31 6	35 0	38 6	42
43	0 10¾	1 9½	2 8¼	3 7	7 2	10 9	14 4	17 11	21 6	25 1	28 8	32 3	35 10	39 5	43
44	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	7 4	11 0	14 8	18 4	22 0	25 8	29 4	33 0	36 8	40 4	44
45	0 11¼	1 10½	2 9¾	3 9	7 6	11 3	15 0	18 9	22 6	26 3	30 0	33 9	37 6	41 3	45
46	0 11½	1 11	2 10½	3 10	7 8	11 6	15 4	19 2	23 0	26 10	30 8	34 6	38 4	42 2	46
47	0 11¾	1 11½	2 11¼	3 11	7 10	11 9	15 8	19 7	23 6	27 5	31 4	35 3	39 2	43 1	47
48	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	36 0	40 0	44 0	48
49	1 0¼	2 0½	3 0¾	4 1	8 2	12 3	16 4	20 5	24 6	28 7	32 8	36 9	40 10	44 11	49
50	1 0½	2 1	3 1½	4 2	8 4	12 6	16 8	20 10	25 0	29 2	33 4	37 6	41 8	45 10	50
51	1 0¾	2 1½	3 2¼	4 3	8 6	12 9	17 0	21 3	25 6	29 9	34 0	38 3	42 6	46 9	51
52	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	8 8	13 0	17 4	21 8	26 0	30 4	34 8	39 0	43 4	47 8	52
53	1 1¼	2 2½	3 3¾	4 5	8 10	13 3	17 8	22 1	26 6	30 11	35 4	39 9	44 2	48 7	53
54	1 1½	2 3	3 4½	4 6	9 0	13 6	18 0	22 6	27 0	31 6	36 0	40 6	45 0	49 6	54
56	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	9 4	14 0	18 8	23 4	28 0	32 8	37 4	42 0	46 8	51 4	56
58	1 2½	2 5	3 7½	4 10	9 8	14 6	19 4	24 2	29 0	33 10	38 8	43 6	48 4	53 2	58
60	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	35 0	40 0	45 0	50 0	55 0	60
63	1 3¾	2 7½	3 11¼	5 3	10 6	15 9	21 0	26 3	31 6	36 9	42 0	47 3	52 6	57 9	63
66	1 4½	2 9	4 1½	5 5	10 10	16 3	22 0	27 6	33 0	38 6	44 0	49 6	55 0	60 6	66
69	1 5¼	2 10½	4 3¾	5 9	11 6	17 3	23 0	28 9	34 6	40 3	46 0	51 9	57 6	63 3	69
70	1 5½	2 11	4 4½	5 10	11 8	17 6	23 4	29 2	35 0	40 10	46 8	52 6	58 4	64 2	70
72	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	12 0	18 0	24 0	30 0	36 0	42 0	48 0	54 0	60 0	66 0	72
78	1 7½	3 3	4 10½	6 6	13 0	19 6	26 0	32 6	39 0	45 6	52 0	58 6	65 0	71 6	78
80	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	13 4	20 0	26 8	33 4	40 0	46 8	53 4	60 0	66 8	73 4	80
84	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	14 0	21 0	28 0	35 0	42 0	49 0	56 0	63 0	70 0	77 0	84
90	1 10½	3 9	5 7½	7 6	15 0	22 6	30 0	37 6	45 0	52 6	60 0	67 6	75 0	82 6	90
100	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	16 8	25 0	33 4	41 8	50 0	58 4	66 8	75 0	83 4	91 8	100

EQUIVALENT INVESTMENTS.

Examples:—To ascertain the yield of Consols at a price of £57 10*s*. 0*d*. look in the column headed 2½ Pr. Ct. for 57½, and it will be seen that the yield (column headed Return Per Cent.) is £4 6*s*. 11*d*. Similarly, shares paying a fixed dividend of 6 per cent., if purchased at £105, will yield £5 14*s*. 3*d*. per cent.; while 5 per cent. shares at £97½ yield £5 2*s*. 7*d*. per cent.

Return Per Cent.	2½ Pr Ct.	2¾ Pr Ct.	3 Pr Ct.	3¼ Pr Ct.	3½ Pr Ct.	4 Pr Ct.	4½ Pr Ct.	5 Pr. Ct.	5½ Pr. Ct.	6 Pr Ct.	7 Pr. Ct.	7½ Pr. Ct.	8 Pr. Ct.	9 Pr Ct.	10 Pr. Ct.
£ s. d.															
2 10 0	100	110	120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	280	300	320	360	400
2 12 6	95¼	104¾	114⅜	123⅞	133⅓	152½	171⅔	190½	209½	228½	266⅔	285¾	304⅔	342⅔	381
2 13 9	93	102⅓	111⅔	121	130⅓	149	167½	186	204⅔	223⅓	260⅔	279⅓	298	335	372
2 15 0	90⅝	100	109	118	127⅙	145⅓	163½	181⅔	200	218	254⅓	272⅔	290⅔	327	363½
2 17 6	87	95⅝	104⅓	113	121⅔	139	156½	174	191¼	208⅔	243⅓	260⅔	278	313	347⅔
3 0 0	83⅓	91⅔	100	108¼	116⅔	133⅓	150	166⅔	183⅓	200	233⅓	250	266⅔	300	333⅓
3 0 7	82½	90¾	99	107¼	115½	132	148½	165	181½	198	231	247½	264	297	330
3 1 6	81¼	89⅜	97½	105¾	113¾	130	146¼	162½	178¾	195	227½	243¾	260	292¾	325
3 2 6	80	88	96	104	112	128	144	160	176	192	224	240	256	288	320
3 3 6	78¾	86⅝	94½	102¼	110¼	126	141¾	157½	173¼	189	220½	236¼	252	283½	315
3 4 6	77½	85¼	93	100¾	108½	124	139½	155	170½	186	217	232½	248	279	310
3 5 7	76¼	83⅞	91½	99¼	106¾	122	137¼	152½	167¾	183	213½	228¾	244	274½	305
3 6 8	75	82½	90	97½	105	120	135	150	165	180	210	225	240	270	300
3 7 10	73¾	81⅛	88½	95¾	103¼	118	132¾	147½	162¼	177	206½	221¼	236	265½	295
3 9 0	72½	79¾	87	94¼	101½	116	130½	145	159½	174	203	217½	232	261	290
3 10 2	71¼	78⅜	85½	92¾	99¾	114	128¼	142½	156¾	171	199½	213¾	228	256½	285
3 11 5	70	77	84	91	98	112	126	140	154	168	196	210	224	252	280
3 12 9	68¾	75⅝	82½	89⅓	96¼	110	123¾	137½	151¼	165	192½	206¼	220	247½	275
3 14 1	67½	74¼	81	87¾	94½	108	121½	135	148½	162	189	202½	216	243	270
3 15 6	66¼	72⅞	79½	86¼	92¾	106	119⅓	132½	145⅝	159	185½	198¾	212	238½	265
3 16 11	65	71½	78	84½	91	104	117	130	143	156	182	195	208	234	260
3 18 5	63¾	70⅛	76½	82¾	89¼	102	114¾	127½	140¼	153	178½	191¼	204	229½	255
4 0 0	62½	68¾	75	81¼	87½	100	112½	125	137½	150	175	187½	200	225	250
4 1 7	61¼	67⅜	73½	79⅔	85¾	98	110¼	122½	134¾	147	171½	183¾	196	220⅔	245
4 3 4	60	66	72	78	84	96	108	120	132	144	168	180	192	216	240
4 5 1	58¾	64⅝	70½	76½	82¼	94	105¾	117½	129¼	141	164½	176¼	188	211¼	235
4 6 11	57½	63¼	69	74¾	80½	92	103½	115	126½	138	161	172½	184	207	230
4 8 11	56¼	61⅞	67½	73¼	78¾	90	101¼	112½	123¾	135	157½	168¾	180	202½	225
4 10 11	55	60½	66	71½	77	88	99	110	121	132	154	165	176	198	220
4 13 0	53¾	59⅛	64½	69¾	75¼	86	96¾	107½	118⅛	129	150½	161¼	172	193½	215
4 15 3	52½	57¾	63	68¼	73½	84	94½	105	115½	126	147	157½	168	189	210
4 17 7	51¼	56⅜	61½	66¾	71¾	82	92¼	102½	112¾	123	143½	153¾	164	184½	205
5 0 0	50	55	60	65	70	80	90	100	110	120	140	150	160	180	200
5 2 7	48¾	53⅝	58½	63⅓	68¼	78	87¾	97½	107¼	117	136½	146¼	156	175½	195
5 5 3	47½	52¼	57	61¾	66½	76	85½	95	104½	114	133	142½	152	171	190
5 8 1	46¼	50⅞	55½	60¼	64¾	74	83¼	92½	101¾	111	129½	138¾	148	166½	185
5 11 1	45	49½	54	58½	63	72	81	90	99	108	126	135	144	162	180
5 14 3	43¾	48⅛	52½	56¾	61¼	70	78¾	87½	96¼	105	122½	131¼	140	157½	175
5 17 8	42½	46¾	51	55¼	59½	68	76½	85	93½	102	119	127½	136	153	170
6 0 0	41⅔	45⅞	50	54¼	58⅓	66⅔	75	83⅓	91⅔	100	116⅔	125	133⅓	150	166⅔
6 2 5	40½	44⅞	49	53	57⅙	65⅓	73½	81⅔	89⅔	98	114⅓	122½	130⅔	147	163⅓
6 5 0	40	44	48	52	56	64	72	80	88	96	112	120	128	144	160
6 7 8	39⅙	43⅛	47	50¾	54⅝	62⅔	70½	78⅓	86⅙	94	109⅔	117½	125⅓	141	156⅔
6 10 5	38⅓	42⅙	46	49¾	53⅔	61⅓	69	76⅔	84⅓	92	107⅓	115	122⅔	138	153⅓
6 13 4	37½	41¼	45	48¾	52½	60	67½	75	82½	90	105	112½	120	135	150
6 16 4	36⅔	40⅓	44	47¾	51⅔	58⅔	66	73⅓	80⅔	88	102⅔	110	117⅓	132	146⅔
6 19 6	35⅘	39⅜	43	46½	50⅙	57⅓	64½	71⅔	78⅘	86	100⅓	107½	114⅔	129	143⅓
7 2 10	35	38½	42	45½	49	56	63	70	77	84	98	105	112	126	140
7 6 4	34⅛	37½	41	44½	47⅝	54⅔	61½	68⅓	75⅛	82	95⅔	102½	109⅓	123	136⅔
7 10 0	33⅓	36⅔	40	43⅓	46⅔	53⅓	60	66⅔	73⅓	80	93⅓	100	106⅔	120	133⅓
7 13 10	32½	35¾	39	42¼	45½	52	58½	65	71½	78	91	97½	104	117	130
7 17 11	31⅔	34⅞	38	41	44½	50⅔	57	63½	69⅔	76	88⅔	95	101½	114	126⅔
8 2 2	30⅘	33⅞	37	40	43⅙	49⅓	55½	61⅔	67⅘	74	86⅓	92½	98⅔	111	123⅓
8 6 8	30	33	36	39	42	48	54	60	66	72	84	90	96	108	120
8 11 5	29⅙	32⅛	35	37¾	40⅔	46⅔	52½	58⅓	64⅙	70	81⅔	87½	93⅓	105	116⅔
8 16 6	28⅓	31⅙	34	36¾	39⅔	45⅓	51	56⅔	62½	68	79⅓	85	90⅔	102	113⅓
9 1 10	27½	30¼	33	35¾	38½	44	49½	55	60½	66	77	82½	88	99	110
9 7 6	26⅔	29⅓	32	34¾	37⅓	42⅔	48	53⅓	58⅔	64	74⅔	80	85⅓	96	106⅔
9 13 7	25⅝	28⅜	31	33½	36⅙	41⅓	46½	51⅔	56⅞	62	72⅓	77½	82⅔	93	103⅓
10 0 0	25	27½	30	32½	35	40	45	50	55	60	70	75	80	90	100

PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE, FREEHOLD ESTATE, OR ANNUITY.

Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
½	49	48	48	48	47	44	24 25	20 55	17 66	15 38	13 56
1	97	96	95	94	93	45	24 52	20 72	17 77	15 46	13 61
2	1 91	1 89	1 86	1 83	1 81	46	24 77	20 88	17 88	15 52	13 65
3	2 83	2 78	2 72	2 67	2 62	47	25 02	21 04	17 98	15 59	13 69
4	3 72	3 63	3 55	3 47	3 39	48	25 26	21 20	18 08	15 65	13 73
5	4 58	4 45	4 33	4 21	4 10	49	25 50	21 34	18 17	15 71	13 77
6	5 42	5 24	5 08	4 92	4 77	50	25 73	21 48	18 26	15 76	13 80
7	6 23	6 00	5 79	5 58	5 39	51	25 95	21 62	18 34	15 81	13 83
8	7 02	6 73	6 46	6 21	5 97	52	26 16	21 75	18 42	15 86	13 86
9	7 78	7 44	7 11	6 80	6 51	53	26 37	21 87	18 49	15 90	13 89
10	8 53	8 11	7 72	7 36	7 02	54	26 58	21 99	18 56	15 95	13 91
11	9 25	8 76	8 31	7 89	7 50	55	26 77	22 11	18 63	15 99	13 94
12	9 95	9 39	8 86	8 38	7 94	56	26 96	22 22	18 70	16 03	13 96
13	10 63	9 99	9 39	8 85	8 36	57	27 15	22 32	18 76	16 06	13 98
14	11 29	10 56	9 90	9 29	8 75	58	27 33	22 43	18 82	16 10	14 00
15	11 94	11 12	10 38	9 71	9 11	59	27 50	22 53	18 87	16 13	14 02
16	12 56	11 65	10 84	10 11	9 45	60	27 67	22 62	18 93	16 16	14 04
17	13 16	12 17	11 27	10 48	9 76	61	27 84	22 71	18 98	16 19	14 05
18	13 75	12 66	11 69	10 83	10 06	62	28 00	22 80	19 03	16 22	14 07
19	14 32	13 13	12 08	11 16	10 34	63	28 15	22 89	19 07	16 24	14 08
20	14 88	13 59	12 46	11 47	10 59	64	28 30	22 97	19 12	16 26	14 10
21	15 41	14 03	12 82	11 76	10 84	65	28 45	23 04	19 16	16 29	14 11
22	15 94	14 45	13 16	12 04	11 06	66	28 59	23 12	19 20	16 31	14 12
23	16 44	14 86	13 49	12 30	11 27	67	28 73	23 19	19 24	16 33	14 13
24	16 93	15 25	13 80	12 55	11 47	68	28 87	23 26	19 27	16 35	14 14
25	17 41	15 62	14 09	12 78	11 65	69	29 00	23 33	19 31	16 37	14 15
26	17 87	15 98	14 38	13 00	11 83	70	29 12	23 39	19 34	16 38	14 16
27	18 33	16 33	14 64	13 21	11 99	71	29 24	23 45	19 37	16 40	14 17
28	18 76	16 66	14 90	13 41	12 14	72	29 36	23 51	19 40	16 41	14 17
29	19 19	16 98	15 14	13 59	12 28	73	29 48	23 57	19 43	16 43	14 18
30	19 60	17 29	15 37	13 76	12 41	74	29 59	23 63	19 46	16 44	14 19
31	20 00	17 59	15 59	13 93	12 53	75	29 70	23 68	19 48	16 45	14 19
32	20 39	17 87	15 80	14 08	12 65	76	29 81	23 73	19 51	16 47	14 20
33	20 76	18 15	16 00	14 23	12 75	77	29 91	23 78	19 53	16 48	14 21
34	21 13	18 41	16 19	14 37	12 85	78	30 01	23 82	19 55	16 49	14 21
35	21 49	18 66	16 37	14 50	12 95	79	30 10	23 87	19 57	16 50	14 22
36	21 83	18 91	16 55	14 62	13 03	80	30 20	23 91	19 59	16 51	14 22
37	22 17	19 14	16 71	14 74	13 12	85	30 63	24 11	19 68	16 55	14 24
38	22 49	19 37	16 87	14 85	13 19	90	31 00	24 27	19 75	16 58	14 25
39	22 81	19 58	17 02	14 95	13 26	95	31 32	24 40	19 80	16 60	14 26
40	23 11	19 79	17 16	15 05	13 33	100	31 60	24 50	19 85	16 62	14 27
41	23 41	19 99	17 29	15 14	13 39			IN PERPETUITY.			
42	23 70	20 19	17 42	15 22	13 45						
43	23 98	20 37	17 55	15 31	13 51		33 33	25 00	20 00	16 66	14 28

EXAMPLE 1.—What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £100, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent.? ANSWER:—19·14 years' purchase, or £1,914.

EXAMPLE 2.—A man, aged 54, in the receipt of a pension or annuity of £100 a year net, wishes to commute that for a present payment, interest being reckoned at 5 per cent. How much will he receive? ANSWER: Looking in the Table of Expectation of Life (*q.v.*), it will be seen that the expectation for age 54 is about 17 years; and from the above table an annuity certain for 17 years interest at 5 per cent., is worth 11·27 years purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £1,127 *approximately*.

Note to Example 2.—This method is only approximate. The values of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age, when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest, are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this example.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Mile.	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst.	Austrn. Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg. Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile	1·000	0·868	1·609	0·217	1·508	0·212	0·289	0·142	0·151	0·213	0·335
English Geog. Mile	1·153	1·000	1·855	0·250	1·738	0·245	0·333	0·164	0·169	0·246	0·386
Kilometre	0·621	0·540	1·000	0·135	0·937	0·132	0·180	0·088	0·094	0·133	0·208
German Geog. Mile	4·610	4·000	7·420	1·000	6·953	0·978	1·333	0·657	0·694	0·985	1·543
Russian Verst	0·663	0·575	1·067	0·144	1·000	0·141	0·192	0·094	0·100	0·142	0·222
Austrian Mile	4·714	4·089	7·586	1·022	7·112	1·000	1·363	0·672	0·710	1·006	1·578
Dutch Ure	3·458	3·000	5·565	0·750	5·215	0·734	1·000	0·493	0·520	0·738	1·157
Norwegian Mile	7·021	6·091	11·299	1·523	10·589	1·489	2·035	1·000	1·057	1·499	2·350
Swedish Mile	6·644	5·764	10·692	1·441	10·019	1·409	1·921	0·948	1·000	1·419	2·224
Danish Mile	4·682	4·062	7·536	1·016	7·078	0·994	1·354	0·667	0·705	1·000	1·567
Swiss Stunde	2·987	2·592	4·808	0·648	4·505	0·634	0·864	0·425	0·449	0·638	1·000

REPAYMENT OF PUBLIC LOANS.

SUMS needed annually for the liquidation of a debt (principal and interest) of £100, at the stated percentage, in 5 to 80 years. If the loan be for £1,000, each annual instalment must be multiplied by 10, and so on. Thus, a Municipal Loan of £1,000,000 at 5 per cent., repayable in 80 years, would cost the ratepayers £51,031 5*s.* annually for that period, and would then be extinguished.

Years.	3½ per Ct.			4 per Ct.			4½ per Ct.			5 per Ct.			5½ per Ct.			6 per Ct.			6½ per Ct.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
5	22	2	11½	22	9	3	22	15	7	23	1	11½	23	8	4¼	23	14	9½	24	1	3¼
10	12	0	5¾	12	6	7	12	12	9	12	19	0	13	5	4	13	11	8¾	13	18	2½
15	8	13	7¾	8	19	10½	9	6	2¾	9	12	8¼	9	19	3	10	5	11	10	12	8¼
20	7	0	8¾	7	7	2	7	13	9	8	0	5¾	8	7	4¼	8	14	4½	9	1	6¼
25	6	1	4¾	6	8	0¼	6	14	10½	7	1	10¾	7	9	1¼	7	16	5½	8	3	11½
30	5	8	9	5	15	8	6	2	9½	6	10	1¼	6	17	7¼	7	5	3½	7	13	1¾
35	5	0	0	5	7	1¾	5	14	6½	6	2	1¾	6	9	11½	6	17	11½	7	6	1½
40	4	13	7¾	5	1	0½	5	8	8¼	5	16	6¾	6	4	7¾	6	12	11	7	1	4¼
45	4	8	11	4	16	6¼	5	4	4¾	5	12	6¼	6	0	10¾	6	9	4¾	6	18	1½
50	4	5	3¼	4	13	1¾	5	1	2½	5	9	6¾	5	18	1½	6	6	10¾	6	15	10
55	4	2	5	4	10	5½	4	18	9¾	5	7	4	5	16	1¼	6	5	1	6	14	2½
60	4	0	2¼	4	8	4¾	4	16	11	5	5	8	5	14	7¼	6	3	9	6	13	0½
65	3	18	4½	4	6	9¼	4	15	5½	5	4	4½	5	13	6	6	2	9¼	6	12	2½
70	3	16	11	4	5	5¾	4	14	4	5	3	4¼	5	12	7¾	6	2	9¾	6	11	7¼
75	3	15	8¾	4	4	5½	4	13	5¼	5	2	7¾	5	12	0¼	6	1	6½	6	11	2
80	3	14	9¼	4	3	7½	4	12	9	5	2	0¾	5	11	6½	6	1	1¾	6	10	10½

REDEMPTION OF CAPITAL

BY ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

THE following are the rates charged by certain first-class Insurance Companies for "Redemption Policies," to secure the payment of £100 in return for so many annual premiums, *e.g.*, an Insurance Company will undertake to pay £100 on Midsummer Day, 1951, in return for the payment of £2 5*s.* 2*d.* on Midsummer Day, 1923, and each year afterwards until 1950, or 28 payments in all; for £1,000 the annual premium would be £22 11*s.* 8*d.*, and so on. This table is of particular interest to purchasers of *Leasehold* property, as it enables such purchasers to see, at a glance, the amount to be paid out of the income from the property for a redemption policy to provide the sum originally expended (with a margin for dilapidations, if necessary), by the time the leasehold interest has expired.

Yrs.	Pre'm.			Yrs.	Pre'm.			Yrs.	Pre'm.			Yrs.	Pre'm	
	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
10	8	9	4	25	2	13	3	40	1	5	9	55	14	3
11	7	11	7	26	2	10	4	41	1	4	8	56	13	9
12	6	16	9	27	2	7	8	42	1	3	8	57	13	3
13	6	4	3	28	2	5	2	43	1	2	8	58	12	9
14	5	13	7	29	2	2	11	44	1	1	9	59	12	4
15	5	4	4	30	2	0	9	45	1	0	11	60	11	11
16	4	16	4	31	1	18	10	46	1	0	1	61	11	5
17	4	9	2	32	1	16	11	47	0	19	4	62	11	1
18	4	2	11	33	1	15	3	48	0	18	7	63	10	8
19	3	17	3	34	1	13	7	49	0	17	10	64	10	4
20	3	12	3	35	1	12	1	50	0	17	2	65	9	11
21	3	7	8	36	1	10	8	51	0	16	6	66	9	7
22	3	3	7	37	1	9	4	52	0	15	11	67	9	3
23	2	19	10	38	1	8	0	53	0	15	4	68	9	0
24	2	16	4	39	1	6	10	54	0	14	9	69	8	8

THE RULE OF THE ROAD.

The Rule of the Road is a paradox quite,
For in driving your carriage along,
If you bear to the left you are sure to go right,
If you bear to the right you go wrong.

But in walking the streets 'tis a different case,
To the right it is right you should steer,
On the left should be left enough of clear space
For the people who wish to walk there.

THE WALKER'S MAXIMS.

(From *The Times*, April 9, 1930).

Two rules the walker must obey
If he would reach his home to-day—
On Roadway always keep the Right
On Footpath just the op-po-site.

G. BUCKSTON BROWNE.

THE RULE OF THE ROAD AT SEA.

1. *Two steamships meeting.*

When both side-lights you see ahead,
Port your helm, and show your RED.

2. *Two steamships passing.*

GREEN to GREEN, or RED to RED,
Perfect safety—Go a-head!

3. *Two steamships crossing.*

If to your starboard RED appear,
It is your duty to keep clear;
To act as judgment says is proper:—
To Port—or Starboard—Back, or Stop her.

But when upon your port is seen
A Steamer's starboard light of GREEN,
There's not so much for you to do,
For GREEN to Port keeps clear of you.

Both in safety and in doubt,
Always keep a good look-out;
In danger, with no room to turn,
Ease her—stop her—go astern.

CALCULATED EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

THE following table (extracted from the Registrar-General's Return for England and Wales) is based upon the Census of 1921, and deaths for 1920-21-22 (English Life Table No. 9).

AGE.	OF 100,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE).		AGE.	OF 100,000 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	100,000	100,000	55·62	59·58	54	66,243	71,239	18·43	20·61
1	91,004	93,058	60·07	62·99	55	65,161	70,360	17·73	19·86
2	88,875	91,069	60·50	63·35	56	64,017	69,432	17·04	19·12
3	87,942	90,167	60·14	62·98	57	62,814	68,458	16·35	18·38
4	87,370	89,599	59·53	62·38	58	61,550	67,435	15·68	17·65
5	86,955	89,182	58·81	61·67	59	60,217	66,354	15·01	16·93
6	86,592	88,804	58·05	60·93	60	58,804	65,202	14·36	16·22
7	86,300	88,508	57·25	60·13	61	57,298	63,965	13·73	15·53
8	86,062	88,273	56·41	59·29	62	55,691	62,634	13·11	14·85
9	85,864	88,079	55·53	58·42	63	53,980	61,202	12·51	14·18
10	85,693	87,909	54·64	57·53	64	52,166	59,666	11·93	13·53
11	85,538	87,751	53·74	56·63	65	50,255	58,027	11·36	12·90
12	85,390	87,593	52·84	55·74	66	48,257	56,291	10·81	12·29
13	85,241	87,429	51·93	54·84	67	46,183	54,464	10·27	11·68
14	85,084	87,254	51·02	53·95	68	44,037	52,545	9·75	11·09
15	84,915	87,067	50·12	53·06	69	41,819	50,528	9·24	10·51
16	84,730	86,869	49·23	52·18	70	39,526	48,401	8·75	9·95
17	84,522	86,658	48·35	51·31	71	37,156	46,152	8·27	9·41
18	84,287	86,432	47·48	50·44	72	34,712	43,777	7·82	8·90
19	84,027	86,191	46·63	49·58	73	32,208	41,282	7·39	8·40
20	83,748	85,938	45·78	48·73	74	29,664	38,682	6·98	7·93
21	83,456	85,675	44·94	47·87	75	27,107	36,002	6·59	7·49
22	83,153	85,404	44·10	47·02	76	24,565	33,268	6·22	7·06
23	82,842	85,126	43·27	46·18	77	22,061	30,504	5·87	6·66
24	82,525	84,843	42·43	45·33	78	19,622	27,736	5·54	6·27
25	82,202	84,553	41·60	44·48	79	17,272	24,991	5·22	5·90
26	81,875	84,257	40·76	43·64	80	15,035	22,295	4·93	5·56
27	81,547	83,955	39·92	42·79	81	12,930	19,672	4·65	5·23
28	81,218	83,649	39·08	41·95	82	10,973	17,145	4·39	4·93
29	80,887	83,337	38·24	41·10	83	9,181	14,745	4·15	4·65
30	80,549	83,019	37·40	40·26	84	7,568	12,505	3·92	4·39
31	80,199	82,694	36·56	39·41	85	6,144	10,456	3·72	4·16
32	79,834	82,362	35·72	38·57	86	4,917	8,630	3·52	3·93
33	79,452	82,021	34·89	37·73	87	3,875	7,024	3·33	3·72
34	79,052	81,672	34·07	36·89	88	3,004	5,632	3·15	3·51
35	78,634	81,314	33·25	36·05	89	2,288	4,444	2·98	3·32
36	78,199	80,947	32·43	35·21	90	1,710	3,447	2·82	3·13
37	77,749	80,571	31·61	34·37	91	1,253	2,625	2·66	2·95
38	77,283	80,186	30·80	33·53	92	898·2	1,960	2·51	2·79
39	76,798	79,790	29·99	32·70	93	629·2	1,433	2·37	2·63
40	76,294	79,381	29·19	31·86	94	430·1	1,024	2·24	2·47
41	75,769	78,959	28·39	31·03	95	286·3	714	2·12	2·33
42	75,222	78,522	27·59	30·20	96	185·3	485	2·00	2·20
43	74,652	78,070	26·79	29·37	97	116·4	320·3	1·89	2·07
44	74,057	77,600	26·01	28·55	98	70·8	205·3	1·78	1·95
45	73,436	77,109	25·22	27·73	99	41·6	127·4	1·68	1·84
46	72,789	76,594	24·44	26·91	100	23·6	76·4	1·59	1·73
47	72,118	76,053	23·66	26·10	101	12·9	44·1	1·50	1·63
48	71,420	75,484	22·89	25·29	102	6·7	24·5	1·42	1·53
49	70,689	74,883	22·12	24·49	103	3·3	13·0	1·34	1·44
50	69,916	74,246	21·36	23·69	104	1·6	6·6	1·27	1·36
51	69,092	73,567	20·61	22·91	105	0·7	3·2	1·20	1·28
52	68,208	72,841	19·87	22·13	106	—	1·5	—	1·20
53	67,259	72,066	19·14	21·36	107	—	0·7	—	1·12

EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN ENGLAND AND WALES, CENSUS BY CENSUS.

Males.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	Excess of 1921 over 1871 (fifty years).	Females.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	Excess of 1921 over 1871 (fifty years).
Age.							Years.	Age.							Years.
0	40·4	43·4	43·2	45·9	51·6	55·5	14·1	0	43·5	46·6	46·7	49·8	55·4	59·5	16·0
5	49·8	52·0	51·8	54·1	57·2	58·8	9·0	5	51·9	54·0	54·1	56·7	59·9	61·7	9·8
10	46·7	48·6	48·1	50·1	53·1	54·7	8·0	10	48·8	50·6	50·4	52·9	55·9	57·5	8·7
15	42·7	44·4	43·7	45·7	48·6	50·2	7·5	15	44·8	46·4	46·0	48·5	51·4	53·1	8·3
20	38·9	40·3	39·5	41·5	44·2	45·8	6·9	20	41·1	42·4	41·9	44·3	47·1	48·7	7·6
25	35·4	36·5	35·6	37·4	40·0	41·6	6·2	25	37·5	38·6	37·9	40·1	42·8	44·5	7·0
35	28·7	29·1	28·0	29·5	31·7	33·3	4·6	35	30·8	31·4	30·3	32·0	34·4	36·1	5·3
45	22·3	22·4	21·1	22·3	23·9	25·3	3·0	45	24·1	24·4	23·2	24·5	26·3	27·8	3·7
55	16·1	16·0	15·0	15·9	16·9	17·8	1·7	55	17·3	17·5	16·3	17·5	18·9	19·9	2·6
65	10·5	10·5	9·7	10·4	11·0	11·4	0·9	65	11·2	11·5	10·6	11·4	12·4	12·9	1·7
75	6·0	6·1	5·7	6·1	6·4	6·6	0·6	75	6·5	6·7	6·2	6·8	7·3	7·5	1·0
85	3·2	3·3	3·1	3·4	3·6	3·7	0·5	85	3·5	3·6	3·4	3·7	4·1	4·1	0·6

The 1921 Census in Scotland showed longevity both of males and females less than England and Wales at all ages, ranging from 2·54 years and 3·23 years at birth to fractions of a year at later ages, but while at every age women's longevity exceeds that of men in Scotland the excess is much less marked than in England.

In Ireland up to 1911, when the last Census was taken of the whole country as one, the longevity of males up to 25 and over 85 years was less than in England, but between ages 25 and 85 was greater than in England. Of females the Irish longevity was consistently less than that of England, except for the ages 55 to 75, when they exceeded the English averages. The Census taken in Northern Ireland in 1926, after 15 years interval, and five years later than the English Census, showed remarkable improvements over that of 1911 as regards longevity, and again high figures for males of 55 and over were repeated, though less prominently, England having improved in the decade of years 1911–1921.

TABLE FOR CONVERTING AN AREA, WHICH IS SHEWN DECIMALLY, INTO ROODS, POLES AND SQUARE YARDS, AND CONVERSELY FOR SHEWING AN AREA IN DECIMAL PARTS OF AN ACRE.

	Poles.	Sq. Yds.		Poles.	Sq. Yds.		Poles.	Sq. Yds.		Poles.	Sq. Yds.
·001	0	5	·026	4	5	·051	8	5	·076	12	5
·002	0	10	·027	4	10	·052	8	10	·077	12	10
·003	0	15	·028	4	15	·053	8	15	·078	12	15
·004	0	20	·029	4	20	·054	8	20	·079	12	20
·005	0	25	·030	4	25	·055	8	25	·080	12	25
·00625	1	0	·03125	5	0	·05625	9	0	·08125	13	0
·007	1	5	·032	5	5	·057	9	5	·082	13	5
·008	1	10	·033	5	10	·058	9	10	·083	13	10
·009	1	15	·034	5	15	·059	9	15	·084	13	15
·010	1	20	·035	5	20	·060	9	20	·085	13	20
·011	1	25	·036	5	25	·061	9	25	·086	13	25
·0125	2	0	·0375	6	0	·0625	10	0	·0875	14	0
·014	2	5	·039	6	5	·064	10	5	·089	14	5
·015	2	10	·040	6	10	·065	10	10	·090	14	10
·016	2	15	·041	6	15	·066	10	15	·091	14	15
·017	2	20	·042	6	20	·067	10	20	·092	14	20
·018	2	25	·043	6	25	·068	10	25	·093	14	25
·01875	3	0	·04375	7	0	·06875	11	0	·09375	15	0
·020	3	5	·045	7	5	·070	11	5	·095	15	5
·021	3	10	·046	7	10	·071	11	10	·096	15	10
·022	3	15	·047	7	15	·072	11	15	·097	15	15
·023	3	20	·048	7	20	·073	11	20	·098	15	20
·024	3	25	·049	7	25	·074	11	25	·099	15	25
·025	4	0	·050	8	0	·075	12	0	·100	16	0

	Roods.	Poles.
·100	0	16
·200	0	32
·300	1	8
·400	1	24
·500	2	0
·600	2	16
·700	2	32
·800	3	8
·900	3	24

Example:—An Area is shewn as 10·861.

	Acres.		A.	R.	P.	Sq. Yds.
	0·800	=	0	3	8	0
	0·061	=	0	0	9	25
Therefore	10·861	=	10	3	17	25

Conversely:—An Area is

A.	R.	P.	Sq. Yds.		A.
6	1	15	10		
	A.	R.	P.	Sq. Yds.	
	0	1	8	0	= 0·300
	0	0	7	10	= 0·046
Therefore	6	1	15	10	= 6·346

SIMPLE INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY.

Showing the simple interest on £100 in *pence* for 1 to 300 days at various rates *per annum*.

Days.	One Quarter Per Cent.	One Half Per Cent.	One Per Cent.	Two Per Cent.	Two and a Half Per Cent.	Three Per Cent.	Four Per Cent.	Five Per Cent.	Six Per Cent.
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
1	0·164	0·329	0·658	1·315	1·644	1·973	2·630	3·288	3·945
2	0·329	0·658	1·315	2·630	3·288	3·945	5·260	6·575	7·890
3	0·493	0·986	1·973	3·945	4·932	5·918	7·890	9·863	11·835
4	0·658	1·315	2·630	5·260	6·575	7·890	10·521	13·151	15·781
5	0·822	1·644	3·288	6·575	8·219	9·863	13·151	16·438	19·726
6	0·986	1·973	3·945	7·890	9·863	11·836	15·781	19·726	23·671
7	1·151	2·301	4·603	9·205	11·507	13·808	18·411	23·014	27·616
8	1·315	2·630	5·260	10·521	13·151	15·781	21·041	26·301	31·562
9	1·479	2·959	5·918	11·836	14·795	17·753	23·671	29·589	35·507
10	1·644	3·288	6·575	13·151	16·438	19·726	26·301	32·877	39·452
20	3·288	6·575	13·151	26·301	32·877	39·452	52·603	65·753	78·904
30	4·932	9·863	19·726	39·452	49·315	59·178	78·904	98·630	118·356
40	6·575	13·151	26·301	52·603	65·753	78·904	105·205	131·507	157·808
50	8·219	16·438	32·877	65·753	82·192	98·630	131·507	164·384	197·260
60	9·863	19·726	39·452	78·904	98·630	118·356	157·808	197·260	236·712
70	11·507	23·014	46·027	92·055	115·068	138·082	184·110	230·137	276·164
80	13·151	26·301	52·603	105·205	131·507	157·808	210·411	263·014	315·616
90	14·795	29·589	59·178	118·356	147·945	177·534	236·712	295·890	355·068
100	16·438	32·877	65·753	131·507	164·384	197·260	263·013	328·767	394·521
200	32·877	65·753	131·507	263·014	328·767	394·521	526·027	657·534	789·041
300	49·315	98·630	197·260	394·521	493·151	591·781	789·041	986·301	1183·562

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

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.*	£ *s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	£	*s.*	£ *s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	£	*s.*	£ *s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
0	10	0 10 0	0 2¼	8	0	0 13 4	0 1	18	0	1 10 0	0 5¼	0	6	11	0 1 3¾
1	0	1 8 0	0 4½	8	8	0 14 0	0 3	18	18	1 11 6	0 5½	0	7	3¼	0 1 0½
1	10	2 6 0	0 7	8	10	0 14 2	0 3¼	19	0	1 11 8	0 5½	0	7	3¾	0 1 0½
2	0	3 4 0	0 9	9	0	0 15 0	0 3½	20	0	1 13 4	0 6	0	7	8¼	0 1 1¼
2	2	3 6 0	0 9½	9	9	0 15 9	0 3½	30	0	2 10 0	0 11 6½	0	1	7¾	0 1 7¾
2	10	4 2 0	0 11½	10	0	0 16 8	0 3¾	40	0	3 6 8	0 15 4¼	0	2	2¼	
3	0	5 0 1	1 2	10	10	0 17 6	0 4	50	0	4 3 4	0 19 2¾	0	2	9	
3	3	5 3 1	1 2½	11	0	0 18 4	0 4¼	60	0	5 0 0	1 3 1	0	3	3½	
3	10	5 10 1	1 2¾	11	11	0 19 3	0 4½	70	0	5 16 8	1 6 11	0	3	10	
4	0	6 8 1	1 3¼	12	0	1 0 0	0 4½	80	0	6 13 4	1 10 9¼	0	4	4½	
4	4	7 0 1	1 3½	12	12	1 1 0	0 4¾	90	0	7 10 0	1 14 7½	0	4	11¼	
4	10	7 6 1	1 3¾	13	0	1 1 8	0 5	100	0	8 6 8	1 18 5½	0	5	5¾	
5	0	8 4 1	1 4¼	13	13	1 2 9	0 5	200	0	16 13 4	3 16 11	0	10	11½	
5	5	8 9 2	0 1¼	14	0	1 3 4	0 5¼	300	0	25 0 0	5 15 4½	0	16	5¼	
5	10	9 2 2	0 1½	14	14	1 4 6	0 5¾	400	0	33 6 8	7 13 10¼	1	1	11	
6	0	10 0 2	0 3¼	15	0	1 5 0	0 6	500	0	41 13 4	9 12 3¾	1	7	4¾	
6	6	10 6 2	0 4¼	15	15	1 6 3	0 6¼	600	0	50 0 0	11 10 9¼	1	12	10½	
6	10	10 10 2	0 4½	16	0	1 6 8	0 6½	700	0	58 6 8	13 9 2¾	1	18	4¼	
7	0	11 8 2	0 4½	16	16	1 8 0	0 6½	800	0	66 13 4	15 7 8¼	2	3	10	
7	7	12 3 2	0 4¾	17	0	1 8 4	0 6½	900	0	75 0 0	17 6 1¾	2	9	3¾	
7	10	12 6 2	0 5	17	17	1 9 9	0 6½	1000	0	83 6 8	19 4 7¼	2	14	9½	

COMPOUND INTEREST TABLES.

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr.	2½ Per Ct.	3 Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4 Per Ct.	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.
1	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000
2	2·025	2·030	2·035	2·040	2·045	2·050
3	3·076	3·091	3·106	3·122	3·137	3·153
4	4·153	4·184	4·215	4·246	4·278	4·310
5	5·256	5·309	5·362	5·416	5·471	5·526
6	6·388	6·468	6·550	6·633	6·717	6·802
7	7·547	7·662	7·779	7·898	8·019	8·142
8	8·736	8·892	9·052	9·214	9·380	9·549
9	9·955	10·159	10·368	10·583	10·802	11·027
10	11·203	11·464	11·731	12·006	12·288	12·578
11	12·483	12·808	13·142	13·486	13·841	14·207
12	13·796	14·192	14·602	15·026	15·464	15·917
13	15·140	15·618	16·113	16·627	17·160	17·713
14	16·519	17·086	17·677	18·292	18·932	19·599
15	17·932	18·599	19·296	20·024	20·784	21·579
16	19·380	20·157	20·971	21·825	22·719	23·657
17	20·865	21·762	22·705	23·698	24·742	25·840
18	22·386	23·414	24·500	25·645	26·855	28·132
19	23·946	25·117	26·357	27·671	29·064	30·539
20	25·545	26·870	28·280	29·778	31·371	33·066
21	27·183	28·676	30·269	31·969	33·783	35·719
22	28·863	30·537	32·329	34·248	36·303	38·505
23	30·584	32·453	34·460	36·618	38·937	41·430
24	32·349	34·426	36·667	39·083	41·689	44·502
25	34·158	36·459	38·950	41·646	44·565	47·727
26	36·012	38·553	41·313	44·312	47·571	51·113
27	37·912	40·710	43·759	47·084	50·711	54·669
28	39·860	42·931	46·291	49·968	53·993	58·403
29	41·856	45·219	48·911	52·966	57·423	62·323
30	43·903	47·575	51·623	56·085	61·007	66·439
31	46·000	50·003	54·429	59·328	64·752	70·761
32	48·150	52·503	57·335	62·701	68·666	75·299
33	50·354	55·078	60·341	66·210	72·756	80·064
34	52·613	57·730	63·453	69·858	77·030	85·067
35	54·928	60·462	66·674	73·652	81·497	90·320
36	57·301	63·276	70·008	77·598	86·164	95·836
37	59·734	66·174	73·458	81·702	91·041	101·628
38	62·227	69·159	77·029	85·970	96·138	107·710
39	64·783	72·234	80·725	90·409	101·464	114·095
40	67·403	75·401	84·550	95·026	107·030	120·800
41	70·088	78·663	88·510	99·827	112·847	127·840
42	72·840	82·023	92·607	104·820	118·925	135·232
43	75·661	85·484	96·849	110·012	125·276	142·993
44	78·552	89·048	101·238	115·413	131·914	151·143
45	81·516	92·720	105·782	121·029	138·850	159·700
46	84·554	96·501	110·484	126·871	146·098	168·685
47	87·668	100·397	115·351	132·945	153·673	178·119
48	90·860	104·408	120·388	139·263	161·588	188·025
49	94·131	108·541	125·602	145·834	169·859	198·427
50	97·484	112·797	130·998	152·667	178·503	209·348

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHICH £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr.	2½ Per Ct.	3 Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4 Per Ct.	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.
1	1·0250	1·0300	1·0350	1·0400	1·0450	1·0500
2	1·0506	1·0609	1·0712	1·0816	1·0920	1·1025
3	1·0769	1·0927	1·1087	1·1249	1·1412	1·1576
4	1·1038	1·1256	1·1475	1·1699	1·1925	1·2155
5	1·1314	1·1593	1·1877	1·2167	1·2462	1·2763
6	1·1597	1·1941	1·2293	1·2653	1·3023	1·3401
7	1·1887	1·2299	1·2723	1·3159	1·3609	1·4071
8	1·2184	1·2668	1·3168	1·3686	1·4221	1·4775
9	1·2489	1·3048	1·3629	1·4233	1·4861	1·5513
10	1·2801	1·3439	1·4106	1·4802	1·5530	1·6289
11	1·3121	1·3842	1·4590	1·5395	1·6229	1·7103
12	1·3449	1·4258	1·5111	1·6010	1·6959	1·7959
13	1·3785	1·4685	1·5640	1·6651	1·7722	1·8856
14	1·4130	1·5126	1·6187	1·7317	1·8519	1·9799
15	1·4483	1·5580	1·6753	1·8009	1·9353	2·0789
16	1·4845	1·6047	1·7340	1·8730	2·0224	2·1829
17	1·5216	1·6528	1·7947	1·9479	2·1134	2·2920
18	1·5597	1·7024	1·8575	2·0258	2·2085	2·4066
19	1·5987	1·7535	1·9225	2·1068	2·3079	2·5270
20	1·6386	1·8061	1·9898	2·1911	2·4117	2·6533
21	1·6796	1·8603	2·0594	2·2788	2·5202	2·7860
22	1·7216	1·9161	2·1315	2·3699	2·6337	2·9253
23	1·7646	1·9736	2·2061	2·4647	2·7522	3·0715
24	1·8087	2·0328	2·2833	2·5633	2·8760	3·2251
25	1·8539	2·0938	2·3632	2·6658	3·0054	3·3864
26	1·9003	2·1566	2·4460	2·7725	3·1407	3·5557
27	1·9478	2·2213	2·5316	2·8834	3·2820	3·7335
28	1·9965	2·2879	2·6202	2·9987	3·4297	3·9201
29	2·0464	2·3566	2·7119	3·1187	3·5840	4·1161
30	2·0976	2·4273	2·8068	3·2434	3·7453	4·3219
31	2·1500	2·5001	2·9050	3·3731	3·9139	4·5380
32	2·2038	2·5751	3·0067	3·5081	4·0900	4·7649
33	2·2589	2·6523	3·1119	3·6484	4·2740	5·0032
34	2·3153	2·7319	3·2209	3·7943	4·4664	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	7·2482	8·9850
46	3·1139	3·8950	4·8669	6·0748	7·5744	9·4343
47	3·1917	4·0110	5·0373	6·3178	7·9153	9·9060
48	3·2715	4·1323	5·2136	6·5705	8·2715	10·4013
49	3·3533	4·2562	5·3961	6·8333	8·6437	10·9213
50	3·4371	4·3839	5·5849	7·1067	9·0326	11·4674

When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, the amount for the following years less £1, must be taken. Thus, for £1 at 2½ per cent. for 25 years, take 26 years, £36·012, and deduct £1=£35·012.

TWENTY-FOUR LARGEST WILLS, 1929-30.

Sir Otto Beit, *d.* Dec. 7, 1930 (Prov.)	£3,784,342	Ernest Farquhar, *d.* Sept. 2, 1930	820,866
Sir L. E. Ralli, *d.* May 5, 1931	2,290,447	Hon. Sir C. A. Parsons, O.M., *d.* Feb. 11, 1931	810,395
Sir G. V. P. Wills, Bt., *d.* Feb. 1, 1931 (Provisional)	2,100,000	C. J. Phillips, *d.* Nov. 14, 1930	715,038
Hugh Morrison, *d.* March 15, 1931	1,766,418	H. W. Henderson, *d.* March 16, 1931	678,875
Lord Brotherton, *d.* Oct. 21, 1930 (Prov.)	1,764,529	Mrs. H. R. Lewis, *d.* Dec. 23, 1930	662,500
M. I. Napier, *d.* Jan. 22, 1931	1,243,578	C. F. Reckitt, *d.* Dec. 29, 1930	644,607
Sir J. Hood, Bt., *d.* Jan. 10, 1931	1,200,649	H. L. Doulton, *d.* Dec. 3, 1930	639,358
Lord Melchett, *d.* Dec. 27, 1930	1,129,673	A. B. Williamson, *d.* Oct. 27, 1930 (Prov.)	630,000
F. C. Le Marchant, *d.* Dec. 9, 1930	1,096,417	Sir W. T. Paulin, *d.* Feb. 26, 1931	617,567
S. B. Joel, *d.* April 25, 1931 (Prov.)	1,000,000	Mrs. J. C. Barclay, *d.* May 26, 1930	613,967
Lord Savile, K.C.V.O., *d.* April 3, 1931	963,644	J. Speak, *d.* Jan. 13, 1931	559,698
Lord Wittenham, *d.* Feb. 1, 1931	870,830	F. Faulkner, *d.* May 30, 1931	540,107

Anderson, Lieut.-General Sir Warren Hastings, K.C.B., Quartermaster-General to the Forces, aged 58.—Dec. 16, 1930.

Baldwin, Sir Harry, C.V.O., surgeon dentist to the King, aged 68.—*Sept.* 20.

Balfour, Sir Andrew, K.C.M.G., Director of London School of Tropical Medicine, aged 57.—*Jan.* 30.

Balfour, Lady Frances, D.Litt., LL.D., pioneer in women's movements, aged 72.—*Feb.* 25.

Barter, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles St. Leger, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., commander of 47th Division, aged 75.—*March* 22.

Beavan, Miss Margaret, first woman Lord Mayor of Liverpool, aged about 55.—*Feb.* 22.

Beit, Sir Otto John, Bart., K.C.M.G., art collector and philanthropist, aged 65.—*Dec.* 7, 1930.

Belasco, David, the American actor-manager-producer, aged 77.—*May* 14.

Bell, Sir Thomas Hugh, Bart., leading industrialist in North of England, aged 87.—*June* 29.

Bennett, Enoch Arnold, novelist, dramatist and critic, aged 63.—*March* 27.

Bentham, Dr. Ethel, Labour M.P. for East Islington, aged 70.—*Jan.* 19.

Bentinck, Lord Henry Cavendish-, former M.P. and social reformer, aged 68.—*Oct.* 6.

Bethune, Lieut.-General Sir Edward Cecil, K.C.B., C.V.O., notable leader in South African war, aged 75.—*Nov.* 2, 1930.

Bliss, General Tasker Howard, former United States Chief of Staff, aged 77.—*Nov.* 9, 1930.

Buckingham, Sir Henry Cecil, C.B.E., Conservative M.P. for Guildford, aged 64.—*Aug.* 1.

Bull, Rt. Hon. Sir William, P.C., Bart., M.P. for thirty years, aged 67.—*Jan.* 23.

Burnet, Sir Robert William, K.C.V.O., M.D., former physician to Royal Household, aged 79.—*Feb.* 21.

Caine, Sir Thomas Henry Hall, K.B.E., the popular novelist, aged 78.—*Aug.* 31.

Clarke, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward, K.C., the distinguished lawyer and politician, aged 90.—*April* 26.

Cobbe, General Sir Alexander Stanhope, V.C., G.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., Military Secretary at India Office, aged 61.—*June* 29.

Coke, Desmond, novelist and art collector, aged 51.—*April* 27.

Cowley, Sir Arthur Ernest, D.Litt., former Bodley's Librarian, aged 69.—*Oct.* 12.

Cust, Capt. Sir Charles Leopold, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., Equerry to the King, aged 66.—*Jan.* 19.

Dalton, Canon John Neale, former tutor to the King, aged 91.—*July* 27.

Doherty, Rt. Hon. Charles Joseph, P.C., former Canadian Minister of Justice, aged 76.—*July* 29.

Dorman, Sir Arthur John, Bart., K.B.E., great North of England industrialist, aged 82.—*Feb.* 12.

Douglas, John William Henry Tyler, sportsman and former cricket captain of England, aged 48.—*Dec.* 19, 1930.

Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir William Hart-, P.C., Bart., a Minister in Disraeli's Ministry, aged 93.—*July* 3.

Edison, Thomas Alva, the world-famous inventor, aged 84.—*Oct.* 18.

Eliot, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Norton Edgcumbe, G.C.M.G., C.B., distinguished diplomat and scholar, aged 68.—*March* 16.

Evans, Rt. Hon. Sir Laming Worthington-, P.C., Bart., G.B.E., former War Minister, aged 62.—*Feb.* 14.

Fallières, Armand, President of French Republic from 1906 to 1913, aged 90.—*June* 22.

Fitzpatrick, Sir Percy, K.C.M.G., South African statesman and proposer of Two Minutes' Silence, aged 68.—*Jan.* 25.

Fitzpatrick, Dr. Thomas Cecil, President of Queen's College, Cambridge, aged 70.—*Oct.* 28.

Forres, Archibald Williamson, P.C., 1st Baron, former M.P., aged 71.—*Oct.* 29.

Foster, Sir Gregory, Bart., former Provost and Vice-Chancellor of London University, aged 65.—*Sept.* 24.

Garcke, Emile, President of British Electrical Federation, aged 74.—*Nov.* 14, 1930.

Glenavy, Rt. Hon. Sir James Henry Mussen Campbell, P.C., 1st Baron, former Irish Lord Chancellor, aged 79.—*March* 22.

Glover, James Mackey, former musical conductor at Drury Lane, aged 70.—*Sept.* 8.

Gough, Prebendary Alfred William, popular London preacher, aged 68.—*Oct.* 7.

Graham, Sir Henry John Lowndes, K.C.B., former Clerk to the Parliaments, aged 88.—*Dec.* 6, 1930.

Greenwell, His Honour Sir Francis John, C.B.E., County Court Judge since 1895, aged 78.—*Feb.* 2.

Harris, Frank, journalist and author, aged 75.—*Aug.* 26.

Harrison, Mrs. Mary St. Leger, "Lucas Malet," the novelist, aged 79.—*Oct.* 27.

Hart, General Sir Reginald Clare, V.C., G.C.B., K.C.V.O., distinguished Indian soldier, aged 83.—*Oct.* 18.

Hartshorn, Rt. Hon. Vernon, P.C., O.B.E., M.P., Lord Privy Seal, aged 58.—*March* 13.

Healy, Timothy Michael, K.C., first Governor-General of the Irish Free State, aged 75.—*March* 26.

Henry, Sir Edward Richard, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., former Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, aged 80.—*Feb.* 19.

Hill, Rt. Hon. Lord Arthur William, P.C., former M.P. and Household official, aged 84.—*Jan.* 13.

Holmes, Rev. Dr. Ernest Edward, C.V.O., D.D., former Archdeacon of London, aged 76.—*Feb.* 22.

Holt, Air Vice-Marshal Fenton Vesey, C.M.G., D.S.O., Air Officer Commanding British Fighting Area, aged 45.—*April* 23.

Horn, Aloysius, pioneer African trader and author, aged 78.—*June* 26.

Hueffer, Oliver Madox, war correspondent and author, aged 54.—*June* 21.

Isaye, Eugene, great Belgian violinist, aged 72.—*May* 12.

Joel, Solomon Barnato, mining magnate and racing owner, aged 65.—*May* 22.

Joffre, Marshal Joseph Jacques Césaire, O.M., first Commander-in-Chief of French forces during Great War, aged 78.—*Jan.* 3.

Kelly, Lieut.-Col. John Sherwood, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., aged 51.—*Aug.* 18.

Kennedy, Bart, author and lecturer, aged 69.—*Dec.* 6, 1930.

Kidston, Lieut.-Comdr. George Pearson Glen, motor racer and aviator, aged 32.—*May* 5.

Knutsford, Sydney Holland, 2nd Viscount, raised thousands for London Hospital, aged 76.—*July* 27.

Lipton, Sir Thomas Johnstone, K.C.V.O., merchant and yachtsman, aged 81.—*Oct.* 2.

Lloyd, Edward Honoratus, K.C., leader at the Parliamentary Bar, aged 70.—*Dec.* 7, 1930.
Longworth, Nicholas, Speaker of United States House of Representatives, aged 61.—*April* 9.
Louise, Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, Dowager Duchess of Fife, the King's eldest sister, aged 63.—*Jan.* 4.
Lucas, Sir Charles Prestwood, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Empire historian, aged 77.—*May* 7.
Lyttelton, General Sir Neville Gerald, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., first Chief of Imperial General Staff, aged 85.—*July* 6.
MacKennal, Sir Bertram Edgar, K.C.V.O., R.A., famous sculptor and coinage designer, aged 68.—*Oct.* 10.
McMillan, Margaret, C.H., C.B.E., pioneer of nursery schools, aged 70.—*March* 29.
Maddocks, Sir Henry, K.C., Recorder of Birmingham, aged 60.—*June* 9.
Melba, Dame Nellie, G.B.E., the great Australian prima donna, aged 71.—*Feb.* 23.
Melchett, Alfred Moritz Mond, 1st Baron, P.C., chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, aged 62.—*Dec.* 27, 1930.
Melville, Sir James Benjamin, K.C., M.P., former Solicitor-General, aged 46.—*May* 1.
Milner, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick George, P.C., Bart., G.C.V.O., leader in work for soldiers' war pensions, aged 81.—*June* 8.
Monash, General Sir John, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., commander of the Australian Corps, aged 66.—*Oct.* 8.
Moore, Frank Frankfort, novelist and dramatist, aged 75.—*May* 11.
Mount, Sir William Arthur, Bart., former M.P. and Ecclesiastical Commissioner, aged 64.—*Dec.* 8, 1930.
Muller, Hermann, former German Chancellor, aged 54.—*March* 20.
Munro, Neil, distinguished Scottish author, aged 66.—*Dec.* 22, 1930.
Murdoch, Major-General Sir John Francis Burn-, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., distinguished cavalry officer, aged 71.—*Jan.* 20.
O'Callaghan, Major-General Sir Desmond Dykes, K.C.V.O., scientific gunnery officer, aged 88.—*March* 16.
Orpen, Sir William, K.B.E., R.A., the distinguished painter, aged 52.—*Sept.* 29.
Parr, Sir Robert John, O.B.E., former director of N.S.P.C.C., aged 68.—*April* 11.
Parsons, Hon. Sir Charles Algernon, O.M., K.C.B., D.Sc., creator of the steam turbine, aged 76.—*Feb.* 11.
Paul, Sir James Balfour, K.C.V.O., former Lyon-King-of-Arms, aged 84.—*Sept.* 15.
Pavlova, Anna, famous Russian operatic dancer, aged 45.—*Jan.* 22.
Pears, Sir Stewart Edmund, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Chief Commissioner for North-West Frontier Province, aged 55.—*Sept.* 9.
Poore, Admiral Sir Richard, Bart., K.C.B., C.V.O., former Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, aged 77.—*Dec.* 8, 1930.
Portal, Sir William, Bart., head of firm making bank-note paper, aged 81.—*Sept.* 30.
Procter, Joan Beauchamp, D.Sc. F.Z.S., noted zoologist, aged 34.—*Sept.* 20.
Rathcreedan, Cecil Norton, 1st Baron, former Liberal M.P. and Minister, aged 80.—*Dec.* 7, 1930.
Reichel, Sir Harry, former Principal of University College of North Wales, aged 74.—*June* 22.
Renwick, Sir George, Bart., North-East coast shipowner, aged 81.—*June* 19.
Ricketts, Charles, R.A., painter and stage designer, aged 65.—*Oct.* 7.
Robbins, Sir Alfred Farthing, distinguished journalist and Freemason, aged 74.—*March* 10.
Robinson, Sir Harry Perry K.B.E., war correspondent and naturalist, aged 71.—*Dec.* 20, 1930.
Royds, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles William Rawson, K.B.E., C.M.G., Assistant-Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, aged 54.—*Jan.* 5.
Russell, John Francis Stanley Russell, 2nd Earl, Under-Secretary for India, aged 65.—*March* 3.
St. Helier, Lady, famous hostess and former alderman of L.C.C.—*Jan.* 25.
Samson, Air-Commodore Charles Rumney, D.S.O., C.M.G., pioneer airman, aged 47.—*Feb.* 5.
Scharlieb, Dame Mary Ann Dacomb, D.B.E., one of first women doctors, aged 85.—*Nov.* 21, 1930.
Schwabe, Sir Walter George Salis, K.C., former Chief Justice of Madras, aged 58.—*April* 20.
Severn, Joseph Arthur Palliser, artist, and friend of Ruskin, aged 88.—*Feb.* 23.
Stamfordham, Lieut.-Col. Arthur John Bigge, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., 1st Baron, the King's Private Secretary, aged 81.—*March* 31.
Stanley of Alderley, Arthur Lyulph, 5th Baron, former M.P. and Governor of Victoria, aged 55.—*Aug.* 22.
Stewart, James, Labour M.P. for St. Rollox division of Glasgow, aged 67.—*March* 17.
Sthamer, Dr. Friedrich, first German Ambassador in London after the war, aged 74.—*June* 30.
Studd, Charles Thomas, noted missionary and cricketer, aged 70.—*July* 16.
Sverdrup, Captain Otto, Swedish Arctic explorer, aged 76.—*Nov.* 26, 1930.
Symonds, Sir Aubrey Vere, K.C.B., Permanent Secretary of Board of Education, aged 56.—*March* 24.
Tittoni, Signor Tommaso, former Italian Foreign Minister, aged 74.—*Feb.* 6.
Trent, Jesse Boot, 1st Baron, multiple chemist and philanthropist, aged 81.—*June* 13.
Tyldesley, John T., famous English batsman, aged 57.—*Nov.* 27, 1930.
Tynan, Katharine (Mrs. Hinkson), Irish poet and novelist.—*April* 2.
Von Seidler, Dr. Ernst, former Prime Minister of Austria, aged 69.—*Jan.* 23.
Waghorn, Flight-Lieut. Henry Richard Danvers, A.F.C., winner of Schneider Trophy, aged 26.—*May* 7.
Waterhouse, Sir Herbert Furnivall, distinguished surgeon, aged 67.—*May* 23.
Waterlow, Alderman Sir William Alfred, Lord Mayor of London 1929-30, aged 60.—*July* 6.
Williams, Very Rev. William, Dean of St. David's, aged 82.—*Nov.* 9, 1930.
Wilson, Sir Charles Henry, former M.P. Central Leeds, aged 71.—*Dec.* 30, 1930.
Winsloe, Admiral Sir Alfred Leigh, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., former Commander-in-chief in China, aged 78.—*Feb.* 16.
Wittenham, George Denison Faber, C.B., 1st and last Baron, banker and former M.P., aged 78.—*Feb.* 1.
Wraxall, George Abraham Gibbs, P.C., 1st Baron and former Conservative Whip, aged 58.—*Oct.* 28.
Wyllie, William Lionel, R.A., famous maritime painter, aged 79.—*April* 6.
Wyndham, Lady (Miss Mary Moore), the actress, aged 69.—*April* 6.

THE BRITISH ISLES.

THE KING AND COURT.—**(1930) Nov. 4.** The King, the Queen, Prince of Wales and Duke of Connaught and most of Knights of the Garter attended thanksgiving service at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on completion of its restoration. Their Majesties entertained the Indian Princes in London at dinner party at Buckingham Palace. **11.** Empire statesmen and Indian Princes were present when the King, Prince of Wales and Duke of York attended the Armistice Day ceremony at the Cenotaph. **12.** The King, in Royal Gallery of House of Lords, opened the Round Table Conference to discuss future system of government of India. Prince of Wales piloted giant flying-boat Do. X. during short flight over Calshot. **28.** King received Premiers of Canada and New Zealand. **29.** His Majesty received Mr. Scullin. **Dec. 12.** Princess Royal announced to be slightly indisposed. **18.** Prince of Wales suffering from a chill, and engagements cancelled for few days. **22.** King and Queen arrived at Sandringham for Christmas. **27.** Duke of Gloucester arrived home from Abyssinia and joined Royal Family at Sandringham. Prince George dislocated shoulder while hunting with Belvoir Hounds. **(1931) Jan. 1.** New Year's Honours included baronies for Sir John Hindley, Sir Ernest Lamb, and Sir William Plender. **4.** The Princess Royal (Princess Louise), the King's eldest sister, died in her sleep from heart failure. **7.** Prince of Wales, at dinner to celebrate the millionth savings certificate, said Britons had invested £786,000,000 in certificates. **10.** King and Queen attended funeral of the Princess Royal in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. **12.** His Majesty received Indian delegates to Round Table Conference at Buckingham Palace. **16.** Prince of Wales and Prince George flew from Hendon to Paris on way to join liner at Santander for South America. **23.** Princess Beatrice broke both bones of her left forearm by a fall at Kensington Palace. **27.** Fractured arm of Princess Beatrice made good progress, but attack of acute bronchitis caused anxiety. **Feb. 10.** King and Queen returned to Buckingham Palace from Sandringham. **21.** King conferred knighthood upon Captain Malcolm Campbell. **Mar. 12.** King and Queen gave afternoon party at Buckingham Palace. **26.** Queen opened new infant welfare centre at Chelsea given by late Lord Melchett. **April 5.** The King suffering from slight cold and confined to his room at Windsor Castle. **7.** His Majesty suffering from attack of sub-acute bronchitis, but making satisfactory progress. **21.** King Alfonso arrived in London and was warmly welcomed by great crowd. **29.** Prince of Wales and Prince George arrived home from South America, flying from Paris to Windsor. **30.** King went out for first time since his illness. **May 3.** King received Lord Irwin and invested him as Knight of the Garter. **9.** King and Queen returned to London. **11.** Prince of Wales, addressing Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, urged that when trade revival came Britain should be first in the field. **19.** King and Queen held first Court of the season. **22.** Body of Princess Royal re-interred in private chapel of St. Ninians at Mar Lodge, Aberdeenshire. **24.** Duke of York inspected contingents of British Legion at their annual memorial parade in London. **29.** King and Queen attended the opera at Covent Garden. **June 3.** King celebrated his birthday by motoring with the Queen to Epsom to see the Derby. **6.** Prince of Wales unveiled R.N.V.R. war commemoration trophy at Crystal Palace. King attended ceremony of Trooping the Colour. **8.** King received at Buckingham Palace German Chancellor and Foreign Minister. **25.** Prince of Wales visited 100th show of Highland Agricultural Society at Edinburgh. **July 4.** King and Queen arrived in Edinburgh and went into residence at Holyrood Palace. **8.** They held a Drawing Room. **9.** Garden party held by their Majesties was ruined by deluge of rain. **10.** King christened King George V. Dock at Shieldhall, Glasgow. **14.** King and Queen returned to London. **15.** Prince of Wales visited Sir Hubert Wilkins' submarine *Nautilus* at Plymouth and wished crew luck on their voyage to North Pole. **16.** King and Queen gave Royal Ball at Buckingham Palace, first for 19 years. **18.** Their Majesties drove to East London and opened new hospital at Ilford. **23.** Thousands of guests attended garden party given by King and Queen at Buckingham Palace. **27.** Their Majesties arrived at Cowes for holiday on royal yacht. **30.** Prince of Wales's car collided with another at Sunningdale, occupants of latter being slightly injured. **Aug. 7.** Engagement announced of the Queen's niece, Lady May Cambridge, to Captain Henry Abel Smith. *Britannia*, with the King on board, won race at Cowes. **11.** King and Queen went to Sandringham. **18.** Prince of Wales flew to Biarritz for holiday at Chateau de Matignon. **21.** King and Queen arrived at Balmoral. **22.** Duke of Gloucester underwent operation for appendicitis. **23.** King hurriedly returned to Buckingham Palace owing to political situation, and received Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Baldwin and Sir Herbert Samuel. **26.** King returned to Balmoral. **Sept. 7.** King volunteered reduction of £50,000 in his Civil List in view of the financial situation, and Prince of Wales announced intention to contribute £10,000 to national Exchequer. **19.** Prince flew home after brief stay in Paris. **29.** King returned to London and heard Prime Minister's explanation of political situation. **Oct. 24.** Queen, Prince of Wales and other members of Royal Family attended wedding at Balcombe of Lady May Cambridge to Captain Henry Abel Smith. **28.** After results of election were known, King and Queen received enthusiastic welcome at Drury Lane Theatre. **29.** Duke of Connaught went to Sidmouth for the winter instead of visiting the Riviera.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.

(For Parliament *see* pp. 171–175)

(1930) Nov. 10. Sir Horace Wilson appointed Chief Industrial Adviser to the Government to continue co-ordination of efforts to reduce unemployment. **11.** Mr. J. McGovern, Scottish Labour M.P., was suspended from House of Commons for calling a Conservative member a liar. **14.** Imperial Conference ended after decision to meet again. **17.** Government stood by its Palestine policy as laid down in White Paper. India Round Table Conference began its deliberations at St. James's Palace, Mr. MacDonald presiding over the 86 delegates. **20.** Mr. Snowden announced that Government proposed to make grant of £92,500 spread over five years towards expenses of presentation of grand opera. **21.** First plenary sitting of Round

Table Conference closed and detailed work by committees began. **28.** East Renfrew returned Conservative candidate by increased majority. **Dec. 1.** Round Table Conference agreed in principle to separation of Burma from the Indian Empire. **3.** Labour retained Whitechapel by reduced majority in four-cornered fight. **5.** Mr. Lloyd George, addressing Liberal candidates at National Liberal Club, declared that there was no pact or deal with Government. **15.** House of Lords by 87 to 14 refused to allow Dyestuffs Act to lapse. Select Committee recommended abolition of death penalty for experimental period of five years. **23.** Negotiations between Hindu and Moslem delegates to Round Table Conference regarding electorates broke down. **(1931) Jan. 8.** Final report of Royal Commission on Transport recommended lower railway fares and faster trains and gradual disappearance of tramways. **12.** Lord Sankey submitted report to Federal Structure Committee of Round Table Conference outlining general principles of federation. **19.** Round Table Conference closed with reading of British Government's statement of policy by Mr. MacDonald and message from the King-Emperor. **28.** Mr. A. V. Alexander announced in Commons that three officers of submarine depot ship *Lucia* had been placed on half-pay as sequel to trouble on the boat, and certain members of crew had been punished. **29.** Mr. Churchill resigned from Conservative "Shadow Cabinet" owing to disagreements over Indian policy. **Feb. 13.** Great Britain invited France, Italy, Poland, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Austria to consider reduction of tariffs on British goods. **19.** Labour held East Islington, Empire Crusade candidate being second of four. **26.** Mr. W. J. Brown suspended in House of Commons for refusing to obey Speaker's ruling. **28.** Sir Oswald Mosley announced formation of the New Party. **Mar. 2.** Sir Charles Trevelyan resigned office as Minister of Education and was succeeded by Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith, Major Atlee becoming Postmaster-General. **5.** Lord Arnold, Paymaster-General, resigned for health reasons. Naval Estimates totalled £51,605,000, net reduction of £342,200. **6.** Air Estimates amounted to £18,100,000, increase of £250,000, and Army Estimates to £39,930,000, decrease of £570,000. **16.** Mr. Snowden underwent successful operation. **19.** After bitter campaign, Mr. A. Duff Cooper, official Conservative candidate, elected for St. George's, Westminster, by majority of 5,710 over Sir Ernest Petter, backed by Lords Beaverbrook and Rothermere. **24.** Liberal Parliamentary Party adopted by 33 to 17 declaration to give general support to Government, but not to enter into pact or alliance. **26.** Conservatives won Sunderland from Labour in triangular contest. **28.** Correspondence was published between Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Lord Beaverbrook intimating agreement concerning Conservative agricultural policy. **April 7.** Lord Stonehaven selected as chairman of Conservative Party organisation on resignation of Mr. Chamberlain. **16.** Conservative motion of censure on unemployment defeated in Commons by 305 to 251. **21.** Great Britain recognised Spain's provisional government. **26.** The Census was taken. **30.** Conservatives won Ashton-under-Lyne from Labour. **May 2.** Lord Irwin was warmly greeted on arriving home from India. **15.** National Liberal Federation approved policy of Liberal Party in Parliament. **21.** Home Secretary announced settlement of case of ex-Inspector Syme, with no stigma and a pension and arrears. **June 4.** Interim report of majority of Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance outlined proposals involving saving of £24,000,000 a year partly by increasing contributions. **5.** Dr. Bruening, the German Chancellor, and Herr Curtius, Foreign Minister, arrived in London, on invitation of Mr. MacDonald. **7.** German statesmen discussed world financial position with Premier and other Ministers at Chequers. **17.** Mr. Mellon, Secretary of United States Treasury, saw Prime Minister and Mr. Henderson. **22.** Mr. MacDonald announced Britain's co-operation with proposal to suspend war debts for a year. **24.** Mr. Snowden announced that Britain had offered a year's "breathing space," involving sum of £12,000,000, to the Dominions and India in connection with war debts arrangement. **July 2.** Mr. J. McGovern refused to leave House of Commons on his suspension until removed by attendants, who were impeded by other colleagues, Speaker suspending sitting for a time. **6.** Four M.P.'s who took part in the affair apologised to the Speaker. **13.** Report of Macmillan Committee on Finance and Industry issued. **20.** Conference of representatives of seven Powers on financial restoration of Germany opened in London. **23.** Conference concluded after deciding that credit recently granted to German Reichsbank should be renewed at maturity for three months. Civil Service Commission reported in favour of abolition of cost of living bonus system and substitution of consolidated rates of salary. **29.** Successful operation performed upon Mr. Lloyd George for hæmaturia, and he was ordered four months' rest. **31.** Sensational report issued by Government's Economy Committee declaring nation must find £120,000,000 to balance next year's Budget. Cabinet Committee set up to consider report. **Aug 1.** Announced that Bank of France and Federal Reserve Bank of New York had each placed credit of £25,000,000 at disposal of Bank of England. **6.** Mr. MacDonald began discussions on international financial crisis with Mr. Stimson, United States Secretary of State during holiday in Scotland. **11.** After hurried return from the North, Prime Minister conferred with Ministers and bankers on Britain's financial stability. **13.** Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Herbert Samuel saw Premier and Mr. Snowden. **19.** Cabinet discussed situation for 11½ hours. **20.** Premier conferred with Party leaders and with T.U.C. and Labour executive. **23.** After long conferences and discussions, Labour Government resigned, majority of Ministers refusing to accept cuts in unemployment pay. **24.** Mr. MacDonald entrusted with task of forming a National Government. Parliament summoned to meet specially to balance the nation's Budget. **25.** New Cabinet, containing 4 Labour representatives, 4 Conservatives and 2 Liberals, announced. **26.** New Ministers received seals of office from the King and held first Cabinet. Joint meeting of Trades Union Congress General Council, executive of Labour Party and Parliamentary Labour Party committee decided to oppose new Government, and recommended Parliamentary Labour Party to become the official Parliamentary Opposition. **28.** France and United States each placed credit of £40,000,000 at disposal of the Treasury. **Sept. 1.** Mr. Henderson elected Leader of the

Labour Party. Conservative and Liberal Party meetings endorsed action of their leaders in supporting National Government. **2.** Cabinet decided plans for balancing Budget and summoned Parliament. **7.** Second session of Indian Round Table Conference opened by welcome from Mr. MacDonald. **8.** Parliament reassembled, *Government securing majority of* 59. Disturbances occurred outside the House owing to march of unemployed. **10.** Mr. Snowden introduced his emergency Budget. Economy Bill and memorandum on Government's proposed savings issued. **14.** Mr. Gandhi attended meeting of Federal Structure Committee. **15.** He explained to the Committee the case of Indian National Congress Party for complete independence. Admiralty announced that reduced rates of pay had caused unrest among lower ratings of Atlantic Fleet, and programme of exercises was suspended during investigation of representations of hardship. **20.** Cabinet decided, after consultation with Bank of England, *to suspend temporarily the Gold* Standard. Bank rate increased to 6 per cent. **21.** Bill suspending Gold Standard passed through Parliament. Stock Exchange and many foreign Bourses closed. Prime Minister announced cuts in pay of teachers, police and the Services should not exceed ten per cent. **22.** Treasury prohibited purchase of foreign currency except for business. **23.** Mr. Baldwin announced that Britain agreed with Italy's proposal for a year's armaments truce, subject to acceptance by other Powers. **Oct. 5.** Cabinet agreed to immediate General Election as a united body. Sir John Simon formed body of Liberals to support Prime Minister as head of National Government. **7.** Mr. MacDonald's election manifesto pleaded for free hand for Government to put nation's trade and finances on sound basis. Parliament dissolved. **8.** Mr. Baldwin's manifesto declared that devaluation could be no valid substitute for tariffs. **9.** Liberal Party manifesto appealed for support for Prime Minister's attempt to secure mandate. Mr. Lloyd George condemned election and upheld Free Trade. Mr. Gandhi announced his failure to secure agreed solution of communal question. **16.** Nominations of candidates for new House of Commons, 65 M.P.'s being returned unopposed. **22.** Federal Structure Committee agreed on tentative finance arrangements. **27.** After *short sharp campaign, polling took place and* resulted in overwhelming victory for National Government, all the former Labour Cabinet being defeated except Mr. Lansbury. New House consisted of 472 Conservatives, 35 Nationalists, 33 Liberals, 13 National Labour, 52 Labour, 4 Independent Liberals and 6 Independents. **30.** Bank of France and Federal Bank of New York extended for three months £15,000,000 of their £25,000,000 credits to Bank of England, remaining sum being repaid.

MUNICIPAL.—**(1930) Nov. 1.** Labour lost over 80 seats, mostly to Conservatives, in municipal elections. **4.** Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia and New Zealand *admitted to Freedom* of City of London, and entertained by Lord Mayor. **10.** Several persons injured when elephants in Lord Mayor's Show, alarmed at a mascot, walked into crowd on the Embankment. At Guildhall Banquet Premier referred to Dominion and Indian Conferences, and, alluding to unemployment, appealed to all to play the game manfully and see the nation through. **Dec. 16.** London County Council decided to prohibit Sunday boxing. **(1931) Jan. 5.** Mr. G. E. Robinson appointed Traffic Commissioner for Metropolitan area under Road Traffic Act. **Feb. 3.** Following High Court's decision, London County Council decided that licences *for cinemas, &c., should be only for* week days. **27.** Sir William Soulsby announced his resignation of position of private secretary to Lord Mayor of London, held since 1875. **Mar. 5.** New L.C.C. elected and composed of 83 Municipal Reformers, 35 Labour and 6 Liberals, Labour's net loss being 7. **June 9.** Agreement reached for inclusion of L.C.C. tramways in London transport "pool" to be set up. **16.** L.C.C. accepted terms, whereby it would receive £8,500,000 of stock for its tramways. **July 29.** Government announced no grant could be made for cost of new Charing Cross Bridge. **Oct. 5.** Prince George presented charter to Barking.

ACCIDENTS AT SEA.—**(1930) Nov. 19.** *British* motor liner *Highland Hope* was wrecked in dense fog on the Farilhoes Islands, off Portuguese Coast, 153 passengers, 233 emigrants and crew being taken ashore. **24.** German steamer *Luise Leonhard* broke her back in gale at mouth of River Elbe, and crew of 30 perished. **Dec. 8.** Explosion of munitions in ship torpedoed during war off Brittany coast killed 12 of crew of Italian salvage ship *Artiglio* engaged in removing sunken vessel. **10.** Liner *Empress of Scotland* practically destroyed by fire in shipbreakers' yard at Blyth. **15.** Fire occurred on glass-bottomed yacht *Eureka II.* 15 miles from Miami Beach, Florida, and panic followed explosions, *4 persons being killed and 11 missing.* **19.** Finnish steamers *Arcturus* and *Oberon* collided in dense fog in the Kattegat, latter sinking in few minutes with loss of 42 lives, including Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas and his father. **21.** American liner *George Washington* rammed during fog in Elbe estuary by motor vessel and towed to Hamburg. **(1931) Feb. 3.** By explosion on submarine XI. near Sheerness 12 men were injured, six seriously. **Mar. 15.** Cross-Channel steamer *Princess Marie Jose* and a British cargo vessel collided near Dover, former proceeding to Ostend and latter being beached. Explosion occurred on a sealer chartered to make a film in icefield off Newfoundland, *26 persons being killed.* **17.** *Glasgow steamer Citrine* sank off Isle of Man after striking rocks, 10 of 12 on board being drowned. **21.** Canadian Pacific liner *Montclare* ran aground in fog at mouth of Firth of Clyde with 275 passengers, and refloated following day. **April 1.** Air carrier H.M.S. *Glorious* collided in dense fog 60 miles from Gibraltar with French liner *Florida*, which was badly holed and towed to Malaga by *Glorious*, to which passengers were transferred. Over 30 lives lost, including one on *Glorious*. **June 9.** British submarine *Poseidon*, one of the latest type, sunk in collision with merchant vessel 21 miles from Wei-hai-Wei, with loss of 20 lives. **14.** French pleasure *steamer St. Philbert*, with over 300 excursionists from Nantes on board, turned turtle at mouth of the Loire during a storm, only 8 persons being saved. **July 1.** Explosion occurred in boiler room of mine-sweeping sloop *Folkestone*, 6 of crew being injured. **Aug. 9.** British cargo steamer *Kwong Sang* foundered in typhoon in the China Sea, 6 British officers and 50 natives

being drowned. **Sept. 4.** Glasgow steamer *Opal* foundered in gale near Land's End, 2 of crew being drowned.

ACCIDENTS, GENERAL.—**(1931) Jan. 4,** Engine and four coaches of express train from Edinburgh to London left rails near Carlisle. 3 persons being killed and 30 injured. **7.** Through small collision near Tottenham two petrol tanks were thrown off metals and fire broke out, three railway men being killed. **16.** Two men killed and 3 injured in head-on collision between newspaper train and light engine near Clacton. **22.** Five miners killed and 6 injured in explosion in colliery at Chryston, near Glasgow. **29.** Explosion occurred in Haig Pit, Whitehaven, when 200 men were below, and 27 men were killed, mostly by after-damp. **Mar. 18.** Three babies were fatally burned at fire at nursery home at Trull, near Tauntou, 30 others being rescued unhurt. **22.** The Royal Scot, famous L.M.S. express from Euston to Glasgow, left rails while taking points near Leighton Buzzard station, 6 people, including Sir George Saltmarsh, driver and fireman, being killed and 6 badly injured. **April 14.** Earth tremors occurred in north-west Wales. **28.** By fall of roof 4 miners were killed at colliery near Nuneaton. **May 3.** Earthquake shook part of Manchester and adjacent districts, causing much alarm but no damage. **23.** Two young men and two young women killed when their car crashed through level-crossing gates near Lewes and struck passing train. **27.** A woman killed and 22 persons injured in collision between two passenger trains at Fakenham, Norfolk. **June 7.** London and greater part of England and Scotland shaken by an earthquake, severest in Britain for years, but very little damage was done. **23.** Ten men killed in explosion at Royal Naval Cordite Factory at Holton Heath, Dorset. **July 2.** Bus overturned at Parkstone, 40 people being imprisoned and several slightly injured. **25.** Owing to foul air in steel caisson at new Ford works at Dagenham, Essex, 5 men lost their lives. **Sept. 1.** One woman killed and two injured when express crashed into motor-car at level crossing near Preston. **3.** Explosion occurred in Newdigate Colliery, near Nuneaton, 8 miners being killed. **Oct. 11.** By head-on collision between car and motor cycle 6 persons were killed at Harrietsham, Kent. **13.** Explosion destroyed part of spinning mill at Gomersal, near Leeds, one woman being killed and 40 injured. **31.** Ten miners killed by explosion in pit at Lochgelly, Fifeshire.

AVIATION.—**(1930) Nov. 4.** Mr. Oscar Garden, who left Croydon on Oct. 16, arrived at Wyndham, Western Australia, after five forced landings. **5.** German flying boat Do. X. flew from Lake Constance to Amsterdam as first stage of projected flight to America. **10.** Do. X. arrived at Calshot from Amsterdam, carrying Dr. Dornier, its designer, and 40 others. Two French airmen reached Karachi after 2½ days' flight from Paris. **13.** They arrived at Saigon in under 5 days 4 hours, beating previous record of 11 days. **14.** Do. X. left Calshot for Bordeaux, but came down on sea near La Rochelle, 150 miles north of objective, owing to fog. **15.** She reached Bordeaux. **20.** Do. X. arrived at Santander. **24.** Hon. Mrs. Victor Bruce arrived at Tokio, having flown alone from England. **Dec. 17.** General Balbo, Italian Air Minister, led flight of 14 seaplanes from Orbetello on first formation flight across Atlantic, eight arriving later at Cartagena and four anchoring off Majorca. **21.** The 14 seaplanes flew from Cartagena to Kenitra, Spanish Morocco. **25.** The fleet arrived at Bolama, Portuguese Guinea. **(1931) Jan. 1.** Lieut.-Col. F. C. Shelmerdine, Director of Civil Aviation in India, appointed Director of Civil Aviation at Air Ministry. **6.** Ten of the 14 Italian seaplanes crossed Atlantic in flight formation from Bolama to Port Natal, Brazil, 2 being forced down on way but crews unhurt. Two others came down off Bolama, 5 lives being lost. **7.** Guy Menzies accomplished first light aeroplane flight between Australia and New Zealand. **29.** Premier announced R.A.F. would defend Schneider Trophy if the public provided funds. **Feb. 4.** Lady Houston gave banker's guarantee for £100,000 to cover expenses. R.A.F. flying-boat crashed in Plymouth Sound, 9 officers and men being killed and 3 escaping. **19.** Hon. Mrs. Victor Bruce arrived at Lympne and completed her world tour in light aeroplane. **28.** First Africa Air Mail left Croydon. **Mar. 8.** Glider pilot killed near St. Albans, first accident of the kind in England. **31.** Report of Court of Enquiry into R101 disaster stated that cause was leakage of gas from forepart and that there was no failure in competence of crew. Commander Glen Kidston left Netheravon for the Cape. **April 1.** He arrived at Cairo. **5.** After forced landing at Lichtenburg he reached Pretoria. **6.** He landed at Capetown 6 days 10 hours after leaving England. **7.** Mr. C. W. A. Scott, who left Lympne on April 1, arrived at Rangoon on way to Australia. **10.** Mr. Scott landed at Port Darwin after record flight of 9 days 4 hours 11 minutes, 18 hours 40 minutes quicker than Kingsford Smith. **12.** Captain Neville Stack and Mr. J. R. Chaplin flew from London to Berlin and back in a day. **19.** First Australian air mail liner from Croydon crashed at Koepang (Timor), occupants and mails being saved. **23.** During aerial salute after inspection in Sussex two aeroplanes collided and Air Vice-Marshall Holt, commanding Air Defence of Great Britain, and his pilot were killed. **May 5.** Commander Glen Kidston and a companion killed by a crash in Natal during tour of Union air centres. **8.** Do. X. left Portuguese Guinea for South America. **14.** First air mail from Australia arrived at Croydon in 17 days. **23.** Captain Stack and Mr. Chaplin flew from London to Copenhagen and back in a day. **27.** Professor Auguste Piccard and Herr Kipfer ascended from Augsburg, Bavaria, in hermetically sealed cylinder attached to huge balloon. After 17 hours in the air, reaching height of nearly 10 miles, they landed safely on glacier in the Oetz Alps, by Austro-Italian frontier, having gained valuable knowledge regarding the air. Captain Frank Hawks, American, flew from Paris to London, thence to Berlin and back to Paris in time for dinner. **June 5.** Scott arrived at Lympne from Australia in 10 days 13 hours, setting up another record. Do. X. arrived at Natal, Brazil. **17.** Captain Hawks flew from London to Rome and back in a day. **18.** Miss Sicele O'Brien and Mrs. Gordon Gallien burned to death through their aeroplane crashing. **19.** Mr. Lissant Beardmore crossed English Channel in a glider in 90 minutes. **20.** Herr Kronfeld made double crossing of Channel in

glider **23**. Two Americans, Post and Gatty, left Harbour Grace for Europe in flight round the world. **24**. They landed at Chester in record time of 15 hours 48 minutes and then flew to Berlin. Captain Stack and Mr. Chaplin flew to Warsaw and back in a day. Two Danes, Hillig and Holriis, left Harbour Grace for Europe. **25**. After being lost for some hours they landed at Krefeld, Germany, and flew on to Bremen. Post and Gatty arrived at Moscow from Berlin. **26**. They flew 2,100 miles to Novosibirsk. The Danes arrived at Copenhagen, their objective. **27**. Post and Gatty reached Blagovieshtchensk in Asiatic Russia. **28**. They flew to Khabarovsk, Siberia. **29**. They crossed Pacific and reached Fairbanks, Alaska. Captain Stack and Mr. Chaplin flew from Lympne to Constantinople in record time of 12 hours 35 minutes. **30**. Post and Gatty flew from Fairbanks to Edmonton. **July 1**. They arrived at Roosevelt Field, New York, 8 days 15 hours 15 minutes after they left, having gone round the earth, 15,500 miles journey. **16**. Two Hungarians, Endres and Magyar, made forced landing 30 miles from Budapest after flight from Harbour Grace, having crossed Atlantic in 13 hours 50 minutes. **25**. Flying Officer E. C. T. Edwards, on Blackburn "Bluebird," won air race for the King's Cup at average speed of 117·8 m.p.h. in bad weather. **26**. *Graf Zeppelin* left Leningrad for the North Pole. **28**. Miss Amy Johnson, with a mechanic, flew from Lympne to Moscow on way to Tokio. **29**. Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh left New York for Japan. J. A. Mollison left Wyndham for England, and landed near Batavia. Two Americans, Pangborn and Herndon, landed near Cardigan after crossing the Atlantic from New York in 25 hours 15 minutes. **30**. Mollison reached Singapore. Pangborn and Herndon flew to Berlin. *Graf Zeppelin* arrived back at Berlin after its Arctic cruise. Two Americans, Russell Boardman and John Polando, landed at Constantinople after non-stop flight from New York of 4,984 miles in 49 hours 5 minutes. **31**. Amy Johnson made forced landing in Siberia. Pangborn and Herndon arrived at Moscow after night flight. Mollison reached Rangoon. **Aug. 2**. Italian Schneider airman, Monti, drowned through his seaplane falling into lake Garda. Mollison landed at Karachi. **3**. He arrived at Basra. Pangborn and Herndon abandoned attempt to beat round-the-world flight after reaching Khabarovsk. **4**. Mollison flew to Basra. **5**. He landed at Rome. **6**. Mollison landed on Pevensey beach 8 days 22 hours 25 minutes after leaving Australia, breaking Scott's record by two days. Amy Johnson reached Tokio in ten days, also a record. **8**. Giant air liner *Hannibal* made forced landing near Tonbridge, no one being injured. **18**. Lieut. Brinton, one of British Schneider Trophy team, drowned when the S6 plunged into the Solent during a trial. *Graf Zeppelin* arrived at Hanworth and began a 24 hour tour round England. **19**. She landed passengers at Hanworth and returned to Germany. **24**. Amy Johnson began return flight from Tokio. **26**. Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh arrived at Tokio. **Sept. 3**. France and Italy asked for six months' postponement of Schneider Trophy race, but this was refused under the rules. **4**. France and Italy announced they would not take part in the race. **9**. Amy Johnson arrived back at Croydon from Japan. **13**. Britain won Schneider Trophy outright, Flight-Lieut. J. N Boothman completing course over the Solent at average speed of 340·08 miles an hour, record for the race, and breaking world's record for 100 kilometres flying start with speed of 342·9 m.p.h. Flight-Lieut. G. H. Stainforth set up new world's record, averaging 379·05 m.p.h. for three kilometres straight flight. **16**. Eight days after leaving Japan on attempt to fly across Pacific, two American airmen, Moyle and Allen, were found alive on uninhabited island. An R.A.F. flying-boat flew non-stop from Gibraltar to Plymouth. **21**. Three airmen, Willy Rody, Johanssen and Viega, found by steamer floating on wreckage of their machine off Harbour Grace, after flying from Lisbon and being adrift for seven days. **24**. Air Commodore Kingsford Smith flew from Wyndham, West Australia, to Cheribon, Dutch East Indies, in attempt to beat Mollison's record flight to England. **28**. He arrived at Bushire. **29**. Kingsford Smith met heavy sandstorm during hop to Aleppo. Flight-Lieut. G. H. Stainforth set up world's record for fastest flight over three kilometres course above Southampton Water, doing average of 408·8 m.p.h., one run being at 415·2 m.p.h. **30**. Kingsford Smith forced by illness to come down at Milas in Asia Minor after flight from Aleppo. **Oct. 5**. Pangborn and Herndon flew from Japan across North Pacific to Wenatchee (Washington) in 41 hours. **27**. Squadron-Leader Gayford and Flight-Lieut. Bett flew non-stop from Cranwell to Egypt as test for world's non-stop record. **30**. Miss Peggy Salaman, aged 19, with A. Gordon Store as navigator and engineer, left Lympne on attempt to beat light aeroplane record to Capetown, in which she succeeded.

CRIMES AND TRIALS.—*The Blazing Car Tragedy.* Early on morning of **Nov. 6, 1930,** a car was found burning furiously in lonely lane near Northampton. In it was body of a man, charred beyond recognition. Car was proved to belong to Alfred Arthur Rouse, commercial traveller, of London, who two days later was charged with murder of unknown man. After six-day trial at Northampton Assizes, Rouse was found guilty of murder on Jan. 31 and executed on March 10, after unsuccessful appeal. Identity of dead man was never discovered. **25**. Francis Lorang, the director of Blue Bird oil companies, sentenced at Central Criminal Court to seven years' penal servitude for fraudulently converting £317,000 and publishing false statutory report. **26**. Coroner's jury at Plymouth returned verdict of homicide by arsenical poisoning in case of Mrs. Alice Thomas, wife of Cornish farmer, who was taken ill after eating sandwiches during an outing at Bude. Her friend, Mrs. Annie Hearn, was later arrested and charged with murder of Mrs. Thomas, but after trial at Cornwall Assizes lasting eight days she was found not guilty and acquitted. **Dec. 5**. Herbert Charles Ridley, 21, and Victor Edward Betts, 21, sentenced to death at Birmingham Assizes for murder of man taking money to bank. Former was reprieved but Betts was hanged. **(1931) Jan. 6**. On lonely moor near Otterburn, Northumberland, Miss Evelyn Foster, daughter of garage proprietor, was found seriously injured and burned by side of wreckage of car which she drove. Before she died on following day she declared she had been murdered. **16**. Mrs. Olive Kathleen Wise, aged 37, found guilty at Central Criminal Court of murder of infant son, but after jury of matrons had returned verdict

that she expected to become a mother, execution of death sentence was stayed. Mrs. Wise's sentence was subsequently commuted to penal servitude for life. **20.** Mrs. Julia Wallace found dead in her home at Anfield, Liverpool, with wounds in head. Her husband, William Herbert Wallace, insurance agent, was sentenced to death at Liverpool Assizes, but Court of Criminal Appeal quashed the conviction and acquitted him. **23.** Nude body of Louisa Maud Steele, strangled and terribly mutilated, found on Blackheath not far from house where she was employed as servant. Verdict of murder against some person or persons unknown was returned at inquest. **Mar. 28.** Skeleton found on Exmoor near Minehead was indentified as that of Gwendoline Molly Phillips, 16-year-old servant who disappeared 18 months before. Verdict of death by misadventure was returned by coroner's jury. **April 7.** Body of Mrs. Sarah Anne Isaacson found in Richmond Park, death being due to strangulation. William Gordon Baldwin was found guilty of murder, but sentence of death was subsequently respited to penal servitude for life. **May 29.** Bodies of a woman and her daughter and their dog found buried beneath concrete fishpond in garden of their home at Belvedere. Woman's husband, Charles Frederick Lewis, employed by Erith Education Authority, later disappeared from steamer on way to Scotland, having fallen overboard. **July 5.** Body of Ivy Godden, aged 11, found buried in wood near her home at Ruckinge, Kent. Arthur James Faraday Salvage, aged 23, was arrested later and sentenced to death at Central Criminal Court on Sept. 16, for her murder, but he was subsequently found insane, respited and removed to Broadmoor. **30.** Lord Kylsant was found guilty at Old Bailey of issuing false prospectus and was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment in second division. **Aug. 1.** Mrs. Annie Louisa Kempson, a widow, found dead in her house at Oxford with number of wounds in neck. Some days later a commercial traveller, Henry Daniel Seymour, was arrested and charged with the murder. He was found guilty and sentenced to death at Oxford Assizes on Oct. 24. **12.** Bank cashier murdered during daylight raid on branch of Clydesdale Bank at Clydebank, near Glasgow, about £2,000 being stolen. **29.** Body of Madge Cleife, aged 15, found on lonely marshland at Great Salterns, near Portsmouth. **Sept. 5.** Body of unclothed man, identified later as Ahmed Musa, a Turk, found in field at Carrickfergus. **Oct. 2.** Woman named Norma Upchurch found murdered by strangulation in empty shop in Soho. **29.** Sir Arthur Wheeler sentenced at Leicester Assizes to 12 months' imprisonment in second division for fraudulent conversion.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—**(1930) Nov. 18.** Archbishop of Canterbury announced to Church Assembly terms of reference and members of Commission on Relations of Church and State, Lord Cecil being appointed chairman. **22.** Bishop of Birmingham refused to license a curate at St. Gregory's, Small Heath, and forbade vicar to employ him. **(1931) Jan. 23.** Dr. Perowne, Bishop of Bradford, appointed Bishop of Worcester. **Feb. 8.** Rev. A. W. F. Blunt appointed Bishop of Bradford. **10.** A Divisional Court ordered Archbishop of Canterbury to admit a fit and proper person to curacy of St. Aidan's, Small Heath, as Bishop of Birmingham had declined to license Rev. G. D. Simmonds. **20.** The Pilgrim Trust gave £20,000 towards restoration of Lincoln Cathedral and £10,000 for preservation of St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh. **Mar. 10.** Dr. Percy Dearmer appointed Canon of Westminster. **June 1.** Archbishop of Canterbury admitted to benefice of St. Aidan's Rev. G. D. Simmonds, whom Bishop of Birmingham refused to accept. **Sept. 22.** Federal Council of the Free Churches accepted Primate's invitation to resume Lambeth Palace conversations on unity.

EDUCATIONAL.—**(1930) Nov. 17.** Lord Sankey nominated High Steward of Oxford University in succession to Lord Birkenhead. **(1931) Mar. 9.** Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood elected Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge. **23.** Notice to terminate the agreement on teachers' salaries under terms of Burnham Award given by Local Authorities Panel. **24.** Mr. W. W. Vaughan, headmaster of Rugby, announced his impending resignation. **May 3.** Miss Helen Marion Wodehouse appointed Mistress of Girton College, Cambridge. **7.** Rockefeller Foundation gave £146,000 for expansion of London School of Economics. **19.** Mr. P. H. B. Lyon, Rector of Edinburgh Academy, appointed headmaster of Rugby. **23.** Professor Einstein received degree of Doctor of Science at Oxford University after lecturing on theory of relativity. **June 24.** Mr. MacDonald received honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law at Oxford University. **Oct. 24.** Mr. Compton Mackenzie, the novelist, Scottish Nationalist candidate, elected Rector of Glasgow University, defeating Sir Robert Horne and four other candidates.

IRELAND.—**(1930) Nov. 6.** On Cork-Carrigrohane road J. S. Wright regained world's motor-cycling record, average over flying kilometre being 150·736 m.p.h. **17.** Draw made in Dublin Mansion House for gigantic sweepstake on Manchester November Handicap, for which £658,618 was subscribed. **22.** Mr. Scullin, Australian Premier, visited Ireland. **Dec. 23.** Mr. J. W. Dulanty appointed Free State High Commissioner in London. **(1931) Jan. 22.** Dail Eireann carried proposal of Free State Tariff Commission to levy duty on all imported butter. **Mar. 20.** Superintendent of Civic Guard at Tipperary shot dead by gunmen while motoring. **24.** Draw made for Grand National sweepstake, for which £1,755,963 was received. **26.** Mr. Tim Healy, first Governor-General of the Free State, died at Dublin. **May 30.** For Derby sweepstake, drawn at Dublin, £2,789,696 was subscribed, £697,424 going to Irish hospitals. **Aug. 11.** Serious damage done to railway and roads near Cootehill, Co. Cavan, with object of preventing Orange demonstration. **16.** Rioting occurred in Armagh through retaliatory attempts to interfere with Hibernians' meetings. **22.** N. Black on M.G. Midget won British Car Grand Prix on course near Belfast. **Oct. 14.** Free State Parliament reassembled and by 82 votes to 64 passed first reading of bill giving Government powers to safeguard rights of people and prevent conspiracies and stop gunmen. **16.** The bill passed its final stages in Dail. **17.** It came into force. **20.** 12 Republican organisations proclaimed under new Act.

LABOUR.—**(1930) Nov. 13.** Railway companies informed executives of men's unions of their proposals for wage reductions of 6*s.* a week

for majority of workers. **20.** Miners' delegate conference decided to resist attempts to reduce wages. **22.** Constitution of National Industrial Board for Mining Industry announced. **27.** Board considered appeal by South Wales miners against owners' offer of new terms, and decided against reduction of wages. **28.** Miners' conference rejected applications by certain districts to work "spread-over" of hours, and recommended all districts to give notice of national strike if any district was involved in stoppage. Government at once urged owners and miners to meet and make temporary arrangements to continue work. Railway unions informed companies that they could not agree to latter's proposals for wage reductions, and submitted their own claims. **29.** Temporary agreements entered into between coal owners and miners in England and Wales. **30.** In Scotland miners stopped work, 92,000 men being affected. **Dec. 4.** Motion in favour of general strike of miners was rejected by 230,000 votes to 209,000 at delegate conference in London. **5.** Scottish coal strike settled by acceptance of spread-over system. **10.** Conference between representatives of railway companies and men's unions on counter claims regarding wages failed to agree. **18.** National Wages Board report on Lancashire mining dispute recommended spread-over of hours without reduction of wages. **20.** Miners concerned accepted recommendation by 820 votes to 168, thus avoiding national stoppage. **23.** Districts of Miners' Federation agreed to three months' temporary spread-over without reduction of wages. **31.** Final report of Industrial Reorganisation Conference expressed conviction that fullest consultation between employers and labour was essential for industry. **(1931) Jan. 1.** Negotiations having failed, 150,000 miners in South Wales ceased work, concerning reduction of day-wage men's rates. **5.** Strike of 3,500 Burnley weavers against the more-looms system began. **9.** Owners closed all Burnley weaving mills, and 25,000 operatives were thrown out of work. **15.** Provisional agreement for settlement of South Wales coal dispute reached. **17.** Lock-out of weavers became general in Lancashire. **19.** Claims of four railway companies for reduction of wages were presented to National Wages Board. South Wales pits reopened, miners accepting terms of provisional agreement. **24.** Weavers' ballot gave large majority against negotiations with employers. **31.** More Lancashire mills closed after failure of negotiations in London. **Feb. 13.** Owing partly to Mr. Snowden's speech on the national situation, Lancashire cotton employers withdrew more-looms proposal and ended lock-out. **Mar. 5.** Railway Wages Board recommended reductions of pay for all grades of railwaymen. **19.** Miners' delegate conference decided that there should be no extension beyond Mar. 31 of spread-over of hours. **26.** National Union of Railwaymen accepted by 49 to 41 wage reductions imposed by award of National Wages Board. **April 4.** Independent Labour Party by 173 to 37 rejected proposal for disaffiliation from Labour Party. **June 23.** Resumed negotiations into dispute in engineering industry resulted in agreement over new conditions of employment. **July 2.** After new discussions on hours in colliery industry, miners' executive informed Prime Minister they could not accept owners' final terms. **6.** As result Government introduced and passed through all its stages bill to extend 7½ hours day and existing minimum wage standard for further year. **24.** Mr. Ebby Edwards, M.P., elected President of Miners' Federation by 424,000 to 100,000 for Mr. Herbert Smith. **Aug. 31.** Mr. J. H. Thomas resigned position of political general secretary of National Union of Railwaymen to avoid dismissal, thus forfeiting his pension.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS—**(1930) Nov. 6.** M. Litvinoff, Soviet delegate, at opening meeting of Preparatory Commission for World Disarmament Conference, proposed reconsideration of Soviet proposals for more drastic disarmament. **15.** Commission adopted resolution declaring that each of the high contracting parties agreed to limit its annual expenditure on war material for large armaments, either by specific enumeration, budgetary limitation or a combination of the two. **21.** Commission approved principle of Budget limitation for naval expenditure. **(1931) Jan. 20.** Council of League received report of Preparatory Commission. Mr. Henderson urged reduction of armaments and not a mere limitation, and said there was no alliance except that of the Covenant against war. **21.** Commission of Enquiry for European Union at Geneva adopted resolution declaring determination of 27 States represented to use League's machinery to prevent any resort to violence with object of restoring economic recovery. **May 18.** League Council agreed to refer proposed Austro-German Customs union to Court of International Justice. **19.** Mr. Arthur Henderson accepted presidency of forthcoming World Disarmament Conference. **Sept. 3.** German and Austrian Foreign Ministers at a League Commission announced final abandonment of proposed Customs union. **7.** M. Nicolas Titulesco re-elected President of League Assembly which opened at Geneva. **8.** Signor Grandi laid before Assembly Italy's proposal for armaments truce until end of the Disarmament Conference. **22.** Council discussed Chino-Japanese conflict and made representations to the two Governments to withdraw troops from area of conflict. **28.** Third Committee of the Assembly unanimously agreed to recommend armaments truce for one year. **29.** Assembly adopted recommendation. **Oct. 15.** Council invited United States to take part in discussions on Manchurian situation. **16.** Invitation was accepted and American representative attended discussion. **22.** Council presented resolution calling upon Japan to withdraw her troops in Manchuria by Nov. 16. **23.** China accepted resolution, but Japan in counter-proposals fixed no time for evacuation and invited negotiations. **24.** Japan's counter-proposals rejected and resolution adopted by the 13 other members of Council.

LEGAL.—**(1930) Nov. 24.** Hearing began in King's Bench Division of claim by Bank of Portugal for £1,115,613 from Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., for alleged breach of contract and negligence in printing unauthorised Portuguese bank-notes ordered by gang of forgers. Mr. Justice Bateson decided that Lady Inverclyde ("June") could not bring nullity proceedings against Lord Inverclyde in England as his domicile was in Scotland. **Dec. 4.** A Divisional Court held that London County Council could not, owing to Lord's Day Observance Act, 1781, give permission to a cinema to open on Sundays. **22.** Mr. Justice Wright found in favour of

Bank of Portugal in claim against Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd. **(1931) Jan. 27.** Court of Appeal confirmed ruling that Sunday opening of cinemas was illegal. **Mar. 9.** King's Bench Divisional Court held that sale in England of tickets for the Irish Free State Lotteries was illegal. **April 26.** Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., the doyen of the Bar, died, aged 90. **May 19.** For first time for 20 years Court of Criminal Appeal quashed a conviction of murder and acquitted the appellant, William Herbert Wallace, sentenced to death at Liverpool Assizes for alleged murder of his wife. **Sept. 5.** Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague decided by 8 votes to 7 that proposed German-Austrian Customs union was not compatible with Geneva Protocol of 1922.

IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

(1930) Nov. 5. Crowd and police were in conflict at prohibited meeting to celebrate Gandhi Day in Bombay, over 100 being injured. **22.** Sir Douglas Mawson left Hobart in *Discovery* for the Antarctic. **Dec. 2.** Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs, *Chief Justice of Australia, appointed* Governor-General of the Commonwealth on recommendation of Mr. Scullin. **3.** General Hertzog at Bloemfontein repudiated demand of Republicans for separation from the Empire. **8.** Inspector-General of Prisons in Bengal shot dead and another official wounded by three Bengalis who entered their offices. **19.** Lord Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, appointed Viceroy and Governor-General of India to succeed Lord Irwin. **23.** Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, *Governor of Punjab*, fired at and wounded by youth at Lahore. **24.** Rebels in Burma killed member of Forest Engineering Service in his bungalow and looted property. **27.** South Africa won first test match at Johannesburg by 28 runs, and, owing to last four being drawn, won the rubber. **(1931.) Jan. 1.** Troops and police obliged to fire on *rioters at Bombay.* **2.** *Burmese rebels routed* by troops and "King's" palace destroyed. **12.** Mr. Scullin accorded civic welcome on arrival at Melbourne after his visit to London. **17.** Lord Irwin delivered his first address to new Legislative Assembly at Delhi and appealed to Gandhi to co-operate with Government in bringing achievements of Round Table Conference to fruition. **26.** Australian Labour Party caucus by 24 to 19 agreed to readmission of Mr. F. G. Theodore to the Federal Cabinet. Gandhi released from gaol at Poona on Viceroy's orders; other Congress Working Committee members also released. **29.** Mr. Theodore sworn in as Australian Treasurer. Mr. Lyons and Mr. Fenton resigned from Government. **Feb. 3.** Devastating earthquake shocks, followed by fire and tidal wave, occurred at Napier and Hastings in North Island of New Zealand, causing immense damage to property, 160 deaths, and injuries to 1,500. Other shocks followed for some days. **4.** Prince of Wales and Prince George held reception at Kingston, Jamaica. **7.** Australian Premiers conference at Canberra considered plans to save £15,000,000 a year. **9.** Earl of Bessborough appointed Governor-General of Canada. Australian Premiers repudiated proposals of Mr. Lang, New South Wales Premier, *to postpone loan* interest payments to British bondholders and resolved that Government of each State should undertake to balance its Budget within three years. **10.** Inauguration of New Delhi. **13.** Australian banks rejected Mr. Theodore's financial scheme and insisted on economies before giving co-operation. Federal Premiers Conference at Canberra adopted a Three-Year Plan to secure Budget equilibrium. New Zealand Premier announced reduction of all public service wages. **17.** Lord Irwin and Gandhi began discussions of Indian position at Delhi. **23.** *Dame Nellie Melba* died at Sydney. **Mar. 5.** Conversations between Viceroy and Gandhi resulted in agreement to discontinue Civil Disobedience Movement, for participation of Congress in constitutional reform discussions, and raising of boycott of British goods. Cyclone at Mauritius caused considerable damage. **18.** Afridis killed four members of a British force *returning after reconnaissance on the Kajuri* Plain. **23.** Governor of New South Wales refused Mr. Lang's request to appoint sufficient members to Legislative Council to give Government a majority. Three Indians hanged at Lahore for murder of Police-Assistant Superintendent. **24.** As result serious rioting occurred at Cawnpore, 400 being killed and 500 injured. **26.** *New South Wales Premier announced that the* State would not pay interest due to holders of its bonds in London. **28.** All-India Congress Committee passed resolution ratifying the Irwin-Gandhi pact. **30.** Mr. Scullin intimated Commonwealth Government would pay interest to London due from New South Wales. All-India Congress approved the Irwin-Gandhi agreement by overwhelming majority. **April 17.** Lord Willingdon, new Viceroy of India, landed at Bombay. Australian Senate rejected bill providing for new currency, but Mr. Scullin said general election would not take place immediately. **18.** Lord Willingdon sworn in as Viceroy of India, and Lord Irwin sailed for England. **May 5.** Burman rebels attacked civil police, superintendent and six others being killed. **13.** Australian Senate defeated bill to provide for shipment abroad of part of gold reserve to meet *debt dues.* **14.** *Lord Willingdon received* members of Federal Structure Committee at Simla. **15.** Mr. Gandhi had interview with Viceroy. **June 1.** In Canadian House of Commons, Prime Minister disclosed deficit of £15,049,000 in preceding financial year. **2.** Reduction of 20 per cent. in all Government expenditure decided by Australian Premiers. **8.** Canadian Premier announced that Imperial Economic Conference arranged for Ottawa had been postponed. Commission investigating Cawnpore communal riots criticised inadequacy of police force and "fatal slowness" of magistrate. **9.** Mr. Scullin outlined proposal for voluntary conversion of £550,000,000 to loan at reduced interest to prevent default. **26.** Mr. MacDonald announced Imperial Government would help to maintain India's credit pending settlement of the constitutional problem. **29.** *South Africa decided to continue her payments* under war debts arrangement, but other Dominions accepted Britain's offer of relief. **July 22.** Young Indian student fired twice at Sir John Hotson, acting Governor of Bombay, at Ferguson College, Poona, without injuring him. **27.** Judge Garlick shot dead by young Bengali in his Court at Calcutta. **Aug. 10.** Australian *Government proclaimed Debt Conversion Act* asking holders of £550,000,000 of internal securities to convert into loan of lower interest before end of month. **21.** New Zealand Parlia-

ment agreed to an all-party conference to meet financial situation, and economic committee was appointed. **24.** Verdict for defendants with costs given at Brisbane in case in which Queensland Government claimed £30,000 damages from Mr. Theodore, Federal Treasurer and ex-Premier of Queensland, and others, alleging fraudulent conspiracy in Government's purchase of mines. **27.** Great earthquake in Baluchistan destroyed several towns and villages, and caused serious loss of life. **29.** Congress having reached settlement with Indian Government, Mr. Gandhi sailed for Britain to attend Round Table Conference. **31.** Australian Conversion Loan ended successfully, £480,000,000 having been notified for conversion. **Sept. 4.** Australian Premiers unanimously decided that dissentient bondholders should be compelled to convert. **11.** Belize, principal town of Honduras, devastated by hurricane and tidal wave with great loss of life. **18.** New Zealand Prime Minister announced formation of a coalition to take action on finances of Dominion. **21.** Gold standard on Indian rupee suspended. **Oct. 7.** New South Wales agreed to refund to Commonwealth interest on losses paid on State's behalf. **19.** Canada prohibited export of gold without licence. **20** Hurricane at Dunedin, on South Island of New Zealand, caused considerable damage. **21.** Prince of Wales's Canadian ranch seriously damaged by fire. Revolt broke out in Cyprus to secure union with Greece, Governor's residence being burned down by mob. **23.** British troops arrived in Cyprus by air from Egypt, and warships anchored off coast, situation being well in hand. **24.** Bishop of Kitium, leader of revolt, arrested and several small demonstrations broken up.

UNITED STATES.

(1930) Nov. 4.—Elections to Senate and House of Representatives practically deprived Republicans of majority in both houses. **5.** Nobel Prize for literature awarded to Mr. Sinclair Lewis. **17.** Several small banks in Louisville and Kentucky suspended payment. **18.** Financial leaders in New York considered pla... for alleviating distress, which included ...ising of £1,200,000 fund to provide emergency ...obs. **27.** Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State, awarded Nobel Peace Prize for 1929. **Dec. 3.** President stated Government's revenue would be £83,000,000 less than anticipated, and declared against continuing the one per cent. reduction in income tax made last year to help industry. **11.** Bank of United States, large New York establishment with deposits of over £40,000,000, closed its doors. **12.** Several smaller banks suspended payment. **(1931) Jan. 7.** Official figures showed over 4,000,000 unemployed in the States. **19.** Senate insisted on voting £5,000,000 to feed victims in areas devastated by drought and depression despite President's opposition. **20.** In its report the Wickersham Commission on working of Prohibition opposed repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, and urged stricter enforcement, but in individual reports 6 of 11 members favoured some modification. **Feb. 3.** In unofficial trial at Daytona Beach, Capt. Malcolm Campbell attained speed of 260 miles per hour in his *Bluebird*. **5.** Capt. Campbell did a mean speed over measured mile at Daytona Beach of 245·736 m.p.h. **6.** Capt. Campbell achieved 94 m.p.h. in a "baby" car. Prince of Wales and Prince George flew over Panama Canal to Panama from Colon, where they landed from *Oropesa*. **26.** House of Representatives overrode President's veto of Soldiers' Bonus Bill by 328 to 79. **27.** Al Capone, Chicago's notorious gangster, sentenced to six months' imprisonment for contempt of Court by Federal Court. **Mar. 18.** Part of Stateville Prison, Johet, Illinois, burned down in convicts' riot following series of mutinies. **20.** Commodore Gar Wood set up world's motor-boat speed record of 102 m.p.h. **April 7.** "Big Bill" Thompson beaten by huge majority in attempt to secure re-election as Mayor of Chicago. **May 9.** International Chamber of Commerce at Washington recommended that war debts should be open for re-examination, armaments reduced and trade barriers removed. **June 19.** Mr. Hoover conferred with Republican and Democratic leaders regarding steps to assist in economic recovery, particularly in Germany. **20.** As result he proposed a year's freedom from inter-Governmental debts. **July 6.** President announced that his proposal had been accepted in principle by all important creditor Governments. **28.** In attempt to shoot a rival in East Harlem, New York, gunmen killed and wounded several children. **Aug 12.** Jack Diamond sentenced at New York to four years' imprisonment and fined £2,200 for violating Prohibition law. **17.** Lady Inverclyde ("June") granted divorce from Lord Inverclyde at Reno. **Sept. 6.** Kaye Don on *Miss England II* won first heat of international motor-boat race at Detroit. **7.** In second race *Miss England II* sank through wash of an American boat, Kaye Don and mechanics being rescued. **Oct. 1.** National City Bank of New York took over the Bank of America. **6.** President conferred with leaders of both political parties on plans to fight trade depression. **9.** National Credit Corporation with pool of £100,000,000 set up to prevent banks collapsing. **12.** Government promised support for League of Nations in stopping quarrel between China and Japan. **18.** Mr. Thomas Edison died in New Jersey after long illness. Al Capone convicted at Chicago of evasion of income tax payment. **22.** M. Laval, French Premier, arrived at New York to discuss situation with Mr. Hoover. **25.** President promised M. Laval not to propose extension of war debts moratorium expiring in July. Capone sentenced to 11 years' imprisonment and fine of £10,000. Notice of appeal given.

FRANCE.

(1930) Nov. 3. Suspension of payments by the Banque Adam followed by slump on Paris Bourse. **5.** Credit du Rhone also suspended payment. **6.** Banque Oustric of Paris and Banque Lacour et Chasseraud of Angouleme suspended payment. **12.** New company formed to manage the Banque Adam. **13.** Series of landslides buried two streets on hillside in city of Lyons, about 50 persons being killed. **21.** Passenger train from Paris left rails between Oudon and Clermont, two coaches falling into River Loire. **Dec. 3.** Lord Tyrrell presented gifts to 167 inhabitants of Beauvais and Allonne in gratitude for their work when R101 crashed. **4.** M. Tardieu resigned on defeat in Senate of motion of confidence by 8 votes. **13.** Senator Steeg formed new Cabinet which included five ex-Premiers. **(1931) Jan. 3.** Death of Marshal Joffre after stubborn fight.

5. Huge crowd gathered in Paris for lying-in-state of the Marshal, many being hurt in a stampede. **7**. Funeral took place at Notre Dame before great congregation, crowds filling route to the Invalides. **14**. Cour de Cassation ruled that City of Tokio must pay interest on its 1912 loan in pounds sterling instead of francs. **20**. Government declined to pay British subscribers to French war loans in gold francs. **22**. Government defeated in Chamber and M. Steeg and Cabinet resigned. **27**. M. Laval formed Cabinet. **Feb. 23**. Mr. Arthur Henderson and Mr. A. V. Alexander began conference in Paris with Ministers on question of restriction of navies. **24**. Mr. Henderson and Mr. Alexander left Paris for Rome to discuss matters with Italian Ministers. Lady (Edmée) Owen found guilty at Versailles of attempting to murder wife of her former lover by shooting her and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. **Mar. 1**. Mr. Henderson and Mr. Alexander returned to Paris and British-Franco-Italian naval accord was announced. **11**. Three important French banks suspended business. **18**. Rear of coaches of Paris-Bordeaux express left rails at Etampes and struck train on adjoining line, eight passengers being killed. **April 16**. Enthusiastic welcomes given in Paris to King Alfonso, on arrival from Marseilles, and Queen Victoria and her family, direct from Madrid. **27**. Prince of Wales and Prince George flew from Bordeaux to Paris. **May 6**. President opened International Colonial Exhibition at Vincennes. **13**. M. Paul Doumer, President of the Senate, elected President of the Republic at Versailles after two ballots. **20**. Mrs. *Charlotte Nirdlinger found not guilty* at Nice Assize Court of murder of her husband, Nixon Nirdlinger, American millionaire. **30**. 500th anniversary of martyrdom of St. Joan of Arc celebrated at Rouen. **June 3**. New suspension bridge 15 miles from Bordeaux collapsed during official tests, 15 men being killed and 17 injured. **22**. Death of M. Fallières, a former President. **24**. France agreed in principle with plan for a year's suspension of war debts, but made special proposals for granting relief to Germany. **28**. Dutch Pavilion at International Colonial Exhibition at Vincennes destroyed by fire. **July 6**. After many conferences on war debts arrangement, agreement was reached in Paris upon France's terms for acceptance of proposal. **17**. Duke and Duchess of York arrived in Paris. **18**. They visited Colonial Exhibition and were warmly welcomed and were entertained by President at Elysée. **23**. Senate acquitted former Minister of Justice, M. Raoul Peret, and three others, of alleged corruption in connection with Oustric Bank crash. **Aug. 9**. Tidal wave poured into Toulon Harbour, several boats being lost and their occupants drowned. **Oct. 16**. M. Laval left for United States.

GERMANY.

(1930) Dec. 2. Police raided castle near Breslau and arrested 200 of Herr Hitler's "storm troops" in uniform. **7**. Reichstag rejected by majority of 38 motion by National-Socialists to rescind the law giving effect to Government's financial programme. **(1931) Feb. 2**. Reichstag's Foreign Relations Committee defeated National-Socialists' proposal that Germany should leave League of Nations. **10**. National-Socialists began boycott of Reichstag. **Mar. 20**. Dr. Hermann Müller, former Chancellor, died from pneumonia. **21**. Announced that Germany and Austria had agreed to enter into a Customs or economic union for minimum period of three years. **25**. Britain asked Germany and Austria to delay their proposed Customs union until it could be considered by League of Nations Council. **27**. Reichstag adjourned for six months, giving the Chancellor, Herr Bruening, the powers of a dictator for that period. **31**. Germany agreed that League Council should discuss proposed Customs agreement. **April 22**. Peter Kuerten, the "Ripper" murderer, sentenced to death. **May 19**. President launched new battleship *Deutschland* at Kiel. **June 6**. Emergency decrees intended to restore Budget balance increased taxes and reduced wages and unemployment benefit. **12**. Budget showed total deficit of about £64,550,000 for year ended Mar. 31. **21**. Government agreed to United States proposal to suspend war debts for a year. **25**. Credit of £20,000,000 placed at disposal of Reichsbank for short period. **July 5**. Two British cruisers arrived at Kiel and crews were warmly entertained. **8**. Decree signed by President legalising the pooling by the German banks and industrial concerns of their resources as security for £25,000,000. **9**. Dr. Luther, President of Reichsbank, flew to London and then went to Paris. **12**. Ministers and bankers conferred throughout the day to avert financial disaster, and Government decided to control purchase of foreign exchange and to supervise the money market. **13**. Darmstadter and National Bank closed down. Run on all banks followed and eventually withdrawals were rationed. Bank of International Settlements, *after all-day sitting at Basle, decided to assist* Germany on the various markets and to renew re-discount credit to Reichsbank. **15**. General three months' moratorium on all foreign private debts proclaimed. **27**. Warm welcome given in Berlin to Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Henderson on their return visit to discuss situation. **31**. Reichsbank raised its discount rate to 15 per cent. **Aug. 5**. German banks resumed payments upon current accounts, but there was no run. **9**. In referendum in Prussia 9,700,000 voted for dissolution of the Diet instead of about 13,000,000 required. Fatal rioting occurred in Berlin. **11**. Reichsbank reduced discount rate to 10. Further fighting in Berlin and Cologne. **18**. World's financial experts, after conference at Basle, recommended that Germany's international obligations should be put upon definite footing. **Sept. 3**. Berlin Stock Exchange re-opened after two months' holiday and thousands of shares were sold at low figures. **26**. Further bank failures announced. **27**. M. Laval, French Premier, and M. Briand arrived in Berlin and discussed financial and trade questions with German Ministers. **28**. French visitors placed scheme for reorganising Franco-German relations *before the Chancellor and Foreign Minister*. Chancellor declared Government and Reichsbank would do everything possible to prevent the mark going off the gold standard. **29**. On departure of M. Laval and M. Briand, official announcement expressed hope that other countries might become associated with Economic Committee to be set up. **Oct. 7**. Herr Bruening resigned and formed new Cabinet. **9**. New Cabinet completed. **12**. Bank of International Settlements decided to renew its share of credit to Reichsbank for three months. **16**. In vital division on question of Fascism in Reichstag, Government had majority of 24—294 to 270.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

(1930) Nov. 2. Duke of Gloucester represented King George at coronation of Ras Tafari as Emperor of Ethiopia at Addis Ababa. **25.** Earthquake in Izu Peninsular of Japan caused death of 223 persons and destroyed 650 buildings. Prince George attended celebrations at Oslo of 25th anniversary of King Haakon's accession to throne of Norway. **30.** News received of capture by Chinese brigands of two women missionaries. **Dec. 1.** Signor Mussolini made reductions in salaries and wages of 3,000,000 Italians and reduced commodity prices. **5.** Valley of the Meuse, near Liege, enveloped in dense fog and 68 persons died. **7.** Five professors sentenced to be shot and three to 10 years' imprisonment at Moscow for alleged sabotage and revolutionary plots. Sentences later commuted to 10 years and 8 years respectively. **12.** Revolt broke out among Spanish garrison at Jaca, south of the Pyrenees, and loyal troops were sent to district. **14.** Rebellion crushed by troops. **15.** Major Franco led Republican revolt at aerodrome outside Madrid, which was quickly suppressed. **(1931) Jan. 2.** Revolution took place in Panama, and President Arosemena was deposed. **3.** Resignations of President and Vice-President of Liberia announced owing to report of enquiry into slavery in the republic. **8.** In Encyclical on Marriage, the Pope condemned birth control, companionate marriage and divorce. **9.** Landslide demolished part of Italian town of Lecco on Lake Como with heavy loss of life. **13.** Earthquake in north-west Argentina caused serious damage and loss of life at San Antonio. **14.** High death-roll followed earthquake at Oaxaca, Mexico, which was severely damaged. **Feb. 5.** Anarchist arrested in Rome wounded three policemen and attempted to commit suicide. **6.** General strike occurred at Funchal, Madeira, as sequel to decree affecting price of wheat and flour. **7.** King of Spain signed decrees convening general election and raising Press censorship. **11.** Prince of Wales and Prince George landed at Callao, Peru, and motored to Lima where they received Freedom of the city. **14.** King Alfonso signed decree cancelling Spanish general election. General Berenguer's Cabinet resigned. **15.** Prince of Wales and Prince George flew to Arequipa. **18.** They visited La Paz, capital of Bolivia. King of Spain formed Cabinet of Monarchists under Admiral Aznar. **20.** King Zogu of Albania shot at while returning from Opera House at Vienna, but not injured. Revolutionaries attacked Presidential Palace at Lima, but were repelled and captured. **22.** Prince of Wales spoke on telephone to the King from Santiago de Chile, to which he flew with Prince George. **23.** The Princes flew to Valparaiso. **27.** They returned to Santiago by air and left for the south by train. **Mar. 5.** They arrived at Buenos Ayres, covering last part of journey by air. **6.** Series of earthquake shocks occurred in many districts in the Balkans, notably Yugoslavia, where heavy death-roll occurred. **14.** Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince George, opened British Empire Exhibition at Buenos Ayres. In another part of the city bomb exploded in a man's pocket, three persons being killed. **21.** The Princes left Buenos Ayres for Montevideo in flying-boats. **24.** They arrived at Rio de Janeiro. **31.** Managua, capital of Nicaragua, practically destroyed by earthquake, 2,000 persons being killed. **April 2.** Kaye Don attained speed of 103·49 m.p.h. in *Miss England II* on Parana River near Buenos Ayres. **5.** Another revolt occurred in Madeira, rebels arresting Portuguese Government representative and other officials. **8.** H.M.S. *London* arrived at Madeira to safeguard interests of British residents. **12.** In first elections for eight years Spain voted strongly for the Republicans, notably in Madrid and the large towns. Prince of Wales and Prince George left Rio de Janeiro for home. **14.** King Alfonso abdicated, and left Madrid for Cartagena, where he embarked on battleship. Spanish Republic was proclaimed with Señor Alcala Zamora as first President. **15.** Queen Victoria and her children left Madrid for Paris. Manifesto by King Alfonso was published stating that he renounced no rights but suspended exercise of power. **25.** Prince of Wales and Prince George landed at Lisbon on their way home. **27.** Portuguese troops landed in Madeira to quell rebellion. **30.** Torpedo exploded in naval arsenal in Brazil, over 100 men being killed. Portuguese warship opened fire on rebels in Madeira. **May 2.** Madeira revolt ended after few small encounters with Portuguese troops, majority of rebels surrendering. **11.** Serious disorders broke out in Madrid, 6 convents being burned down and martial law proclaimed. **12.** Rioting and fires occurred in other Spanish cities. **13.** Government ordered seizure of King Alfonso's property. **28.** Young anarchist, Michael Schirru, sentenced to death at Rome for plotting to assassinate Mussolini. **June 12.** John Gialdini sentenced at Milan to 5 years 10 months imprisonment with hard labour on charges of fraud in connection with Hatry crash. **17.** After run on Austrian banks and breakdown of negotiations with France, Bank of England saved the situation by credit to Austrian Government. **24.** Italy accepted United States plan for a year's suspension of war debts. **28.** Spanish general election resulted in triumph for Republican-Socialist candidates. **July 14.** Spanish Cortes formally opened. **Aug. 12.** Rebellion broke out in Cuba against President Machado. **15.** Serious floods occurred in China, with heavy death-roll. **19.** Cuban revolt ended with victory for the loyalists. **26.** Revolutionary movement in Lisbon was speedily suppressed after 50 persons had been killed and 500 taken prisoners. **30.** Announced that 250,000 deaths resulted from the Chinese floods. **Sept. 2.** Ten former Spanish Ministers arrested on charges of responsibility for Primo de Rivera's actions. **3.** General strike declared by Syndicalist unions at Barcelona held up work entirely. Entire Chilean navy revolted. **4.** Barcelona fight called off, but serious fighting continued. **13.** Budapest-Vienna express wrecked by Communists 24 miles from Budapest, 22 passengers being killed and 40 injured. **18.** Clash occurred between Chinese and Japanese soldiers in suburb of Mukden, which latter occupied. **21.** Japanese bombed five Chinese towns. China asked League of Nations to intervene. **25.** Italian Government increased tariff on imported goods by 15 per cent. **27.** Norway and Sweden went off the gold standard. British troops called out and charged mobs in Hong Kong owing to anti-Japanese disturbances. **28.** Denmark suspended gold standard. **Oct. 1.** Further fighting occurred near Mukden between Japanese and Chinese. **18.** Brazil suspended cash payments on external debt.

THE DERBY, 1888–1931.

For particulars of the Derby from 1780–1887 see 1921 edition

The Distance of the Derby course at Epsom is now exactly 1 mile 4 furlongs, having been shortened 29 yards by the rounding off of Tattenham Corner. Sir J. Hawley scored four successes with Teddington, Beadsman, Musjid and Blue Gown; the second and third being consecutive victories. The late Duke of Westminster also scored four wins with Bend Or, Shotover, Ormonde, and Flying Fox. Lady James Douglas was the first lady to win the Derby.

Year.	Name and Owner of Winner.	Betting.	Jockey.	Trainer.	No. of R'n'rs
1888	Duke of Portland's *Ayrshire	5 to 6	F. Barrett	G. Dawson	9
1889	Duke of Portland's ‡Donovan	8 to 11	T. Loates	G. Dawson	13
1890	Sir J. Miller's Sainfoin	100 to 15	J. Watts	J. Porter	8
1891	Sir F. Johnstone's *‡Common	10 to 11	G. Barrett	J. Porter	11
1892	Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo	40 to 1	F. Allsopp	T. Wadlow	13
1893	Mr. McCalmont's *‡Isinglass	4 to 9	T. Loates	Jewitt	11
1894	Lord Rosebery's *Ladas	2 to 9	J. Watts	M. Dawson	7
1895	Lord Rosebery's ‡Sir Visto	9 to 1	S. Loates	M. Dawson	15
1896	Prince of Wales's ‡Persimmon	5 to 1	J. Watts	R. Marsh	11
1897	Mr. Gubbins's *†Galtee More	1 to 4	C. Wood	S. Darling	11
1898	Mr. J. Larnach's Jeddah	100 to 1	O. Madden	R. Marsh	18
1899	Duke of Westminster's *‡Flying Fox	2 to 5	M. Cannon	J. Porter	12
1900	Prince of Wales's *‡Diamond Jubilee	6 to 4	H. Jones	R. Marsh	14
1901	Mr. W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski	5 to 2	L. Reiff	J. Huggins	25
1902	Mr. J. Gubbins's Ard Patrick	100 to 14	J. H. Martin	Darling	18
1903	Sir J. Miller's *‡Rock Sand	4 to 6	D. Maher	G. Blackwell	7
1904	Mr. L. de Rothschild's *St. Amant	5 to 1	K. Cannon	A. Hayhoe	8
1905	Lord Rosebery's Cicero	4 to 11	D. Maher	P. Peck	9
1906	Major E. Loder's Spearmint	6 to 1	D. Maher	P. P. Gilpin	22
1907	Mr. R. Croker's Orby	100 to 9	J. Reiff	J. Allen	9
1908	Chev. Ginistrelli's †Signorinetta	100 to 1	W. Bullock	Owner	18
1909	King Edward VII.'s *Minoru	7 to 2	H. Jones	R. Marsh	15
1910	Mr. "Fairie's" Lemberg	7 to 4	B. Dillon	A. Taylor	15
1911	Mr. J. B. Joel's *Sunstar	13 to 8	G. Stern	C. Morton	26
1912	Mr. W. Raphael's §Tagalie	100 to 8	J. Reiff	D. Waugh	20
1913	Mr. A. P. Cunliffe's Aboyeur	100 to 1	E. Piper	T. Lewis	15
1914	Mr. H. B. Duryea's Durbar II.	20 to 1	M. MacGee	T. Murphy	30
1915	*Mr. S. Joel's *Pommern*	11 to 10	S. Donoghue	C. Peck	17
1916	*Mr. E. Hulton's †Fifinella*	11 to 2	J. Childs	R. Dawson	10
1917	*Mr. "Fairie's" *Gay Crusader*	7 to 4	S. Donoghue	A. Taylor	12
1918	*Lady J. Douglas's *Gainsborough*	8 to 13	J. Childs	A. Taylor	13
1919	Lord Glanely's Grand Parade	33 to 1	F. Templeman	F. Barling	13
1920	Capt. G. Loder's Spion Kop	100 to 6	F. O'Neill	P. P. Gilpin	19
1921	Mr. J. B. Joel's Humorist	6 to 1	S. Donoghue	C. Morton	23
1922	Lord Woolavington's Captain Cuttle	10 to 1	S. Donoghue	F. Darling	30
1923	Mr. B. Irish's Papyrus	100 to 15	S. Donoghue	B. Jarvis	19
1924	Lord Derby's Sansovino	9 to 2	T. Weston	G. Lambton	27
1925	Mr. H. E. Morriss's *Manna	9 to 1	S. Donoghue	F. Darling	27
1926	Lord Woolavington's ‡Coronach	11 to 2	J. Childs	F. Darling	19
1927	Mr. F. Curzon's Call Boy	4 to 1	E. C. Elliott	J. Watts	23
1928	Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen's Felstead	33 to 1	H. Wragg	O. Bell	19
1929	Mr. W. Barnett's Trigo	33 to 1	J. Marshall	R. Dawson	26
1930	H. H. Aga Khan's Blenheim	18 to 1	H. Wragg	R. Dawson	17
1931	Mr. J. A. Dewar's *Cameronian	7 to 2	F. Fox	F. Darling	25

Marked * also won the Two Thousand Guineas; † the Oaks; § the One Thousand; and ‡ the St. Leger.

Notes.—1913—Mr. C. Bower Ismay's Craganour (J. Reiff) finished first, but was disqualified for boring. 1915 to 1918—Owing to the War the race was decided over the Suffolk Stakes Course (1½ miles) at Newmarket.

Record time, 2 min. 34⅘ secs. by Spion Kop in 1920 on old course; new course, 2 min. 34⅘ secs. by Captain Cuttle in 1922; 2 min. 34⅘ by Call Boy in 1927.

	2,000 GUINS. 1 mile.	1,000 GUINS. 1 mile.	OAKS. 1½ mile.	ASCOT CUP. 2½ miles.	ECLIPSE STAKES. 1¼ mile.	ST. LEGER. 1 m. 6 fur. 132 yds.
1924	Diophon	Plack	Straitlace	Massine	Polyphontes	Salmon Trout
1925	Manna	Saucy Sue	Saucy Sue	Santorb	Polyphontes	Solario
1926	Colorado	Pillion	Short Story	Solario	Coronach	Coronach
1927	Adam's Apple	Cresta Run	Beam	Foxlaw	Colorado	Book Law
1928	Flamingo	Scuttle	Toboggan	Invershin	Fairway	Fairway
1929	Mr. Jinks	Taj Mah	Pennycomequick	Invershin	Royal Minstrel	Trigo
1930	Diolite	Fair Isle	Rose of England	Bosworth	Rustom Pasha	Singapore
1931	Cameronian	Four Course	Bruiette	Noble Star	Caerleon	Sandwich

	LINCOLNSH. HDCP. 1 mile.	GRAND NATIONAL. 4 miles 856 yds.	CITY & SUBURBAN. 1 miles 2 furlongs.	KEMPTON JUBILEE. 1 mile 2 furlongs.
1927	Priory Park 5y 7st 7lb ..	Sprig 10y 12st 4lb	Embargo 4y 8st 11lb	Abbot's Speed 4y 7st 6lb
1928	Dark Warrior 4y 8st 2lb..	Tipperary Tim 10y 10st...	Priory Park 6y 8st 12lb ..	Abbot's Speed 5y 8st 6lb
1929	Elton 4y 7st 2lb	Gregalack 7y 11st 4lb	Parwiz 4y 8st 11b	Athford 4y 8st 2lb
1930	Leonidas II 5y 8st	Shaun Goilin 10y 11st 7lb.	Lucky Tor 5y 7st 6lb.....	Lucky Tor 5y 7st 8lb
1931	Knight Error 5y 7st 7lb..	Grakle 9y 11st 9lb	Anthurium 4y 7st 11b. ..	Racedale 5y 8st 3lb

	N'MARKET STAKES. 1 mile 2 fur.	ASCOT STAKES. 2 miles.	ROYAL HUNT CUP. 7 furlongs 166 yards.	NEW STAKES Ascot—5 furlongs.
1927	Call Boy 9st	Duke of Buck'm 4y 7st 10lb	Asterus 4y 8st 13lb	Hakim 8st 10lb
1928	Fairway 9st.....	Brown Jack 4y 7st 13lb ..	Priory Park 6y 8st 12lb ..	Mr. Jinks 8st 10lb
1929	Hunter's Moon 9st	Old Orkney 5y 8st. 4lb ...	Songe 5y 8st 11lb	Blenheim 8st 10lb
1930	Scout II 9st	Bonny Boy 6y 8st 5lb	Macnab 4y 7st 8lb.....	Lightning Star 8st 10lb
1931	Sir Andrew 9st.....	Noble Star 4y 7st 10lb	Grand Salute 4y 7st 5lb ..	Spenser 8st 10lb

	GOLD VASE, ASCOT. 2 miles.	ALEXANDRA STKS. Ascot, 2 m. 6 f. 88 yds.	PRCSS. OF WALES'S Newmarket 1st July. 1 mile 4 fur.	STEWARDS' CUP Goodwood—6 furlongs.
1927	Adieu 3y 7st 12lb.....	Finglas 4y 9st 5lb	Colorado 4y 9st 12lb.....	Priory Park 5y 9st
1928	Maid of Perth 4y 7st 13lb.	Finglas 5y 9st 11lb..	Tourist 3y 7st 7lb	Navigator 3y 7st 5lb
1929	Covenden 4y 8st 4lb.	Brown Jack 5y 9st 2lb ..	Fairway 4y 9st 12lb.....	Fleeting Memory 4y 8st 11b
1930	Trimdon 4y 8st 4lb	Brown Jack 6y 9st 8lb ..	Press Gang 3y 8st 5lb	Le Phare 4y 8st 11b
1931	Pomme d'Api 3y 7st 12lb..	Brown Jack 7y 9st 8lb ...	Recorder 4y 9st 3lb ..... Shell Transport 3y 8st 9lb	Poor Lad 4y 7st 11lb

	GOODWOOD CUP. 2 miles 5 furlongs.	DONCASTER CUP. 2 miles 1 furlong.	GRAND PRIX DE PARIS. 1 mile 7 furlongs.	CHAMPION ST. Now 1 mile 2 fur.
1927	Dark Japan 4y 9st 3lb	Bythorne 3y 7st 5lb ..	M. M. P. Moulines' Fiterari	Asterus 4y 9st
1928	Kinchingjunga 4y 9st 3lb	Pons Asinorum 6y 9st 4lb	Mr. Ogden Mills's Cri de Guerre	Fairway 3y 8st 7lb
1929	Old Orkney 5y 9st 7lb	Athford 4y 8st 6lb.	M. E. Esmond's Hotweed.....	Fairway 4y 9st
1930	Brown Jack 6y 9st 7lb	Brown Jack 6y 9st 11 lb	M. E. Henriques Commanderie.....	Rust. Pasha 3y 8st 7lb
1931	Salmon Leap 4y 9st 3lb	Singapore 4y 9st 12lb ..	Comte de Rivaud Barneveldt.....	Goyescas 3y 8st 7lb

	CESAREWITCH. Now 2 miles 2 fur.	MIDDLE PK. STKS. 6 furlongs.	DEWHURST STAKES Last 7 fur. of R.M.	CAMBRIDGESHIRE. Now last m. & 220 yds. A. F.
1927	Eagle's Pride 4y 7st (30)	Pharamond 8st 10lb ..	Toboggan 9st	Medal 3y 7st 4lb and Niantic 4y 6st 3lb d.h. (21)
1928	Arctic Star 4y 8st 2lb (25) ..	Costaki Pasha 9st 3lb	Brienz 9st 2lb	Palais Royal II 3y 7st 13lb (26)
1929	West Wicklow 5y 7st 6lb (35)	Press Gang 9st 3lb....	Grace Dalrymple 8st 11lb	Double Life 3y 7st 12lb (36)
1930	Ut Majeur 3y 8st 3lb (28) ..	Portlaw 9st 3lb	Sangre 8st 9lb	The Pen 3y 7st 2lb (32)
1931	Noble Star 4y 8st 12lb (26)	Golden Hair C 9st 3lb	Firdaussi 8st 13lb	Disarmament 3y 7st 11lb (24)

THE TURF IN 1931 (up to Nov. 7).

Leading Owners and Trainers.

Winning Owners.	£	Winning Trainers.	£
Mr. J. A. Dewar, ..	39.034	J. Lawson.....	91,129
Mr. W. M. G. Singer	27,341	F. Darling.....	69,633
Lord Astor	25.610	J. L. Jarvis	32 8 7
Lord Rosebery	19,765	Hon. J. Lambton ..	24,330
H. H. Aga Khan ..	18.085	M. D. Peacock	22,295
Lord Derby	17,874	Capt. C. Boyd-Roch-	
Mr. S. Tattersall ..	12,649	ford	20,702
Lord Woolavington	12,614	H. S. Persse	19,854
Lord Glanely	12,353	F. Hartigan	18,690
Lord Ellesmere	11,682	Frank Butters	15,819
		R. C. Dawson	14,388

Winning Sires.

	Races Horses.	Won.	Amount £
Pharos (1920), by Phalaris—Scapa Flow	14	24	43.342
Gainsborough (1925), by Bayardo—Rosedrop	23	32½	33.615
Solario (1922), by Gainsborough—Sun Worship	6	18	26.865
Son-in-Law (1921), by Dark Ronald—Mother-in-Law.....	18	27	24,622
Sansovino (1921), by Swynford—Gondolette	8	13	21,929
Phalaris (1913), by Polymelus—Bromus.....	18	26	19,673
Tetratema (1917), by The Tetrach—Scotch Gift.....	16	18½	19,086
Bruleur (1910), by Chouberski—Basse Terre	4	10	14,557½
Papyrus (1920), by Tracery—Miss Matty	21	32	14,567
Abbot's Trace (1917), by Tracery—Abbot's Anne.....	16	14½	13,414

Winning Jockeys.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Unpl.	Ttl.	P.c.
Richards, G.	135	112	101	479	827	16·32
Wragg, H.	100	80	79	384	643	15·55
Nevett, W.	89	79	51	216	435	21·04
Fox, F.	82	70	69	497	718	11·42
Perryman, R.	78	60	60	309	514	15·17
Beasley, P.	74	61	52	237	424	17·45
Beary, M.	66	64	53	403	586	11·26
Wragg, S.	59	53	45	329	488	12·09
Weston, T.	57	65	61	357	540	10·55
Carslake, B.	56	51	25	230	373	15·05
Dick, R.	54	29	36	257	376	14·36

COURSING—WATERLOO CUP.

Year	Nominator.	Winner.
1924	Mr. Thomas Cook.....	Cushy Job.
1925	Mr. H. Pilkington	Pentonville.
1926	Mr. J. Jarvis.....	Jovial Judge.
1927	Mr. A. Gordon Smith....	Golden Seal.
1928	Mrs. Sofer Whitburn....	White Collar.
1929	Mr. A. Gordon Smith....	Golden Surprise.
1930	Mr. *G. Smith*.....	*Church Street.*
1931	Mr. T. Cook	Conversion.

Trotting.—*Fastest m. in America, 1 min. 54½ secs.*, by Uhlan, 1913. Fastest pacing m., 1 min. 55 secs., Dan Patch, at St. Paul, U.S.A., Sept. 8, 1906.

At Lexington (Ky.) in Oct., 1922, Peter Manning trotted a mile in 1 min. 56⅗ secs., unpaced and without wind shields, which were used in Uhlan's case. In Aug. 1925, Peter Manning (1916 b.g.) trotted two miles *in* 4 min 10¼ *secs. Best two-year-olds,* McElwyn *(1923)* and Fire Show (1927) 2 mins. 4 secs.

SHOOTING—BISLEY 1931.

See also p. 525.

King's Prize.—Sgt. A. G. Fulton, late Queen's Westminsters, 285, 1; Dr. F. H. Kelly, late London Univ., 280, 2; C.S.M. H. V. Northcote, late 6th Manchester, 280, 3. Sgt. Fulton also won the Silver Medal; and Sgt. J. H. Regan, Canada, the Bronze Medal.

Grand Aggregate.—Sgt. J. H. Regan, Scottish Canadian, 1; Lieut. D. Burke, Canada, 2.

Elcho Shield (see also p. 526).—Scotland 1, England 2.

Kolapore.—Mother Country 1, Canada 2.

Ashburton Shield (see also p. 358). — Charterhouse 1, Imperial Service Coll. 2.

Public School Snap Shooting. — Trent Coll. 1, Marlborough 2.

United Service Cup.—Army 1, R. Navy 2, R. Marines 3, Territorials 4, R.A.F. 5.

King's Cup.—County of Sussex 1.

Chancellor's Plate.—Cambridge 1.

Humphrey Cup.—Cambridge.

Inter University. — Edinburgh 1, Nottingham 2, Oxford 3.

University Revolver.—Cambridge.

University Snap Shooting.—Oxford.

Service Rifle Championship.—Lieut. W. Jagger, K.R.R.C.

CRICKET.

NEW ZEALAND TOUR, 1931.

Result of First Class Matches.—Played 32; won 6; lost 3; drawn 23.

TEST MATCHES.

Lords, June 27-30.—Drawn. New Zealand, 224, 469 (9 wickets, declared); England, 451, 146 (5 wickets).

Oval, July 29-31.—England won by an innings and 26 runs: England, 416 (4 wickets, declared); New Zealand, 193, 197.

Manchester, Aug. 15-18.—England, 166 (3 wickets); New Zealand did not bat.

NEW ZEALAND BATTING AVERAGES.

Batsman.	Number of Innings.	Total Runs.	Highest Score.	Times not out.	Average.
C. S. Dempster	36	1778	212	6	59·26
R. C. Blunt	42	1532	225*	5	43·02
J. E. Mills	43	1368	163	0	31·81
T. C. Lowry	44	1290	129	3	31·46
H. G. Vivian	39	1002	135	6	30·36
M. L. Page	41	990	132	4	26·75
G. L. Weir	43	1035	101	3	25·87
R. O. Talbot	38	759	66	6	23·71
J. L. Kerr	36	804	88	1	22·97
W. E. Merritt	37	545	47	8	18·79
A. M. Matheson	19	204	72	8	18·54
K. C. James	23	462	54	7	17·70
I. B. Cromb	33	448	52*	5	16·00
C. F. W. Allcott	23	200	26*	7	12·50

* Signifies not out.

NEW ZEALAND BOWLING AVERAGES.

Bowler.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
T. C. Lowry	103	26	274	15	18·26
H. G. Vivian	568·3	143	1520	64	23·75
A. M. Matheson	388·3	71	1048	44	23·81
I. B. Cromb	655	175	1575	53	26·29
C. F. W. Allcott	437	155	925	35	26·42
W. E. Merritt	820·1	136	2622	99	26·48
G. L. Weir	403	129	937	27	34·70
R. C. Blunt	432·5	95	1182	34	34·76
M. L. Page	143·3	31	477	9	46·33
R. O. Talbot	330	90	862	17	50·70

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE, 1931.

County. Order for 1931. 1930 in brackets.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Won on 1st Innings.	Lost on 1st Innings.	No Result.	Points Obtained.
Points Awarded	..	15	..	5	3	4	..
Yorkshire (3)	28	16	1	4	1	6	287
Gloucester (2)	28	11	4	7	5	1	219
Kent (5)	28	12	7	3	3	3	216
Sussex (7)	28	10	6	2	1	3	205
Notts (4)	28	9	3	9	6	1	202
Lancashire (1)	28	7	4	7	6	4	174
Derbyshire (9)	28	7	6	3	3	4	170
Surrey (8)	28	6	4	7	7	4	162
Warwick (15)	28	6	5	5	7	5	156
Essex (6)	28	7	11	5	4	1	146
Middlesex (16)	28	5	8	9	2	4	142
Hampshire (13)	28	5	9	4	6	4	129
Somerset (14)	28	6	11	2	8	1	128
Worcester (10)	28	5	10	4	7	2	124
Glamorgan (11)	28	4	11	1	8	4	105
Leicester (12)	28	2	7	7	10	2	103
Northants (17)	28	2	13	3	9	1	76

The first County Championship was in 1873 when Gloucestershire and Nottinghamshire finished equal on points. Yorkshire won 15 times; Surrey 9; Notts 8; Lancs. 7; Kent 4; Middlesex 4; Gloucester 2; Derby 1 and Warwick 1; Notts and Yorks tied in 1879 and 1882, and Notts, Yorks and Surrey equal in 1889.

ENGLAND *v.* AUSTRALIA.

First played, 1876. England have won 47 matches; Australia 50 matches, and 27 matches have been drawn.

ENGLAND *v.* SOUTH AFRICA.

First played, 1888. England have won 28 matches; South Africa 11, and 11 matches have been drawn.

ENGLAND TOUR IN SOUTH AFRICA, 1930-31.

Result of First Class Matches.—Played 25; won 7; lost 2; drawn 16.

TEST MATCHES.

South Africa won 1; other matches drawn.

Johannesburg, Dec. 24-29, 1930.—South Africa won by 28 runs: South Africa, 126, 306; England, 193, 211.

Cape Town, Jan. 1-5.—Drawn. South Africa, 513 (8 wickets, declared); England, 350, 252.

Durban, Jan. 16-20.—Drawn. South Africa, 177, 145 (8 wickets); England, 223 (1 wicket, declared).

Johannesburg, Feb. 13-17.—Drawn. England, 442, 169 (9 wickets, declared); South Africa, 295, 230 (7 wickets).

Durban, Feb. 21-25.—Drawn. South Africa, 252, 219 (7 wickets, declared); England, 230, 72 (4 wickets).

ENGLISH BATTING (FIRST CLASS). S. AFRICA.

Batsman.	Number of Innings.	Total Runs.	Highest Score.	Times not out.	Average.
Hammond	19	1045	136*	2	61·47
Hendren	18	905	170	1	53·23
Farrimond	13	297	62	5	37·12
Leyland	22	774	169	1	36·85
R. E. S. Wyatt	23	769	138	1	34·90
Tate	17	516	115*	2	34·40
M. J. Turnbull	21	541	139	2	28·47
A. P. F. Chapman	17	471	87	0	27·70
Lee	7	158	42	0	22·57
Voce	18	296	57	3	19·73
J. C. White	18	288	36*	2	16·00
Goddard	6	53	25	0	8·83
I. A. R. Peebles	17	114	28	3	8·14
M. J. C. Allom	9	50	19	2	7·14
Duckworth	7	29	14*	2	5·80

ENGLISH BOWLING AVERAGES.

Bowler.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
M. J. C. Allom	184	38	401	22	18·22
Tate	347	104	621	33	18·81
I. A. R. Peebles	445·2	80	1274	65	19·39
Voce	477·5	130	1046	49	21·34
J. C. White	348·4	106	698	29	24·06
Goddard	159·1	40	380	13	29·23
R. E. S. Wyatt	51	11	210	7	30·00
Hammond	221·4	51	494	15	32·93
Leyland	94	19	283	8	35·37

MINOR COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP, 1931.

Leicester II.	77·50	Berkshire	42·85
Surrey II	76·00	Dorset	42·85
Buckingham	74·26	Warwick II.	42·85
Lancashire II.	67·27	Cornwall	40·00
Durham	61·66	Cheshire	36·00
Yorkshire II.	57·50	Lincoln	35·55
Stafford	57·14	Cambridge	35·00
Oxford	54·28	Northumberland	30·00
Bedford	50·00	Nottingham II.	30·00
Wiltshire	50·00	Devon	17·14
Norfolk	48·88	Monmouth	12·50
Kent II.	46·00	Denbigh	7·50
Hertford	43·45		

Leicester II. and Surrey II. challenge match was abandoned through rain, and Leicester consequently became the champions for 1931.

Highest Batting Averages, 1931.

Batsman.	Number of Innings.	Total Runs.	Highest Innings.	Times Not Out.	Average.
Sutcliffe	42	3006	230	11	96·96
The Nawab of Pataudi	25	1454	238*	4	69·23
D. R. Jardine	30	1104	106*	13	64·94
Rev. J. H. Parsons	27	1202	190	7	63·10
Hendren	54	2548	232	9	56·62
Hobbs	49	2418	153	6	56·23
K. S. Duleepsinhji	51	2686	162	2	54·84
Sandham	50	2209	175	8	52·59
Harris (Notts)	19	502	64	9	50·20
Woolley (Kent)	51	2301	224	4	48·95
T. N. Pearce	8	353	152	0	44·12
Mead	46	1596	169*	9	43·13
Hammond (Gloucester)	49	1781	168*	7	42·40
R. E. S. Wyatt	49	1764	161*	7	42·00
C. A. Fiddian-Green	9	330	108	1	41·25

* Signifies not out.

Chief Bowling Averages, 1931.

Bowler.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Larwood	651·3	142	1553	129	12·03
Verity	1137·3	353	2542	188	13·35
Parker (Gloucester)	1320·4	386	3125	219	14·26
O. S. Marriott	550	176	1111	76	14·61
Tate	1253	398	2179	141	15·45
Townsend	522	144	1117	72	15·51
Freeman (Kent)	1618	360	4307	276	15·60
Bowes	949·5	241	2131	136	15·66
Macaulay	921·2	358	1528	97	15·75
J. C. Clay	224	51	557	35	15·91
Tyldesley (R.)	865·3	264	2853	116	15·97
Root	1065	374	2020	126	16·03
Slater	948	297	1756	108	16·25
Kennedy	1161·4	388	2268	131	17·31
Geary (Leicester)	1289·3	423	2287	130	17·59
Smary	1117·1	390	1830	101	18·11
I. A. R. Peebles	962	265	2574	139	18·51
Langridge	821·5	205	1898	102	18·60

Oxford and Cambridge.

Results:

1922. Cambridge won by innings and 100 runs.
1923. Oxford won by innings and 227 runs.
1924. Cambridge won by 9 wickets.
1925. Match drawn.
1926. Cambridge won by 34 runs.
1927. Cambridge won by 116 runs.
1928. Match drawn.
1929. Match drawn.
1930. Cambridge won by 205 runs.
1931. Oxford won by 8 wickets.

Eton and Harrow.

First played 1805. Played 102. Eton won 42. Harrow, 35. Drawn 25.
Since the war Eton has won 6 matches, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1928, 1930, and 1931. Other matches drawn.
In 1931 Eton won by an innings and 16 runs. Eton 431 (5 wickets declared); Harrow 245, 170.

Other Principal Matches.

Eton beat Winchester by 2 wickets.
Marlborough beat Rugby by 7 wickets.
Cheltenham beat Haileybury by 161 runs.
Clifton and Tonbridge drawn.
Royal Navy and Army drawn.
Royal Navy beat R.A.F. by 5 wickets.
Army beat R.A.F. by innings and 37 runs.
Gentlemen and Players, Oval, drawn.
Gentlemen and Players, Lords, drawn.

Record Football Attendance.

The record attendance for a football match is 127,307, at the Association International between Scotland and England at Hampden Park on Mar. 23, 1912. The largest "gate" receipts were £27,776 at Cup Final at Wembley Stadium, April 28, 1923, between Bolton Wanderers and West Ham, when 126,047 persons passed the turnstiles, besides many who broke in. Accurate figures were not recorded, but probably the attendance was over 150,000.

Miscellaneous Cricket Records.

Test Match Records.

Highest innings.—Australia, 729 (6 wickets declared); Lord's, England, 1930; 600, Melbourne, Australia, 1924-5. England, 636, Sydney, Australia, 1928-29; 576, Oval, England, 1899.

Highest scorer.—D. G. Bradman, 334, Leeds, England, 1930; J. Ryder, 201 (not out), Adelaide, 1924-5, and S. E. Gregory, 201, Sydney, 1894; R. E. Foster, 287, Sydney, Australia, 1903-4; C. P. Mead, 182 (not out), Oval, 1924.

Individual Records.

Highest individual scores, A. E. Stoddart, 485, for Hampstead *v.* Stoics, 1886; in first-class cricket in England A. C. Maclaren, 424, for Lancashire *v.* Somerset, at Taunton, July, 1896; in Australia, D. G. Bradman (Australia), 452 (not out) for N.S.W. *v.* Queensland, Sydney, 1929-30.

Highest aggregate innings.—Australia, Victoria 1,107 *v.* N.S.W., Melbourne, 1926; England, Yorkshire 887 *v.* Warwickshire, 1896.

Record win.—Victoria beat New South Wales by innings and 656 runs, Dec. 29, 1926.

Smallest totals.—Oxford University (one man absent), 12, *v.* M.C.C. at Oxford, May, 1877; Northants, 12, *v.* Gloucester, June 11, 1907.

Highest Aggregate.—1929 was scored by New South Wales *v.* South Australia at Sydney, Jan, 16, 1926. Scores: N.S. Wales 642 and 593, S. Australia 475 and 219.

Most centuries in one season.—J. B. Hobbs, 16; next, C. B. Fry (1901), T. Hayward (1906), E. Hendren (1923), P. Mead (1928) and H. Sutcliffe (1928), 13 centuries each.

Most runs made in a year.—T. Hayward (Surrey), 3,518 in 1900. T. Hayward exceeded 2,000 runs in 10 seasons.

1,000 runs in May.—W. G. Grace, 1885, W. R. Hammond, 1927, C. Hallows, 1928.

J. B. Hobbs, during 1930 season, beat the record aggregate of 54896 runs by W. G. Grace in first class cricket. This year, 1931, Hobbs figures are 57,746. Jack Hobbs first played for Surrey in 1905, and has 23 English seasons, the years 1915-1919 excluded. In 1931 he finished six in the batting averages, with 56·23 in 49 innings. His total number of first-class centuries to date is 183, also a record.

Highest batting average in England 98·66, D. G. Bradman (N.S.W.), 1930. Best English average 96·96, H. Sutcliffe (Yorks.), 1931, beating the old record, 91·23, by Major R. M. Poore (Hampshire), 1899.

Croquet in 1931.

Championships.—Gentlemen's, B. C. Apps; Ladies Miss A. C. Ionides.
Open Championships.—B. C. Apps; Mixed, Lt.-Col. B. Du Pré and Miss D. D. Steel.
Champion (Beddow) Cup.—Miss D. D. Steel (14 points); B. G. Klein (13 points), 2.
Ladies' Champion Cup.—Mrs. E. Reeve (11 points).
Roehampton Cup.—Lt.-Col. W. B. Du Pré.
Reckitt Cup—Mrs. W. H. P. Craig.
Gilbey Cup—Miss K. Strickland.

Bowls Championship, 1931.

Single Handed—E. P. Topp (Ryde) beat H. Duggan (Gloucester) 21-8.
Pairs—St. George's, Bristol (J. Williams and E. W. Fortune) beat Tally-Ho, Warwick (R. Bowden and Rev. J. S. Crole) 29-15.
Rink—Kingston, Canbury (W. J. Suckling, E. W. Coffee, W. H. Mowham, G. Redstone) beat Ryde (H. Castle, A. J. Hurman, T. Hodgkinson, E. P. Topp) 25-23.

International Championships (Westcliff-on-Sea).

Wales won all countries.
Wales beat England 97-85 shots; Wales beat Ireland 101-92; Wales beat Scotland 88-84.
Scotland beat England 87-86.
Scotland beat Ireland 134-86
England beat Ireland 107-64.

Badminton in 1931.

Championships.

Men's Singles, J. F. Devlin.
Men's Doubles, J. F. Devlin and G. S. Mack.
Ladies' Singles, Mrs. M. Barrett.
Ladies' Doubles, Mrs. H. S. Uber and R. J. Horsley.
Mixed Doubles, H. S. Uber and Mrs. Uber.
England beat Scotland 8-1 matches, Glasgow.
England beat Ireland 7-2 matches, London.
Cambridge beat Oxford, 12-3 matches.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

International Table, 1930-31.

—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.		Result.
					For.	Agst.	
England	3	2	1	0	9	3	4
Scotland	3	1	0	2	3	1	4
Wales	3	1	1	1	4	7	3
Ireland	3	0	2	1	3	8	1

ENGLAND *v.* SCOTLAND.

	g.	g.
1927	England	2 to 1
1928	Scotland	5 to 1
1929	Scotland	1 to 0
1930	England	5 to 2
1931	Scotland	2 to 0

ASSOCIATION CUP.

1927 Cardiff *b.* Arsenal 1—0.
1928 Blackburn R. *b.* Huddersfield 3—1.
1929 Bolton W. *b.* Portsmouth 2—0.
1930 Arsenal *b.* Huddersfield 2—0.
1931 W. Bromwich A. *b.* Birmingham 2—1

International Matches.

Oct. 20, 1930, Sheffield (Bramall Lane), England beat Ireland, 5-1.
Oct. 25, 1930, Glasgow (Ibrox Park), Scotland and Wales, drawn 1-1.
Nov. 22, 1930, Wrexham, England beat Wales, 4-0.
Feb. 21, 1931, Belfast (Windsor Park), Scotland and Ireland, drawn, 0-0.
March 28, 1931, Glasgow (Hampden Park), Scotland beat England, 2-0.
April 22, 1931, Wrexham, Wales beat Ireland, 3-2.
May 14, 1931, Paris, France beat England, 5-2.
May 16, 1931, Brussels, England beat Belgium, 4-1.
May 16, 1931, Vienna, Austria beat Scotland, 5-0.
May 20, 1931, Rome, Italy beat Scotland, 3-0.
May 24, 1931, Geneva, Scotland beat Switzerland, 3-2.

Amateur Internationals.

Sept. 20, 1930, Aberdeen, Scotland beat Ireland, 2-0.
Nov. 15, 1930, Belfast (Cliftonville), Ireland beat England, 3-1.
Feb. 7, 1931, Swansea, Scotland beat Wales, 2-1.
Feb. 14, 1931, Bournemouth, England beat Wales, 5-0.
March 14, 1931, Stamford Bridge, England beat Scotland, 2-1.

Inter-League Matches (1931).

Sept. 23, 1931, Blackpool, Football League beat Irish League, 4-0.
Oct. 3, 1931, Belfast, Irish League beat Scottish League, 3-2.
Nov. 7, 1931, Glasgow (Celtic Park), Scottish League, 4, Football League, 3.

League Competitions.

First Division.—Arsenal, 66 pts., 1; Aston Villa, 59 pts., 2; Sheffield Wednesday, 52 pts., 3.
Second Division.—Everton, 61 pts., 1; W. Bromwich Albion, 54 pts., 2 (both in First 1931/32).
Third Division.—(Northern Section) Chesterfield; (Southern Section) Notts County.
Scottish I.—Rangers, 60 pts.
Scottish II.—Third Lanark, 61 pts.
Irish.—Glentoran, 47 pts.
Irish Free State.—Shelbourne, 31 pts.
Welsh National.—Merthyr Town, 29 pts.
Southern.—(Eastern) Dartford, 23 pts.; (Western) Exeter City, 32 pts.
Midland.—Grimsby Town, 70 pts.
Northern.—Bishop Auckland, 37 pts.
Isthmian.—Wimbledon, 42 pts.
Athenian.—Barnet, 40 pts.
Spartan.—Hayward's (Enfield).
London.—Chelmsford, 42 pts.

Cup Finals.

F.A. Cup.—West Bromwich Albion 2 Birmingham 1, Wembley.
F.A. Amateur.—Wycombe Wanderers 5; Hayes 0.
Scottish Cup.—Celtic 4; Motherwell 2 (after a drawn 2-2), Hampden Park.
Irish Cup.—Linfield 3; Ballymena 0, Oval, Belfast.
Welsh Cup.—Wrexham 7; Shrewsbury 0.
A.F.A. Cup.—Cambridge Town.
Arthur Dunn Cup (Public Schools).—Old Wykehamists.
F.A. Charity Shield.—Arsenal 1; West Bromwich Albion 0.
Army Cup.—1st Sherwood Foresters 2; 4th Division Signals 1.
R. Navy Cup.—R. Marines (Chatham) beat the R.N. Barracks (Devonport), 3-1.
Oxford and Cambridge, drawn, 1-1.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS.

OPEN.
(Instituted 1873.)

1920 George Duncan.
1921 J. Hutchison (U.S.A.).
1922 W. Hagen (U.S.A.).
1923 A. G. Havers.
1924 W. Hagen (U.S.A.).
1925 J. Barnes (U.S.A.).
1926 R. T. Jones (U.S.A.).
1927 R. T. Jones (U.S.A.).
1928 W. Hagen (U.S.A.).
1929 W. Hagen (U.S.A.).
1930 R. T. Jones (U.S.A.).
1931 T. D. Armour (U.S.A.).

AMATEUR.
(1885.)

1920 C. J. H. Tolley.
1921 W. I. Hunter.
1922 W. E. Holderness.
1923 R. H. Wethered.
1924 E. W. Holderness.
1925 Robert Harris.
1926 J. Sweetser (U.S.A.).
1927 Dr. W. Tweddell.
1928 T. P. Perkins.
1929 C. J. H. Tolley.
1930 R. T. Jones (U.S.A.).
1931 E. Martin-Smith.

LADIES.
(1893.)

1920 Miss C. Leitch
1921 Miss C. Leitch.
1922 Miss J. Wethered.
1923 Miss D. Chambers.
1924 Miss J. Wethered.
1925 Miss J. Wethered.
1926 Miss C. Leitch.
1927 Mdlle. S. Thion de la Chaume.
1928 Mdlle. Le Blan.
1929 Miss J. Wethered.
1930 Miss J. Fishwick.
1931 Miss Enid Wilson.

PROFESSIONAL TOURNAMENT.
(*News of the World.*)

1919 A. Mitchell.
1920 A. Mitchell.
1921 B. Seymour.
1922 G. Gadd.
1923 R. G. Wilson.
1924 E. R. Whitcombe.
1925 A. Compston.
1926 A. Herd.
1927 A. Compston.
1928 C. A. Whitcombe.
1929 A Mitchell.
1930 C. A. Whitcombe.
1931 A. H. Padgham.

OTHER GOLF WINNERS IN 1931.

English Close Amateur.—L. G. Crawley.
English Women Champion.—Miss Wanda Morgan.
Irish Women.—Miss Pentony.
American Open.—W. Burke, after a tie with G. von Elm.
American Amateur.—F. Ouimet.
American Women.—Miss Helen Hicks.
Irish Open.—E. W. H. Kenyon.
Irish Amateur.—E. McRuvie.
Irish Professional.—H. McNeill.
Irish Native.—J. Burke.
Scottish Amateur.—J. Wilson.
British Boys.—Hector Thomson.
British Girls.—Miss P. Doran.
French Open.—A. Boyer.
French Amateur.—A. Vagliano.
French Women.—Mme. Munier.
Putting Competition.—P. Alliss.

Oxford and Cambridge.

Oxford won by 8 matches to 5.
Foursomes.—Oxford 3 matches; Cambridge 1; halved 1.
Singles.—Oxford 5 matches; Cambridge 4; halved 1.

Ryder Cup International.

Foursomes.

J. Farrell and G. Sarazen (U.S.A.) beat A. Compston and W. H. Davies (G.B.), 8 and 7.
W. Hagen and D. Shute (U.S.A.) beat G. Duncan and A. J. Havers (G.B.), 10 and 9.
A. Mitchell and F. Robson (G.B.) beat L. Diegel and A. Espinosa (U.S.A.), 3 and 2.
C. J. Cox and R. Burke (U.S.A.) beat S. Easterbrook and E. R. Whitcombe (G.B.), 3 and 2.

Singles.

R. Burke (U.S.A.) beat A. Compston (G.B.), 7 and 6.
G. Sarazen (U.S.A.) beat F. Robson (G.B.), 7 and 6.
D. Shute (U.S.A.) beat B. Hudson (G.B.), 8 and 6.
W. H. Davies (G.B.) beat J. Farrell (U.S.A.), 4 and 3.
W. Hagen (U.S.A.) beat C. Whitcombe (G.B.), 4 and 3.
C. J. Cox (U.S.A.) beat A Mitchell (G.B.), 3 and 1.
A. G. Havers (G.B.) beat Craig Wood (U.S.A.), 4 and 3.
A. Espinosa (U.S.A.) beat E. R. Whitcombe (G.B), 2 and 1.
Result—U.S.A., 9 matches; Great Britain, 3 matches.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL.

International Table, 1930-31.

—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points For.	Points Agst.	Result.
Wales	4	3	0	1	74	25	7
Scotland	4	2	1	0	47	44	4
Ireland	4	2	2	0	17	28	4
France	4	2	2	0	24	54	4
England	4	0	3	1	48	59	1

	CALCUTTA CUP. (Eng. *v* Scot.) g. t. g. t.	COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.
1927	Scotl'd 2 ..(rd.) 4—3 (rp.)	Kent.
1928	England .... 2t—0	Yorkshire.
1929	Scotland.... 0 4—0 2	Middlesex.
1930	Drawn ..... 0 0—0 0	Gloucestershire.
1931	Scotland..5 1—3 (rp.) 2	Gloucestershire.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES, 1930-31.

1931.
Jan. 1. Paris.—France beat Scotland by 3 pts. to nil.
Jan. 17. Twickenham.—England and Wales drawn, 11 pts. each.
Jan. 24. Edinburgh.—Scotland beat France by 6 pts. to 4.
Feb. 7. Cardiff.—Wales beat Scotland by 13 pts. to 8.
Feb. 14. Twickenham.—Ireland beat England by 6 pts. to 5.
Feb. 28. Swansea.—Wales beat France by 35 pts. to 3.
Feb. 28. Dublin.—Ireland beat Scotland by 8 pts. to 5.
Mar. 14. Belfast.—Wales beat Ireland by 15 pts. to 3.
Mar. 21. Edinburgh.—Scotland beat England by 28 pts. to 19.
Apr. 16. Paris.—France beat England by 14 pts. to 13.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Gloucestershire beat Warwickshire by 10 pts. to 9.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE, 1930-31.

Drawn — Oxford, 1 penalty goal (3 pts.); Cambridge, 1 try (3 pts.).

NORTHERN RUGBY LEAGUE.

Club Championship.—Swinton beat Leeds at Wigan (14-7).
Challenge Cup.—Halifax beat York (22-8) at Wembley.

HOCKEY IN 1930-31.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

Final Tables and Goals—

England, won 3 (12 goals to 7), 1; Wales, won 2, lost 1 (8-8), 2; Scotland, drawn 1, lost 2 (6-8), and Ireland, drawn 1, lost 2 (7-10), tied for third place.
Feb. 28. Inverness—Wales beat Scotland, 3-2.
Mar. 7. Chirk—Wales beat Ireland, 2-1.
Mar. 14. Dublin—Ireland and Scotland, drawn, 3-3.
Mar. 14. Beckenham—England beat Wales, 5-3.
Mar. 21. Edgbaston—England beat Ireland, 5-3.
Mar. 28 Perth—England beat Scotland, 2-1.

OTHER RESULTS.

Beckenham—Oxford beat Cambridge, 3-2.
Chatham—R. Navy and Army, drawn 0-0.
Chatham—R. Navy beat R.A.F., 2-0.
Uxbridge—Army beat R.A.F., 2-0.
Aldershot (Army Cup)—2nd K. Shropshire L. I.
Stanmore (R.A.F. Cup)—Hatton beat Andover, 3-0.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

England, won 3 (24 goals to 1), 1; Scotland, won 2, lost 1 (5-10), 2; Wales, won 1, lost 2 (5-15), 3; Ireland, lost 3 (5-22), 4.
Oxford and Cambridge:—Cambridge won by 3 goals to 1.

LACROSSE.

Oxford, 10 goals; Cambridge, 3.
British Championship (Iroquois), Oxford, 4; Stockport, 6.
Northern beat Southern, 16-9.
Southern Flags.—Oxford, 9 goals; Hampstead, 4.
Northern Flags.—Stockport, 5 goals; Old Mancunians, 4.
Womens' University: Cambridge, 8 goals; Oxford, 6.

LAWN TENNIS IN 1931.

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS (WIMBLEDON).

Men's Singles.—S. B. Wood (U.S.A.) w.o. F. X. Shields (U.S.A.) scratched.
Women's Singles.—Fraulein C. Aussem (Germany) beat Fraulein H. Krahwinkel (Germany) (6—2, 7—5).
Men's Doubles.—J. Van Ryn and J. M. Lott (U.S.A.) beat H. Cochet and J. Brugnot (France) (6—2, 10—8, 9—11, 3—6, 6—3).
Women's Doubles.—Mrs. D. C. Shepherd and Miss P. E. Mudford (G.B.) beat Mlle. Metaxa (France) and Mlle. I. Sigart (Belgium) (3—6, 6—3, 6—4).
Mixed Doubles.—G. M. Lott and Mrs. L. A. Harper (U.S.A.) beat I. G. Collins and Miss J. C. Ridley (G.B.) (6—3, 1—6, 6—1).
All England Plate.—V. G. Kirby (S. Africa) beat G. L. Rogers (Ireland) (2—6, 6—3, 6—3).

HARD COURTS (BOURNEMOUTH).

Singles.—C. Boussus.
Doubles.—H. W. Austin and C. H. Kingsley.
Women's Singles.—Mme. R. Mathieu.
Women's Doubles.—Miss B. Nuthall and Miss E. Ryan.
Mixed Doubles.—F. J. Perry and Miss M. Heeley.

DAVIS CUP FINAL.

France beat Great Britain (3-2).
H. Cochet (F.) beat H. W. Austin (G.); beat F. J. Perry (G.B.).
J. Borotra (F.) lost to H. W. Austin (G.B.); lost to F. J. Perry (G.B.).
H. Cochet and J. Brugnon (F.) beat G. P. Hughes and C. H. Kingsley (G.B.).
Inter-Zone—Great Britain beat U.S.A.
European Zone—Great Britain beat Czecho-Slovakia.

WIGHTMAN CUP (WOMEN'S).

U.S.A. beat Great Britain (7-2).
Mrs. Wills-Moody (U.S.A.) beat Miss P. E. Mudford (G.B.); beat Miss B. Nuthall (G.B.).
Miss H. Jacobs (U.S.A.) beat Miss B. Nuthall (G.B.); beat Miss P. E. Mudford (G.B.).
Mrs. L. A. Harper (U.S.A.) beat Miss D. E. Round.
Mrs. D. Shepherd-Barron and Miss Mudford (G.B.) beat Mrs. Wightman and Miss Palfrey (U.S.A.).
Miss B. Nuthall and Mrs. Fearnley-Whittingstall (G.B.) beat Miss Wills and Harper (U.S.A.).
AMERICA CHAMPIONSHIPS.—*Singles*, J. E. Vines; *Doubles*, W. Allison and J. Van Ryn; *Women's Singles*, Mrs. Wills-Moody; *Women's Doubles*, Miss B. Nuthall and Mrs. Fearnley-Whittingstall; *Mixed Doubles*, G. M. Lott and Miss B. Nuthall.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.—Cambridge (14-2) matches. Two matches unfinished.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE beat YALE AND HARVARD (16-5).

POLO IN 1931.

American Championship.—Santa Paula (Argentine) beat Hurricanes 11-8.
Champion Cup.—Merchiston beat Hurricanes.
Empire Cup.—Ireland beat England 8-6.
King's Coronation Cup.—Panthers beat Merchiston 8-4.
Inter-Regimental.—Queen's Bays beat Royal Artillery 5-2.
Subalterns.—R. Scots Greys beat 4th Q. O. Hussars 9-4.
Duke of York's Challenge Cup.—R. Navy beat R.A.F. 4-3.
Tyro Challenge Cup.—Life Guards beat Bluejackets.
County Challenge Cup.—Beaufort.
Sandford Cup.—Somerles beat Cawston.
Roehampton Cup.—Hurricanes beat Panthers 7-6½.
Whitney Cup.—Panther sbeat Merchiston 8½-4.
Ranelagh Cup.—Merchiston beat Panthers 8-6.
Oxford and Cambridge.—Oxford won 9-0.

AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Westchester Cup:—First meeting in 1886, and Great Britain won both matches. Second meeting in 1902, Great Britain won by two matches to one. U.S.A. won both matches in 1909, 1911, and 1913. Great Britain 1914. U.S.A. 1921, 1924, 1927 and 1930.

ATHLETICS.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1931

Event.	Winner.	Time.
		M. s.
100 Yards	E. L. Page	0 10
220 Yards	R. Murdoch	0 22½
440 Yards	G. L. Rampling	0 48¼
Half mile	T. Hampson	1 54⅔
1 Mile	R. H. Thomas	4 16⅗
4 Miles	J. A. Burns	19 49⅘
10 Miles	J. W. Winfield	54 34⅘
2 Miles Steeplechase	T. Evenson	10 36½
120 Yards Hurdles	Lord Burghley	0 14⅘
440 Yards Hurdles	L. Facelli	0 54⅘
440 Yards Relay	Achilles Club	0 43⅘
1 Mile Relay	Polytechnic H.	3 24⅘
2 Miles Walk	A. H. G. Pope	13 52⅘
7 Miles Walk	U. Frigerio	53 32
Marathon	D. M. Wright	2h 49m 54⅓
		Ft. in.
Throwing the Discus	E. Madarasz	141 4⅘
,, ,, Javelin	O. Sunde	199 4½
,, ,, Hammer	O. Skold	168 6
Long Jump	H. de Boer	23 8
Putting the Weight	J. Daranyi	49 11½
Pole Jump	H. Lindblad	12 9
High Jump	A. J. Gray	6 0
Hop, Step and Jump	J. Blankers	46 7¾
Tug of War (100 st.)	R. Marines (Portsmh.)	—
Tug of War (Catch Weight)	R. Marines (Portsmh.)	—

HARVEY GOLD CUP.—J. Daranyi.
C. N. JACKSON CUP.—G. L. Rampling.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC RECORDS.

(Official World's Records adopted by International Athletic Federation marked *.)

RUNNING.

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Place.	Year.
Yards.	M. s.			
100	0 9⅗	F. Wykoff / P. Williams	U.S.A. / Canada	1930 / 1929
100	0 9 7/10	E. H. Liddell	England	1923
120	0 12⅘	R. E. Walker / H. P. Drew	South Africa / U.S.A.	1908 / 1914
130	0 12⅘	C. W. Paddock	U.S.A.	1921
150	0 14⅗	C. W. Paddock	U.S.A.	1921
200	0 19	C. W. Paddock	U.S.A.	1921
200	0 19⅘	W. R. Applegarth	England	1912
220*	0 20⅗	R. Locke	U.S.A.	1927
220	0 21⅕	W. R. Applegarth	England	1914
300*	0 30⅘	B. J. Wefers	U.S.A.	1896
300	0 30⅘	G. M. Butler	England	1926
440*	0 47⅗	J. E. Meredith	U.S.A.	1916
440	0 48⅗	W. Halswelle	Scotland	1908
500	0 57⅗	M. W. Sheppard	U.S.A.	1910
600*	1 10⅘	D. G. A. Lowe	England	1926
880*	1 51⅘	O. Peltzer	Germany	1926
1000	2 21⅘	C. Ellis	England	1929
1320	3 0⅘	J. Ladoumegue	France	1931
1320	3 5	R. H. Thomas	England	1932
Miles.				
1	4 9⅗	J. Ladoumegue	France	1931
1	4 13⅕	R. H. Thomas	England	1932
2*	9 1⅘	E. Wide	Sweden	1926
3*	14 11⅘	P. Nurmi	Finland	1923
4*	19 8 7/10	P. Nurmi	Finland	1924
5*	24 6⅘	P. Nurmi	Finland	1924
6	29 56⅘	P. Nurmi	Finland	1930
10*	50 15	P. Nurmi	Finland	1928

15° miles—1h. 20m. 4⅘s., F. Appleby, 1902; 20° miles—1h 52m. 54s., G. Crossland, 1894; 25° miles—2h. 29m. 29⅘s., H. Green, 1913; 30 miles—3h. 17m. 36⅘s., J. A. Squires, 1885; 40 miles—4h. 46m. 54s., J. E. Dixon, 1884; 50 miles—6h. 13m. 58s., E. W. Lloyd, 1913. All England.

* RELAY RACING RECORDS.

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Year.
	M. s.		
440 yards (4×110)	0 41	Newark A.C.	1927
880 yards (4×220)	1 25⅘	Univ. S. California	1927
1 mile (4×440 yds.)	3 13⅘	U.S.A. Team	1923
2 miles (4×880 yds.)	7 41⅘	Boston A.A.	1926
4 miles (4×1 mile)	17 21⅘	Univ. of Illinois	1923

WORLD'S RECORDS.

METRIC DISTANCES.

Distance	Time.	Name.	Place.	Year.
Metres.	M. S.			
100	0 10⅗	E Tolan / C. W. Paddock	U.S.A. / U.S.A.	1929 / 1921
200	0 20⅘	R. Locke	U.S.A.	1927
300	0 33⅘	C. W. Paddock	U.S.A.	1921
400	0 47	E. Spencer	U.S.A.	1928
800	1 50⅘	S. Martin	France	1928
1,000	2 23⅘	J. Ladoumegue	France	1931
1,500	3 49⅕	J. Ladoumegue	France	1930
2,000	5 21⅘	J. Ladoumegue	France	1531
3,000	8 20⅘	P. Nurmi	Finland	1926
5,000	14 28⅘	P. Nurmi	Finland	1924
10,000	30 6⅕	P. Nurmi	Finland	1929

HURDLE RACING (Over 10 hurdles).

Height, 120 yds., 3 ft. 6 in.; 220 yds., 2 ft. 6 in.; 440 yds., 3 ft.

Dist.	Time.	Name.	Place.	Yr.
Metres.	M. s.			
110	0 14⅘	E. Wennstrom	Sweden	1929
Yards.				
120	0 14½	P. Beard	Lincoln, U.S.A	1931
120	0 147/10	S. J. M. Atkinson	London	1928
220°	0 23	C. Brookins	Ames, Iowa	1924
440°	0 52⅖	J. Gibson	Lincoln, U.S.A	1927
440	0 53⅘	L. Facelli	London	1929

WALKING RECORDS.

Distance	Time.	Name.	Place.	Year.
Miles.	M. s.			
1°	6 25⅘	G. Goulding	Canada	1910
1	6 26	G. E. Larner	England	1904
2*	13 11⅘	G. E. Larner	England	1904
3*	20 25⅘	G. E. Larner	England	1905
4°	27 14	G. E. Larner	England	1905
5*	36 11⅘	G. E. Larner	England	1905
6°	43 26⅘	G. E. Larner	England	1905
7*	50 40⅘	G. Goulding	Canada	1915
7	50 59⅘	G. E. Larner	England	1905

10° miles—2h. 15m. 57⅘s., G. E. Larner, 1908; 15 miles—1h. 56m. 41⅘s., R. Bridge, 1914; 20 miles—2h. 49m. 26s., J. Butler, 1897, and H. V. L. Ross, 1913; 25 miles—3h. 37m. 6⅘s., S. C. A. Schofield, 1921; 50 miles—7h. 52m. 27s., J. Butler, 1905; 72 miles—11h. 49m. 23⅘s., E. C. Horton, 1914; 100 miles—18h. 4m. 10s., T. E. Hammond, 1908. All England.

RECORDS BY TIME.

Event.	Dist'ce.	Name.	Place.	Yr.
hrs.	M. Yds			
1	°Running 8 438 / °Walking 8 438	G. E. Larner / G. E. Larner	Stamford B. / Stamford B.	1905 / 1905
2	°Running 20 952 / °Walking 15 501	H. Green / R. Bridge	Stamford B. / Stamford B.	1913 / 1914
3	°Walking 21 471⅗	H. V. L. Ross	Stamford B.	1913
4	°Walking 26 1593	J. Butler	Putney	1905
5	*Walking 33 75	J. Butler	Putney	1905
6	°Walking 39 1514	J. Butler	Putney	1905
12	*Walking 73 145	E. C. Horton	Stamford B.	1914
24	*Walking 131 580	T. E. Hammond	Stadium	1908

FIELD EVENTS.

Event.	Dist.	Name.	Place.	Yr.
	Ft. Ins.			
High Jump	6 8⅗ / 6 5	H. M. Osborne / B. H. Baker	U.S.A. / England	1924 / 1921
Long Jump	26 0½ / 25 1	S. Cator / E. B. Hamm	Haiti / London	1923 / 1928
Pole Jump	° 14 1½	L. Barnes	U.S.A.	1928
Hop, Step, and Jump	° 50 11⅓ / 50 9	A. W. Winter / W. Peters	Australia / London	1924 / 1928
Hammer Throw	°189 6½	P. Ryan	U.S.A.	1913
Discus Throw	°163 8⅗	E. Krenz	U.S.A.	1929
Javelin Throw	232 11⅘	E. Lundqvist	Sweden	1928
Weight Putting	° 52 7½	E. Hirschfield	Germany	1928

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES, 1931.

ENGLAND *v.* ITALY (STAMFORD BRIDGE).

England won by 83½ points to 62½.

	M.	S.
100 yards—H. J. Cohen (E.)	0	10½
220 yards—E. Toetti (I.)	0	22½
440 yards—G. L. Rampling (E.)	0	48½
880 yards—T. Hampson (E.)	1	55⅘
Mile—C. Ellis (E.)	4	17
3 miles—J. A. Burns (E.)	14	36
120 yards Hurdles—Lord Burghley (E.)	0	15
440 yards Hurdles—L. Facelli (I.)	0	53⅖

	FT.	IN.
High Jump—W. A. Land (E.)	6	1
Long Jump—A. Maffei (I.)	23	6¾
Pole Jump—H. Ford (E.)	12	0
Discus—K. H. Pridie (E.)	134	10½
Javelin—L. Spazzali (I.)	183	1½

IRELAND *v.* SCOTLAND (DUBLIN).

	M.	S.
100 yards—R. Murdoch (S.)	0	10½
220 yards—R. Murdoch (S.)	0	22⅗
440 yards—P. C. Moore (I.)	0	51⅘
880 yards—T. M. Riddell (S.)	2	2⅘
1 mile—W. Nolan (I.)	4	30⅘
4 miles—J. F. Wood (S.)	20	8⅗
120 yards Hurdles—T. P. Phelan (I.)	0	15⅘

	FT.	IN.
High Jump—C. O'Connor (I.)	6	0
Long Jump—P. Anglim (I.)	22	5⅗
Weight Putting—P. O'Callaghan	46	8¼
Throwing the Hammer—P. O'Callaghan	176	10

GERMANY *v.* ENGLAND (COLOGNE).

Germany won by 7½ events to 4½.

Relay and Team Events.

400 metres—Germany 41 1/10s., 1; England 41⅘s., 2.
1600 metres—England 3m. 15s., 1; Germany 3m. 15⅘s., 2.
1600 metres Medley, 800, 200, 200, 400 metres.)—England 3m. 27s., 1; Germany 3m. 27⅘s., 2
3200 metres—Germany 7m. 45⅘s., 1; England 7m. 46⅘s., 2.
6000 metres—England 15m. 53⅘s., 1; Germany 16m. 6s., 2.
4 x 80 metres Hurdles—Germany 59s., 1; England 59 9/10s., 2.
5000 metres Team—England 6 points, 1; Germany 0.

(Field Events [two to score]).

High Jump—Germany and England tied 12 ft. 2·24 in.
Long Jump—Germany 47 ft. 2·92 in., 1; England 43 ft. 3·30 in., 2.
Pole Jump—Germany 24 ft. 7·26 in., 1; England 22 ft. 11·59 in., 2.
Weight Putting—Germany 99 ft. 2·15 in., 1; England 83 ft. 3·44 in., 2.
Discus Throwing—Germany 296 ft. 5·86 in., 1; England 132 ft. 4·57 in., 2.

FRANCE *v.* ENGLAND (COLOMBES).

England won by 63 points to 48

	M.	S.
100 metres—E. L. Page (E.)	0	10⅖
200 metres—F. P. Reid (E.)	0	21⅘
400 metres—G. L. Rampling (E.)	0	48
800 metres—T. Hampson (E.)	1	55⅘
1500 metres—J. Ladoumege (F.)	3	53⅖
5000 metres—R. Rochard (F.)	15	11⅘
3000 metres Steeplechase—T. Evenson (E.)	9	27⅘
1600 metres Medley Relay—(England)	3	28⅗
110 metres Hurdles—D. O. Finlay (E.)	0	15⅘

	FT.	IN.
High Jump—G. Turner (E.)	6	3
Long Jump—R. Robert (F.)	23	2·93
Pole Vault—P. Ramadier (F.)	12	8·36
Weight Putting—E. Duhour (F.)	49	8·45
Discus—P. Winter (F.)	150	0·03

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE *v.* YALE AND HARVARD.

Yale and Harvard won by 7½ events to 4½.

	M.	S.
100 yards—E. W. Goodwillie (Oxford)	0	10⅖
220 yards—E. W. Goodwillie (Oxford)	0	22⅘
440 yards—K. W. Warner (Yale)	0	50⅘
880 yards—D. Cobb (Harvard)	1	55⅘
Mile—N. P. Hallowell (Harvard)	4	19
3 miles—E. W. Denison (Camb.)	14	44⅘
120 yards Hurdles—A. G. De Voe (Yale)	0	15 1/10
220 yards Low Hurdles—E. E. Record (Harvard)	0	25 1/10

	FT.	IN.
High Jump—{ L. F. Yorke (Oxford) / G. W. Kulhn (Harvard) }	6	0
Long Jump—W. L. Lang (Oxford)	22	9½
Pole Jump—C. Williamson (Yale)	12	7
Weight Putting—J. M. Kilcullen (Yale)	47	4¾

OTHER ATHLETIC EVENTS, 1931.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

First meeting 1864 in Christ Church Cricket Ground, Oxford. Cambridge won 32 events, Oxford 25, tied 6.

1931. Cambridge 8 events; Oxford 3 events.

	M.	S.
100 yards—J. D. Wade (C.)	0	10 1/10
440 yards—R. M. N. Tisdall (C.)	0	51
880 yards—H. S. Townend (O.)	1	59⅘
Mile—J. F. Cornes (O.)	4	20⅘
3 miles—E. W. Denison (C.)	15	7⅗
120 yards—R. M. N. Tisdall (C.)	0	15⅘
220 Low Hurdles—E. Cawston (C.)	0	25 7/10

	FT.	IN.
High Jump—L. F. Yorke (O.)	5	9⅘
Long Jump—R. M. N. Tisdall (C.)	23	0⅘
Pole Jump—P. B. B. Ogilvie (C.)	11	6
Weight Putting—R. M. N. Tisdall (C.)	40	8

OXFORD *v.* CAMBRIDGE RELAYS.

Cambridge won by 5 races to 2.

	M.	S.
440 yards (4×110 yds.)—Cambridge	0	39
880 yards (4×220 yds.)—Oxford	1	29⅘
1 mile (4×440 yds.)—Cambridge	3	23⅘
2 miles (4×880 yds.—Oxford	8	5⅘
4 miles (4×1 mile)—Cambridge	17	54⅘
480 yards Hurdles (4×120 yds.)—Cambridge	1	3⅘
880 yards Low Hurdles (4×220 yds.)—Cambridge	1	43⅘

INTER-SERVICE CHAMPIONSHIP.

	M.	S.
440 yards Relay—Army 1, R.A.F. 2	0	44⅘
880 yards Relay—Army 1, R.N & R.M. 2	1	32⅘
Mile Relay—Army 1, R.N. & R.M. 2	3	29
2 miles Relay—Army 1, R.A.F. 2	8	4⅘
480 yards Relay—R.A.F. 1, Army 2	1	3⅘

1 mile Team—Army, 21 pts. 1; R.A.F. 18 pts. 2.
3 mile Team—Army, 22 pts. 1; R.A.F, 17 pts. 2.
High Jump—R.A.F., 11 ft. 6 ins., Army, 11 ft. 6 ins., tied.
Long Jump—Army, 42 ft. 1⅘ in. 1; R.A.F., 42 ft. 0⅘ in. 2.
Putting the Weight—R.A.F., 75 ft. 2⅘ ins. 1; Army, 74 ft. 4 ins. 2.
Athletic Championship—Army, 27⅘ pts. 1; R.A.F., 18⅘ pts. 2; R. Navy and R. Marines, 12 pts. 3.

ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP.

	M.	S.
100 yards—Lt. P. D. Powell, 1st Middlesex	0	10
220 yards—2nd Lt. G. L. Rampling, R.A.	0	22
440 yards—2nd Lt. C. H. Stoneley, R. Signals	0	51⅘
880 yards—2nd Lt. M. H. C. Gutteridge, R. Tanks	1	58⅘
1 mile—Tpr. A. A. Harris, 7th Hussars	4	24⅘
3 miles—Lt.-Sgt. R. R. Sutherland, Carabineers	14	58
120 yards Hurdles—Capt. I. N. M. Tubbs 1st Coldstream Guards	0	15⅘

	FT.	IN.
High Jump—Sgr. Boy W. A Land, R.E.	6	0
Long Jump—Lc.-Sgt. H. Marsh, 1st Yks. & Lans.	22	6¾
Pole Jump—{ L.-Cpl. E. Osborne, 1st Cold. Gd. / Sig. R. E. Buckman, 3rd Div.Sig. }	10	3
Putting the Shot—L.-Cpl. A. Strang, 1st S. Gds.	38	8
Throwing the Hammer—L.-Sgt Holmes, 2nd Black Watch	126	1⅘
Throwing the Discus—L.-Cpl. A. Fielder, 3rd Coldstream Guards	109	5⅘
Throwing the Javelin—Gds. E. Turner, 3rd Grenadiers	172	7

ARMY UNIT TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP.

2nd Duke of Cornwall's L.I., 100 pts. (2); 1st Middlesex, 90⅘ pts. (2); T.B. R.E., 90 pts. (3).

ROYAL AIR FORCE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

	M.	S.
100 yards—F. Off. D. B. D. Field, Andover	0	10 3/10
220 yards—A.C. F. S. Herring, Cranwell	0	24 1/10
440 yards—F. Off. T. C. Dickens, Henlow	0	51 9/10
880 yards—A.C., G. Brown, Martlesham Heath	2	0⅘
Mile—L.A.C., R. H. Thomas, Henlow	4	16
3 Miles—Cpl. S. Ferris, Uxbridge	15	5
220 yards—L.A.C., D. O. Finlay, Grantham	0	15⅘
2 Mile Walk—Cpl.-App. Smart, Halton	16	6⅘

	FT.	IN.
High Jump—F.-Lieut. F. E. Nuttall, Digby	5	9⅘
Long Jump—Lt.-Cdr. D. M. L. Neame, Gosport	22	0
Pole Jump—F. Off. H. Ford, Sealand	12	3
Putting the Shot—F. Off. H. Ford, Sealand	41	5
Throwing the Javelin—Cpl. R.F. Eyles, Uxbridge	164	10⅘

King's Cup Unit Championship—Halton, 20 pts.
Air Council Unit Junior Team—Sealand, 34⅘ pts

ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MARINES.

100 yards—P. A. C. Sherwin.
220 yards—Lieut. B. S. Magee.
440 yards—Lieut. B. S. Magee.
880 yards—Sub.-Lieut. A. R. Kennedy.
Mile—Sub-Lieut. W. D. King.
Three Miles—A.B. Hitchings.
120 yards Hurdles—Lieut.-Cdr. D. M. L. Neame.
High Jump—Sub-Lieut. I. R. Sarel.
Long Jump—Sub-Lieut. J. M. Lancaster.
Putting the Shot—Lieut.-Cdr. D. M. L. Neame.
Throwing the Discus—A.B. West.

WOMEN'S ATHLETIC RECORDS.

WOMEN'S RECORDS.—RUNNING.

Distance.	Time. M.	Time. S.	Name.	Country.	Year.
60 metres	0	7⅞	Walasiewicz ..	Poland	1930
80 metres	0	10	Mejzilokovat..	Czecho	1922
			Radideau	France	1926
100 yards	0	11⅓	Radideau	France	1926
			M. Cook.....	Canada....	1928
100 metres	0	12	E. T. Junkers .	Germany ...	1932
220 yards	0	25½	N. Halstead ..	England...	1930
440 yards	0	58⅔	N. Halstead ..	England..	1932
880 metres	2	16⅔	L. Radke.....	Germany ..	1930
880 yards	2	18½	G. Lunn	England...	1930
1,000 metres	3	6⅔	L. Radke.....	Germany ..	1930
Hurdles—					
80 metres	0	12	E. E. Green ..	England...	1931
			M. Didrikson..	Germany ..	1932
100 yards	0	13⅗	M. Clark	S. Africa..	1928
Walking—					
1 mile ..	7	45⅗	C. Mason.....	England ..	1931

FIELD EVENTS

Event.	Distance. Ft.	Distance. Ins.	Name.	Country.	Year
High Jump	5	3¼	E. Catherwood	Canada .	1928
Long Jump	19	7	K. Hitomi	Japan ...	1929
Shot.....	44	11⅝	G. Heublein ..	Germany	1931
Javelin.	138	11½	Schumann	Germany	1930
Discus.....	132	11½	G. Heublein ..	Germany	1930

PROFESSIONAL RUNNING RECORDS.

Yds.	Time. H.	Time. M.	Time. S.	Name.	Yr.
100	0	0	9⅘	J. Donaldson, S. Africa	1910
120	0	0	11⅘	J. Donaldson, S. Africa	1909
130	0	0	12	J. Donaldson, Australia.....	1911
150	0	0	14⅘	H. Hutchens, Australia.....	1882
220	0	0	21⅘	L. C. McLachlan, N.Z.	1902
250	0	0	25⅘	H. Hutchens, Australia	1887
300	0	0	30	H. Hutchens, Edinburgh	1884
440	0	0	47⅘	B. R. Day, Australia	1907
880	0	1	53⅘	F. S. Hewitt, N.Z.	1871
1,320	0	3	7	W. Richards, Manchester.....	1866
Miles					
1	0	4	12⅘	W. G. George, London	1886
2	0	9	11⅘	W. Lang, Manchester.....	1863
3	0	14	18⅘	G. McCrae, Edinburgh	1918
4	0	19	25⅘	P. Cannon, Glasgow.....	1888
5	0	24	40	J. White, London.....	1863
10	0	50	55	G. McCrae, Edinburgh	1918
20	1	49	29	H. Holmer, Edinburgh	1911
25	2	22	20	W. Kolehmainen, U.S.A.	1912

Time Records.

Hours	Distance. Mls. Yds.	Name.	Yr.
1	11 1285	H. Watkins, Rochdale	1899
2	21 1100	H. Holmer, Edinburgh	1911
3	28 300	G. Mason, London	1881
6	50 1200	G. Cartwright, Westminster ..	1887
12	82 1540	C. Rowell, New York	1882

Professional Walking.

WALKING RECORDS.—1 *Mile, 6m. 22s.* G. Cummings, Manchester, 1913; 2 miles, 13*m.* 14*s.*; 3 miles, 20*m.* 21⅘*s.*; 4miles, 27*m.* 38*s.*; 5 miles, 35*m.* 10*s.*; 6 miles, 43*m.* 18*s.*; 7miles, 51*m.* 4*s.*; 10 miles, 1*h.* 14*m.* 45*s.*, J. W. Raby, London, 1883; 20 miles, 2*h.* 39*m.* 57*s.*, W. Perkins, 1877.

Theatre Records.

Theatre Records.—The longest run at a London theatre is 2,238 consecutive performances of *Chu Chin Chow*, which was produced at His Majesty's on Aug. 31, 1916, reached its 1,476th performance on Oct. 17, 1919, and was withdrawn after its 2,238th performance (having brought in £700,000) on July 22, 1921. The "record run" at a London theatre, in pre-war days, was held by *Charley's Aunt* (1,466 consecutive performances). Other long runs are *Our Boys* (1,362), *The Maid of the Mountains* (1,352), *A Little Bit of Fluff* (1,241), *A Chinese Honeymoon* (1,075), *Romance* (1,046).

WOMEN'S A.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1931.

Event.	Winner.	Times M.	Times S.
100 Yards.....	N. Halstead.....	0	11⅘
220 Yards.....	N. Halstead.....	0	25⅘
440 Yards.....	N. Halstead.....	0	58⅔
880 Yards.....	G. Lunn.....	2	22⅘
80 Metres (Hurdles)	E. E. Green	0	12
1 Mile Walk.....	C. Mason	7	45⅗
		FT.	INS.
High Jump	M. F. Okell	4	11
Long Jump	M. Cornell	18	1
Putting the Shot	I. M. Phillips	31	9⅘
Throwing the Javelin..	L. Fawcett	96	0
Throwing the Discus...	I. M. Phillips	97	8½

CYCLING.

N.C.U. CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1931.

	Winner.	H.	M.	S.
1,000 yards	J. E. Sibbit	0	1	34⅕
25 miles.....	C. W. Horn	1	0	17⅘
50 miles (paced)	H. Grant	1	41	27⅘
1 mile (tandem)	J. E. Sibbit .... / E. W. Higgins..	0	2	23⅘
2 miles Team Pursuit, Belle Vue		0	4	22⅗

WORLD'S CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1931.

1 Kilometre (Amateur).—H. Harder (Denmark).
1 Kilometre (Professional).—W. Falck Hansen (Denmark).
100 *Kilometres (track) (Professional).*—W. Sawall (Germany).
Road Championship (about 200 kilos.) (Amateur).—H. Hansen (Denmark).
Road Championship (about 200 kilos.) (Professional).—L. Guerra (Italy).

WORLD'S CYCLING TRACK RECORDS.

(Standing start, motor paced.)

KIL.	M.	YDS.	M.	S.	
5	3	288	3	1⅗	L. Vanderstuyft.
10	6	376	5	23⅗	L. Vanderstuyft.
20	12	752	10	11	L. Vanderstuyft.
50	31	120	24	33⅗	L. Vanderstuyft.
100	62	240	49	0	L. Vanderstuyft.

½ Hour—38 m. 9 yds.; 1 Hour—76 m. 504 yds., L. Vanderstuyft.

PLACE TO PLACE CYCLING RECORDS.

London–Brighton and back (106 miles), 4 h. 53 m. 20 s., F. W. Southall, 1927.
London–Bath and back (212 miles), 11 h. 3 m. 56 s., C. Marshall 1927.
London–York (188 miles), 9 h. 40 m., J. W. Rossiter, 1926.
London–Edinburgh (392 miles), 23 h. 43 m., R. Shirley, 1906.
London–Land's End (300 miles), 17 h. 28 m., C. F. Davey, 1923.
Land's End–John o' Groats (900 miles), 2 days 13 h. 22 m., J. W. Rossiter, 1929.
100 miles Road (Out and Home), C. Marshall, 4h. 6m. 30s.

CROSS COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP. 1931.

International.—(Dublin.) England, 32 points, 1: Scotland, 102 points, 2; France, 102 points, 3; Ireland, 112 points, 4; Wales, 184 points, 5; Belgium, 201 points, 6. First three home: T. F. Smythe (I.), 48 min. 52 sec., 1: J. W Winfield (E.), 49 min. 11 sec., 2; T. Evenson (E.), 49 min. 16 sec., 3.
National—Birchfield H., J. H. Potts, Saltwell H.
Scottish National.—Maryhill H., J. Suttie-Smith, Dundee Thistle H.
Wales.—Cwmbran H., D. Phillips, Cwmbran.
Inter-County.—Staffordshire. J. T. Holden, Staffordshire.
Inter-Services.—Army. Sgt. R. R. Sutherland, Army.
Oxford and Cambridge.—Oxford won by 26 points to 29; C. W. Benson (C.) first home.
Universities Union.—Birmingham University: K. F. Bullen, London University.

ROAD WALKING.

National Championship.—Derby W.C., T. Lloyd-Johnson, Leicester W.C., 2 hr. 52 min. 41⅘ sec.
London to Brighton (51 miles 1,607 yds.)—T. W. Green, 8 hr. 5 min. 43 sec.

SWIMMING.

WORLD'S AMATEUR SWIMMING RECORDS.

MEN—FREE STYLE.	M.	S.	DATE.
100 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	0	51	1927
100 metres—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	0	57⅗	1924
150 yards—W. Laufer, U.S.A.	1	25	1929
200 metres—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	2	8	1927
220 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	2	9	1927
300 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	3	7⅘	1927
300 metres—J. Taris, France	3	27⅗	1931
400 metres—J. Taris, France	4	47	1931
440 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	4	52	1927
500 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	5	31⅘	1926
500 metres—Arne Borg, Sweden	6	8⅘	1925
800 metres—J. Taris, France	10	17⅘	1931
880 yards—C. Crabbe, U.S.A.	10	20⅘	1930
1,000 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	12	16⅘	1924
1,000 metres—Arne Borg, Sweden	13	4⅘	1925
1,500 metres—Arne Borg, Sweden	19	7⅘	1927
1 mile—Arne Borg, Sweden	21	6	1929

MEN—BACK STROKE.			
100 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	1	4⅘	1922
100 metres—G. Kojac, U.S.A.	1	8⅕	1928
150 yards—G. Kojac, U.S.A.	1	38⅕	1930
200 metres—T. Irive, Japan	2	37⅘	1928
220 yards—C. A. Wyatt, U.S.A.	2	45⅖	1926
440 yards—G. Kojac, U.S.A.	5	31	1930

MEN—BREAST STROKE.			
100 metres—W. Spence, Canada	1	14	1927
200 yards—W Spence, Canada	2	31⅘	1927
200 metres—Y. Tsurita, Japan	2	43	1929
220 yards—W. Spence, Canada	2	44⅕	1929
400 metres—E. Rademacher, Germany	5	50⅕	1926
500 metres—T. Reingoldt, Finland	7	36⅘	1931

WOMEN—FREE STYLE.			
100 yards—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	1	0	1930
100 metres—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	1	6⅘	1930
150 yards—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	1	39⅘	1930
220 yards—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	2	35	1930
300 yards—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	3	41	1930
300 metres—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	3	57	1931
440 yards—Miss H. Madison	5	21⅘	1930
500 yards—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	6	16⅘	1930
500 metres—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	7	12	1930
880 yards—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	11	41⅘	1930
1,000 yards—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	13	23⅘	1931
1,500 metres—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	23	17⅘	1931
1 mile—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	24	44⅘	1931

WOMEN—BREAST STROKE.			
100 metres—Miss L. Muhe, Germany	1	26 3/10	1928
200 yards—Miss C. Wolstenholme, G. Britain	2	54⅘	1930
200 metres—Miss M. Hinton, Great Britain	3	10⅘	1931
220 yards—Miss A. Geraghty, U.S.A.	3	16⅕	1926
400 metres—Miss Wolstenholme, G. Britain	6	41⅘	1930
500 metres—Miss Wolstenholme, G. Britain	8	23⅘	1931

WOMEN—BACK STROKE.			
100 yards—Miss S. Bauer, U.S.A.	1	12⅘	1924
100 metres—Miss B. Mealing, Australia	1	20⅘	1930
150 yards—Miss Joyce Cooper, G. Britain	1	54	1931
200 metres—Miss E. Holm, U.S.A.	2	58⅕	1930
400 metres—Miss M. Braun, Holland	6	26⅘	1928

BRITISH AMATEUR RECORDS

MEN.	M.	S.
100 yards—S. de Barany, Hungary	0	54
150 yards—S. de Barany, Hungary	1	28
220 yards—S. de Barany, Hungary	2	21⅘
300 yards—P. C. Samson, U.S.A.	3	22⅘
440 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	5	18
500 yards—J. Taris, France	5	56⅘
880 yards—J. Taris, France	11	19⅘
1,000 yards—E. P. Peters	13	24
Mile—A. Taylor	23	47⅕
150 yards, Back Stroke—J. C. P. Besford	1	45⅘
200 yards, Breast Stroke—S. Bell	2	38
Plunging—W. Taylor, Bootle, 82 ft. 7 ins.		

WOMEN.		
100 yards—Miss M. J. Cooper	1	2⅘
150 yards—Miss M. J. Cooper	1	42⅕
220 yards—Miss M. J. Cooper	2	44⅘
300 yards—Miss M. J. Cooper	3	50⅘
440 yards—Miss M. J. Cooper	5	57⅕
880 yards—Miss Ethel Mayne	13	1⅕
1,000 yards—Miss Ethel Mayne	14	47
Mile—Miss Ethel Mayne	25	46
150 yards, Back Stroke—Miss M. J. Cooper	1	56⅕
200 yards, Breast Stroke—Miss C. Wolstenholme	2	56
Plunging—Miss Hilda Dand, 72 ft. 0 in.		

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1931.

	M.	S.
100 yards—R. J. C. Sutton	0	56⅕
150 yards, Back—J. C. P. Besford	1	45⅕
200 yards, Breast—T. Cartonnet	2	42⅕
220 yards—R. J. C. Sutton	2	22⅕
440 yards, Salt Water—R. J. C. Sutton	5	27⅕
500 yards—A. Taylor	6	11⅕
Half-mile—A. Taylor	11	33⅕
Mile—F. G. M. Milton	25	28⅕
Long Distance—J. G. Hatfield		
Diving—C. D. Tomalin.		
Plunging—A. E. Beaumont, 85 ft. 9½ in.		

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIPS.

100 yards—Miss Joyce Cooper	1	5⅕
150 yards Back Stroke—Miss Joyce Cooper	1	55⅕
200 yards Breast Stroke—Miss M. Hinton	2	56⅕
220 yards—Miss Joyce Cooper	2	44⅕
440 yards—Miss M. J. Cooper	6	12⅕
Long Distance—Miss Joyce Cooper.		
Diving—Miss D. M. Leach.		

INTER-SERVICES CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Army, 70½ points, 1; R.A.F., 72, 2; R.N. & R.M. 49½, 3.
100 yards—Lieut. A. C. Jackson, Army 1 5⅕
100 yards Back—A.B. Fryer, R. Navy 1 21
100 yards Breast—A.-C. W. Haines, R.A.F. 1 24
220 yards—Stoker Patchett, R. Navy 2 45⅕
440 yards—Spr. A. May, Army 6 12⅕
400 yards Relay—Army, 1; R.A.F., 2; R. Navy & R.M., dis. 4 1⅕
Diving—A.-C. E. A. Watson, R.A.F., 75 points.
Plunging—Lieut. Read, R. Navy, 68 ft. 11 in.
Water Polo—R. Navy beat Army, 3 goals to 1; R. Na beat R.A.F., 4-1; Army beat R.A.F., 2-0.

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1931.

MEN. *Paris.*	M.	S.
100 metres—S. Barany (Hungary)	0	59⅘
400 metres—S. Barany (Hungary)	5	4
1,500 metres—Halassy (Hungary)	20	49
100 metres Back—Deutsch (Germany)	1	14
200 metres Breast—Reingoldt (Finland)	2	52⅕
800 metres relay—Hungary	9	34⅗
Fancing Diving—Riebschlager (Germany).		
High Diving—Staudinger (Austria).		
Water Polo—*Dubonnet Cup*—Hungary 1; Germany 2.		

WOMEN.		
100 metres—Mlle. Godard (France)	1	10
400 metres—Mlle. Braun (Holland)	5	42
100 metres Back—Mlle. Braun (Holland)	1	22
200 metres Breast—Miss C. Wolstenholme (Great Britain)	3	16⅕
Fancy Diving—Mlle. Jordan (Germany).		
Water Polo—*European Cup*—Hungary 114 pts., 1; Germany 92½, 2; France, 36, 3.		

INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

Rhyl, Wales.

England, 56 pts., 1; Scotland, 15, 2; Wales, 13, 3.

MEN.		
100 yards—A. Taylor (E.), 1; W. Burns (S.), 2	1	3⅘
150 yards Back—J. C. P. Besford (E.), 1; W. Francis (S.), 2	1	47⅘
200 yards Breast—S. Bell (E.), 1; H. Richmond (S.), 2	3	7
400 yards—R. Lievers (E.), 1; I. R. Downie (S.), 2	5	42⅘
Team Race—England, 1; Scotland, 2; Wales, 3	4	17⅗

WOMEN.		
100 yards—Miss J. Cooper (E.), 1; Miss J. McDowall (S.), 2	1	12⅘
150 yards Back—Miss P. M. Harding (E.), 1; Miss E. V. Davies (W.), 2	2	2⅘
200 yards Breast—Miss C. Wolstenholme (E.), 1; Miss G. Howard (S.), 2	3	26⅕
400 yards—Miss E. Kennon (E.), 1; Miss M. Read (S.), 2	6	41⅘
Team Race—England, 1; Scotland, 2; Wales, 3	4	56⅕

WATER POLO, 1931.

Club Championship Final—Plaistow United 7, Liverpool Police 3.
County Championship, Final—Essex beat Warwickshire 9—1.
England beat Wales 14—2 (Barking).
England beat Scotland 9—0 (Great Yarmouth).
Wales beat Ireland 4—3 (Swansea).
England beat France 7—3 (London).

BOXING IN 1931.

World's Professional Champions.

Fly Weight (8 st.)—Young Perez (France). *Bantam Weight* (8 st. 6 lb.)—Al Brown. *Feather Weight* (9 st.)—Bat Battalino (Italy). *Light Weight* (9 st. 7 lb.)—Tony Canzoneri (U.S.A.). *Welter Weight* (10 st. 7 lb.)—L. Brouillard (U.S.A.). *Middle Weight* (11 st. 6 lb.)—(Vacant). *Light Heavy Weight* (11 st.)—M. Rosenbloom (U.S.A.). *Heavy Weight* (any weight)—Max Schmeling (Germany).

British Champions.

Fly Weight—Jackie Brown. *Bantam Weight*—(Vacant). *Feather Weight*—Ned Tarleton. *Light Weight*—Al Foreman. *Welter Weight*—(Vacant). *Middle Weight*—Len Harvey. *Light Heavy Weight*—H. Crossley. *Heavy Weight*—(Vacant).

A.B.A. Champions.

Fly Weight—T. Pardoe. *Bantam*—D. McClear. *Feather*—B. Caplan. *Light Weight*—Cpl. F. Rennett. *Welter*—J. P. Barry. *Middle*—F. Mallin. *Light Heavy*—J. Peterson. *Heavy*—M. Flanagan.

Imperial Services Boxing.

OFFICERS.

Feathers—Lieut. D. E. Taunton, Army (Northants Regt.).

Light—Lieut. H. C. D. Huxham (Loyals).

Welter—Lieut. R. H. Bradshaw, R.N. (Portsmouth).

Middle—Pilot Officer T. M. Coslett, R.A.F. (Manston).

Light Heavy—Flying Off. D. L. McLean, R.A.F. (Henlow).

Heavy—Lieut. E. H. G. Gregson, R.N. (Portsmouth).

OTHER RANKS.

Fly—Sgt.-Inst. C. F. Haslam (Army A.P.T.S.). *Bantam* Cpl. Bennett, Army (E. Lancs.). *Feather*—Cpl. Jones (R. Welsh Fus.). *Light*—L. S. Jenkins, R.N. (Portsmouth). *Welter*—Lt.-Sgt. Peters, Army (Irish Gds.). *Middle*—Pte. Brennan, Army (R. Tanks). *Light Heavy*—A.B. Scudder, R.N. (Portsmouth). *Heavy*—Fus. Byman, Army (R. Fusiliers).

Oxford and Cambridge.

Cambridge won by 4 events to 3.

Bantam—P. J. Macdonald (C.). *Feather*—P. Marx (C.). *Light*—R. D. Stewart (O.). *Welter*—H. G. Owen-Smith (O.). *Middle*—C. D. A. Pullan (O.). *Light Heavy*—F. W. Blaikie (C.). *Heavy*—S. Knox Cunningham (C.)

FENCING IN 1931.

Epée—B. Childs.

Sabres—O. G. Trinder.

Foils—J. Emrys Lloyd.

Ladies Foils—Miss M. M. Butler.

Oxford and Cambridge—Cambridge won by 6-7 events. Foil: Oxford 3 defeats to 6. Sabre: Cambridge no defeats to 4.

Epée Match—Cambridge beat Oxford.

Thompson Trophy—

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP (Vienna).

Foils—Team: Italy 1; Hungary 2. Individual: Lemoine (France).

Epée—Team: Italy 1; France 2. Individual: Riccardi (Italy).

Sabres—Team: Hungary 1; Italy 2. Individual: Piller (Hungary).

Women's Foils—H. Mayer (Germany).

SERVICE CHAMPIONSHIPS (Royal Tournament, Olympia).

Foils: Inter-Services, Q.M.S.I. H. Parsons, Army (A.S.P.T.) Winners: R. Navy, Lieut. E. R. Collins. R. Marines, Sgt. L. V. Clarke. Army, Q.M.S.I. H. Parsons. R.A.F., Sgt. W. R. Hancock.

Epée: Inter-Services, Sgt. F. J. Stubberfield, R.A.F. Winners: R. Navy, P.O. J. Hawkins. R. Marines, Major H. G. Grant. Army, Q.M.S.I. L. Harris. R.A.F., Sgt. F. J. Stubberfield.

Sabres: Inter-Services, Sgt.-Maj. G. F. S. Wyatt, Army (A.S.P.T.). R. Navy, P.O. J. Hawkins. R. Marines, Sgt. L. V. Clarke. Army, Sgt.-Maj. G. F. S. Wyatt. R.A.F., Sgt. F. J. Stubberfield.

BILLIARDS IN 1931.

Championship.—Void; only 1 entry.

Empire Cup.—W. Lindrum.

World Record Break.—W. Lindrum, 3905, Feb. 17, 1931.

Professional Snooker Championship.—J. Davis beat T. Dennis.

Amateur Championship.—S. Lee beat M. A. Boggin.

Amateur Snooker Championship.—P. H. Matthews beat H. Kingsley.

Amateur Junior Championship.—F. Hollingworth.

Amateur Boys' Championship—C. W. F. Desbottes.

Oxford and Cambridge.—Cambridge won by 3-0. K. C. Gander Dower (C.) beat Nawab of Pataudi (O.): R. S. Davis (C.) beat F. M. Bancroft; H. L. Carr (C.) beat S. Nixon (O.).

Army Championship.—Q.M.S. Scully (R.A.O.C.).

British Legion Championship.—H. W. Page (Dulverton).

CHESS.

World's Championship.—Dr. A. Alekhine beat E. D. Bogoljubow at Wiesbaden in November, 1929. Alekhine won 11 games, Bogoljubow 5 games, 9 games being drawn.

INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENTS, 1931.

European (Bled).—Dr. Alekhine (15 matches won, 11 drawn) 1; Bogoljubow (12 won, 6 drawn, 8 lost) 2.

British (Worcester).—F. D. Yates.

U.S.A. (New York).—J. R. Capablanca.

Prague Team Congress.—U.S.A. 48 matches, 1; Poland 47, 2.

World's Women's Championship (Prague).—Miss Menchik.

MOTORING.

PRINCIPAL RACES, 1931.

24 *Hours Grand Prix d'Endurance, Le Mans (France).*—Earl Howe and Sir H. Birkin. (Distance 1875 miles; speed 78·3 miles per hour).

24 *Hours Junior Cars, Brooklands.*—Lord March and C. S. Staniland (1574·9; 65·62 m.p.h.).

500 *Miles, Brooklands.*—J. Dunfee and C. Paul (118·39 m.p.h.).

Irish Eireann Cup, Phoenix Park.—Sir H. Birkin (3 hr. 24 min. 31 sec.; 88·8 m.p.h.).

International Tourist Trophy, Ulster Ards Circuit.—N. Black (5 hr. 13 min. 51 sec.; 67·90 m.p.h.). Fastest time, B. Borzacchini (79·05 m.p.h.).

America Grand Prix, Indianapolis.—L. Scheider (96·629 m.p.h.).

Italy Grand Prix, Monza.—Fagioli (96·623 m.p.h.).

France Grand Prix, La Baule.—Williams (89·011 m.p.h.).

MOTOR CYCLING.

Grand Prix, Ulster Circuit.—S. Woods.

Senior Tourist Trophy, Isle of Man.—P. Hunt (3 hr. 23 min. 28 sec.; 77·9 m.p.h.). Fastest lap, Hunt (28 min. 1 sec.; 80·82 m.p.h.).

Junior Tourist Trophy.—P. Hunt (3 hr. 34 min. 21 sec.; 73·94 m.p.h.).

Light-Weight Trophy.—Graham Walker (68·98 m.p.h.).

France Grand Prix, Monthlery.—P. Hunt (71·27 m.p.h.).

Belgium Grand Prix.—S. Woods (71·24 m.p.h.).

Italy Grand Prix des Nations, Monza.—F. G. Hicks (76·919 m.p.h.). F. G. Hicks was killed in the Isle of Man Senior Trophy.

WORLD'S RECORDS.

Motoring Speed Record, 246·154 m.p.h., Capt. Malcolm Campbell, Daytona Beach, Florida, Feb. 5, 1931.

Motor Cycling Speed Record on the Track, 135·839 m.p.h., J. S. Wright, Monthlery, Paris, Aug. 31, 1930.

Hours' Motor Cycling, 110·8 miles, C. W. S. Lacey Monthlery, Sept. 29, 1931.

Motor Boat Speed Record, 103·49 m.p.h., Kaye Don, Parana River, S. America, April 2, 1931.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Year	Winner	m.	s.	Won by
1920	Cambridge	21	11	4 lengths.
1921	Cambridge	19	45	1 length.
1922	Cambridge	19	27	4½ lengths.
1923	Oxford	20	54	¾ of a length.
1924	Cambridge	18	41	4½ lengths.
1925	Cambridge	21	50	30 lengths.*
1926	Cambridge	19	29	5 lengths.
1927	Cambridge	20	14	3 lengths.
1928	Cambridge	20	25	10 lengths.
1929	Cambridge	19	24	7 lengths.
1930	Cambridge	19	9	2 lengths.
1931	Cambridge	19	26	2½ lengths.

* Oxford were waterlogged.

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year	Winner and Country.
1920	E. Barry *beat* A. Felton (N.S.W.).
1921	D'A. Hadfield *beat* R. Arnst (N.Z.).
1922	J. Paddon *beat* Hadfield (N.Z.).
1923	J. Paddon ,, Hadfield (N.S.W.).
1924	J. Paddon ,, A. Felton (Queensland).
1924	J. Paddon ,, M. Goodsell (N.S.W.)
1925	M. Goodsell ,, J. P. McDevitt (N.S.W.).
1925	M. Goodsell ,, J. P. Hannan (N.S.W.).
1925	M. Goodsell ,, J. Paddon (N.S.W.).
1926	M. Goodsell ,, Tom Saul (N.S.W.).
1927	M. Goodsell ,, H. A. Barry (Vancouver).
1928	H. A. Barry ,, M. Goodsell (Vancouver).
1930 May	E. A. Phelps *beat* H. A. Barry (Thames).
1930 Oct.	E. A. Phelps ,, H. A. Barry (Thames).

HENLEY REGATTA, 1931.

Grand Challenge Cup.—London R.C. beat Thames R.C., 7m. 33s.

Ladies' Challenge Cup.—Jesus (Cambs.) beat Shrewsbury School, 8m. 7s.

Thames Challenge Cup.—London R.C. beat Magdalene (Cambs.), 7m. 43s.

Visitors' Challenge Cup.—Pembroke Coll. (Cambs.) beat Third Trinity (Cambs.), 8m. 45s.

Stewards' Challenge Cup.—London R.C. beat Piacenza R.C. (Italy), 8m. 45s.

Wyfold Cup.—Thames R.C. beat Vesta R.C. 9min. 13s.

Silver Goblets.—Christ Church (Oxford), beat Pembroke Coll. (Cambs.), 9m. 57s.

Diamond Sculls.—H. R. Pearce, Hamilton L.B.C. (Canada), beat F. Bradley, Pembroke Coll. (Cambs.), 10m. 3s.

OTHER AQUATIC EVENTS, 1931.

Wingfield Sculls.—D. Guye (London R. C.).

Doggett's Coat and Badge.—T. J. Harding (Putney).

PUNTING IN 1931.

Singles.—J. A. Urquhart beat A. Esson-Scott.

Doubles.—T. L. Hewett and H. R. Higginson r. o.

Women.—Miss M. Ellison beat Miss I. Pardoe.

Novices.—A. E. Peters.

Junior.—A. E. Peters.

TENNIS IN 1931.

Amateur Championship.—L. Lees.

Open Championship.—E. M. Baerlein.

University Matches.—First Strings, Cambridge (K. G. Gandar Dower); Second Strings, Cambridge (S. H. Bastow). Doubles: Cambridge (Gandar-Dower and Bastow).

M.C.C. Prizes—(*Gold*) E. M. Baerlein; (*Silver*) Lord Aberdare.

Inter-Four Club.—Manchester (E. M. Baerlein and L. Lees) beat Philadelphia (Jay Gould and W. C. Wright).

Bathurst Cup.—Great Britain beat America 3–2.

YACHTING.

THE AMERICA CUP.

The first, America, yacht won on August 22, 1851, and every race has been won since by the U.S.A.

Shamrock I. lost to Columbia, 1899; Shamrock II. lost to Columbia, 1901; Shamrock III. lost to Reliance, 1903; Shamrock IV. lost to Resolute, 1920; Shamrock V. lost to Enterprise, 1930.

TRANSATLANTIC RACE, 1931.

Dorade, O. J. Stephens (New York), won in 15 days, from Newport (Rhode Island) to Plymouth.

King Cup at Cowes.—(1931) Shamrock V. (Sir T. Lipton).

Fastnet Cup Cowes.—(1931) Dorade (U.S.A.).

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

Principal Events and Winners.

The first Cricket Match between Oxford and Cambridge was on June 4, 1827, on Lord's Ground; the result was "unfinished." Annual contests started in 1838.

In Rowing, Oxford and Cambridge met in 1829 at Henley (Hambledon Lock to Henley Bridge, 2½ miles), and Oxford won easily in 14 min. 30 sec. The next match was in 1836 from Westminster to Putney, and Cambridge won in 26 min.; but for several years Henley Regatta was used for the match. The first regularly annual race on the tideway was in 1856.

The Athletic Sports were instituted in 1854, and the first meeting was on Christ Church Cricket Ground. Since 1863, London has always been the ground.

	First Year.	Ox. won.	Cam. won.	Dwn.	Wnrs. 1930–1	By
Cricket	1827	37	44	12	Ox.	8 wickets
Boat Race ..	1829	40	42	1	Cam.	2½ lengths
Rackets	1855	37	33	—	Ox.	2 m'ches to 0
Tennis	1859	29	43	5	Cam.	3 m'ches to 0
Billiards	1860	33	28	—	Cam.	3 m'ches to 0
Shooting—						
Chancellor .	1862	24	41	—	Cam.	1077–1071
Humphrey .	1869	29	26	—	Cam.	830–813
Athl. Sports.	1864	25	32	6	Cam.	8 events to 3
Chess	1873	24	25	6	Dwn.	3½ m'ches to 3½
Football—						
Association.	1873–4	23	22	8	Dwn.	1 goal to 1
Rugby.....	1873–4	23	20	10	Dwn.	3 points to 3
Golf	1878	22	23	3	Ox.	8 m'ches to 5
Polo	1879	21	25	—	Ox.	9 goals to 0
CrossCountry	1880–1	20	26	—	Ox.	26 points to 29
Lawn Tennis	1881	13	23	10	Cam.	14 m'ches to 2
Hockey.....	1890	15	27	4	Ox.	3 goals to 2
Swimming...	1892	8	26	2	Ox.	18 points to 13
Water Polo.	1891	12	18	7	Cam.	3 goals to 2
Boxing	1897	8	16	4	Cam.	4 m'ches to 3
Fencing	1897	14	13	3	Cam.	2 events to 0
Fencing Epée	1913	8	9	—	Ox.	11 def'ts to 12
Lacrosse.....	1903	16	7	1	Ox.	10 goals to 3

Winners of Other Events.

Badminton—Cambridge, 12–3.
Squash Racket—Cambridge, 5–0.
Ice Hockey—Oxford, 5–1.
Winter Sports—Oxford, 97·2 points to 96·8
Jiu-jitsu—Cambridge, 5–2.
Athletic Relays—Cambridge, 5–2.
Rugby Fives—Cambridge, 355–162.
Eton Fives—Cambridge, 3–0.

WINTER SPORTS, 1931.

World's Bobsleigh Championship—Germany.
British Ski Running Championship—R. Bushell.
British Ski Jumping Championship—C. Wyatt.
Roberts of Kandahar—P. Lunn.
Figure Skating (Houghton Cup)—D. Sanders.
Cresta Run (Curzon Cup)—J. S. Coats.

ICE HOCKEY.

Oxford and Cambridge—Oxford 5—1, St. Moritz.
World Championship (Final)—Canada, 9 pts., 1; U.S.A., 8 pts., 2; Austria, 4 pts., 3.

SKATING.

World Speed Championship—C. Thunberg (Finland), Helsingfors.
World's Figure Championship—Karl Schafer (Austria), Vienna.
World's Ladies' Championship—Mlle. Sonja Henie (Norway), Berlin.
World's Pairs Championship—L. Szollas and Fr. Rotter.
England Figure Championship (England Style)—E. A. Johnstone; *International Style (Men's)*—J. F. Page; *(Ladies')*—Miss M. B. Lay; *(Pairs)*—J. F. Page and Miss E. Muckett.

ROLLER SKATING.

Championships—¼-mile, J. Weatherburn. 1m. 34s.; 1 mile, H. Wilkinson, 3m. 19s.; 5miles, J. Weatherburn, 17m. 32⅘s.

CURLING

Scotland beat England, 385 shots to 242.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

isley Camp, Brookwood, Surrey. *Secretary and Executive Officer*, Major C. E. Etches, O.B.E.

THE KING'S PRIZE.

pen only to British Subjects who are past or present members of H.M. Forces, or the Forces of British Protected State.

ES :—

rst Stage, N.R.A. Bronze Medal and N.R.A. Bronze Badge. (*Qualifying.*) (7 shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards.)

nd Stage, N.R.A. Silver Medal and N.R.A. Silver Badge. (Open only to the *Three Hundred* competitors who have taken the highest places in the First Stage.)

d Stage, The King's Prize of £250, N.R.A. Gold Medal and N.R.A. Gold Badge. (Open only to the *One Hundred* competitors who have taken the highest places in the Second Stage.)

WINNERS OF THE KING'S PRIZE.

resent conditions are 10 shots at 300, 500 and 600 yards, and 15 shots at 900 and 1,000 yards. possible score (since 1925) 300.

Third Stage from 1885.

	Winner	Score	Year	Winner	Score
	dmer, Sgt., 2nd V.B. Lincoln	307	1907	Addison, Lt., Australia	318
	Jackson, Pte., 1st V.B. Lincoln	265	1908	Gray, Pte., 5th Sco. Rifles	325
7	Warren, Lt., 1st Middlesex	274	1909	Burr, Cpl., L.R.B.	324
88	Fulton, Pte., 13th Middlesex	280	1910	Radice, Cpl., Oxf. Univ. O.T.C.	340
1889	Reid, Sgt., 1st Lanark Engrs.	281	1911	Clifford, Pte., Canada	319
1890	Bates, Sgt., 1st V.B. Warwick.....	278	1912	Fulton, Pte., Queen's Westmr.	335
1891	Dear, Pte., Queen's Edin.	269	1913	Hawkins, Pte., Canada	330
1892	Pollock, Maj., 3rd V.B.A. & S.H. ...	277	1914	Dewar, Sgt., 4th R. Scots.	309
1893	Davies, Sgt., 1st V.B. Welsh Rgt. ...	274	1019	Loveday, Sgt., New Zealand.....	253
1894	Rennie, Pte., 3rd Lanark	283	1920	Morgan, Sgt., South Africa	281
1895	Hayhurst, Pte., Canada	279	1921	Cunningham, Ar.-Sgt., late R.A.O.C.	226
1896	Thomson, Lt., Queen's Edin.	273	1922	Marchment, Lt.-Col., 1st London ...	230
1897	Ward, Pte., 1st V.B. Devon	304	1923	Robinson, Capt., late R.A.F.	232
1898	Yates, Lt., 3rd Lanark	327	1924	Burke, Pte., Canada.....	230
1899	Priaulx, Pte., Guernsey	336	1925	Smith, Sapper, late R.E.	226
1900	Ward, Pte., 1st V.B. Devon	341	1926	Fulton, Sgt., late Queen's Westmr.	286
1901	Ommundsen, Lc.-Cpl., Queen's Edin.	310	1927	Vernon, Capt., late R.A.M.C. (T.) ...	292
1902	Johnson, Lt., 1st London	307	1928	Hale, L.-Cpl., late K.E.S., O.T.C. ...	283
1903	Davies, Cr.-Sgt., 3rd Glamorgan	311	1929	Blair, Lt.-Col., Seaf. Hrs., Canada ...	283
1904	Perry, Pte., Canada	321	1930	Foster, Marjorie Elaine, S.L.R.C. ...	280
1905	Comber, Ar.-Sgt., 2nd V.B. E. Surr.	315	1931	Fulton, Sgt. A. G., late Queen's West.	285
1906	Davies, Capt., 1st Middx. V.R.C. ...	324			

ELCHO CHALLENGE SHIELD.

The Elcho Challenge Shield was instituted in 1862. It is open to one team of 8 from England, Scotland and Ireland respectively. 15 shots each at 900, 1,000 and 1,100 yards. Highest possible score 1,800.

WINNERS SINCE 1862.

Year	Country	Mks.	Year	Country	Mks.	Year	Country	Mks.
1862	England.....	890	1885	England.....	1,574	1908	Match declared void	
1863	,, ...	1,082	1886	Ireland	1,471	1909	England.....	1,717
1864	Scotland	967	1887	England.....	1,570	1910	,, ...	1,678
1865	England.....	1,053	1888	Ireland	1,652	1911	,, ...	1,644
1866	Scotland	1,170	1889	,, ...	1,689	1912	,, ...	1,687
1867	England.....	1,097	1890	,, ...	1,646	1913	Scotland	1,732
1868	,, ...	1,666	1891	England.....	1,670	1914	,, ...	1,912
1869	Scotland	1,149	1892	Scotland	1,696	1915-1918	No Match ...	—
1870	England.....	1,166	1893	England.....	1,688	1919	England.....	1,664
1871	,, ...	1,204	1894	Scotland	1,627	1920	Scotland	1,582
1872	,, ...	1,183	1895	England.....	1,503	1921	,, ...	1,625
1873	Ireland	1,195	1896	,, ...	1,659	1922	England.....	1,632
1874	Scotland	1,437	1897	,, ...	1,603	1923	,, ...	1,620
1875	Ireland	1,506	1898	,, ...	1,595	1924	Scotland	1,607
1876	England.....	1,463	1899	,, ...	1,577	1925	England.....	1,706
1877	Ireland	1,568	1900	Ireland	1,537	1926	,, ...	1,684
1878	,, ...	1,610	1901	England.....	1,609	1927	Scotland	1,696
1879	Scotland	1,505	1902	,, ...	1,587	1928	,, ...	1,662
1880	Ireland	1,638	1903	Ireland	1,553	1929	England.....	1,709
1881	England.....	1,642	1904	England.....	1,570	1930	Scotland	1,699
1882	,, ...	1,536	1905	Scotland	1,607	1931	Scotland	1,669
1883	Ireland	1,600	1906	England.....	1,658			
1884	Ireland	1,583	1907	Ireland	1,634			

CLOSE TIMES FOR GAME.

IN each case the dates are inclusive :--

Black Game—Dec. 11 to Aug. 19 (Aug. 31 in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest).

**Grouse*—Dec. 11 (Dec. 10, Scotland) to Aug. 11.

**Partridge*—Feb. 2 to Aug. 31.

**Pheasant*—Feb. 2 to Sept. 30.

**Ptarmigan*—(Scotland only) Dec. 11 to Aug. 11.

It is also unlawful (in *England and Wales*) to kill the game marked * on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

In *England and Wales*, 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. The close-time for all these birds is, under the Wild Birds Protection Acts, 18 to 1908, from March 2 to July 31 both inclusi Otherwise this close-time applies to all w birds throughout Great Britain.

HUNTING AND GROUND GAME.

There is no statutory close-time for hunting or rabbit-shooting, nor for de hares; but by an Act passed in 1892 th of hares or leverets in Great Britain i hibited from March 1 to July 31 inclusive a penalty of a pound. The first Mo November is the recognised date for the of the *fox-hunting* season, which contin the following April. *Otter-hunting* la mid-April to mid-September. The p *deer-hunting* or *stalking* varies from abo 12 to October 12 for stags, and from No to the end of March for hinds.

SEASONABLE AND UNSEASONABLE FISH.

THE following table shows the periods when the different kinds of edible fish mostly in use are "in season" and "out of season."

The letter *p* signifies that the fish are then in their prime or most plentiful; the letter *x* signifies that the fish may be obtained, but are not at their best; the letter *c* signifies that it is "close-time" as fixed by statute.

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Barbel	*p*	–	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Bass	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–
Bream	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
,, (sea)	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Brill	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Carp	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Catfish	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Char	*c*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*
Chub	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Coal fish or Saithe	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Cockle	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Cod	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Conger	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Crab	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Crayfish (*a*)	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Dab	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Dace	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Dory	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Eel	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Flounder	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Grayling	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Gudgeon	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Gurnard (red)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
,, (grey)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Haddock	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Hake	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Halibut	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Herring	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Lampern	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Lamprey	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	–
Ling	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Lobster	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*
Mackerel	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Mullet (red)	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–
,, (grey)	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Mussel	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Oyster (*b*)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Perch	*p*	–	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*
Periwinkle	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pike	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pilchard	–	–	–	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Plaice	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pollack	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Prawn	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–
Salmon & Sea Trout (*d*)	*c*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*
Shad	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–	–	–
Shrimp (*e*)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Skate	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Smelt or Sparling	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Sole	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Sprat	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*
Sturgeon	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Tench	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Thornback	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Torsk or Tusk	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Trout	*c*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*
Turbot	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Whelk	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Whitebait	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–
Whiting	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Wrasse	–	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–

(*a*) This is for sea crayfish (or crawfish). River crayfish can be obtained in the summer and autumn. It is illegal to take fresh-water crayfish from March to June.

(*b*) Foreign oysters can be sold in the close season, and are to be had almost all through the year, even though they have been laid down in English beds for temporary storage.

(*d*) In the close season, salmon from the Netherlands, and also from certain British rivers where net fishing is permitted later in the year than usual, are largely sold.

(*e*) For the first six months the bulk of our London supply of shrimps comes from the Netherlands, but Dutch shrimps are far inferior to the English, which are plentiful from July to Dec.

AVIATION.

KING'S CUP WINNERS

1922—Capt. F. L. Barnard. Speed, 124 m.p.h.
1923—Capt. F. T. Courtney. Speed, 150 m.p.h.
1924—A. J. Cobham. Speed, 106 6 m.p.h.
1925—Capt. F. L. Barnard Speed, 140·5 m.p.h.
1926—H. S. Broad. Speed, 90·4 m.p.h.
1927—W. L. Hope. Speed, 92·4 m.p.h.
1928—W. L. Hope. Speed, 105·5 m.p.h.
Fastest time, Flying Officer S. Summers, 149 m.p.h.
1929—Flying Officer D. F. W. Atcherley. Speed, 150·3 m.p.h
Fastest time, D. F. W. Atcherley.
1930—Miss Winifred Brown. Speed, 102·7 m.p.h.
Fastest time, A. S. Butler. Speed, 129·7 m.p.h.
1931—Flying Officer E. C T. Edwards. Speed, 117·8 m.p.h.
Fastest time, Lieut. G. Rodd, R N. 127·5 m.p.h.

SCHNEIDER TROPHY WINNERS.

1913—15·75 m.p.h., Prevost (France). At Monaco.
1914—86·8 m.p.h., Howard Pixton (Britain). Monaco.
1920—107 m.p.h., Luigi Bologna (Italy). Venice.
1921—1·1 m.p.h., Giovanni Briganti (Italy). Venice.
1922—145·7 m.p.h., H. C, Biard (Britain). Naples.
1923—177·83 m.p.h., Lieut. T. Rittenhouse (U.S.N.). Cowes.
1925—232·57 m.p.h., Lieut. Doolittle (U.S.A.). Baltimore.
1926—246 496 m.p.h., Major de Bernardi (Italy). Hampton Roads.
1927—281·656 m.p.h., Flight-Lieut. Webster (Britain). Venice.
1929—328·63 m.p.h., Flying Officer Waghorn (Britain). Southampton.
1930-1931—No race.

SCHNEIDER RECORDS.

1929—357·7 m.p.h., Squadron-Leader A. H. Orlebar (Britain). Sept. 12, 1929.
1931—388·67 m.p.h., Flight-Lieut. G. H. Stainforth (Britain). Sept. 13, 1931. Fastest circuit, 408·283 m.p.h.

AVIATION RECORDS AND PERFORMANCES.

BEFORE THE WAR.

1890 54 yards, Clement Ader (France) Machine first leave the ground.
1897—328 yards, Clement Ader (France). First Europe flight.
1905—11 miles 211 yards, Orville Wright (U.S.A.). Long distance flight. Same season Wright beat twenty miles (20¼ miles), Dayton.
1908 10 miles 922 yards, L. Delagrange (France). First European distance flight.
1908 77 miles 856 yards, Wilbur Wright (U.S.A.). Beat two hours.
1909—L. Bleriot (France). Cross the Channel.
1910—186 miles, L. Paulhan (France). London to Manchester (one stop).
1911—*G. H. Curtiss (U.S.A.), Hydroplane. First flight* rising from the water.
1911—1010 miles, Lieut. Conneau (France). First Great Britain circuit (22 hrs. 29 mins.).
1912—F. P. Raynham. First Britain long distance record (7 hrs. 30 mins.), Brooklands.
1913—930 miles, Capt. C. A. H. Longcroft. Without stop with one passenger (Montrose to Farnborough).

AFTER 1918.

1919—Sir John Alcock and Sir J.W. Brown. Newfoundland to Iceland, June 14.
1919—6,260 miles, R 34 Airship (Commander Major G. H. Scott). Britain to New York and back, July 2–6.
1919—11,294 miles, Sir Ross Smith and Sir Keith Smith. England to Australia, Nov. 12–Dec. 10.
1925—Sir Alan Cobham. England to Cape Town and back.
1926—Sir Alan Cobham. England to Australia and back.
1928—Hunefeld and Fitzmaurice. First east to west flight, Ireland to Labrador, 36 hours, April.
1929—First British Air Mails, London to Karachi, April 14.
1929—Squad.-Ldr. A. G. Jones-Williams and Flight-

PRINCIPAL RACING FIXTURES FOR 1932.

Victory Steeplechase (Manchester, 2 miles)—Jan. 1.
Troytown Steeplechase (Lingfield, 3 miles)—Feb. 6.
National Trial Steeplechase (Gatwick, 3½ miles)—Feb. 20.
National Hunt Steeplechase (Cheltenham, 4 miles)—Mar. 2.
Grand Military Cup (Sandown, 2½ miles)—March 11.
Lincolnshire Handicap (1 mile)—March 16.
Liverpool Spring Cup (1 mile, 610 yards)—March 17.
Grand National (4 miles 856 yards)—March 18.
Queen's Prize (Kempton, 2 miles—March 28.
Lancashire Steeplechase (Manchester, 3½ miles)—March 28.
Newbury Spring Cup (1 mile)—April 9.
Craven Stakes (Newmarket, 1 mile)—April 14.
Great Metropolitan (Epsom, 2½ miles)—April 18.
City and Suburban (1½ mile)—April 20.
2000 *Guineas* (1 mile)—April 27
1000 *Guineas* (1 mile)—April 29.
Victoria Cup (Hurst Park, 7 furlongs)—April 30.
Chester Cup (2½ miles)—May 4.
Jubilee Stakes (Kempton, 1½ mile)—May 7.
Newmarket Stakes (1½ mile)—May 11.
Manchester Cup (1½ mile)—May 20.
Derby (1½ mile)—June 1.
Coronation Cup (1½ mile)—June 2.
Oaks (1½ mile)—June 3.
Newbury Summer Cup (1½ mile)—June 9.
Ascot Stakes (2 miles)—June 14.
Royal Hunt Cup (7 furlongs 166 yards)—June 15.
Gold Cup (Ascot, 2½ miles)—June 16.
Northumberland Plate (2 miles)—June 22.
Grand Prix de Paris (1 mile 7 furlongs)—June 26.
July Stakes (Newmarket, 5 furlongs 140 yards)—June 28.
Princess of Wales's Stakes (1½ mile)—June 30.
Eclipse Stakes (Sandown, 1½ mile)—July 25.
Liverpool Summer Cup (1½ mile)—July 22.
Stewards' Cup (6 furlongs)—July 26.
Goodwood Cup (2 miles 5 furlongs)—July 28.
Ebor Handicap (York, 1½ mile)—Aug. 24.
Gimcrack Stakes (6 furlongs)—Aug. 25.
Prince Edward Handicap (Manchester, 2½ miles)—Sept. 3.
Champagne Stakes (Doncaster, 6 furlongs)—Sept. 6.
St. Leger (1 mile 1,472 yards)—Sept. 7.
Doncaster Cup (2 miles 1 furlong)—Sept. 9.
Newbury Autumn Cup (2 miles 1 furlong)—Sept. 24.
Jockey Club Stakes (Newmarket, 1½ mile)—Sept. 29.
Duke of York Handicap (Kempton, 1½ mile)—Oct. 8.
Cesarewitch (2½ miles)—Oct. 12.
Middle Park Stakes (6 furlongs)—Oct. 13.
Cambridgeshire (1 mile 1 furlong)—Oct. 26.
Liverpool Autumn Cup (1 mile 610 yards)—Nov. 11.
Derby Cup (1½ mile)—Nov. 18.
Manchester November Handicap (1½ mile)—Nov. 26.

Other Fixtures.

Winter Olympic Games, Lake Placid, N.Y.—Feb. 4 13.
International Skating Championships, Montreal, Canada—Feb. 16–20.
Waterloo Cup—Feb. 10–12.
British Industries Fair—Feb. 22–March 5.
Oxford and Cambridge Sports, Chelsea.—March 19
The Boat Race—March 19.
Twickenham—Royal Navy *v.* R.A.F.—Feb 13.
Royal Navy *v.* Army—March 5.
England *v.* Scotland—March 19.
Army *v.* R.A.F.—March 26.
Wembley—England *v.* Scotland—April 9.
F.A. Amateur Cup Final—April 16.
F.A. Cup Final—April 23.
Lord's—Oxford *v.* Cambridge—July 4 6.
Eton *v.* Harrow—July 7 8.
Aldershot Tattoo—June 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
Attendances (1925) 250,037; (1926) 173,191; (1927) 189,476; (1928) 237,000; (1929) 306,500: (1930) 320,700; (1931) 322,500.
Golf Amateur, Muirfield—May 23 28.
Golf Open, Sandwich—June 6-11.
Royal Tournament, Olympia—May 26 June 11.
International Horse Show, Olympia—June 16-25.
Royal Air Force Pageant (Hendon)—June 25.
Wimbledon:—Lawn Tennis Tournament—June 21 July 5.
Aldershot Show—June 29, 30, July 1, 2.
A.A.A. Championship, White City (probably)—July 1, 2.
Henley Regatta—June 29, 30, July 1 2.
Olympic Games, Los Angeles. July 30 Aug. 14.
Dublin Horse Show—Aug. 2–6.
Southern Command 9th Annual Tidworth Tattoo—Aug. 2-6.
Motor Show, Olympia—Oct. 13-22.

PROGRESS IN MOTORLESS FLIGHT.

It generally takes two or three years for any new sport to settle down into some semblance of properly supervised orderliness. There is a spate of enthusiasm at the outset, which may continue as a flood, or degenerate into a mere trickle according to the success with which the new sport overcomes its initial difficulties, and survives its various ordeals. This has been the case with gliding, which, although not a new sport, has recently received a new lease of life, particularly in 1930 when, following various demonstrations by German experts, it again attracted attention in Great Britain. "Booms" are often to be mistrusted, and sometimes the mere fact that hundreds of thousands of people find a new common enthusiasm is sufficient eventually to kill it, but it can be said quite safely that the gliding movement has now become firmly established in Great Britain. Although during the past twelve months the angle of approach has been considerably changed there is little doubt that the enthusiasm has by no means waned, and in some respects considerably increased. This is particularly so with regard to the outlook of the average Gliding Club. When the spectacular feats of Herr Kronfeld and other German pilots first began to create a desire for emulation amongst young air-minded people in this country, many thousands of young enthusiasts suddenly discovered that they wanted to glide, and they flocked to join the numerous gliding clubs which came rapidly into existence. When they had succeeded in keeping a primary type glider in the air for a fraction of a second they were very pleased with themselves, but too large a proportion of them failed to follow up their success and to qualify for the certificates which can be obtained when advanced training has been completed. It is on this latter aspect of gliding instruction that the clubs have now been concentrating attention. This is all to the good, for it is obvious that in order to keep pace with gliding developments in other countries, particularly on the competitive side, Britain must have an ample supply of fully qualified glider pilots. It must be explained that the popularly accepted term 'gliding" does not give a complete idea of the possibilities of motorless flight. Its really advanced form, and undoubtedly its most important aspect, is what is known as sailplaning. There are three outstanding classes of motorless aircraft: (1) The Primary Glider; (2) The Secondary; and (3) the Sailplane. The two former types are mostly used for instructional purposes, whilst the third type is used for cross-country work, by pilots who have obtained their "C" certificate. Three certificates, "A," "B" and "C," are obtainable after tests have been successfully passed under regulations laid down by the Royal Aero Club, and during the past year a greatly increased number of these certificates have been obtained by gliding pupils in Great Britain. There has been a particularly notable increase in the number of "C" class pilots, whereas at the end of last year they represented a very small number. Gliding Clubs, too, have now settled down [illegible] and many new ones have come [illegible] The movement in Great Britain late Sir Sefton Brancker, who was a staunch friend to British gliding, and did much to help the movement. The past year has been one of much experimental effort, and good progress has been made in this direction. The technical side of gliding has received more attention from the Gliding Clubs, many of which now possess a valuable nucleus of members who have acquired valuable knowledge. Glider design has naturally progressed, and some of the new types are a great improvement in performance on those which preceded them. Notable directions in which useful advances have been made are in connection with towed flight and power launching, in connection with both of which much valuable new data has been discovered. Mr. Lowe-Wylde, one of the pioneers of towed flight in England, has been particularly active in experimental work. Many clubs are now training pupils in towed flight, in which a suitable motor car is used to launch the glider into the air, and to keep it aloft. The driver of the car plays a very important part in these operations, and must be specially skilled in the work. Pupils are taught by easy stages, the instructor using a car with dual control, so that he can easily correct any mistake made by either the driver of the car or the pupil in the glider. Power launching is covered by special regulations issued by the British Gliding Association, and has been experimented with in a number of clubs. An interesting gliding event during the year was the crossing of the Channel by Mr. Lissant Beardmore, and Herr Kronfeld, both of whom, however, were towed by aeroplanes to a sufficient altitude before being released. The International Commission for the Study of Motorless Flight held a meeting in England towards the end of the year, and the delegates from several countries subsequently saw the first International Gliding competitions take place on the downs near Brighton. These competitions attracted many thousands of spectators. Foreign competitors were present, and some of the English competitors flew gliders of foreign design. The Distance Flight for the de Haviland Cup was won by Mr. G. M. Buxton, of the London Gliding Club, on a "Professor" glider, with a flight of 500 yards. Mr. Buxton was also successful in the cross-country flight for the Wakefield Trophy, with a distance of three miles. Soon after this event started a heavy fog descended on the countryside and Mr. Buxton and two other competitors were lost in it for some time. They all succeeded in landing safely and thus proved the safety of gliding even under such unfavourable weather conditions. A large number of other interesting events, designed to test the skill of the many pilots who had entered, also took place, including spot-landing competitions, figure of eight contests, rig and fly contests, and a club aggregate event. The wind was too light on both days for a really successful meeting. A number of new sailplanes were demonstrated at this meeting and showed considerable advance in design. Unfortunately the meteorological conditions did not allow of their performance being fully appreciated, but there is little doubt that by the time the next international contests take place some excellent British sailplanes will be available. The clubs are now taking up sailplaning

motorless flight have not yet been fully probed. Future progress lies with the enthusiastic experimenters rather than with those who are simply attracted by the fascination of the sport itself, and the numbers of the former are now sufficiently large to ensure that experiments on the right lines will go on. Many suggestions have been made which would divert motorless flight from its orthodox course of development. The glider, it is thought by some, might become "the motor-cycle of the air" if fitted with a light engine, but it would then cease to be a glider. Others see in the "Rocket plane" experiments in Germany motive possibilities of a novel kind which might be applied to the glider. The pioneer-experts, however, are seemingly satisfied with the lines on which they are now working. Some critics make much of the point that gliding has no commercial application, but it would seem to be early to argue too rigidly on this aspect of it. At the same time it is equally premature to paint an extravagant picture of the glider being used for purposes which are now fulfilled by other media of passenger transport. At the moment gliding is a sport with a well-developed technical bias and as such it is not surprising that it makes so strong an appeal. There is no other sport quite like it. Its thrills have no pronounced element of danger, the percentage of accidents being very low. This fact is as much a tribute to the common-sense lines on which the movement is organised as a proof of the absence of serious risk. The growing international interest in gliding was emphasised by the fact that representatives of ten nations attended the British meeting of the International Commission. The aim of the Commission was lucidly explained by Lord Amulree, the Secretary of State for Air in the then Government, when he said that its object was to secure international co-operation in scientific, technical, aeronautical and administrative questions concerning motorless flight, and the exchange of ideas for mutual benefit which would result should help to solve the large number of hitherto unsolved problems. Gliding, considers Lord Amulree, has a very definite contribution to make to the general progress of aviation and to certain branches of technical research, and should do a great deal to popularise flying. One point which cannot be too strongly emphasised in favour of a continued interest in gliding is its value in the training of air pilots. It has been proved that a course of motorless flying reduces the time needed to enable a pilot efficiently to control power-driven aircraft. There is no reason why gliding should not provide "flying for the million." Pupils of ordinary intelligence quickly make progress, and once they gain confidence are generally keen to take their "A" certificate. The great need in this country at the moment is the provision of some gliding schools on the lines of the famous German school at the Wasserkuppe, at which, by-the-way, many British pilots have been trained. The training resources of most ordinary Gliding Clubs are obviously limited, and the provision of even one central school of this kind would no doubt be welcomed by gliding enthusiasts in Great Britain. So far, gliding has not made a very pronounced feminine appeal. But there are a number of certificated women pilots in Britain. Most of the clubs, however, have not neglected the social side, which, by-the-way, has a distinct publicity value, and many of them have ladies' committees to take charge of this aspect of their activities. The two-seater glider has made its appearance, and it is not unimportant to mention as an indication of the progress which has been made that at least one glider of this type has provided hundreds of towed "joy" flights for the general public at gliding demonstrations. A glider "flying-boat" has also been successfully landed by a speed-boat. A notable flight in 1931 was that from Hamworth to Chatham and back on thermal currents by Herr Kronfeld. The 12th annual competitions at the Wasserkuppe attracted much attention, and the performances of many young German pilots were proof of striking progress in the science of motorless flight.

AIR LICENCES AND CERTIFICATES.

(United Kingdom.)

Comparative figures showing the number of licences and certificates issued in 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930:—

	New Licences or Certificates. Issued.				
	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	Current on 31st Dec., 1930.
Pilots, Class "A"	223	414	613	954	1,708
Pilots, Class "B"	21	69	107	110	252
Navigators	12	14	20	33	56
Airship Riggers	...	...	16	33	5
Airship Engineers	...	...	13	33	11
Ground Engineers	92	114	227	292	845
Aerodromes	175	206	320	288	121
Registrations:—					
Heavier-than-air Craft	204	294	461	609	846
Lighter-than-air Craft	1	2	2	...	10
Airworthiness:—					
Heavier-than-air Craft	193	463	609	527	806*
Lighter-than-air Craft	...	...	1	2	1

* This figure includes 191 Certificates of Airworthiness for aircraft known to have been sold abroad.

RACING FIXTURES, 1932.

N.H. Rules (Steeplechases) in *Italics.*

JANUARY.

1, 2. *Manchester.*
2. *Plumpton.*
4, 5. *Leicester.*
6, 7. *Tenby.*
8, 9. *Gatwick.*
8, 9. *Haydock Park.*
11, 12. *Birmingham.*
13, 14. *Hurst Park.*
15, 16. *Lingfield.*
18, 19. *Derby.*
20, 21. *Newbury.*
22, 23. *Windsor.*
25, 26. *Warwick.*
27, 28. *Gatwick.*
29, 30. *Kempton Park.*

FEBRUARY.

1, 2. *Leicester.*
3, 4. *Sandown Park.*
5, 6. *Lingfield.*
8. *Plumpton.*
8, 9. *Nottingham.*
10, 11. *Windsor.*
12, 13. *Hurst Park.*
12, 13. *Haydock Park.*
15. *Chelmsford.*
15, 16. *Birmingham.*
17. *Sedgefield.*
17, 18. *Newbury.*
19, 20. *Gatwick.*
22, 23. *Derby.*
24, 25. *Lingfield.*
25. *Taunton.*
26, 27. *Kempton Par*
26, 27. *Aldershot.*
26, 27. *Manchester.*
29. *Shirley.*

MARCH.

1–3. *National Hunt (Cheltenham).*
4, 5. *Hurst Park.*
4, 5. *Catterick.*
7. *Plumpton.*
7, 8. *Wolverhampton.*
9. *Chelmsford.*
10. *Sandown Park.*
11, 12. *Grand Military (Sandown Park).*
14. *Colwell Park.*
14, 15. *Hawthorn Hill.*
[Flat Race Season opens.]
14 16. Lincoln.
17–19. Liverpool (J.C. & N.H.)
21, 22. Nottingham.
23. *Wye.*
23. *Melton Hunt.*
24. *Uttoxeter.*
26. Kempton Park.
26–28. *Manchester.*
26–28. *Carlisle.*
26. *Chepstow.*
26. *Plumpton.*
26. *Southwell.*
28. Kempton Park.
28, 29. Birmingham.
28, 29. Newcastle.
28, 29. *Cardiff.*
28. *Market Rasen.*
28, 29. *Towcester.*
28, 29. *Wetherby.*
28. *Wincanton.*
28. *Bridge.*
28. *Hereford Hunt.*
28. *Huntingdon.*
28, 29 *Torquay.*
28. *West Norfolk Hunt.*
30, 31. Leicester.
30, 31. Catterick.
30. *Royal Artillery (Sandown Park).*

APRIL.

2. Alexandra Park.
2. *Stratford-on-Avon.*
4, 5. Warwick.
5, 6. *Household Brigade (Hawthorn Hill).*
6, 7. *Lingfield.*
6, 7 *Monmouth.*
6. *Rothbury.*
6. *Tarporley.*
7. *Badsworth.*
7. *Bungay.*
7. *Taunton.*
8, 9. Newbury.
8, 9. Ayr.
8, 9. *Aldershot (Military).*
11, 12. *Uttoxeter.*
11. *Chelmsford.*
12–14. Newmarket
13. 14. *Cheltenham.*
13. *Sedgefield.*
15, 16. Derby.
15, 16. Bogside (J.C. & N.H.).
16. *Beaufort Hunt.*
18–20. Epsom.
18, 19. Edinburgh.
18. *Colwall.*
18. *Quorn Hunt.*
20, 21. Pontefract.
21, 22. Sandown Park.
21, 22. *Ludlow.*
22, 23. Stockton.
23. *Sandown Park.*
23. *Southwell.*
25. *Shirley.*
25, 26. *Fontwell Park.*
26–29. Newmarket.
27, 28. *Hexham.*
27, 28. *Worcester.*
29, 30. Thirsk.
30. Hurst Park.
30. *Bridgnorth.*

MAY.

2. *Linfield* (United Ht.).
2, 3. *Pershore.*
2. *Market Rasen.*
3–5. Chester.
3, 4. *United Hunt, Kelso.*
4, 5. *Folkestone.*
6, 7. Kempton Park.
6, 7. Ripon.
6. *Wenlock*
7. *Stratford-on-Avon.*
7. *Sedgefield.*
9. *Wye.*
9, 10. *Uttoxeter.*
10–12. Newmarket.
12. *Woore.*
13, 14. *Gatwick.*
13, 14. Haydock Park.
13, 14. *Newton Abbot.*
14. *Southwell.*
14, 16. *Hexham.*
16, 17. Hurst Park.
16, 17. Wolverhampton.
16, 17. Redcar.
16, 17. *Cardiff.*
16, 17. *Buckfastleigh.*
16. *Huntingdon.*
16. *Wetherby.*
16. *Wincanton.*
16. *Cartmel.*
18 21. Manchester.
18, 19. Yarmouth.
20, 21 Lingfield
20, 21. *Newport (Mon.).*
23. Hamilton Park.
23. *Colwall.*
24 26. York.
24, 25. Bath.
26, 27. Salisbury.
27, 28. Doncaster.
27, 28. Ayr.
28. Windsor.
31, June 1–3. Epsom.

JUNE.

4. Kempton Park.
4. Bogside (Irvine).
6, 7. Lewes.
6, 7. Birmingham.
8, 9. Newbury.
8, 9. Beverley.
10, 11. Gatwick.
10, 11. Chepstow.
11. Pontefract.
14 17. Ascot.
18. Windsor.
18. Hamilton Park.
20, 21. Folkestone.
21–23. Newcastle.
22, 23. Brighton.
24, 25. Sandown Park.
24, 25. Haydock Park.
27. Wolverhampton.
28–30. Carlisle.
28–30, July 1. Newmarket.

JULY.

2. Alexandra Park.
2. Hamilton Park.
4, 5. Nottingham.
5–7. Bibury (Salisbury).
6, 7. Pontefract.
8, 9. Lingfield Park.
8, 9 Chepstow.
9–11. Edinburgh.
12–14. Newmarket.
13, 14. Bath.
15, 16. Sandown Park.
15, 16. Hamilton Park.
18, 19. Leicester.
18, 19. Ayr.
20–22. Liverpool.
20, 21. Lanark.
22, 23. Hurst Park.
22, 23. Bogside (Irvine).
26–29. Goodwood.
27, 28. Worcester.
29, 30. *Catterick.*
30. Alexandra Park.
30, Aug. 1. Chepstow.

AUGUST.

1. Sandown Park.
1, 2. Birmingham.
1, 2. Ripon.
1, 2. *Newton Abbot.*
2–4. *Brighton.*
5, 6. Lewes.
5, 6. Thirsk.
8, 9. Folkestone.
8, 9. Nottingham.
10, 11. Kempton Park.
10, 11. Haydock Park.
12, 13. Windsor.
13, 15. Redcar.
15, 16. Wolverhampton.
16–18. Stockton.
17, 18. Bath.
19, 20. Hurst Park.
20. Pontefract.
23–25. York.
24, 25. *Devon and Exeter.*
26, 27. Gatwick.
27. Hamilton Park.
29, 30. Lewes.
30, 31. Sept. 1. Derby.
31. Sept. 1. Brighton.
31. Sept. 1. *Plymouth.*

SEPTEMBER.

2, 3. Folkestone.
2, 3. Manchester.
3. *Sedgefield.*
5. *Folkestone.*
5. *Shirley.*
6–9. Doncaster.
7, 8. *Totnes.*
10. Alexandra Park.
10. Ripon.
12, 13. Warwick.
12. *Fontwell Park.*
14, 15. Yarmouth.
14–16. Western (Ayr).
14. *Newton Abbot.*
16, 17. Windsor.
17. Bogside (Irvine).
19, 20. *Leicester.*
19, 20. Edinburgh.
19. *Colwall.*
21, 22. Gatwick.
21, 22. York.
23, 24. Newbury.
23, 24, Lanark.
26, 27. Hamilton Park
26. *Wye.*
26. *Southwell.*
27–30. Newmarket.
28, 29. *Monmouth.*
28, 29. *Perth Hunt.*
30, Oct. 1. Thirsk.

OCTOBER.

1. Alexandra Park.
1. *Stratford-on-Avon*
3, 4. Nottingham.
5, 6. Chepstow.
5, 6. Pontefract.
5, 6. *Fontwell Park.*
6, 7. *Ludlow.*
7, 8. Haydock Park.
7, 8. *United Border H., Kelso.*
8. Kempton Park.
10. *Uttoxeter.*
11–14. Newmarket.
12, 13. *Hexham.*
14, 15. Catterick.
15. Lingfield Park.
15. *Wincanton.*
17, 18. Wolverhampton.
17. *Wye.*
17. *Market Rasen.*
18, 19. Newcastle.
19. Sandown Park.
19, 20. *Cardiff.*
20. *Sandown Park.*
20, 21. Doncaster.
21, 22. Newbury.
22. Stockton.
22. *Towcester.*
24, 25. *Nottingham.*
25–28. Newmarket.
26, 27. *Taunton.*
26, 27. *Wetherby.*
28, 29. *Manchester.*
29. Alexandra Park.
31, Nov. 1. Birmingham.

NOVEMBER.

2, 3. Worcester.
2, 3. *Hawthorn Hill.*
4, 5. Thirsk.
5. Hurst Park.
7, 8. Lincoln.
7, 8. *Wolverhampton*
9–12. Liverpool (J.C.&N.H
9. *Chelmsford*
11, 12. Windsor.
14, 15. Leicester
16–18. Derby.
16, 17. *Cheltenham.*
16, 17. *Catterick.*
18, 19. *Chepstow.*
19. Lingfield Park.
21–23. Warwick.
24–26. Manchester.
25, 26. *Hurst Park.*
28, 29. *Birmingham.*
30, Dec. 1. *Kempton Park.*

DECEMBER.

2, 3. *Newbury.*
2, 3. *Haydock Park.*
5, 6. *Leicester.*
7, 8. *Gatwick.*
7, 8. *Worcester.*
9, 10. *Lingfield Park.*
10. *Carlisle.*
12. *Plumpton.*
12, 13. *Nottingham.*
14, 15. *Windsor.*
16, 17. *Sandown Park*
19 21. *Derby.*
26, 27. *Kempton Park.*
26, 27. *Wolverhampton.*
26, 27. *Sedgefield.*
28, 29. *Cheltenham*
30, 31. *Newbury.*

The British Empire.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continental Distribution.	English Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
In Europe	121,512	48,000,000
In Asia	1,824,550	333,000,000
In Africa	4,652,000	50,000,000
In North America	3,893,020	9,000,000
In Central America	8,600	5,000
In the West Indies	12,300	1,730,000
In South America	97,800	314,000
In Oceania	3,300,000	8,000,000
Total	13,909,782	450,094,000

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.—The British Empire occupies over one-quarter of the known surface of the globe, and its population exceeds one-quarter of the estimated number of the human race. The total area is distributed almost equally over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, but more than two-thirds lie in the Eastern and less than one-third in the Western Hemisphere.

ETHNOLOGY.—The estimated white population of the Dominions in 1911 was 60,000,000, mainly British and Irish, but partly French, Dutch, and Spanish. The remaining 370,000,000 include 315,000,000 of the native races of India and Ceylon, 40,000,000 black races, 6,000,000 Arabs, 6,000,000 Malays, 1,000,000 Chinese, and 1,000,000 Polynesians, with various other elements, including 100,000 "Red Indians" in Canada.

RELIGIONS.—Of the total population over 210,000,000 are Hindus, 100,000,000 Muhammadans, 80,000,000 Christians (67,000,000 Protestants, 13,000,000 Catholics), 12,000,000 Buddhists, 12,000,000 Animists, 4,000,000 Sikhs, Jains and Parsees, 750,000 Jews, and the remainder Polytheists and Idol worshippers.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.—There is no fundamental law upon which the Constitution of the British 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, the Union of South Africa, and the Irish Free State. The second principle is equally developed, almost every unit being financially self-supporting, and few requiring aid from the central Government. The third principle is of modern growth, and may be said to be the outcome of the *Imperial Conference*.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.—The origin of the Imperial Conference may be traced to the presence in London (in 1887) of the Prime Ministers of the various Dominions, at the celebrations of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Similar gatherings took place in London 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 Great Britain. In 1917 and 1918 the Conference, which was held concurrently with the sessions of the Imperial War Cabinet, was called the Imperial War Conference, and was held under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1921, the *Premiers' Conference*, under the Presidency of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, discussed all matters of general interest to the Empire as a whole. The constitution of the Conference, which again met in 1923, 1926 and 1930, is as follows:—The Prime Ministers and other Ministers of the United Kingdom, Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, and Newfoundland, the Secretary of State for India and other representatives of India. The Secretariat of the Conference is provided by the Governments represented.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.—(1) *Great Britain.*—The Constitution recognises certain great principles, including the fair administration of justice, the prohibition of taxation without the consent of the people, and a limited monarchy, the power of the monarch being, in effect, wielded by a Ministry supported by a majority of the House of Commons, the members of which House are elected on a wide franchise, exercised by electors of both sexes. The component parts of the British Government are the King; the Legislature (House of Lords and House of Commons); the Executive, 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. The latter is responsible to, and represents the authority of, Parliament. Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India is the Governor-General and his Executive Council, with a legislature of two houses, the Council of State of 60 members (of whom not more than 20 are government officials), and the Legislative Assembly of 144 members (26 official and the remainder elected).

(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 such control the parliament of a self-governing Dominion exercises within its borders all the ordinary powers of a sovereign assembly. The Imperial Dominions may be divided into four classes, according to the way in which they are governed:—

(*a*) *Those having Dominion Status.* Where "Dominion Status" is enjoyed the executive is entrusted to political chiefs who are responsible, not merely or mainly to the Crown, but to the elected legislature of the Dominion. The Dominions thus governed are Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland. Malta, Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia have "responsible government," but certain powers are reserved.

(*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, and Mauritius.

(*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, Gibraltar, Nigeria, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Tanganyika, Trinidad.

(*d*) *Wherein both legislative and executive powers are vested in the Governor alone.* In this class are 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 Crown. The protectorates of the British Empire include Kenya, Nyasaland, Somaliland, Swaziland, Uganda.

(*f*) *Spheres of Influence.* A sphere of influence may be described as an area wherein other Powers undertake not to attempt to acquire influence or territory by treaty or annexation; such British spheres exist in the Persian Gulf and in Arabia. In addition to the Spheres of Influence are

(*g*) *Mandatory Spheres*, where the responsibility for securing good government and a reasonable development of natural resources is confided to an already established government by mandate from the League of Nations. Such British spheres are parts of the former German Colonies in West Africa, and the former Turkish governments of Palestine and Mesopotamia.

SELF-SUPPORT.—With but few exceptions the British Dominions are self-supporting, revenue being raised locally to meet the expenditure. Occasional grants are made by the Central Government to meet exceptional expenditure, or in aid of administration in the earlier stages of development. Certain capital expenses are also undertaken from time to time by the Central Authority, *e.g.*, the Nigerian purchase, the Uganda Railway, &c. No taxes are imposed on the subjects of a Dominion or Colony by the Central Government, as such subjects are not directly represented in the British House of Commons; this principle, "No taxation without representation," was the mainspring of the revolt in the North American Colonies at the close of the eighteenth century. Since that disastrous attempt to impose taxes without the consent of the taxpayers, the principle, which had for many years been accepted in Great Britain, has become an accepted maxim of British Overseas administration.

SELF-DEFENCE.—The Dominions, generally, provide for the defence of their immediate area, but the general strategical defence of the Empire is undertaken by the Central Government. Questions affecting general strategical defence are considered and determined by the *Imperial Defence Committee*, which co-ordinates the work of the sea, land and air forces. In the Great War of 1914-1918 the Dominions provided Armies or Contingents, which fought in every area and bore a full share of the sacrifices by which victory was achieved. The land and air forces of the Dominions are maintained at the expense of the Dominions concerned. The amounts provided for *Naval Defence* in the estimates of the under-mentioned parts of the Empire for the year 1930-31 are as follows:—Great Britain £51,739,000; Canada $3,600,000; Australia £1,778,633; New Zealand £675,480 (including £125,000 as a contribution towards the Naval Base at Singapore, and £100,000 interest and sinking fund on account of H.M.S. *New Zealand*); Union of South Africa £78,560. The proportion of expenditure on Naval Defence to the total Import and Export trade of these parts of the Empire is as follows: Great Britain 3·04 per cent.; Canada 0·15 per cent.; Australia 1·06 per cent.; New Zealand 0·77 per cent.; Union of South Africa 0·043 per cent. Per caput of population the expenditure is, Great Britain £1 2*s.* 7*d.*; Canada 36 cents; Australia 5*s.* 6*d.*; New Zealand 9*s.* 1*d.*; Union of South Africa (European population only) 10¾*d.* As regards Colonies not possessing responsible governments, contributions to Imperial Defence are paid to the War Office.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Parliament of Great Britain 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. The Secretaries of State for the Dominions and Colonies are Cabinet Ministers, their active participation in the government of the nations of the Empire decreasing with the measure of self-government accorded to each. Parliament also exercises a control over Indian affairs through a Secretary of State.

THE JUDICATURE.—The Supreme Judicial Authority of the Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and from the Courts of India and every British Dominion. The Committee (*see* p. 246) 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 Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords.

EDUCATION.—Educational systems, on a more or less uniform plan, are developed throughout the Empire under the control of the respective governments. Universities (*see* pp. 318–28) and University Colleges have been established and degrees are conferred. Under the will of Cecil Rhodes scholarships were founded at Oxford, his old University, for students from the British Dominions and Colonies, the United States of America, and the German Empire. *Rhodes Scholarships* are awarded in each of the United States, in each State or Province of Canada, Australia and South Africa (where there are also scholarships for Rhodesia and for certain towns and schools in Cape Colony), in New Zealand, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Bermuda and Malta. They are of the annual value of £400, and are tenable at any College in Oxford. The normal number of Rhodes scholars in residence together is about 196, of whom 100 come from the British Empire and 96 from America. *Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees*, The Marquess of Lothian, C.H., 17, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1. *Oxford Secretary*, Prof. C. K. Allen, M.A., Rhodes House, Oxford.

Statistics issued by the Universities Bureau of the British Empire show that the *total* number of students from overseas attending Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom at the beginning of the 1929–30 session was 5,486, of whom 995 are from Africa, 1,071 from America, 2,282 from Asia, 794 from Europe, and 344 from the Pacific. The principal figures are: India, Burma, and Ceylon, 1,846; United States, 621; South Africa and Rhodesia, 531; Egypt, 366; Australia, 223; Canada and Newfoundland, 233; Germany, 163; China, 143; West Indies, 140; New Zealand, 118; Russia, 64; France, 63; Japan, 61; Netherlands, 46; Poland, 44; Switzerland, 43; Siam, 42; Norway, 32; Hungary, 31; Spain, 30.

The *Davison Scholarships*, established in 1923, have been withdrawn.

Under *The Commonwealth Fund* (The Fuller Building, 41 East 57th Street, New York, U.S.A.), established in 1918 by Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, there are available for candidates of British descent 40 Fellowships, of an annual value of approximately £600 each, tenable for two years at certain American Universities. They may be awarded as follows:

1. Thirty Fellowships open to men and women, unmarried, under thirty years of age, domiciled in England, Scotland, Wales or Ireland, and graduates of recognised universities therein;

2. Ten Fellowships for (*a*) candidates from the British Dominions, graduates of a University of a British Dominion or Colony, men or women, unmarried, under thirty years of age, who have studied, but not necessarily graduated, at a British University and (*b*) candidates who hold an appointment under the British Government, or the Government of a British Dominion, Colony, Protectorate, or Mandated Territory, or the Government of India. They may be single or married, but must not be more than thirty-five years of age on September 1 of the year of award. At least five of these ten Fellowships are open to candidates from the Government Service.

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 tariffs 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. Advances so made and still outstanding are shown under the heading "National Debt" (*see* Index).

Stocks authorised under the Colonial Stock Act 1900 are Trustee Securities, and the price at which some of them may be obtained is shown on p. 455.

PRODUCTION.—Canada, India, Australia, and Great Britain are the principal wheat-producing units, and Mesopotamia (with irrigation) has great potentialities. Barley, oats, rice and maize, and tea, coffee and rubber are largely cultivated, while more than half the world's output of cocoa was produced in British Dominions. Cane sugar is produced in India (for local consumption), West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, Natal, and Mauritius, and beet sugar in Canada and elsewhere. Fruit is grown in most of the Dominions and figures largely in the sales of the London Fruit Exchange (Spitalfields). Meat is produced in large quantities in New Zealand, Australia and South Africa. Australia and New Zealand are the greatest wool-producing countries of the world, and the output of coal in Great Britain exceeds that of every country except the U.S.A.; coal is also abundant in Australia, Canada, India and South Africa. Cotton is extensively grown in India, West Africa, East Africa, Sudan, West Indies, and in the tropical parts of Australia; chemical and mechanical wood pulp for paper-making is extensively produced in Canada and Newfoundland. Iron ore is found in many of the Dominions, and pig iron is largely produced; tin is produced mainly within the Commonwealth (particularly in the Malay peninsula), while 70 per cent. of the world's supply of gold is drawn from South and South-West Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Canada; it is produced also in Borneo, British East Africa, British Guiana, Ceylon, India, Malay States, Sarawak, Sudan, and West Africa. Precious stones are found in various parts of the Commonwealth, South Africa producing the principal supply of diamonds, and India of rubies and emeralds. Petroleum is produced in India, Trinidad and Canada, and there are vast resources available at Mosul (Mesopotamia) and in the neighbourhood of the Persian Gulf.

CAPITAL OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—London (England). Population (1931), 8,202,818.

The Chief Magistrates of the following Cities of the British Empire are designated Lord Mayor (in Scotland, Lord Provost):—

*London.	*†Edinburgh.	Newcastle upon Tyne.
*Adelaide.	†Elgin.	Norwich.
Belfast.	*†Glasgow.	*Nottingham.*
Birmingham.	Hull.	†Perth.
Bradford.	Leeds.	Sheffield.
Brisbane.	Leicester.	Stoke-on-Trent.
Bristol.	*Liverpool.	*Sydney.
Cardiff.	Manchester.	*York.
	*Melbourne.	

* Entitled to the prefix "Right Honourable."
† Lord Provosts.

Divisions and Capitals.	Area (Sq. Miles).	Population. 1911.	1921.	1931. §
England (London)	50,327	33,649,571	35,230,225	37,354,917
Wales and Monmouthshire	8,016	2,420,921	2,656,474	2,593,014
Scotland (Edinburgh)	30,405	4,760,904	4,882,497	4,842,554
Northern Ireland (Belfast)	32,059	4,390,219	*1,256,561	†1,250,000
Irish Free State (Dublin)			*2,971,992	†2,949,000
Isle of Man (Douglas)	221	52,016	60,284	49,338
Jersey (St. Helier)	45	51,898	49,701	50,455
Guernsey, &c. (St. Peter Port)	28	45,001	40,529	42,606
Total	121,101	45,370,530	47,148,263	...

* Census of 1926. † Estimated for 1928. § Preliminary Report of Census.

Births, Marriages and Deaths (Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland).

Year.	Births.	Rate per 1,000.	Marriages.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
1925	842,405	18·7	335,827	14·9	558,132	12·4
1926	825,174	18·2	318,332	14·1	536,411	11·9
1927	777,520	17·1	348,138	15·3	568,655	12·5
1928	783,052	17·2	343,449	15·1	543,664	11·9
1929	761,963	16·7	353,741	15·5	623,231	13·6

Divorces (Great Britain).

Total number of *Divorces* and *Annulments of Marriage* in England and Wales and Scotland.

Year.	E. & W.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
1913	577	250	827
1920	3,090	776	3,866
1921	3,522	500	4,022
1922	2,588	382	2,970
1923	2,667	363	3,030
1924	2,286	438	2,724
1925	2,605	451	3,056
1926	2,622	425	3,047
1927	3,190	474	3,664
1928	4,018	504	4,522
1929	3,396	519	3,915

Illegitimate Births.

Country.	Total Births.	Illegitimate Births.
Belgium (1929)	146,206	6,175
Chile (1927)	172,673	60,552
Denmark (1929)	65,297	7,032
England & Wales (1930)	649,430	29,682
Finland (1929)	76 011	6,132
France (1922)	759,846	65,568
Germany (1928)	1,182,815	150,958
Italy (1929)	1,040,395	52,696
Netherlands (1929)	177,216	3,181
Norway (1929)	49,401	3,516
Scotland (1930)	94,538	6,946
Sweden (1929)	92,615	14,739

Immigration and Emigration.

(1) *From and to Places out of Europe.*

Year.	Total Inward.	Total Outward.	Destinations of the (British and North Irish) Emigrants. To the British Empire. North America.	Australia & N.Z.	South Africa.	Other Dominions.	Total.	To other Countries. U.S.A.	Elsewhere.	Total.
1913	372,618	701,691	196,278	77,934	25,855	21,383	321,450	77,014	17,814	94,828
1928	276,705	397,247	95,307	43,851	22,569	30,293	192,020	56,508	22,192	78,710
1929	277,936	399,403	107,772	32,081	23,870	30,729	194,452	64,188	22,127	86,315
1030	290,369	327,992	69,281	21,434	21,816	27,992	140,523	59,390	21,053	80,443

(2) *From and to the Continent of Europe.*

Year.	Inward. Channel Ports.	E. Coast Ports.	Other Ports.	Air Stations.	Total.	Outward. Channel Ports.	E. Coast Ports.	Other Ports.	Air Stations.	Total.
1928	1,091,087	351,195	51,674	22,388	1,516,344	1,062,686	319,547	50,838	21,112	1,454,183
1929	1,092,046	361,419	47,832	25,040	1,526,337	1,059,540	341,663	43,382	23,630	1,468,215
1930	1,111,377	373,308	42,832	22,474	1,549,991	1,081,220	363,052	40,010	20,575	1,504,857

Nationality of Passengers.—In 1930 British Subjects numbering 220,966 emigrated from the United Kingdom to countries out of Europe and British Subjects numbering 197,426 entered the U.K. from countries out of Europe. In 1930 Aliens numbering 92,943 arrived from non-European countries and 107,026 Aliens left the U.K. for countries out of Europe. The *total* number of Aliens *landed* from all countries was 457,414 (1929) and 454,752 (1930) and the *total* number of Aliens *embarked* for all destinations was 449,645 (1929) and 449,628 (1930). *Leave to land* was refused to 2,100 Aliens (1929) and to 2,235 (1930).

CENSUS POPULATION OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

Previous to 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland; nor was it till 1813 that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was in the years—

1570.....4,160,221	1670.....5,773,646
1600.....4,811,718	1700.....6,045,008
1630.....5,600,517	1750.....6,517,035

The first general *Census* of Great Britain and Ireland 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	1871.....31,629,299
1811.....18,509,116	1881.....35,026,108
1821.....20,983,092	1891.....37.880,764
1831.....24,132,294	1901.....41,609,091
1841.....26,854,969	1911.....45,370,530
1851.....27,533,755	1921.....42,769,196§§
1861.....29,070,932	1931.....44,790,485§§

*** The population of Great Britain and Ireland a month before the outbreak of the Great War was officially estimated at 46,089,249. The number of persons to the square mile was in 1921: England and Wales, 649; Scotland, 164; Ireland (1911), 135·6.

POPULATION ENUMERATED IN GREAT BRITAIN 1811-1931, IRELAND, 1831-1911, AND ISLANDS (ISLE OF MAN, JERSEY AND GUERNSEY AND ASSOCIATED ISLANDS), 1881-1931.

	Population.			Increase.		Families.		Inhabited Houses.	
England and Wales.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Decennial.	Per Cent.†	Number.	Persons in each.	Number.	Persons to each.
1811.	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256	1,271,720	14·00	2,142,147	4·74	1,797,504	5·65
1821.	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236	1,835,980	18·06	2,493,423	4·81	2,088,156	5·75
1831.	6,771,196	7,125,601	13,896,797	1,896,561	15·80	2,911,874	4·77	2,481,544	5·60
1841.	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148	2,017,351	14·27	**	**	2,943,945	5·41
1851.	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609	2,013,461	12·65	3,712,290	4·83	3,278,039	5·47
1861.	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224	2,138,615	11·90	4,491,524	4·47	3.739.505	5·37
1871.	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266	2,646,042	13·21	5,049,016	4·50	4,259,117	5·33
1881.	12,639,902	13,334,537	25.974.439	3,262,173	14·36	5,633,192	4·61	4,831,519	5·38
1891.	14,052,901	14,949,624	29,002,525	3,028,086	11·65	6,131,001	4·73	5,451,497	5·32
1901.	15,728,613	16,799,230	32,527,843	3,525,318	12·17	7,036,868	4·62	6,260,852	5·20
1911.	17,445,608	18,624,884	36,070,492	3,542,649	10·89	8,005,290	4·50	7,141,781	5·05
1921.	18,082,220	19,803,022	37,885,242	1,814,750	5·03	—	—	7,811,030	4·08
1931.	19,138,844	20,809,087	39,947,931	2,062,689	5·16	—	—	—	—
Scotland.									
1811.	826,296	979,568	1,805,864	197,444	12·27	402,068	4·49	304,093	5·93
1821.	982,623	1,108,898	2,091,521	285,657	15·82	447,960	4·66	341,474	6·12
1831.	1,114,456	1,249,930	2,364,386	272,865	13·04	502,301	4·70	369,393	6·40
1841.	1,241,862	1,378,322	2,620,184	255,798	10·82	550,428	4·76	502,852	5·21
1851.	1,375,479	1,513,263	2 888,742	268,558	10·25	600,098	4·81	370,308	7·80
1861.	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	173,552	6·00	678,584	4·51	393,220	7·78
1871.	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	297,724	9·72	742,694	4·52	412,185	8·02
1881.	1,799,475	1,936,098	3.735.573	375,555	11·18	812,712	4·60	739,005	5·05
1891.	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647	290,074	7·77	876,089	4·59	817,568	4·92
1901.	2,173,755	2,298,348	4,472,103	446,456	11·09	967,200	4·62	926,914	4·82
1911.	2,308,839	2,452,065	4,760,904	288,801	6·46	1,040,147	4·58	1,013,369	4·70
1921.	2,347,642	2,534,855	4,882,497	121,593	2·55	—	—	1,057,609	4·62
1931.	2,325,867	2,516,687	4,842,554	§39,943	§0·81	—	—	—	—
Ireland.									
1831.	3,794,880	3,972,521	7,767,401	965,574	—	1,385,066	5·61	1,249,816	6·21
1841.	4,019,576	4,155,548	8,175,124	407,723	5·25	1,472,739	5·55	1.328,839	6·15
1851.	3,190,630	3,361,755	§,552,385	§1,622,739	§19·85	1,204,319	5·44	1,046,223	6·28
1861.	2,837,370	2,961,597	5,798,967	§753,418	§11·50	1,128,300	5·14	995.156	5·83
1871.	2,639,753	2,772,624	5,412,377	§386,590	§6·67	1,071,494	5·04	961,380	5·63
1881.	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836	§237,541	§4·39	995,074	5·20	914,108	5·66
1891.	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750	§470,086	§9·08	932,113	5·05	870,578	5·40
1901.	2,200,040	2,258,735	4,458,775	§245,975	§5·23	910,256	4·90	858,158	5·20
1911.	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219	§68,556	§1·54	910,748	4·82	861,879	5·09
Islands.									
1881.	66,081	75,179	141,260	§3,378	§2·34	—	—	24,197	5·84
1891.	69,555	78,287	147,842	6,582	4·66	—	—	25,824	5·72
1901.	70,576	79,794	150,370	2,528	1·77	—	—	27,770	5·41
1911.	70,166	78,749	148,915	§1,455	§0·96	35,664	4·17	29,220	5·26
1921.	68,585	81,267	149,852	937	0·6	—	—	—	—
1931.	66,447	75,952	142,399	§7,453	§4·9	—	—	—	—

† These rates have been corrected for the varying length of the intercensal periods.
** Incorrectly taken. § Decrease. §§ Figures for Great Britain only.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.—The British Constitution is mainly unwritten and customary, but its development is marked by certain outstanding and fundamental laws, of which the principal are *Magna Carta* (1215), which secured annual parliaments and the equal administration of justice; the *Habeas Corpus Act* (1679), securing the liberty of the person; the *Act of Settlement* (1701), providing for the Protestant succession to the throne; the *Act of Union with Scotland* (1707), the *Act of Union with Ireland* (1800), the *Parliament Act* (1911), which enabled the Commons to pass certain Acts without the concurrence of the other chamber; the *Government of Ireland Act* (1920), and the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act*, 1922.

The constituent parts of the British Constitution may be thus briefly described:

1. *The Sovereign.*—The throne is hereditary in the British house of Windsor with mixed succession, the sons of the Sovereign and their descendants having precedence of daughters, but daughters and their descendants preference over 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 will, however, enable an injured subject to obtain redress, while, if in the administration of an Act of Parliament a Government department exceeds its rights, a declaration of right may be obtained in an action against the Attorney-General.

2. *The Legislature.*—Parliament consists of two Houses, the Lords and the Commons.

(*a*) *The House of Lords* consists of peers. A peer may hold his seat by (1) hereditary right, (2) creation by the King, (3) official position or election. English bishops (24), Irish peers (28) elected for life, and Scottish peers (16) elected for duration of Parliament, also sit in the House of Lords.

The powers of the House of Lords were much restricted by the Parliament Act, 1911. Thus, if a Money Bill is not passed unamended by the House of Lords within a month of its being sent up, it becomes law upon the Royal assent being signified. A Public Bill other than a Money Bill will become law without the consent of the Lords if it is passed by the Commons, and sent up to the Lords, in three successive sessions, provided two years elapse between the date of the second reading in the Commons in the first session and the date when it is passed by that body in the third session. Passing a Bill with amendments by the House of Lords is equivalent to rejection, unless the Commons approve the amendments. Any Bill by which the maximum duration of Parliament is increased is excepted from this Act. Members of the House of Lords are unpaid.

(*b*) *The House of Commons.*—This body consists of 615 members, elected by the registered male and female electors in county, borough, and university constituencies. Practically all persons over 21 years of age are qualified to vote at elections. The maximum duration of Parliament is five years. Members of the House of Commons receive annual salaries of £400 and travelling facilities over the railways to and from their constituencies.

3. *The Executive.*—The Crown (the King in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The *Cabinet*, under the presidency of the Prime Minister, consists of Ministers, drawn from the ranks of the party in power and appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister; Ministers receive salaries of varying amounts (*see* page 169). The Cabinet has no corporate existence. Ministers are severally responsible to Parliament for their actions, and the Cabinet as a whole is responsible to Parliament for its joint and several administration. Ministers hold their office during the Sovereign's pleasure; they may be dismissed at any moment.

4. *The Judicature.*—(*a*) *England and Wales.*—The laws in England and Wales are administered by judges appointed by the Crown, who hold office for life, and cannot be removed save on petition presented by both Houses of Parliament. Two Courts of Appeal hear appeals from the High Court, the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the courts in Great Britain being the House of Lords. Civil cases arising in London and Middlesex are tried at the High Court in London, but civil cases arising in the country are tried on circuit by judges of the King's Bench at the Assizes. The Chancery division has exclusive jurisdiction to try certain classes of actions. To the County Courts is relegated the duty of trying actions where the sum in dispute does not exceed a certain amount. The County Courts, too, have jurisdiction to try cases arising under certain special Acts of Parliament, *e.g.*, the Workmen's Compensation Act. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are heard in the London Bankruptcy Court; those arising out of London are dealt with in the County Courts.

With regard to criminal law it is a general principle that, except for certain minor offences, every person charged is entitled to be tried by a jury. Courts of criminal jurisdiction in England are: (1) The judges of the High Court sitting at Assizes for the trial of cases out of London; and at the Central Criminal Court ("The Old Bailey," *see* p. 248) 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. The recorders of certain cities and boroughs have a jurisdiction similar to that of courts of Quarter Sessions. (3) Courts of Petty Sessions, consisting of at least two justices of the peace or a stipendiary magistrate. (4) *The Court of Criminal Appeal* has power to hear appeals against convictions and sentences.

(*b*) *Scotland.*—Scots civil law is administered by the Court of Session, which is a court of law and equity. The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges, and as a rule it is confined to the trial of serious cases. The Sheriff of the county (*see* p. 254) exercises functions which correspond to those of the English County Court Judges and the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions. Burgh magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases.

(*c*) *Northern Ireland.*—The higher courts in Northern Ireland are very similar to the English courts, but the County Court Judges are also the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.

RELIGIONS AND LANGUAGES.

Religions and Languages.—The inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland are almost entirely Christians, the exceptions being about 300,000 Jews and a small number of non-Christian immigrants. In England the Church of England (with an Episcopal form of Government), and in Scotland the Church of Scotland (with a Presbyterian form of Government), are the "Established Religions." The Church was disestablished in Ireland in 1869, and in Wales in 1920. There has been no religious census since 1851, but many of the religious bodies publish estimates of membership, and estimated figures for 1929 will be found on p. 296. The language of the people is English, with a large proportion of Welsh-speaking people in Wales, many of whom are bi-lingual. Attempts are being made to revive the Gaelic language in the Irish Free State. Gaelic is still spoken in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, there being 7,069 persons speaking Gaelic only (Ross and Cromarty 3,435, Inverness 3,123, Argyll 335, other counties 176), and 137,149 speaking Gaelic and English at the Census of 1931.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Local Government is carried out under the central control of the Ministry of Health (which superseded the various Local Government Boards in 1919). The subjects which local bodies administer are, *inter alia*, education; the poor law; public health; police: the control of the sale of intoxicating liquors; the provision of lunatic asylums. The ruling principle has been to entrust special interests to those specially interested. In England and Wales there are elective Councils for each Administrative County (under Chairmen), for each City and 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, or Parish Councils with Chairmen.

POLICE.

The strength of the Police force was 58,080 in England and Wales (1930), 6,613 in Scotland (1929), and 2,877 in Northern Ireland (1929). The Police of England and Wales are administered by the Home Office, those of Scotland by the Scottish Office. The LONDON POLICE consists of the City Police and of the Metropolitan Police. The *City Police* district comprises an area of 675 statute acres, and contains two courts of justice, those of the Guildhall and Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen are the magistrates (*see* p. 251). Although the area is comparatively small, the rateable value is enormous. The night population is 10,896, but the day (or working) population is 436,721. The Force under the Commissioner comprises 1 Assistant Commissioner, 3 Superintendents, 7 Chief Inspectors, 25 Inspectors, 17 Sub-Inspectors, 125 Sergeants, and 983 Constables; also 18 Constables on private service duty. The *City of London Police Reserve* (*Headquarters*, Bunhill Row, E.C. 1) numbered 3,266 all ranks in Oct. 1931.

The *Metropolitan Police* district embraces an area of 447,626 statute acres, with a population of about eight millions. There are within this area fourteen Police Courts (*see* p. 252). The Force on Sept. 5, 1931, consisted of 33 Superintendents, 688 Inspectors, 2,963 Sergeants, and 17,012 Constables, making a total of 20,696, with 247 horses. The strength of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary Reserve and its Auxiliary Force on Sept. 5, 1931, was 21,545. The gross expenditure of the Metropolitan Police and Metropolitan Police Courts for the year 1930-31 was £8,479,958. On March 31, 1931, there were 13,820 Police pensioners, and 1,340 pensioned widows and 459 children.

CRIME.

(1) *Assizes and Quarter Sessions, England and Wales; High Court and Sheriff Courts, Scotland.*

Year.	England and Wales.		Scotland.	
	For Trial.	Convicted.	For Trial.	Convicted.
1913	12,511	10,165	1,358	1,056
1926	7,924	6,350	1,197	995
1927	7,136	5,773	1,214	963
1928	7,283	6,020	1,180	929
1929	7,072	5,879	1,049	872

(2) *Summary Courts.*

Year.	England and Wales.			Scotland.		
	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Committed	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Committed
1913	69,265	27,120	12,557	24,726	17,618	287
1926	79,591	33,314	7,919	28,053	21,807	234
1927	65,163	25,223	7,243	19,519	14,585	173
1928	63,194	23,021	7,363	18,674	13,793	164
1929	61,723	21,925	7,231	18,263	12,963	179

CRIME 1910–1914 and 1928 and 1929.
(*England and Wales.*)

THE principal classes of Crime in the Criminal Statistics issued by the Home Office are shown below:—

Class of Offence.	Ann. Av. 1910-14.	Number 1928.	Number 1929.
I. Against the Person	4,332	5,295	5,461
II. Against Property:—			
(*a*) With Violence	12,284	22,172	22,897
(*b*) Without do.	76,838	98,624	101,400
III. Malicious Injury to Property	648	279	354
(Including Arson)	*283*	*150*	*181*
IV. Forgery & Currency	708	889	1,020
V. Other	3,114	3,210	3,449
Total	97,924	130,469	134,581

I. *Crimes of Violence against the Person.*

	Ann. Av. 1910-14.	Number 1928.	Number 1929.
Murder	153	136	131
do. Attempts & Threats	115	84	103
Manslaughter	146	122	157
Infanticide	—	26	23
Concealment of Birth	85	101	101
Wounding			
(*a*) Felonies	257	172	152
(*b*) Misdemeanours	951	1,070	1,162
Endangering Railway Passengers	75	21	20
Assault	63	22	28
Intimidation	13	2	1
Cruelty to Children	60	4	7
Child Stealing	7	1	5
Procuring Abortion	40	113	84

	Average.	1928	1929
Sexual Crimes :—			
Rape	162	107	89
Defilement (Girls under 13)	129	73	76
do. (13 to 16)	223	275	346
Indecent Assaults	1,228	1,934	1,853
Incest	71	103	84
Procuration	41	8	11
Abduction	25	12	20
Bigamy	159	350	338
Unnatural Offences, etc.	307	535	657
II. (*a*) *Against Property with Violence.*			
Sacrilege	179	154	101
Burglary	1,612	1,330	1,302
Housebreaking	4,923	8,488	8,736
Shopbreaking	4,363	9,985	10,395
Attempts to break in	483	1,014	1,013
Entering without intent	362	807	931
Possessing Housebreaking tools	142	197	203
Robbery	178	128	167
Extortion by threats	42	69	49
II. (*b*) *Against Property without Violence.*			
Larceny :—			
Horses & Cattle	333	154	152
from Person	2,601	1,668	1,677
in House	792	1,496	1,529
by Servant	4,265	3,505	3,606
of Post Letters	1,902	2,134	2,562
Embezzlement	121	348	292
Other aggravated	19	136	108
Simple	60,116	75,125	77,230
Obtaining by false pretences	4,454	10,435	9,971
Frauds by Agents	195	541	731
Falsifying Accounts	90	224	411
Other Frauds	243	718	1,042
Receiving stolen goods	1,636	2,044	2,044
Bankruptcy Offences	71	96	45

Murders.

Year.	Number known.	Per Million.
1868	129	5·88
1870	101	4·49
1888	190	6·75
1911	144	3·98
1928	162	4·10
1929	103	2·60

Murders in 1929.

In 1929 there were known to the police 84 cases of murder of persons aged over 1 year and numbering 103 in all. In 38 cases (involving 47 persons) the murderer or suspect committed suicide, and 1 suspect died. In 42 cases (50 victims) 44 persons were arrested; in the remaining 4 cases (in one of which 3 persons had been murdered by arsenical poisoning) no arrest was made. Of the 44 persons arrested there were :—

Discharged at Police Court	2
Insane on Arraignment	7
Acquitted	9
Guilty but Insane	13
Convicted and sentenced to death	13
	44

Death Sentences (1929).

Of the 13 persons sentenced to death in 1929 there were executed 5, respited and commuted to penal servitude for life 7, removed to Broadmoor 1.

Suicides and Attempted Suicides 1926-1929.

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Suicides	4,408	4,863	4,846	4,909
Attempted	2,194	2,724	2,804	3,094

Expenses of Coroners' Inquests (all cases).

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Coroners' Salaries	£81,780	£86,958	£90,164	£92,156
Other Expenses	67,123	93,666	113,777	122,525
	£148,903	£180,624	£203,941	£214,681

MOTORING OFFENCES.

The total number of persons proceeded against for motoring offences in 1929 was 187,021, 69,393 others having been cautioned. The total number of persons concerned was 256,414 and the total number of offences 290,511.

DRUNKENNESS.

England and Wales.

Year.	Licensed Premises. On.	Licensed Premises. Off.	Registered Clubs.	Convictions (Drunkenness).
1913	88,739	23,632	8,457	188,877
1926	79,860	22,149	12,138	67,126
1927	79,330	22,274	12,481	65,166
1928	78,803	22,189	12,775	55,642
1929	78,307	22,171	13,132	51,966

Of the total convictions in 1929 males convicted numbered 43,536 and females 8,430.

Convictions in County Boroughs.

	1913.	1927.
London (County)	53,851	23,705
Birkenhead	1,603	155
Birmingham	4,764	2,400
East Ham	327	183
Liverpool	14,894	3,518
Manchester	7,699	3,040

HOUSING PROGRESS.

Great Britain.

Number of New Buildings Assessed to Income Tax for the first time in each year ended April 5.

Year.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Total.
1919-20	8,666	1,070	9,736
1920-21	27,077	3,412	30,489
1921-22	80,820	6,212	87,032
1922-23	137,906	14,407	152,313
1923-24	100,119	10,790	110,909
1924-25	121,895	8,765	130,660
1925-26	173,553	14,506	188,059
1926-27	215,287	19,383	234,670
1927-28	263,999	26,883	290,882
1928-29	227,173	25,675	252,848
1929-30	214,607	25,173	239,780

INFANT MORTALITY.

Country.	Birth Rate, per 1,000 population.	Deaths under 1 year, per 1,000 Births
England & Wales (1929)	16·3	74
Scotland (1929)	19·0	87
Northern Ireland (1929)	20·4	86
Australia	24·6	57
Belgium	20·5	115
Canada	25·3	79
Denmark	22·9	69
France	20·0	85
Italy	27·3	126
Netherlands	26·6	67
Norway	23·7	56
Prussia	23·9	129

FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure 1880–81 to 1904–05, and for twenty years ended March 31, 1933 :—

NOTE.—The estimated surpluses (£1,521,000 for the Financial Year 1931–32, and £1,500,000 for 1932–33) are reached after providing in each year approximately £32,500,000 out of revenue for amortisation of National Debt and after charging against *revenue* the amounts for the Unemployment Insurance Fund and the Road Fund which had hitherto been obtained by *borrowing*.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus + or Deficit −	Gross Debt.
1880–81	£81,872,000	£80,939,000	+ £933,000	£766,145,000
1890–91	89,489,000	87,733,000	+ 1,756,000	684,071,000
1899–1900 (S. Afr. War)	129,805,000	143,687,000	− 13,883,000	638,920,000
1900–01 do.	140,124,000	193,332,000	− 53,208,000	703,934,000
1901–02	152 712,000	205,236,000	− 52,524,000	765,216,000
1902–03	161,319,000	194,251,000	− 32,932,000	798,349,000
1903–04	151,341,000	156,756,000	− 5,415,000	794,498,000
1904–05	153,183,000	151,769,000	+ 1,414,000	796,736,000
1913–14	198,243,000	197,493,000	+ 750,000	706,154,000
1914–15 (Great War)	226,694,000	560,474,000	− 333.779,000	1,161,952.000
1915–16 do.	336,767,000	1,559,158,000	− 1,222,392,000	2,189,838,000
1916–17 do.	573,428,000	2,198,113,000	− 1,624,685,000	4,063,645,000
1917–18 do.	707,235,000	2,696,221,000	− 1,988,987,000	5,921,096.000
1918–19 do.	889,021,000	2,579,301,000	− 1,690,280,000	7,481,050,000
1919–20	1,339,571,000	1,665,773,000	− 326,202,000	7,875,642,000
1920–21	1,425,985,000	1,195,428,000	+ 230,557,000	7,623,097,000
1921–22	1,124,880,000	1,079,187,000	+ 45,693,000	7,720,532,000
1922–23	914,012,000	812,497,000	+ 101,516,000	7,812,563,000
1923–24	837,169,000	788,840,000	+ 48,330,000	7,707,538,000
1924–25	799,436,000	795,777,000	+ 3,659,000	7,665,880,000
1925–26	812,062,000	826,100,000	− 14,038,120	7,633,723,000
1926–27	805,701,000	842,395,000	− 36,694,000	7,652,688,000
1927–28	842,824,000	838,585,000	+ 4,239,000	7,630,973,000
1928–29	836,435,000	818,141,000	+ 18,394,000	7,620,854,000
1929–30§	734,189,000	748,712,000	− 14,523,000	7,596,210,900
1930–31	775,898,975	799,170,946	− 23,275,971	7,582,900,600
1931–32*	(*a*)803,560,000 (*b*)784,700,000	(*a*)803,366,000 (*b*)783,179,000	(*a*) + 134,000 (*b*) + 1,521,000	...
1932–33*	(*b*)825,700,000	(*b*)824,200,000	+ 1,500,000	...

§ "Self-Balancing" Revenue and Expenditure omitted from 1929–30.
* Budget Estimate, (*a*) April 27, 1931; (*b*) September 10, 1931.

THE ORIGINAL BUDGET, 1931–1932.

The Budget for 1931–1932 was introduced on April 27, 1931, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Snowden). The financial year 1930–1931 ended with a realised *deficit* of £23,275,971 (in place of the estimated *surplus* of £2,236,000 in Mr. Snowden's Budget of April 14, 1930), revenue falling short by £13,550,000, while expenditure exceeded the estimate by £532,000, and £11,432,000 was added to the Sinking Fund. *Customs and Excise* yielded £1,309,000 *less* than the Budget figure, and *Inland Revenue* £6,023,000 *less*. Mr. Snowden estimated the necessary *Expenditure* for 1931–1932 at £803,366,000 and the *Revenue* at £765,634,000. To meet the deficiency of £37,366,000 the Chancellor of the Exchequer transferred £20,000,000 from the dollar exchange reserve, anticipated a gain of £10,000,000 by a change in the Income Tax instalment system, and imposed an extra duty on petrol to produce £7,500,000, showing a prospective surplus of £134,000 for contingencies.

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1931–1932.

Revenue.	*Budget.* (Apr. 27, 1931.)	*Six Months.* (Apr. 1–Sept. 30.)
Customs	£125,650,000	£64,967,000
Excise	119,850,000	56,600,000
Motor Vehicle Duties (*Exchequer share*)	5,000,000	1,206,000
Estate Duties	90,000,000	34,480,000
Stamps	24,000,000	6.380,000
Land Tax, House Duty, and Mineral Rights Duty	800,000	180,000
Income Tax	258,000,000	53,499,000
Surtax	72,000,000	15,890,000
Excess Profits Duty / Corporation Profits Tax	2,200,000	...
Post Office Services (*Net*)	12,200,000	6,550,000
Crown Lands (*Net*)	1,300,000	620,000
From Sundry Loans, &c.	33,500,000	12,083,798
Miscellaneous Receipts	55,000,000	7,110,644
Rating Relief Suspense	[illegible],000,000	3,900,000
Total	£803,500,000	£263,466,442

Expenditure.	*Budget.* (Apr. 27, 1931.)	*Six Months.* (Apr. 1–Sept. 30.)
National Debt	£302,950,000	£150,108,859
Do., Sinking Fund	52,050,000	19,766,406
Northern Ireland	6,350,000	2,569,360
Local Taxation	15,000,000	...
Other Consolidated Fund Services	3,000,000	1,081,168
Navy	42,809,000	
Do., Pensions	8,796,000	
Army	31,180,000	
Do., Pensions	8,750,000	
Air Force	17,846,000	
Do., Pensions	254,000	218,117,304
Civil Services	317,812,000	
Tax Collection (Customs, Excise and Inland Revenue)	11,569,000	
Total	£803,366,000	£381,643,097
Estimated *Surplus*	134,000	...
Total	£803,500,000	£381,643,097

Changes in Taxation (Original Budget).

The following Changes in Taxation were proposed in the Budget :—

INCOME TAX.—Income Tax (Schedules B, D and E) at present payable in two equal instalments on January 1 and July 1 to be payable as to three-quarters on January 1.

PETROL AND MOTOR CYCLES.—*Petrol*—The duty on petrol raised from 4*d.* to 6*d.* a gallon (to yield £8,300,000 in a full year). *Light Motor Cycles*—Annual tax of 15*s.* in lieu of the present 30*s.* on light motor cycles, to encourage the manufacture of a new type of light machine.

LAND VALUES.—The Finance Bill to provide for a tax of 1*d* in £ on capital land value ; tax to be levied for 1933-34 and subsequent years.

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.—£20,000,000 taken from the dollar exchange reserve during the War and amounting to £33,000,000.

THE REVISED BUDGET.

On Sept. 10, 1931, amended Budget proposals for 1931-32 and for 1932-33 were introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the National Ministry. The Chancellor was faced with *deficits* of £74,479,000 for the financial year 1931-32 and £170,000,000 for 1932-33. To meet these deficits the following proposals were made :—

Proposals.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Economies	£22,000,000	£70,000,000
Savings on Debt—Amortisation	13,700,000	20,000,000
New Taxation—Inland Revenue (Direct)	29,000,000	57,500,000
Customs and Excise (Indirect)	11,500,000	24,000,000
Total	£76,200,000	£171,500,000
Estimated Surplus	£1,521,000	£1,500,000

Economies.

The proposed *Economies* (£22,000,000 in 1931-32 and £70,000,000 in the complete financial year 1932-33) are summarised as under :—

Reduction of Salaries (Ministers, M.P.s, Judges, Civil Servants, and Members of Defence Services)	£4,534,000
Defence Services (Material, &c.)	5,000,000
Education (Salaries and Grants)	10,300,000
Do. (University Grants)	150,000
Health Services	1,250,000
Police (Pay, &c.)	500,000
Agriculture	655,000
Forestry	478,000
Empire Marketing Board	250,000
Colonial Development Fund	250,000
Unemployment Grants	500,000
Unemployment Insurance :—	
Reduction of Expenditure	25,800,000
Increased Contributions	10,000,000
Road Fund	7,865,500
Miscellaneous	2,500,000
Total Savings	£70,032,500

New Taxes (Direct).

Standard *Rate of Income Tax* increased from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* in £ and readjustments made in allowances. Increase of *Surtax* by 10 per cent.

New Taxes (Indirect).

Tax on *Beer* raised by 1*d.* per pint and on *Tobacco* by 8d. per lb. *Petrol* tax increased by 2*d.* per gallon. *Entertainment* tax raised by 1*d.* on each 6*d.* and extended to include 6*d.* tickets.

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1930-1931.

Revenue.	*Budget.*	*Actual.*
Customs	£122,710,000	£121,401,000
Excise	129,850,000	124,000,000
Motor Vehicle Duties	4,950,000	4,926,041
Estate Duties	83,000,000	82,610,000
Stamps	27,000,000	20,650,000
Land Tax, House Duty, and Mineral Rights Duty	800,000	830,000
Income Tax	260,000,000	256,047,000
Surtax	64,500,000	67,830,000
Excess Profits Duty and Corporation Profits Tax	1,700,000	3,000,000
Postal Services (*Net*)	10,125,000	10,100,000
Crown Lands (*Net*)	1,300,000	1,280,000
From Sundry Loans, &c.	33,000,000	32,890,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	34,500,000	34,330,533
Appropriations from Rating Suspense Account	16,000,000	16,000,000
Actual Deficit	...	23,275,971
Total	£789,445,000	£799,170,946

Expenditure.	*Budget.*	*Actual.*
National Debt	£304,600,000	£293,169,569
Sinking Fund	55,400,000	66,830,431
Northern Ireland	6,000,000	6,424,670
Other Consolidated Fund Services	3,300,000	2,896,276
Navy	43,070,000	
Army	32,117,000	
Air Force	17,584,000	110,524,000
Navy, Army and Air Force Pensions	17,318,000	
Civil Services	295,686,000	
Tax Collection (Customs, Excise and Inland Revenue)	12,134,000	319,326,000
Estimated Surplus	2,235,000	...
Total	£789,445,000	£799,170,946

EXPENDITURE.

The National Expenditure falls into two main categories (*a*) Consolidated Fund Services, which include Interest and Management of the National Debt, the Sinking Fund; the Road Fund; Payments to Local Taxation Accounts and in aid of Local Revenues; contributions to the exchequer of Northern Ireland; and salaries of Judges; (*b*) Supply Services, which include the Navy, Army, Air and Civil Services and the Revenue Departments.

Increase in Taxation.

(*a*) *State.*

—	1913. £ millions.	1929. £ millions.
State Taxation:—		
Direct (Income Tax and Estate Duties, etc.)	78	404
Indirect (Customs and Excise Duties, etc.)	85 — 163	273 — 677
Local Taxation	79	175
Employers' and Workers' contributions to Social Services	27	91
	269	943

(*b*) *Local Government.*

—	1913-14.	1929-30.
Total Expenditure	£20,848,000	£67,680,000
Amount falling on Rates	£10,527,000	£28,181,000
Average County Rate in the £	2*s.* 2·13*d.*	5*s.* 7·72*d.*
Annual Expenditure per Head of Population	16*s.* 0*d.*	51*s.* 8*d.*
Capital Expenditure per Head of Population	18*s.* 6*d.*	31*s.* 6*d.*

Wholesale Prices.

Price movements in the countries named.

Note.—The basic period represents 100 and the averages for 1929 and 1930 are computed from that base.

Country.	Basic Period.	Average for 1929.	Average for 1930.
U.K.	Av. 1924	82·1	71·9
Belgium	April 1914	851	744
France	July 1914	623	543
Germany	Av. 1913	137·2	124·6
Italy	Av. 1913	445·1	383
U.S.A.	Av 1926	96·5	86·4

MONETARY GOLD.

In a written Parliamentary reply (May 5, 1930) the Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Pethick Lawrence) stated that the monetary gold supply of the world at the end of 1929 was estimated, in a Memorandum appended to the first Interim Report of the Gold Delegation of the League of Nations, at $11,179,000,000, equivalent to £2,297,000,000. This includes an amount "in circulation," in the sense of being outside the reserves of central banks and Treasuries, estimated at $756,000,000 (£155,000,000), but this is very conjectural.

The gold held in the countries named in the question at the end of 1929 and at the latest available date was (in £ millions):—

Country.	December, 1929.	April, 1931.
United States	880·3	969·0
France	335·1	447·7
Germany	115·1	115·1
Italy	56·1	57·4
Great Britain	147·7	146·3

The proportion of gold to currency in circulation (exclusive of subsidiary coin) was (in millions):—

Country.	Currency.	Gold.	Proportion per cent.
United States ($)	4,244	4,716	111·1
France (fr.)	77,231	55,616	72·0
Germany (rm.)	3,685	2,348	63·7
Italy (lire)	14,797	5,313	35·9
Great Britain (£)	349·8	146·3	41·8

GOLD PRODUCTION.

The Annual Production of Gold, for the 25 years 1905-1929, is stated below from figures issued by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D.C., U.S.A. In 1929 the chief producing countries were *Union of South Africa*, $215,241,881; *United States*, $42,514,300; *Dominion of Canada*, $39,861,664; *Russia*, $20,671,835; *Mexico*, $13,475,411; *Australia and New Zealand*, $12,096,438; *Southern Rhodesia*, $11,593,034.

Year.	Fine Oz.	Value.
1905	18,396,451	$380,288,300
1906	19,471,080	402,503,000
1907	19,077,260	412,966,600
1908	21,422 244	442,837,000
1909	21,965,111	454,059,100
1910	22,022,180	455,239,100
1911	22,397,136	462,989,761
1912	22,605,068	467,288,203
1913	22,254,983	460,051,329
1914	21,301,836	440,348,027
1915	22,737,520	470,026,251
1916	22,031,094	455,423,136
1917	20,345,528	420,579,351
1918	18,614,039	384,786,306
1919	17,698,184	365,853,933
1920	16,130,110	332,823,934
1921	15,974,962	330,231,792
1922	15,451,945	319,420,063
1923	17,790,597	367,764,279
1924	19,031,001	393,405,653
1925	19,025,942	393,301,128
1926	19,349,118	399,981,749
1927	19,431,194	401,678,427
1928	19,700,049	407,236,156
1929	19,496,721	403,033,049

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (1931-1932).

Showing the several Articles subject to Import and Export Duties in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Duty levied upon each Article, according to the Tariff in operation upon the 1st day of November, 1932.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
Import Duties.	
†AMORPHOUS CARBON ELECTRODES	33⅓ per cent. of value of goods.
ANTIQUE ARTICLES: Any goods (other than wines or spirits) proved to have been manufactured or produced more than 100 years before importation	exempt
†ARC-LAMP CARBONS .....lb.	0 1 0
ARTIFICIAL SILK. *See* "SILK."	
BEER called Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, or Berlin White Beer, or other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a similar character, where the worts thereof are, or were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity—Not exceeding 1215° .....36 gals.	20 14 0
Exceeding 1215° ..36 gals	24 5 0
Beer of any other description where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1055° ..36 gals.	6 14 6
Additional duty imposed for a period of 4 years by the Finance Act, 1925 36 gals.	0 0 10
And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity.	
BUTTONS.....	33⅓ per cent. of value
CARDS, PLAYING....doz. packs	0 3 9
CHICORY: Raw or kiln-dried cwt.	0 13 3
Roasted or ground .....lb.	0 0 2
CHLORAL HYDRATE.....lb.	0 1 9
CHLOROFORM .....lb.	0 4 4
CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS imported for the purpose of the exhibition of pictures or other optical effects by means of a cinematograph or other similar apparatus.	Per linear foot of the standard width of 1⅜ in.
Blank film, on which no picture has been impressed, known as raw film or stock	0 0 0⅓
Positives, *i.e.* films containing a picture for exhibition, whether developed or not.....	0 0 1
Negatives, *i.e.* films containing a photograph, whether developed or not, from which positives can be printed	0 0 5
CLOCKS, Watches and the component parts of clocks and watches	33⅓ per cent. of the value.
COCOA .....cwt.	0 14 0
Husks and Shells .....cwt.	0 2 0
Preparations of Cocoa, including Confectionery containing Chocolate. Charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1901.	
Cocoa Butter .....lb.	0 0 1½
†COFFEE.....cwt.	0 14 0
Kiln-dried, roasted, or ground .....lb.	0 0 2
Coffee and Chicory, roasted and ground, mixed ..lb.	0 0 2
COLLODION.....gal.	1 14 11
†ENAMELLED HOLLOW WARE	25 per cent. of value.
ETHER, ACETIC.....lb.	0 2 7
,, BUTYRIC.....gal.	1 1 10
,, SULPHURIC .....gal.	1 16 6
ETHYL BROMIDE .....lb.	0 1 5
,, CHLORIDE .....gal.	1 1 10
,, IODIDE..... .....gal.	0 19 0
†FRUIT, Dried, or otherwise Preserved without sugar: Currants .....cwt.	0 2 0
Figs and Fig Cake, Plums, commonly called French Plums, and Prunelloes, Plums Dried or Preserved, not otherwise described, Prunes, and Raisins .....cwt.	0 7 0
FRUIT, liable to duty as such, preserved with Sugar—*see* Sugar.	
HOLLOW WARE — *see* "Enamelled Hollow Ware."	
HOP OIL .....oz.	1 0 0
†HOPS .....cwt.	4 0 0
Every extract, essence or other similar preparation made from hops.	An amount equal to the duty on the quantity of hops used in the manufacture.
†HOSIERY LATCH NEEDLES ..	33⅓ per cent. of value.
HYDROCARBON OILS ..per gal.	0 0 8
Rebate of 4*d.* gallon on delivery for home consumption of any goods other than light oils.	
†IGNITION MAGNETOS and permanent magnets	33⅓ per cent of value.
†IMPREGNATED HOSE OR STOCKINGS for use in manufacture of incandescent mantles .....lb.	0 4 6
MATCHES:—	
Containers in which there are not more than 10 matches—	
For every 1,000 such containers	0 6 2
Containers in which there are more than 10 matches, but not more than 20 matches—	
For every 1,000 such containers	0 12 4
Containers in which there are more than 20 matches, but not more than 50 matches—	
For every 144 such containers	0 4 4
In respect of every additional 25 matches, or part of 25 matches, over 50 in a container—	
For every 144 such containers, an additional duty of	0 2 2
MECHANICAL LIGHTER or component part except a flint	0 0 6
†METALLIC TUNGSTEN, ferro tungsten, &c.	33⅓ per cent. of value.
†MOLYBDENUM, &c.....	
†MOTOR CARS, including motor bicycles and motor tricycles.	33⅓ per cent. of the value.
Accessories and component parts of motor cars, motor bicycles: or motor tricycles	
†MANTLES for incandescent lighting .....gross	0 6 0
†MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, including gramophones, pianolas and other similar instruments.	33⅓ per cent. of the value.
Accessories and component parts of musical instruments and records and other means of reproducing music.	
OILS—*see* "Hydrocarbon Oils"	
†OPTICAL GLASS, optical instruments and component parts thereof.....	50 per cent. value of goods.
PETROLEUM OILS—*see* "Hydrocarbon Oils."	
†POTTERY — Translucent or Vitrified .....cwt.	1 8 0
†SACCHARIN (including substances of like nature or use) .....oz.	0 3 9
†SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS and component parts thereof	33⅓ per cent. value of goods.
†SILK:	
Cocoons and waste of all kinds—	
Undischarged..... lb.	0 1 0
Wholly or in part discharged other than noils ..... ,,	0 3 0
Noils ..... ,,	0 1 0
Raw—	
Undischarged..... ,,	0 3 0
Wholly or in part discharged..... ,,	0 4 4
Yarn—	
Undischarged..... ,,	0 4 8
Wholly or in part discharged—	
Not being noil yarn ,,	0 6 8
Noil yarn ..... ,,	0 1 5
Tissues—	
Undischarged..... ,,	0 5 3
Wholly or in part discharged—	
Noil tissue ..... ,,	0 1 7
Tissue known as habutai not dyed or printed..... ,,	0 6 6
Other tissues.. .... ,,	0 7 9
†ARTIFICIAL SILK	
Waste ..... ,,	0 1 0
Singles yarn and straw ,,	0 2 0
Doubled or twisted thread advanced beyond the stage of singles yarn ... ,,	0 3 0

† British Empire products are either liable to reduced rates or totally exempt.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
ARTIFICIAL SILK—*continued.*	
Tissues ..... ,,	0 3 6
Any other articles made wholly or in part of Silk or Artificial Silk: Where the article is made wholly of silk or artificial silk, or where the value of the silk or artificial silk component exceeds 20 per cent. of the aggregate of the values of all the components of the article.	33⅓ per cent. of the value.
Where the value of the silk or artificial silk component exceeds 5 per cent., but does not exceed 20 per cent. of the aggregate of the values of all the components of the article.	10 per cent. of the value.
Where the value of the silk or artificial silk component does not exceed 5 per cent. of the aggregate of the values of all the components of the article.	2 per cent. of the value.
†SPIRITS AND STRONG WATERS: For every gallon computed at hydrometer proof of Spirits of any description (except perfumed Spirits), including Naphtha or Methylic Alcohol, purified so as to be potable; and *mixtures and preparations* containing spirits:—	
Enumerated Spirits:— Brandy, Rum ..proof gal.	°3 15 4
Imitation Rum, Geneva proof gal.	°3 15 5
Spirits of the above descriptions sweetened to such an extent that the Spirit thereby ceases to be an Enumerated Spirit are, *if tested, to* be charged as Unenumerated Sweetened Spirits.	
Unenumerated Spirits:— Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested) .....proof gal.	*3 15 11
Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, provided such Spirits can be shown to be both unenumerated and not sweetened, if tested) proof gal.	3 15 5
NAPHTHA AND METHYLIC ALCOHOL, purified so as to be potable.....proof gal.	*3 15 5
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, *and other preparations* containing Spirits, not sweetened, when such Spirits are not shown to be unenumerated, if tested .....proof gal.	*3 15 5
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits:—	
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years proof gal.	0 1 6
SPIRITS AND STRONG WATERS—NAPHTHA—*continued.*	
Warehoused 2 years and less *than 3 years, proof* gal.	0 1 0
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested .....liquid gal.	5 2 5
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits:—	
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal.	0 2 0
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years ..liquid gal.	0 1 4
Perfumed Spirits liquid gal.	*6 0 0
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits:—	
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal.	0 2 5
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years liquid gal.	0 1 7

* 1s. per gallon extra if imported in bottles.

Upon payment of the difference between the Full or Preferential duty, as the case may be, on Imported Spirits, and the Excise Duty on British Spirits, Imported Spirits may be delivered under certain conditions for use in the manufacture of Mineralised Methylated Spirits.

SUGAR, &c.

†SUGAR: Not exceeding 76 deg. of polarization,				cwt.	0 4 6
Exceeding 76 & not exceeding	77	deg.		cwt.	0 4 7·5
,,	77	,,	78 ,,	cwt.	0 4 9·3
,,	78	,,	79 ,,	cwt.	0 4 11·1
,,	79	,,	80 ,,	cwt.	0 5 0·9
,,	80	,,	81 ,,	cwt.	0 5 2·7
,,	81	,,	82 ,,	cwt.	0 5 4·5
,,	82	,,	83 ,,	cwt.	0 5 6·3
,,	83	,,	84 ,,	cwt.	0 5 8·3
,,	84	,,	85 ,,	cwt.	0 5 10·3
,,	85	,,	86 ,,	cwt.	0 6 0·3
,,	86	,,	87 ,,	cwt.	0 6 2·3
,,	87	,,	88 ,,	cwt.	0 6 4·6
,,	88	,,	89 ,,	cwt.	0 6 6·8
,,	89	,,	90 ,,	cwt.	0 6 9·5
,,	90	,,	91 ,,	cwt.	0 7 0·2
,,	91	,,	92 ,,	cwt.	0 7 2·9
,,	92	,,	93 ,,	cwt.	0 7 5·6
,,	93	,,	94 ,,	cwt.	0 7 8·2
,,	94	,,	95 ,,	cwt.	0 7 10·9
,,	95	,,	96 ,,	cwt.	0 8 1·6
,,	96	,,	97 ,,	cwt.	0 8 4·3
,,	97	,,	98 ,,	cwt.	0 8 7·0
,,	98	.....	,,	cwt.	0 11 8·0

†MOLASSES and invert Sugar and all other Sugar and extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the Polariscope, and on which Duty is not otherwise charged:	
If containing 70 per cent. or more of sweetening matter ....cwt.	0 7 5
If containing less than 70 per cent. and more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter .....cwt.	0 5 4
If containing not more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter .....cwt.	0 2 7

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty £ s. d.
MOLASSES—*continued.*	
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.	
†*GLUCOSE, Solid* .....cwt.	0 7 5
Liquid .....cwt.	0 5 4
ARTICLES CONTAINING SUGAR OR ANY OTHER SWEETENING MATTER. If Spirit has been used in the manufacture of any of the undermentioned Sugar Articles, an additional duty is charged at the rate of ½*d.* per lb., or, if ½*d.* per lb. is not sufficient to cover the Spirit used, at the rate of 1*d.* per lb. or such *higher* rate as analysis may show to be necessary.	
†BLACKING, Liquid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter ..cwt.	0 2 7
Solid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter ....cwt.	0 2 7
†CANDIED OR DRAINED PEEL cwt.	0 8 5
†CARAMEL, Solid ..... cwt.	0 11 8
Liquid .....cwt.	0 8 5
†CHUTNEY.....cwt.	0 5 4
†COCOANUT, Sugared .....cwt.	0 5 4
†CONFECTIONERY:— Confectionery *Fig* ....cwt.	0 8 5
Licorice, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on *the Sugar or other sweetening* matter used in the preparation of the goods does not exceed 3*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. .....cwt.	0 3 9
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* does not exceed 5*s.* 4*d.* per cwt. .....cwt.	0 5 4
Other A.B. Gums, Caramels, Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans, Turkish Delight, Sugared Almonds, &c., on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the sugar or other sweetening matter used does not exceed 8*s.* 5*d* per cwt. .....cwt.	0 8 5
Other Sugared Almonds, Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans, &c., Carraway Seeds, and Confectionery, made from Sugar, and containing no other ingredients except flavouring cwt.	0 11 8
†FLOWERS, as Violets and Rose Petals, &c., in Crystallized Sugar, as Crystallized Fruit .....cwt.	0 11 8
†FRUIT *preserved in Sugar*:— (1) *Fruit not liable to duty as such*:— Tinned or Bottled in *thin* Syrup, if the Importer has declared on the entry that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening *matter* used in the preparation of the goods does not exceed 1*s.* 6½*d.* per cwt. .....cwt.	0 1 6½

† British Empire products are either liable to reduced rates or totally exempt.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
†FRUIT—*continued.*	
Tinned or Bottled in *thin* syrup in other cases cwt.	0 2 7
Tinned or Bottled in *thick* Syrup.....cwt.	0 6 10½
Crystallized, Glacé, or Metz cwt.	0 11 8
Drained .....cwt.	0 7 0
Fruit Pulp, in *thin* Syrup cwt.	0 2 7
In *thick* Syrup.....cwt.	0 8 5
(a) *Fruit liable to duty as such*:—	
Crystallized, Glacé, or Metz, or in pulp, including Jam and Fruit Jellies ....cwt.	0 11 8
Tinned or Bottled in Syrup .....cwt.	0 11 8
FRUITS, IMITATION, Crystallized or not, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods does not exceed 9*s.* 7*d.* per cwt. .....cwt.	0 9 7
In all other cases.....cwt.	0 11 8
†GINGER, preserved in Syrup or Sugar .....cwt	0 8 5
†MARMALADE, JAMS, and FRUIT JELLIES, if not made from Fruit liable to duty as such .....cwt.	0 8 5
†MARZIPAN .....cwt.	0 6 10½
†MILK:—	
Condensed, sweetened, cwt.	0 5 4
Condensed slightly sweetened, if declared by the Importer that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods does not exceed 2*s.* 1*d.* per cwt. .....cwt.	0 2 1
†MILK POWDER:—If declared by the Importer not to contain any added Sugar	Free
On the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods does not exceed 4*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. .....cwt.	0 4 3
In all other cases, including those in which the Importer wishes to dispense with sampling and testing cwt.	0 9 7
†TAMARINDS, in Syrup ..cwt.	0 2 7
OTHER Preparations made with added Sugar or sweetening matter (other than Saccharin). Charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1902.	
†SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS, &c.....	33⅓ per cent. of value.
TOBACCO:	
Upon tobacco unmanufactured, viz.:—	
Containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof— Unstripped.....lb.	0 9 6
Stripped .....lb.	0 9 6½
Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof— Unstripped.....lb.	0 10 6
Stripped .....lb.	0 10 6½
Upon tobacco manufactured, viz.:—	
Cigars .....lb.	0 18 1
Cigarettes .....lb.	0 14 7
Cavendish or Negrohead lb.	0 13 9
Cavendish or Negrohead manufactured in bond lb.	0 12 0
Other Manufactured Tobacco.....lb.	0 12 0
Snuff containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof .....lb.	0 11 4
Snuff not containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof .....lb.	0 13 9
WATCHES—*see* Clocks.	
†WINE:—	
Not exceeding 25° proof spirit .....gal.	0 3 0
Exceeding 25° and not exceeding 30° .....gal.	0 5 0
Exceeding 25° and not exceeding 42° and not being wine chargeable with duty at the rate of 5*s.* per gal. .....gal.	0 8 0
Every degree or fraction of a degree above 42°, an additional duty .....gal.	0 8 0
Sparkling, an additional duty.....gal.	0 12 6
Still, in bottle, an additional duty .....gal.	0 2 0
†WIRELESS VALVES and similar rectifiers and vacuum tubes	33⅓ per cent. of value.
†WRAPPING (or packing) paper	16⅔ per cent. of value.
WROUGHT ENAMELLED HOLLOW WARE—*see* "Enamelled Hollow Ware."	

Customs Drawbacks.

	£ s. d.
AMORPHOUS CARBON ELECTRODES ..... ARC-LAMP CARBONS	The amount of duty paid.
ARTIFICIAL SILK, *see* Silk	
BEER, Imported and subsequently exported, of an original gravity of 1.055° for every 36 gallons	6 14 3
Additional duty (Finance Act, 1928)	0 0 10
The drawback payable on beer is reduced by an amount equal to the amount of the rebate of duty allowable thereon under the Finance Act, 1923.	
CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS CLOCKS, Watches and component parts ..	The amount of duty paid.
COFFEE, Roasted Coffee exported, not mixed with Chicory or other substance .....100 lb.	0 14 0

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
HOPS shown to have been imported in the packages in which they are being exported.....	The amount of duty paid.
HOSIERY LATCH NEEDLES ...	The amount of duty paid.
HYDROCARBON OILS	The amount of duty paid.
IGNITION MAGNETOS, &c....	do.
IMPREGNATED HOSE OR STOCKINGS	do.
METALLIC TUNGSTEN, &c.....	do.
†MOLASSES:—	
If containing not more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter and weighing not less than 14 lb. to the gallon ..cwt.	0 2 3
If containing more than 50 per cent. but not more than 60 per cent. of sweetening matter ..cwt.	0 3 4½
If containing more than 60 per cent. but not more than 70 per cent. of sweetening matter ..cwt.	0 4 6
If containing more than 70 per cent. but not more than 80 per cent. of sweetening matter ..cwt.	0 6 2
If containing more than 80 per cent. of sweetening matter .....cwt.	0 7 0
MOLYBDENUM.....	The amount of duty paid.
MOTOR CARS, &c., and accessories and component parts..... MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and accessories and component parts, records, &c.	The amount of duty paid.
OPTICAL GLASS, &c.	The amount of duty paid.
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, &c.	do.
SILK and ARTIFICIAL SILK:—	
(1) In the case of any of the following articles produced in Great Britain or Northern Ireland from material on which a duty of Customs or Excise has been paid:—	
Noil yarn .....lb.	0 1 5
Thrown yarn— Not wholly discharged lb.	0 3 9
Thrown yarn and spun yarn— Wholly discharged..lb.	0 4 1
Tissue— Not wholly discharged lb.	0 4 3
Wholly discharged— If proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners to have been produced from imported undischarged tissue .....lb.	0 7 9

† British Empire products are either liable to reduced rates or totally exempt.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.
SILK AND ARTIFICIAL SILK—*contd.*	£ s. d.
Tissue known as habutai if dyed or printed in Great Britain or Northern Ireland lb.	0 7 9
Noil tissue .....lb.	0 1 7
In any other case lb	0 5 6
Waste, dressed or otherwise prepared for spinning—	
Wholly discharged lb.	0 3 0
Not wholly discharged lb.	0 1 0
Noils.....lb.	0 1 0
Artificial Silk:—	
Singles yarn made from staple fibre or other waste .....lb.	0 0 9
Doubled or twisted thread advanced beyond the stage of singles yarn—	
If made from staple fibre or other waste lb.	0 0 10
In any other case lb.	0 1 7
Tissue made from staple fibre or other waste.....lb.	0 0 11
Tissues proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners to be made from other forms of artificial silk.....lb.	0 1 9
Waste, prepared for spinning, including tops lb.	0 0 6
(2) Goods not previously specified which are made wholly or in part of silk or artificial silk which is proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners to have been charged with duty and which are shown to be in such form and state that, if duty had not been paid, they would be liable to the same rate of duty as that at which they or their components have already been charged....	The amount of duty payable on the same weight of the like goods.
(3) In the case of any made up article consisting wholly or partly of Silk or Artificial Silk:—	
If exported in the form and state in which it was imported	A sum equal to the amount paid on importation.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.
SILK AND ARTIFICIAL SILK—*contd.*	
If manufactured in Great Britain or Northern Ireland from silk or artificial silk..	A sum equal to the amount payable as drawback in respect of such a quantity of the like silk or artificial silk as has been used in the manufacture of the article.

ALTERNATIVE SCALE OF DRAWBACKS IN RESPECT OF ARTIFICIAL SILK.

Article.	Rates of drawback. In respect of material contained in the goods being material on which a Customs duty was paid.	Rates of drawback. In respect of material contained in the goods being material on which an Excise duty was paid.
	s. d.	s. d.
Singles yarn made from staple fibre or other waste .....lb.	1 2	0 7
Doubled or twisted thread advanced beyond the stage of singles yarn—		
Made from staple fibre or other waste .....lb.	1 3	0 8
Made from singles yarn.....lb.	2 3	1 2

ALTERNATIVE SCALE OF DRAWBACKS IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN SILK TISSUES.

Article.	Rates of drawback. In respect of material contained in the goods being material on which a Customs duty was paid.	Rates of drawback. In respect of material contained in the goods being material on which an Excise duty was paid.
	s. d.	s. d.
Tissues—		
Made from staple fibre or other waste .....lb.	1 4	0 9
Made from singles yarn.....lb.	2 4	1 3
Made from imported doubled or twisted thread on which customs duty of 3s. a lb. has been paid....lb.		3 5

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.
SILK AND ARTIFICIAL SILK—*contd.*	s. d. s. d.
Silk tissues in respect of which drawback under Part II. of this Schedule is allowed at the rate of 4s. 3d. the pound..lb.	5 3a 4 0b
Silk tissues in respect of which drawback under Part II. of this Schedule is allowed at the rate of 5s. 6d. the pound..lb.	7 9a 4 3b

a If made from imported yarn on which a duty of customs was paid.
b If made from yarn produced in Great Britain or Northern Ireland from materials on which a duty of customs was paid.

SUGAR which has passed a refinery in Great Britain or Northern 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, a drawback equal to the duty on Sugar of the like polarization.	
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS, &c.	The amount of duty paid.
†TOBACCO upon which Duties have been paid:—	
(1) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Northern Ireland on being exported, or shipped for use as ships' stores, or deposited in any bonded warehouse, for use as ships' stores, or exported by parcel post:	£ s. d.
Cigars .....lb.	0 10 9
Cigarettes .....lb.	0 10 6
Cut, Roll, Cake, or other manuf. ....lb.	0 10 3
Snuff (not being offal Snuff).....lb.	0 10 0
(2) Shorts, stalks, or other refuse, on being exported or deposited:—	
In an approved bonded warehouse for exportation; or	
For abandonment in King's Warehouse lb.	0 9 9
WIRELESS VALVES, &c.	The amount of duty paid
WRAPPING PAPER.....	do.

KEY INDUSTRY DUTY.

The amounts received under the Key Industry Duty are shown below:—

Articles.	1928-29. Value.	Net Receipt.
Optical Glass, etc.	£439,495	£219,863
Beakers, Flasks, Burettes, etc.	158,650	52,866
Galvanometers, Pyrometers, etc.	149,557	49,839
Wireless Valves, etc.....	139,304	46,434
Ignition Magnetoes, etc.....	44,547	14,841
Arc-lamps	26,844	21,568
Hosiery Latch Needles.....	£60,352	£20,117
Metallic Tungsten, etc.	43,733	14,577
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	570,714	189,807
Amorphous Carbon Electrodes	271	90
Molybdenum, etc.	13,279	4,426
Total	£1,646,746	£634,428

EXCISE DUTIES AND LICENCES.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.)

	£	s.	d.
APPRAISERS AND HOUSE AGENTS, ann, U.K.	2	0	0
ARTIFICIAL SILK, Singles, Yarn or Straw (other than yarn produced by spinning from artificial silk waste on which duty has been paid)...Per lb.	0	1	0
ARTIFICIAL SILK WASTE .....Per lb.	0	0	6
ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN OR WASTE, Manufacturers of....annual licence	1	0	0
AUCTIONEER'S Annual Licence	10	0	0
BEER.—For every 36 galls. of worts of a specific gravity of 1055° and so in proportion for any difference in quantity or gravity	6	14	0
Rebate of £1 allowed under Finance Act, 1923, or when the duty payable in respect of 36 galls. is less than £2 4s. a rebate equal to the amount by which the duty exceeds £1 4s., and so in proportion for any difference in quantity.			
BEER-DEALERS' AND BREWERS (annual): 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 12s. 0d. for every further 50.			
By a Beginner	1	0	0
Other brewers, if the beer brewed by the brewer is not chargeable with duty, then, annual value of house *not exceeding* £10	1	5	0
The annual value exceeding £10 but not exceeding £15	2	10	0
Ditto in every other case in addition to the duty on the beer made.....	0	4	0
Retailers of beer (Beer-house Licence):— *For consumption on the premises: a Duty equal to a third of the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £3 10s. 0d. to £23 10s. 0d., according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large beer-houses and "seasonal" hotels.			
Not to be consumed on premises: from £1 10s. 0d. where annual value does not exceed £10, up to £10 where it exceeds £500.			
CARD (Playing) makers, to sell	1	0	0
,, for every pack .....duty	0	0	3
CIDER RETAILER, annual licence:— *For consumption on the premises: from £2 5s. 0d. where annual value is under £30, up to £6 where it is £100 or over.			
Not to be consumed on the premises	2	0	0
*For Early-closing and Six-day Licences, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (*q.v.*).			
COFFEE MIXTURES or substitutes, per ¼lb.	0	0	0½
COMPENSATION FUND.—Publicans are now called upon to pay an additional duty on renewal; or grant of new licence (*Monopoly Value*) (4 E.7, c.23).			

	£	s.	d.
DISTILLER'S Annual Licence: according to distillation in preceding year, viz.: not exceeding 50,000 gallons, £10; exceeding 50,000, £10 for first 50,000, and £10 for every further 25,000.			
By a Beginner	10	0	0
ENTERTAINMENTS DUTY.—Where the amount of payment for admission, excluding the amount of the duty—			
Does not exceed 2½d.	0	0	0½
Exceeds 2½d. and does not exceed 5d.	0	0	1
,, 5d. ,, ,, 7½d.	0	0	1½
,, 7½d. ,, ,, 10d.	0	0	2
,, 10d. ,, ,, 1s. 0½d.	0	0	2½
,, 1s. 0½d. ,, ,, 1s. 3d.	0	0	3
,, 1s. 3d.: for the first 1s. 3d., 3d.; and 1d. for every 5d. or part of 5d. over 1s. 3d.			
Certain exemptions allowed (Schools, Educational Institutions, &c.).			
GLUCOSE, *Solid* .....the cwt.	0	6	2
Do.. *Liquid* ..... ,,	0	4	5
GLUCOSE OR SACCHARIN, Annual Licence to Manufacture	1	0	0
HAWKER'S Annual Licence (*see* Pedlars)	2	0	0
HOUSE AGENTS, letting furnished houses at a rent above £25 a year (annual)...	2	0	0
MATCHES:—*Containers in which there* are not more than 10 matches— For every 1,000 such containers...	0	6	0
Containers in which there are more than 10 matches, but not more than 20 matches— For every 1,000 such containers...	0	12	0
Containers in which there are more than 20 matches, but not more than 50 matches— For every 144 such containers ...	0	4	2
In respect of every additional 25 matches, or part of 25 matches, over 50 in a container— *For every 144 such containers*, an additional duty of	0	2	1
and so in proportion for any less number of containers.			
Manufacturers' annual licence	1	0	0
MECHANICAL LIGHTER.....	0	0	6

MEDICINES (Patent), Great Britain only:

Not exc. 1s. ...0	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. 50s. ...	2 0 0

MEDICINES (Patent), Dealers, &c., Annual (Great Britain), *for each set of premises*	0	5	0
MOLASSES and Invert Sugar and all other Sugar and Extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope and on which duty is not otherwise charged:— If containing 70% or more of sweetening matter.....Per cwt.	0	6	2

Molasses, &c.—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
If containing less than 70% and more than 50%. ....Per cwt.	0	4	5
If containing not more than 50%. Per cwt.	0	2	1

Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for the purpose of food for stock.

MONEYLENDER'S LICENCE.—Annual to July 31 ....15 0 0

OCCASIONAL LICENCES:—

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 ....Licence for a Year....10 0 0; 1 day....2 0 0

PAWNBROKERS, ANNUAL LICENCE.... 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. Above 2 dwts. and under 2 oz. gold, or above 5 dwts. and under 30 oz. silver, in one article.... 2 6 0
2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver, or upwards 5 15 0
Refiners of gold or silver, annual licence 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 3*d.* 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.

RAILWAY RESTAURANT CAR, an. licence 1 0 0

REFRESHMENT HOUSES, annual licence, under £30 rent 0 10 6
£30 or above 1 1 0

SACCHARIN (or like substance), the oz... 0 3 1

SPIRITS:—

	£	s.	d.
Home-made, per proof gallon....	3	12	6
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits:—			
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years ....proof gal.	0	1	6

Spirits.—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years....proof gal.	0	1	0
Rectifiers and Compounders, annual	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.

Retailers, consumed off premises:—

Annual value of licensed premises:—

Not exceeding £10....	10	0	0
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £20...11	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

Sale of methylated spirits is prohibited between the hours of 10 p.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on the following Monday (penalty £100).

STILLS or RETORTS, annual:—
Chemists and others, keeping or using 0 10 0

SUGAR (British) MANUFACTURERS...ann. 1 0 0

SWEETS (including British Wine):—

Sent out from the premises of a maker of sweets for sale ....gal.	0	1	6
Maker's annual licence....	5	5	0
Wholesale Dealer	5	5	0

Retailers of: the same as for Cider.

TABLE WATER (unsweetened) Manufacturer ....ann. 0 10 0

TOBACCO, grown in Great Britain:—

Manufactured in bond ....per lb.	0	9	4⅘
Unmanufactured, if containing 10% or more of moisture ....per lb.	0	7	3½
Less than 10% moisture ....per lb.	0	8	0⅘
Tobacco Growers, Cultivators or Curers, England and Scotland	0	5	0

TOBACCO and Snuff, annual: Dealers in Tobacco manufacturers, not exceeding 20,000 lbs. 0 5 3
5 5 0
Exc. 20,000 lbs. and not exc. 40,000 ...10 10 0
40,000 ,, 60,000 ...15 15 0
60,000 ,, 80,000 ...21 0 0
80,000 ,, 100,000 ..26 5 0
100,000....31 10 0

Beginners to pay £5 5*s.* and a surcharge on renewal.

VINEGAR-MAKERS, annual 1 0 0

WINE, annual licences:—
Dealers (wine only)....10 10 0
*Retailers, selling for consumption on (*see only* PUBLICANS): from £4 10*s.* 0*d.* (annual value under £30) up to £12 (annual value £100 and over).

Wine retailers (or grocers) selling wine (off): from £2 10*s.* 0*d.* (annual value not exceeding £20) up to £10 (annual value exceeding £500).

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 DRAWN BY HORSES OR MULES :—			
(i.) With four or more wheels—			
(1) To be drawn by two or more horses	2	2	0
(2) To be drawn by one horse only	1	1	0
(ii.) With less than four wheels	0	15	0
(iii.) Hackney Carriages	0	15	0
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 AND GUN LICENCES, *see* p. 556.			
MALE SERVANTS, ANNUAL LICENCE— Great Britain. Every male servant	0	15	0
The definition in the Act (32 & 33 Vic. c. 14) is a wide one, and embraces all classes of both outdoor and indoor servants, but with some exemptions. The employment must, however, be in a personal, domestic, or menial capacity.			
MECHANICALLY-PROPELLED VEHICLES :—			
Cycles (including motor scooters and cycles with mechan. propelling attachment) not exceeding 8 cwt. in weight unladen :—			
Bicycles (from Jan. 1, 1932)—			
(*a*) If the cylinder capacity of the engine does not exceed 150 cubic centimetres	0	15	0
(*b*) In other cases—			
Not exceeding 224 lbs. in weight unladen	1	10	0
Exceeding 224 lbs. in weight unladen	3	0	0
Bicycles, if used for drawing a trailer or sidecar, an additional	1	0	0
Tricycles	4	0	0
Vehicles (including cycles with mech. propelling attachment) not exceeding 5 cwt. in weight unladen, adapted and used for invalids	0	5	0
Hackney Carriages :—			
Tramcars	0	15	0

Other Vehicles having a seating capacity for—

	Vehicles fitted entirely with pneumatic tyres. £	s.	d.	Other Vehicles. £	s.	d.
Not more than 4 persons	10	0	0	10	0	0
More than 4 but not more than 8	12	0	0	12	0	0
„ 8 „ 14	24	0	0	30	0	0
„ 14 „ 20	36	0	0	45	0	0
„ 20 „ 26	48	0	0	60	0	0
„ 26 „ 32	57	12	0	72	0	0
„ 32 „ 40	67	4	0	84	0	0
„ 40 „ 48	76	16	0	96	0	0
„ 48 „ 56	86	8	0	108	0	0
„ 56 „ 64	96	0	0	120	0	0
„ 64 persons	96	0	0	120	0	0
With an additional duty for each person in excess of 64 persons	1	4	0	1	10	0

Number of persons excludes driver.

	£	s.	d.
Locomotive ploughing engines, tractors, &c., not used for hauling on roads any objects except their own necessary gear, &c.	0	5	0
Tractors, agricultural tractors, and agricultural engines other than such tractors or engines, in respect of which a duty of 5*s.* is chargeable, being vehicles registered under the Roads Act, 1920, in the name of a person engaged in agriculture and used solely by that person for the haulage of the produce of, or of articles required for the purposes of, the agricultural land which he occupies, and for no other purpose :—			
Not exceeding 5 tons unladen	6	0	0
Exceeding 5 tons	10	0	0
Vehicles of the following description, other than any such vehicles in respect of which duty is chargeable under the two preceding paragraphs, that is to say, vehicles which are constructed for haulage solely and not for the purpose of carrying or having super-imposed upon them any load except such as is necessary for their propulsion or equipment and which are not used for that purpose :—			
Not exc. 2 tons unladen	21	0	0
Exc. 2 tons but not exc. 4 tons	25	0	0
Exc. 4 tons but not exc. 6 tons	30	0	0
Exc. 6 tons but not exc. 7½ tons	35	0	0
Exc. 7½ tons but not exc. 8 tons	40	0	0
Exc. 8 tons but not exc. 10 tons	50	0	0
Exc. 10 tons	60	0	0
Vehicles (including tricycles weighing more than 8 cwt. unladen) used solely for conveyance of goods :—			

	Vehicles fitted entirely with pneumatic tyres. £	s.	d.	Other Vehicles. £	s.	d.
Electrically propelled and not exc. 25 cwt. in weight unladen	6	0	0	6	0	0
Exc. 25 cwt. but not exc. 2 tons	13	0	0	13	0	0
Exc. 2 tons but not exc. 3 tons	16	0	0	20	0	0
Exc. 3 tons but not exc. 4 tons	19	4	0	24	0	0
Exc. 4 tons but not exc. 5 tons	21	12	0	27	0	0
Exc. 5 tons	24	0	0	30	0	0
If used for drawing a trailer, extra duty	6	0	0	6	0	0
Being vehicles registered under the Roads Act, 1920, in the name						

Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles—*continued.*

	Vehicles fitted entirely with pneumatic tyres.			Other Vehicles.		
of a person following the business of a travelling showman, which are permanently fitted with a living van or some other special type of body or superstructure, forming part of the equipment of his show, and used solely by him for the purpose of his business :—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Not exc. 12 cwt. in weight unladen	10	0	0	10	0	0
Exc. 12 cwt. but not exc. 1 ton unladen	15	0	0	15	0	0
Exc. 1 ton but not exc. 2 tons in weight unladen	20	0	0	20	0	0
Exc. 2 tons but not exc. 3 tons in weight unladen	20	0	0	25	0	0
Exc. 3 tons but not exc. 4 tons in weight unladen	22	8	0	28	0	0
Exc. 4 tons unladen	24	0	0	30	0	0
Additional-in any case if used for drawing a trailer	6	0	0	6	0	0
Being vehicles registered under the Roads Act, 1920, in the name of a person engaged in agriculture and used solely by that person for the purpose of, the conveyance of the produce of, or of articles required for the purposes of, the agricultural land which he *occupies* :—						
Not exc. 12 cwt. in weight unladen	10	0	0	10	0	0
Exc. 12 cwt. but not exc. 1 ton in weight unladen	15	0	0	15	0	0
Exc. 1 ton but not exc. 2 tons in weight unladen	20	0	0	20	0	0
Exc. 2 tons in weight unladen	20	0	0	25	0	0

	Vehicles fitted entirely with pneumatic tyres.			Other Vehicles.		
Being vehicles other than vehicles chargeable with duty under the foregoing provisions of this paragraph :—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Not exc. 12 cwt. in weight unladen	10	0	0	10	0	0
Exc. 12 cwt. but not exc. 1 ton in weight unladen	15	0	0	15	0	0
Exc. 1 ton but not exc. 1½ tons in weight unladen	20	0	0	20	0	0
Exc. 1½ tons but not exc. 2 tons in weight unladen	25	0	0	25	0	0
Exc. 2 tons but not exc. 2½ tons in weight unladen	28	0	0	35	0	0
Exc. 2½ tons but not exc. 3 tons in weight unladen	32	0	0	40	0	0
Exc. 3 tons but not exc. 4 tons in weight unladen	38	8	0	48	0	0
Exc. 4 tons but not exc. 5 tons in weight unladen	43	4	0	54	0	0
Exc. 5 tons in weight unladen	48	0	0	60	0	0
With an additional duty, in any case, if used for drawing a trailer, of	6	0	0	6	0	0
Any vehicles other than those charged above :—						
Not exceeding 6 h.p. or electrically propelled				6	0	0
Exceeding 6 h.p., for each unit or part of a unit of h.p.				1	0	0

Fire-engines and vehicles kept by a local *authority while they are used for the purpose* of their fire-brigade service, ambulances, or road rollers, are exempted.

Vehicles used for no purpose other than the haulage of lifeboats and the conveyance of the necessary gear of the lifeboats which are being hauled, are exempt.

*MOTOR 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, ETC.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.)

NOTE.—The instruments for which the use of Postage (Unified) adhesive stamps is "permitted" under the Stamp Act, 1891, are :—

Agreements liable to the duty of 6*d.*—s. 22. Bills of exchange (including cheques) for payment of money on demand—s. 34 (1). Certified copies of or extracts from registers of births, &c.—s. 64. Charter-parties—ss. 49, 50. Lease or tack—s. 76 : i., of a dwelling-house, or part of it, for a definite term not exceeding a year, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £40 per annum ; ii., of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments for any definite term less than a year, where the rent for such term does not exceed £10. Letter of renunciation—s. 79 (2). and 62 & 63 Vic., c. 9, s. 9 (3). Notarial Acts—s. 90. Policies of Insurance (not life or marine)—s. 99. Protests of bills of exchange and promissory notes—s. 90. Proxies liable to the duty of 1*d.*—s. 80. Receipts—s. 101 (2). Transfers of shares in Cost-book mines—s. 110. Voting papers—s. 80. Warrants for goods—s. 111 (2).

	£	s.	d.
ADMISSION to the degree of a barrister	50	0	0
As solicitor or proctor, or W.S.	25	0	0
Any Inn of Court or Student of King's Inn, 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
As Burgess, 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	5	0
AFFIDAVIT, or statutory declaration	0	2	6
AGREEMENT, or memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged	0	0	6

	£	s.	d.
AGREEMENT for Lease, *see* LEASES.			
Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished house, the rent exceeding £25	0	5	0
Ditto, for Sale of Property—chargeable *in certain cases as an actual* Conveyance (Stamp Act, 1891, s. 59).			
ALKALI WORKS, Cert. of Registration	10	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. 7)	0	10	0
APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION of any property, or of dilapidations, or of repairs wanted, or of materials and labour, where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5	0	0	3
Not exc. £10	0	0	6
Not exc. £50	0	2	6
,, 20	0	1	0
,, 100	0	5	0
,, 30	0	1	6
,, 200	0	10	0
,, 40	0	2	0
,, 500	0	15	0
Exceeding £500	1	0	0
APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES	0	2	6
ARMS, grant of, stamp duty on	10	0	0
ARTICLES of Clerkship to solicitor, in England or Ireland	80	0	0
In Superior Courts, in Scotland	60	0	0
In Sheriff Courts, in Scotland	0	2	6
AWARD	0	10	0
BANK NOTE for money payable on demand:			
Not exceedg. £1 5*d.*	Not exceedg. £20 2*s.*		
,, £2 10*d.*	,, £30 3*s.*		
,, £5 1*s.* 3*d.*	,, £50 5*s.*		
,, £10 1*s.* 9*d.*	,, £100 8*s.* 6*d.*		
BANKER'S Annual Licence	30	0	0
Bankers' Cheques	0	0	2
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, *Inland or Foreign*, payable on demand, or within 3 days after date or sight, 62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 10 (2), for any amount	0	0	2
Bills of Exchange, *Inland*, not payable on demand or within 3 days; also PROMISSORY NOTES: Not exc'ding £10	0	0	2
Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25	0	0	3
,, 25 ,, 50	0	0	6
,, 50 ,, 75	0	0	9
,, 75 ,, 100	0	1	0
Every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount	0	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 £10	0	0	2
Exc. £10 and not exceeding £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 ON SALE; by way of Security, *see* MORTGAGE, &c.			
BOND for payment of money, *see* MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
For securing an annuity:—			
1. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
2. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period:—			
For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable—			
If as primary security	0	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	1	0	0
Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the passing of the resolution (3 Edw. 7, c. 46, s. 5).			
CAPITAL DUTY (Loan).—On issues by Local Authorities, Companies, and Corporations, &c., on every £100 of amount secured (62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 8)	0	2	6
2*s.* in the £ is repayable if the Capital is applied in conversion of an existing loan (s. 10, Fin. Act, 1907).			
CERTIFICATE—to be taken out yearly by every solicitor, law agent or writer to the signet, notary public, conveyancer, special pleader, and draftsman in equity, practising within 10 miles of the General Post Office, London; or either in the city or shire of Edinburgh, or in the city of Dublin, or within 3 miles thereof	9	0	
If practising elsewhere	6	0	
(During first three years one half only.)			
CERTIFICATE of birth, baptism, marriage, death, or burial	0	0	
CHARTER-PARTY	0	0	
CHEQUES, or drafts, payable on demand or to order	0	0	
COLLATERAL SECURITY, for every £100	0	0	
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.			

	£	s.	d.
Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.			
Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity: for every £5 or fractional part of £5	0	0	6
CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER:—Of Bank of England Stock.....	0	15	6
Of any Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U.K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877: for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred	0	5	0
Or may be compounded for. *See* Stamp Act, 1891, s. 114.			
CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any stock (*except as aforesaid*), shares, or marketable security: where the purchase money shall not exceed £5.....	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
Proviso for composition for transfer duty: see 54 & 55 Vict. c. 39, 57 and 58 Vict. c. 30, 10 & 11 Geo. V., c. 18, and 12 & 13 Geo. V., c. 27.			
*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), *except probates*, 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.)			

	£	s.	d.
COVENANT—For repayment of money, *see* MORTGAGE.			
For original creation and sale of any annuity, *see* CONVEYANCE.			
For an annuity (except on original creation and sale) or other periodical payments, *see* BOND.			
Separate Deed of, made on occasion of sale or mortgage, but not being an instrument chargeable with *ad val.* duty as a Conveyance or Mortgage: same duty as a Conveyance on Sale, or a Mortgage, but not to exceed	0	10	0
DEATH DUTIES, *see* ESTATE.			
DECLARATION, *see* AFFIDAVIT.			
DECLARATION OF TRUST, not being a Will or Settlement	0	10	0
DEED of any kind not charged under some special head	0	10	0
DEMISE, *see* LEASE.			
DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper	0	10	0
DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART: Same duty as original, but not to exceed	0	5	0
ECCLESIASTICAL LICENCES:—			
To hold the office of lecturer, &c.....	0	10	0
For licensing a building for divine service, &c., and any chapel for solemnising marriages	0	10	0
Licence not otherwise charged	2	0	0
EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only. For every £100 or part thereof.....	0	1	0

ESTATE DUTY:

In the case of every person dying after 1 August, 1930, 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	75,000.....	£18
500	2	85,000.....	19
1,000	3	100,000.....	20
5,000	4	120,000.....	22
10,000	5	150,000.....	24
12,500	6	200,000.....	26
15,000	7	250,000.....	28
18,000	8	300,000.....	30
21,000	9	400,000.....	32
25,000	10	500,000.....	34
30,000	11	600,000.....	36
35,000	12	800,000.....	38
40,000	13	1,000,000.....	40
45,000	14	1,250,000.....	42
50,000	15	1,500,000.....	45
55,000	16	2,000,000.....	50
65,000	17		

Estate Duty in respect of agricultural property is to be charged in part on agricultural value at the rates set out in the Finance Act, 1919, in lieu of the above rates.

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

* In cases where the consideration does not exceed £500 and the instrument contains a certificate as required by the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, sec. 73, that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration exceeds £500, duty is charged at half the above rates.

expenditure, excepted. Gifts not exceeding £100 in value or amount also excepted.

Payment of Estate or Succession Duties may, by agreement with the Commissioners, be made, wholly or in part, in the form of real or *leasehold property comprised in* the estate.

Small estates up to £300 and £500 gross are charged, at the option of the accounting parties, either by the preceding scale or with fixed duties of 30*s.* and 50*s.*, and are exempt from all other death duties.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personalty from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account.

The Estate Duty on real property *may be paid, if desired, by eight* yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and that on certain annuities may at option be paid in four yearly instalments, and 4 per cent. interest is charged on all unpaid portions of duty in these cases from twelve months after death.

FACULTY OR DISPENSATION:	£	*s.*	*d.*
In England, in all cases	30	0	0
In Scotland or Ireland, in some cases £20, 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.)

INCOME TAX.	In the £
The tax is chargeable under five Schedules, A, B, C, D, and E, and the standard rate for the year 1931-32 is	0 5 0

Schedule A: Lands, Tenements, &c.

Owner must allow deduction from next payment of rent when tax paid by tenant.

Relief in respect of the cost of repairs is given under Sch. A to the extent of ⅓ part of the assessment in the case of lands, and in the case of houses, where the amount of the assessment—

Does not exceed, £40 ..... ¼
Exceeds £40, but not £100... ½
Exceeds £100..... £20 plus ⅓ of amount in excess of £100

Allowance to Owners of Land and Houses, for average cost of maintenance, repairs, insurance and management in excess of above relief may be claimed. Five years' average taken.

A Clergyman or Minister using part of his house mainly for his duties may obtain an allowance not exceeding the tax on one-eighth of the rent, or annual value.

Schedule B: In respect of the Occupation of lands used for the purposes of husbandry only, or mainly for those purposes, on an amount equal to the Annual Value; *or*, by special request, if made before 5th June (5th August in Scotland) in the *current income-tax year, on profits* of husbandry, as in case of Trades, under Schedule D. In the case of all other lands on an amount equal to one-third of the annual value.

Schedule C: Dividends or Annuities from public revenue (Government Stocks, &c.) .....

Schedule D: Trades, Professions, Remittances from Abroad, Interest, &c.

Schedule E: Salaries, pensions, and other emoluments of Officers of Army, Navy, Civil Service, Ecclesiastical Bodies, Corporations, Public Companies, &c.....

LIFE INSURANCE.—Allowance of duty may be claimed on the amount of premiums paid for insurance of self or wife in approved *Companies legally carrying on business in the* United Kingdom, if not exceeding one-sixth of the net personal income; but the amount allowable in respect of any premium for securing a capital sum on death not to exceed 7 per cent. of the actual sum assured, nor in respect of any premium for securing any other benefits, more than £100 in all.

RESIDENTS ABROAD.—No exemption or other relief is given to persons not residing in the United Kingdom. *Exceptions:* British subjects, present or former servants of the Crown, widows whose late husbands were in the service of the Crown, missionaries, servants of native States under British protection, residents in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, and persons, previously resident in the United Kingdom, residing abroad for the sake of *their health or the health of a member of* their family.

DOMINION INCOME TAX.—Relief is granted under certain conditions in the case of a taxpayer who has paid, or is liable to pay, United Kingdom Income Tax on any part of his income, and who proves that he has paid *Dominion Income Tax for the same year in* respect of the same part of his income.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Income from a scholarship held by a person receiving full-time instruction at a university, college, school, or other educational establishment is exempted from Income Tax (including Super-Tax).

STANDARD RATES OF INCOME TAX.—The Income Tax year is from April 6 to the following April 5. The following were the standard rates for the years mentioned:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1907-8 and 1908-9 ...	0	1	0
1909-10 to 1913-14 ...	0	1	2
1914-15 ...	0	1	8
1915-1916 ...	0	3	0
1916-17 and 1917-18 ...	0	5	0
1918-19 to 1921-22 ...	0	6	0
1922-1923 ...	0	5	0
1923-24 and 1924-25 ...	0	4	6
1925-26 to 1929-30 ...	0	4	0
1930-31 ...	0	4	6

SUR TAX.—The Sur Tax replaced the *Super Tax*, which was levied up to and including the Super Tax Year 1928-9 (payable January 1, 1929),

based on the statutory income of the year 1927-8). The Sur Tax is in effect a deferred instalment of Income Tax payable on January 1 after the end of the Income Tax year. Thus the first payment of Sur Tax was due January 1, 1930, and was the deferred instalment of Income Tax for the year 1928-9.

Sur Tax for the year 1930-31 (payable January 1, 1932), is at the following rates *plus* 10% *of each rate* on persons whose total incomes exceed £2,000:—

	£	s.	d.
In respect of the first £2,000	*Nil.*		
In respect of the excess over £2,000—			
For every £ of the first £500 of the excess	0	1	0
For every £ of the next £500 of the excess	0	1	3
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	2	0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	3	0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	3	6
For every £ of the next £2,000 of the excess	0	4	0
For every £ of the next £2,000 of the excess	0	5	0
For every £ of the next £5,000 of the excess	0	5	6
For every £ of the next £5,000 of the excess	0	6	0
For every £ of the next £10,000 of the excess	0	6	6
For every £ of the next £20,000 of the excess	0	7	0
For every £ of the remainder of the excess	0	7	6

Notes on Income Tax.

Under the Finance Act of 1920 a radical alteration was made in the method of granting relief in the Income Tax in favour of earned income as compared with investment income, and in the method of graduating the burden of the tax according to the size of a taxpayer's income and his family responsibilities. The previously existing exemptions, abatements, and reliefs were replaced by the various reliefs set out below. In introducing the new system, the Act employed two terms not previously used in connection with the Income Tax, *viz.*, "assessable income" and "taxable income."

"*Assessable Income*" means, in the case of "earned" income, the amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes, after deducting the amount of the "earned" income allowance mentioned below, and in the case of other income, the actual amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes.

"*Taxable Income*" means that part of the "assessable income" upon which Income Tax is actually charged, that is, the "assessable income" less the various deductions referred to below.

Deduction in arriving at Assessable Income. Earned Income Allowance.—The differentiation in favour of "earned" income is made by deducting one-fifth of the "earned" income in order to arrive at the assessable income. The deduction is given irrespective of the amount of the total income, but must not exceed £300 for any one individual. The "assessable income" of a taxpayer is, therefore, his total income, as computed for Income Tax purposes, after making the appropriate deduction in respect of any "earned" income.

An allowance is made of one-fifth of the total income (from whatever source) of persons of the age of 65 years and upwards whose total income does not exceed £500. This allowance is granted, in the case of a married couple, where *either* the husband or his wife, living with him, has attained the age of 65 years at the commencement of the year of assessment, but the *joint total income* must in such a case fall within the prescribed limits. Provision is also made for marginal relief, in order to avoid the hardship which would be involved when the total income falls just over the prescribed limit of £500.

Total Exemption.—Exemption from tax may be claimed where the total assessable income does not exceed £100, or, in the case of an individual whose wife is living with him, £150. Where the income is wholly earned, these limits are equivalent to £125 and £187 10s. respectively. *See* above.

Deductions from Assessable Income in order to arrive at Taxable Income.—Where the taxpayer is not totally exempt, the following deductions may be claimed from the total assessable income in order to arrive at the "taxable income." *The deductions may be claimed irrespective of the amount of the taxpayer's total income.*

Personal allowance may be claimed of £100, or, in the case of an individual whose wife is living with him, £150.

Wife's Earned Income.—When a taxpayer's total income includes any earned income of his wife, the personal allowance of £150 is increased by a sum equal to four-fifths of the amount of such earned income, subject to a maximum additional allowance of £45.

Deduction for a Widower's (or Widow's) Housekeeper taking Charge of Children.—A deduction of £50 may be claimed, under certain conditions, by a widower who has living with him a female relative for the purpose of having the charge and care of any child or adopted child of his in respect of whom the deduction for children (*see* below) is given or in the capacity of a housekeeper or by a widow who has a female relative resident with her for the like purpose. If the widower or widow proves that he or she has no such female relative who is able or willing to take such charge, the same deduction may be claimed in respect of some other female person employed for that purpose.

Deduction in respect of Widowed Mother, &c., taking Charge of Children.—A deduction of £50 may be claimed, under certain conditions, by an *Unmarried Person* who has living with him and maintains at his own expense either his mother (being a widow or living apart from her husband) or some other female relative, for the purpose of having the charge and care of any brother or sister of his in respect of whom the deduction for children or adopted children (*see* below) is given.

Deduction for Children.—A deduction may be claimed in respect of each child, step-child, or adopted child under the age of 16 years, or who, if over that age, is receiving full-time instruction at any university, college, school, or other educational establishment. The deduction allowable is £50 in respect of one child, and £40 in respect of each additional child for whom the relief is due. No deduction is, however, allowed in respect of any child or adopted child who is entitled in his or her own right to an income which, after excluding any income to which the child is entitled as the holder of a scholarship, bursary, or other similar educational endowment, exceeds £50 a year.

Deduction in respect of Dependent Relatives.—A deduction of £25 may be claimed in respect of (*a*) any person whom the taxpayer maintains at his own expense, and who is a relative of his or of his wife, and incapacitated by old age or infirmity from maintaining himself or herself, or (*b*) his or his wife's widowed mother, whether incapacitated or not, or (*c*) a daughter who is resident with the taxpayer, and upon whose services he is compelled to depend, by reason of old age or infirmity. The deduction under (*a*) or (*b*) is conditional, however, upon the income of the dependent relative not exceeding £50 a year. The deduction applies in the case of a female taxpayer, with the substitution of "husband" for "wife" above.

Rates of Tax chargeable on the "Taxable Income."—The following provisions as to the rates of tax chargeable on the taxable income (*i.e.*, that part of the income on which tax is actually charged) apply, *whatever the total amount of the income.* For the year ending Apr. 5, 1932, the first £175 of the taxable income is chargeable at 2*s.* 6*d.* in the £. The remainder of the taxable income is chargeable at the standard rate of tax, *i.e.*, at 5*s.* in the £.

Relief in respect of Life Assurance Premiums.—Where allowance is due in respect of premiums paid for Life Assurance or for contracts for Deferred Annuities, the allowance is deducted from the amount of tax arrived at under the preceding paragraph, and calculated at following rates:—one-half the standard rate in the £ on the amount of the premium paid on policies taken out since June 22, 1916, irrespective of the claimant's total income; and on policies taken out before June 22, 1916, a deduction of tax at one-half the standard rate in the £ is allowed on the premiums paid by a claimant whose income does not exceed £1,000, of three-fourths of the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £2,000, and at the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £2,000.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
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:			
Under hand	0	0	6
Under seal	0	10	0
—ACCIDENTAL DEATH, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property	0	0	6
Proviso for Composition for Insurance Duty, see 52 & 53 Vict. c. 42, s. 20, 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.:			
For any Voyage:—			
Where the sum insured does not exceed £250	0	0	3
Exceeds £250 but does not exceed £500	0	0	6
" £500 " " " £750	0	0	9
" £750 " " " £1,000	0	1	0
" £1,000 for every £500 or fractional part of £500	0	0	6
For Time:—			
Where the insurance is made for any time:—			
(1) Not exceeding 6 months, three times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage;			
(2) Exceeding 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, six times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage.			
Containing Continuation Clause, an additional duty of ..... (1 Edw. 7, c. 7, s. 11.)	0	0	6
Penalty for fraud, or evasion of Sea Policy duty	*100*	0	0

INVENTORY DUTY, *see* ESTATE DUTY.

LAND VALUE TAX.—In respect of all land in Great Britain there will be charged in respect of the financial year ending March 31, 1934, and each subsequent year a tax at the rate of one penny for each pound of the land value of every land unit. The Finance Act 1931 imposes on the Commissioners of Inland Revenue the duty of ascertaining the land value of every such land unit and indicates the method by which the valuation is to be made. For the purpose of the charge to the tax the land value is to be reduced either (*a*) by an amount equal to four times the annual value for income tax purposes or (*b*) by an amount equal to seven-eighths of the land value of the unit—whichever is the less.

Where any land unit comprises agricultural land a "cultivation" value is also to be ascertained and the amount by which the tax is reduced is either the amount of the cultivation value or the amount calculated as above which would be allowable if no cultivation value was shown, whichever is the greater.

Certain exemptions are granted in respect of land owned by the Crown, National Trust, railways, &c., and also, under certain conditions, land used as playing fields.

If the aggregate amount of tax payable in respect of all the land units owned by one person does not exceed ten shillings he is entitled to relief from the tax.

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 1*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.

*LEASES:—Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceed-

ing a year at a rent not exceeding £40 per annum, 1d.; for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25 5s.; of any lands, tenements, &c., at a yearly rent:—

Not Exceed.	Not exceeding 35 years.	Between 35 years and 100.	Exceeding 100 years.
£5	0 1 0	0 6 0	0 12 0
£5 10	0 2 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
10 15	0 3 0	0 18 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.

The Section, however, does not apply in any case where part of the consideration for any lease or tack consists of rent, and that rent exceeds £20 a year.

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES:—*Also see "Estate Duty."*

If the deceased died on or after the 1st June, 1881, every pecuniary Legacy or Residue, or share of Residue, although not of the amount or value of £20, is chargeable.—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.

Rates of duties payable on legacies, annuities, and residues, and of Succession Duties where deceased died before 1st July, 1888, or where Estate Duty, Finance Act, 1894, is payable.

To Husband or Wife or Children of the Deceased, or their Descendants, or to the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased (*see* above) £1 per cent

Exceptions.—Estates not exceeding £15,000.—Legacies and successions of less than £1,000 (£2,000 in the case of widow or child under the age of 21 of deceased), whatever may be value of whole estate.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Deceased, or their Descendants ..... £3 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Father or Mother of the Deceased, or their Descendants .....

To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased, or their Descendants .....

To any Person in any other degree of collateral Consanguinity, or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased .....

} £6 per cent.

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 11½ respectively.

The Husband or Wife is chargeable with Estate Duty and Legacy and Succession Duty; and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable at the rate at which the relation would be charged.

Penalties.—Persons paying or receiving without taking or signing a proper Receipt, or not giving notice of a succession, or not delivering an account, are subject to certain Penalties.

LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT AND OF RENUNCIATION. Less than £5, 1d.; £5 and upwards, 6d.

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL £5

LETTERS PATENT, GRANT OF, to any honour or dignity, viz.: Duke, £350; Marquess, £300; Earl, £250; Viscount, £200; Baron, £150; Precedence, £100; Baronet, £100; *Congé d'élire* 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.

	£	s.	d.
LUNACY ACT, Licence for House	0	10	0
LUNATIC:—Grant of custody of person or estate	2	0	0
MARKETABLE SECURITIES transferable by delivery:—			
(1) Colonial Government Securities, per £100	0	5	0
(2) Colonial Municipal Securities, for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0	2	0
(3) Securities dated or signed before 7th Aug., 1885, double the duty on *Mortgage, Bond, &c.* (*q.v.*).			
(4) Of any other description, for every £10 or fractional part of £10.....	0	4	0
DO. *not* transferable by delivery, same duty as on *Mortgage Bond, &c.* (*q.v.*)			
MARRIAGE LICENCE, special, England and Wales, and Northern Ireland...	5	0	0
Not special (*see* pages 263–8)	0	10	0
MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY:			
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]: 1s. 0d. annually for each £1 of rental value.			
Exemptions, &c.—Common clay, common brick clay, common brick earth, sand, chalk, limestone, and gravel are not charged.			

	£	s.	d.
MORTGAGE, BOND, &c., not exceeding £10	0	0	3
Not exc. £25...0 0 8 | Not exc. £200	0	5	0
,, 50...0 1 3 | ,, 250	0	6	3
,, 100...0 2 6 | ,, 300	0	7	6
,, 150...0 3 9			
Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100	0	2	6
Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every £100	0	0	6
Reconveyance, Release, &c., per £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 to have patent sealed	1	0	0
Application for certificate of payment of renewal:—Before the expiration			

	£	s.	d.
of the 4th year from the date of the patent, and in respect of the 5th year £5, and £1 addit. each year to £16 in respect of the 16th year.			
Other small fees are also payable, of such amount as may be from time to time prescribed.			
POWER OF ATTORNEY, &c., receiving prize-money or wages	0	1	0
For the receipt of any money, or bill, or 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, etc., of	0	10	0
PROMISSORY NOTE, *see* BILL OF EXCHANGE.			
PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX, *see* INCOME TAX.			
PROTEST of any Bill of Exchange—Where the duty on the Bill or Note does not exceed 1s., the same duty as the Bill or Note. In any other case	0	1	0
RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards	0	0	2
RECEIPTS FOR SALARIES, Wages, and Superannuation, and other like allowances exempted by Sec. 36 Finance Act, 1924.			
REVOCATION of any Trust of Property, not being a Will	£ 0	s. 10	d. 0
SCRIP CERTIFICATE, OR SCRIP	0	0	2
SETTLEMENTS.—Any deed whereby any definite sum, or stock, or security, is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner: for every £100 or part of £100	0	5	0
SHARE CERTIFICATE, FOREIGN, to Bearer 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	3	0	0
2. Of any Foreign or Colonial Company on first negotiation in U.K., for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0	4	0
STOCK CERTIF., *see* SHARE WARRANT.			
SUCCESSION DUTIES, *see* LEGACY DUTIES.			
SUR TAX, *see* INCOME TAX.			
TRANSFER OF STOCK, *see* CONVEYANCE.			
Transfer of Share in Cost-Book Mines	0	0	6
VALUATION, *see* APPRAISEMENT.			
VOTING PAPER or PROXY	0	0	1
WARRANT FOR GOODS	0	0	3

The Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds, etc., to be **stamped after execution**:—

WITHOUT PENALTY, ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY:

Agreements under hand only, *liable* to the duty of 6*d.*—Agreements for letting furnished houses for less than a year.—Appraisements.—Attested copies,—within 14 days of *first* execution.

Foreign sea policies, *within* 10 days of arrival in U.K.

Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within 30 days of *first* execution.

NOTE.—Where wholly executed *abroad*, the period begins to reckon from the date of arrival here.

PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING, IN ADDITION TO DUTY:—

	£	s.	d.
Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or extracts: after 14 days from their first execution	10	0	0
Charter-parties, within 7 days from their first execution	0	4	6
Charter-parties after the expiration of 7 days, but within one month	10	0	0
Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given	5	0	0
Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month	10	0	0
Other Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases)	10	0	0

Hours at Somerset House.

Inland Revenue Office, 10 to 4 (Saturdays, 1).

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springes; proprietors, or tenants, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds; owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own enclosed land; beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorise others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence. Sailors, soldiers, airmen, territorial soldiers, 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 as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
GAME LICENCES, 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	2	0	0
Game-Dealer's Licence, to expire 1st July, annually	2	0	0
DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper	0	10	0
GUN LICENCES (gun, air gun or pistol)	0	10	0

A *Firearm Certificate* (5/- for the first, 2/6 subsequently—renewable every 3 years) is also necessary (with certain exceptions) for any person in possession of a firearm.

A person under 14 may not purchase or have in his possession any firearm other than a *smooth-bore* shot gun or air gun or air rifle.

RECEIPTS FROM EXCISE, 1927–1931.

Year ended March 31.	Beer.	Spirits.	Licences.		Patent Medicines.	Table Waters.	Entertainments.	Matches.
			Spirit Retailers.	*Other Licences.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1927	78,763,480	37,058,506	3,295,612	1,624,796	1,295,139	369,356	5,729,054	1,455,895
1928	77,800,472	40,568,523	3,398,436	1,679,521	1,249,445	352,848	6,119,978	1,744,489
1929	70,846,978	38,997,751	3,332,444	1,435,532	1,333,512	354,907	6,003,587	1,880,623
1930	71,254,674	36,651,064	3,357,631	1,498,295	1,234,199	358,617	6,695,847	2,006,166
1931	69,269,299	35,137,338	3,343,912	1,457,832	1,097,602	339,398	6,952,088	2,026,221

* *Other Licences* issued in 1929–30 included: Auctioneers, 7,599; Bookmakers' Personal Certificates, 13,447; do. Entry Certificates, 6,303; Hawkers, 8,300; Patent Medicine Makers and Vendors, 105,623; Moneylenders, 3,759; Pawnbrokers, 3,598; Plate Dealers, 17,959; Tobacco Dealers, 475,630:—Male Servants, 189,757; Armorial Bearings, 35,663; Dogs, 2,997,327; Gun, 220,414; Game (including Gamekeepers), 62,425; and Game Dealers, 4,385.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS, 1927–1931.

Year ended March 31.	Tea.	Cocoa and Coffee.	Sugar.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Wine.	Spirits.	Matches.	Clocks and Watches.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1927	5,962,408	960,549	17,429,320	53,945,660	4,335,992	6,494,390	2,127,598	417,355
1928	5,791,485	902,189	17,039,115	58,206,703	4,156,194	6,799,169	2,216,363	559,279
1929	5,750,718	907,741	13,911,816	59,194,861	4,256,243	6,669,652	2,071,859	614,465
1930	43,336	922,254	11,753,395	62,909,202	4,889,710	5,947,899	2,115,893	585,078
1931	*Nil*	1,076,496	12,363,749	64,187,910	4,103,124	5,560,765	2,074,865	790,462

CONSUMPTION PER HEAD.—In 1929, the average consumption per head of the population of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was: *Tea*, 10·15lb.; *Coffee*, 0·76lb.; *Cocoa*, 2·82lb. a total of 13·73lb. per head. In 1840, the figures were: *Tea*, 1·22lb.; *Coffee*, 1·08; *Cocoa*, 0·08lb., a total of 2·38lb.

SMUGGLING.—During the year ended the 31st March, 1930, 7,303 seizures of smuggled goods were made. Of these, 4,704 were seizures of tobacco, cigars and foreign spirits. The quantities seized were 2,864 lb. of tobacco and cigars, and 322 gallons of spirits. 3,108 persons were convicted of smuggling, and penalties to the amount of £16,647 recovered.

RECEIPTS FROM ESTATE DUTY, INCOME TAX, POST OFFICE, &c., 1927–1931.

Year ended Mar. 31.	Estate, &c., Duties.		Income Tax.	Super Tax. (Sur-Tax)	Stamps.	Post Office Revenue.		
	Estate Duty.	Legacy and Succession Duty.				Postal.	Telegraph.	Telephone.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1927	59,086,239	8,271,260	234,717,000	65,910,000	24,750,000	35,600,000	5,900,000	17,350,000
1928	68,621,348	8,363,066	250,583,000	60,600,000	27,030,000	38,250,000	6,100,000	18,650,000
1929	72,231,490	8,703,153	237,620,000	56,150,000	30,060,000	39,000,000	6,200,000	20,100,000
1930	69,548,208	9,557,719	237,426,000	56,390,000	25,670,000	40,200,000	6,300,000	21,600,000
1931	73,704,452	9,301,051	256,047,000	67,830,000	20,650,000	40,250,000	6,250,000	22,600,000

CORPORATION PROFITS TAX.

	1929–30.	1930–31.
Total Tax	£731,846	£512,512
Repayments, &c.	87,423	84,881
Net Receipts	£644,423	£427,631

MOTOR VEHICLE DUTIES.

Division.	Gross Receipts.	
	1929–30.	1930–31.
England and Wales	£24,975,091	£26,212,111
Scotland	2,238,127	2,344,393
Total	£27,213,218	£28,556,504

Details of Receipts from *Motor Vehicle Duties* from Dec. 1, 1928, to Nov. 30, 1929 (£26,301,965), will be found on p. 580.

BETTING DUTY.

(*Net Receipts.*)

—	On Bets.	On Certificates.	Total.
1926–27	£628,362	£206,860	£835,222
1927–28	2,446,342	222,900	2,669,242
1928–29	2,028,037	217,080	2,245,117

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

"Money remitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by Sundry Persons for Conscience Sake, etc.," varies in amount from year to year, as will be seen from the following table:—

Year.	Received.	Year.	Received.
1915–16...	£1,905 7 11	1927–28...	10,475 5 8
1924–25...	8,679 2 1	1928–29...	14,985 16 7
1925–26...	1,427 1 0	1929–30...	7,594 13 6
1926–27...	2,931 18 4	1930–31...	2,116 7 6

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.

NET RECEIPTS FROM INCOME TAX.

Year.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
1913-14	£38,974,376	£3,765,769	£1,161,618	£43,901,763
			N. Ireland.	G. Brit. & N. Irel.
1922-23	284,288,346	27,469,615	2,616,563	314,374,524
1923-24	246,445,048	22,220,947	2,767,132	271,433,127
1924-25	251,766,736	21,315,836	2,373,692	275,456,264
1925-26	237,204,982	19,001,817	1,858,156	258,064,955
1926-27	210,954,229	17,184,844	1,996,795	230,135,868
1927-28	233,790,790	17,744,595	1,959,983	253,495,368
1928-29	220,086,381	15,610,432	1,577,553	237,274,366
1929-30	218,851,564	17,282,382	1,739,106	237,873,052

INCOME TAX.—In 1929-30 there were 5,100,000 individuals with total incomes above the exemption limit, but of this number 2,850,000 were entirely relieved by abatements and allowances, leaving only 2,250,000 chargeable with tax. The number of persons assessed for income-tax and sur-tax in the year 1928-29 with annual incomes exceeding £5,000 was as follows:—Exceeding £5,000 but not exceeding £10,000 per annum, 18,559; exceeding £10,000 but not exceeding £25,000 per annum, 7,312; and exceeding £25,000 per annum, 1,851.

ACTUAL INCOME OF TAXPAYERS (for Income Tax Purposes), 1928-9.

Schedule.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Northern Ireland.	Gt. B. & N. Ireland.
	£	£	£	£
A (From Ownership) ...	234,328,475	17,187,286	2,592,033	254,107,794
B (From Occupation)...	23,538,297	3,628,417	266,482	27,433,196
C (From Securities) ..	...	...	...	153,446,475
D (From Businesses, &c.)	959,337,965	95,979,119	9,610,019	1,064,927,103
E (From Salaries)	900,835,955	83,412,044	10,286,255	994,534,254

EXCESS PROFITS.

Year.	Yield.
	£
1921-22	30,477,813
1926-27	4,583,561
1927-28	...
1928-29	850,000
1929-30	1,694,129
1930-31	2,377,621

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS (SCHEDULE D), 1928-29.

Profits from Businesses, Professions, Certain Employments, and Certain Interest	England.	Scotland.	Northern Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Gross Income from :—	£	£	£	£
Manufacturing, &c., Industries...	430,951,858	43,361,430	3,660,244	477,973,532
Distribution, &c. :—				
Railways (U.K.).....	37,161,173	8,872	52,066	37,222,111
Other	437,370,813	43,383,848	5,722,425	486,477,086
Finance, Professions, &c.	178,658,594	17,808,755	1,657,525	198,124,874
Interest on War Securities (not taxed at source)	92,718,921	15,353,900	1,477,729	109,550,550
Do. Dominion and Foreign do.	85,072,799	4,918,135	528,887	90,518,821
Total Gross Income	£1,261,933,158	£124,834,940	£13,098,876	£1,399,866,974
Exemptions and Reductions	302,595,193	28,855,821	3,488,857	334,939,871
Total Actual Income.....	£959,337,965	£95,979,119	£9,610,019	£1,064,927,103

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS (SCHEDULE E), 1928-29.

Salaries of Government, Corporation and Public Company Officials.	England.	Scotland.	Northern Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Gross Income :—	£	£	£	£
Government Officials	86,732,924	866,026	1,507,025	89,105,975
Other Public Officials.....	7,798,283	...	...	7,798,283
Other Employments Assessed Annually.....	616,931,427	56,289,598	8,947,285	682,168,310
Manual Wage-Earners, Assessed Half-Yearly	285,421,041	31,820,998	799,544	318,041,583
Total Gross Income	£996,883,675	£88,976,622	£11,253,854	£1,097,114,151
Exemptions and Reductions	96,047,720	5,564,578	967,599	102,579,897
Actual Income :—				
Wages of Manual Earners	254,535,384	29,226,649	729,531	284,491,564
Other Assessments	646,300,571	54,185,395	9,556,724	710,042,690
Total Actual Income	£900,835,955	£83,412,044	£10,286,255	£994,534,254

STATE EXPENDITURE, 1930-31, 1931-32.

The expenditure of the various departments of the State is met from two main sources, (1) supply grants, (2) receipts appropriated in aid. Together these form the *gross* expenditure for the year, the *net* expenditure being the amount raised by taxation for the particular purpose. The Estimated Expenditure given below accounts only for the *net* expenditure, after taking credit for receipts appropriated in aid of expenditure.

THE CIVIL ESTIMATES.

Civil Estimates and Estimates for the Revenue Departments for 1931-2 (as originally framed) show an increase of £5,803,161 over 1930-31 (including Supplementary Estimates).

Service.	1930-31.	1931-32.
Civil Services	£309,409,761	£317,811,992
Revenue Depts.	72,399,650	69,800,580
	£381,809,411	£387,612,572

The Civil Estimates are divided into 10 "Classes," as shown below:—

CLASS I: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND FINANCE.

Principal Items:—	1930-31.	1931-32.
House of Lords Offices	£52,841	£52,799
House of Commons (incl. payment of Members)	365,962	364,864
Registration of Voters, &c.	255,000	240,000
Treasury Depts., &c.	329,609	319,543
Exchequer and Audit	150,550	140,750
Royal Commissions	50,000	44,000
Government Hospitality	47,000	12,000
Mint, incl. Coinage	150,000	200,000
Secret Service	180,000	180,000
Scotland.		
Scottish Office	74,743	75,842

CLASS II: FOREIGN AND IMPERIAL.

Foreign Office	£195,930	£188,943
Diplomatic and Consular Service	1,139,829	1,114,644
League of Nations	92,000	117,500
Empire Marketing	612,500	659,000
Oversea Settlement	833,250	264,750
Colonial Office	151,106	149,180
Colonial and Middle East Services	1,617,765	1,610,716
Imperial War Graves Commission	652,295	602,000

CLASS III: HOME DEPARTMENT, LAW AND JUSTICE.

Home Office	£461,821	£457,434
Broadmoor	71,863	68,466
Police (E. & W.)	10,405,308	10,854,129
Prisons (E. & W.)	1,003,986	952,089
Reformatories, &c. (E. & W.)	212,361	213,153
Law Charges	164,996	150,638
Scotland.		
Police	1,066,011	1,109,958
Prisons	137,868	129,528
Reformatories, &c.	57,380	53,968
Land Court	8,968	8,370
Law Charges and Courts of Law	66,890	60,387
Northern Ireland.		
Services	12,629	11,976
Supreme Court	18,196	16,220
Land Purchase Commission	2,175,277	2,218,818

CLASS IV: EDUCATION.

	1930-31.	1931-32.
Board of Education	£45,495,653	£48,362,377
British Museum	196,534	181,471
Do. Nat. History	103,771	102,149
Imperial War Museum	13,260	11,959
London Museum	4,958	5,757
National Gallery	35,483	32,680
National Portrait Gallery	8,178	8,088
Wallace Collection	11,218	10,585
Scientific Investigation	232,303	240,684
Universities & Colleges	1,830,000	1,830,000
Scotland.		
Public Education	7,197,432	7,582,026
National Galleries	10,979	9,999
National Library	1,301	1,201

CLASS V: HEALTH, LABOUR AND INSURANCE.

Ministry of Health	£19,224,200	£19,616,212
Board of Control	194,087	147,620
Registrar-General's Office	109,438	*328,948
Insurance Audit	173,660	162,650
Ministry of Labour	37,091,000	44,866,000
Unemployment Grants	2,250,000	3,000,000
Old Age Pensions	36,886,000	38,234,400
Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions	9,000,000	10,000,000
Scotland.		
Dept. of Health	£2,791,592	£2,727,203
Board of Control	60,456	16,929
Registrar-General's Office	17,264	*67,874

CLASS VI: TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Board of Trade	£212,060	£204,115
Mercantile Marine Offices	398,030	350,209
Dept. of Overseas Trade	502,972	424,507
Export Credits	95,662	100
Mines' Department	187,432	320,521
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	2,393,070	2,310,152
Beet Sugar Subsidy	6,000,000	2,150,000
Surveys of Gt. Britain	143,203	134,170
Forestry Commission	837,800	665,000
Ministry of Transport	208,974	163,522
Development Fund	625,000	500,000
Scientific and Industrial Research Dept.	467,858	456,004
Scotland.		
Dept. of Agriculture	584,928	572,313
Fishery Board	137,442	81,507

CLASS VII: COMMON SERVICES.

CLASS VIII: PENSIONS.

Ministry of Pensions	£51,850,000	£50,039,000
Merchant Seamen's War Pensions	375,392	357,488
R.I.C. Pensions	679,316	670,680
Superannuation	1,592,533	1,612,983

CLASS IX: MISCELLANEOUS.

CLASS X: EXCHEQUER CONTRIBUTIONS.

To Local Revenues (E. & W.)	£39,560,000	£39,760,000
Scotland.		
To Local Revenues	4,147,362	5,686,287
To Ratiug Authorities	1,000,000	*Nil*

*Census Year.

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

A. CUSTOMS, EXCISE & INLAND REVENUE.

(1930-31, £12,134,650; 1931-32, £11,568,580.)
Decrease £566,070.

B. POST OFFICE.

(1930-31, £60,275,000; 1931-32, £58,232,000.)
Decrease £2,043,000.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

Decrease of £342,200 for the year. The number of officers and men is 94,200, a *reduction* of 3,350 for the year.

Services.	1930-31.	1931-32.
Pay and Wages	£13,990,000	£13,686,000
Victualling and clothing	3,679,000	3,401,200
Medical establishments	403,200	400,500
Fleet Air Arm	1,267,000	1,126,000
Educational	231,200	232,000
Scientific	480,800	482,500
Reserves	392,000	389,700
Shipbuilding, &c. :—		
Personnel	6,280,500	6,427,000
Material	4,168,200	4,683,870
Contract work	5,013,800	4,456,200
Naval armaments	3,382,000	3,433,500
Works, buildings, &c.	2,073,950	2,288,500
Miscellaneous	706,850	661,230
Admiralty	1,208,500	1,141,200
Pensions, &c. : Officers	3,120,000	3,127,500
Men	4,567,200	4,650,400
Do., Civil, &c.	982,200	1,017,700
	£51,947,200	£51,605,000

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The net total of the Army Estimates is £39,930,000, a *decrease* for the year of £570,000. The number of men on the establishment of the Army, exclusive of those serving in India, is 148,800, a *decrease* of 100.

	1930-31.	1931-32.
Pay, &c., of the Army	£9,500,000	£9,343,000
Territorial Army and Reserve Forces	5,480,000	5,543,000
Medical services	1,004,000	972,000
Educational establishments	899,000	850,000
Quartering and movements	1,411,000	1,394,000
Supplies, road transport, and remounts	4,793,000	4,388,000
Clothing	1,233,000	1,111,000
General stores	1,422,000	1,355,000
Warlike stores	1,918,000	2,211,000
Works, buildings and lands	2,668,000	2,676,000
Miscellaneous effective services	910,000	558,000
War Office	879,000	829,000
Half-pay, retired pay, and other non-effective charges for officers	3,794,000	3,987,000
Pensions and other non-effective charges for warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, men, and others	4,353,000	4,517,000
Civil superannuation, compensation, and gratuities	236,000	246,000
	£40,500,000	£39,930,000

THE AIR ESTIMATES.

The net total of Air Estimates is £18,100,000, an *increase* of £250,000 for the year. The numbers remain unchanged at 32,000.

	1930-31.	1931-32.
Pay, &c., of the Air Force	£3,731,000	£3,907,000
Quartering, Stores (except Technical), Supplies and Transport	1,735,000	1,721,000
Technical and Warlike Stores (including Experimental and Research Services)	7,596,000	7,672,000
Works, Buildings and Lands	1,720,000	1,790,000
Medical Services	298,000	302,000
Educational Services	493,000	484,000
Auxiliary and Reserve Forces	591,000	599,000
Civil Aviation	500,000	470,000
Meteorological and Miscellaneous Effective Services	245,000	245,000
Air Ministry	675,000	656,000
Half-pay, Pensions, and other Non-effective Services	266,000	254,000
Total	£17,850,000	£18,100,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

In addition to the State Revenue and Expenditure large amounts are received and expended by Local Authorities in Great Britain. The estimated total collected from ratepayers and expended by Local Authorities being :—

Service.	England & Wales. (1929-30)	Scotland. (1928-29)
Poor Relief	£31,800,000	£4,858,000
Education	36,900,000	5,307,000
Police	10,300,000	1,073,000
Other	89,500,000	10,680,000
Total	£168,500,000	£21,918,000

The gross rental of Rateable Hereditaments in England and Wales in 1927-28 was £378,284,347 the rateable value being £278,382,818, and the assessable value under the Agriculture Rates Act 1923, £258,879,292.

Payments to Local Taxation Accounts.

In the financial year 1930-31 *England and Wales* received £295,838, and *Scotland* received a total of £30,898.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBTS.

In addition to the *National* Debt there are considerable amounts outstanding as Loans of *Local Authorities*. These amounts were raised for the provision of baths, cemeteries, electricity supply, gasworks, harbours, piers, docks, canals and quays, light railways, markets, tramways, waterways and other purposes. On March 31, 1928, there were outstanding loans in England and Wales to the amount of £1,121,258,965; against the total the sum of £69,799,407 stood at the credit of various Sinking Funds. The total amount of outstanding loans and capitalized annuities in Scotland (on March 31, 1926) was £111,251,518, and in Northern Ireland (on March 31, 1927) £16,479,299.

LOCAL RECEIPTS.

Sources of Receipts.	England and Wales (1927–28).	Scotland (1925–26).*
Public Rates	£166,678,842	£18,603,273
Govt. Contributions	90,084,348	12,142,251
Market Tolls, &c.	2,180,542	2,091,739
Harbour & Docks do.	14,193,827	
Water Undertakings	16,833,148	2,045,539
Gas do.	18,659,300	4,622,414
Electric Light do.	26,470,898	2,514,283
Tramways	25,042,752	3,798,306
For Improvements	2,657,178	48,446
Housing	19,977,279	1,040,415
Small Holdings, &c.	1,310,260	2,096,999
Cemeteries	1,076,042	
Other Services	2,685,991	
Miscellaneous	28,178,997	
Sales of Property	...	314,775
From Loans	128,000,487	11,609,039
Total Receipts...	£544,029,891	£60,927,479

* Latest return available; the receipts from Rates in 1927–28 were £21,400,000.

† In addition to the above-mentioned sum there was an expenditure from loans on Housing of the Working Classes of £66,191,471 in England and Wales in 1927–28 and of £5,227,440 in Scotland (in 1925–26).

LOCAL EXPENDITURE.

Services.	England and Wales (1927–28).	Scotland (1925–26).*
Baths	£1,824,939	...
Cemeteries	1,494,881	...
Elementary Education	59,832,064	£11,356,098
Higher Education	17,163,182	
Electricity Supply	24,056,272	2,525,873
Fire Brigades	2,169,541	...
Gasworks	17,373,602	4,749,572
Harbours, Docks, &c.	14,985,242	1,901,861
Highways	52,127,338	5,711,173
Hospitals (not Poor Law)	7,056,263	1,147,517
†Housing	32,186,432	2,436,333
Justice	1,426,738	...
Public Libraries	1,794,059	200,497
Public Lighting	4,145,083	670,903
Lunatics and Asylums	9,706,720	781,109
Markets	1,643,836	98,703
Maternity and Welfare	2,099,380	...
Parks, &c.	4,683,456	676,152
Police and Stations	21,132,083	2,298,950
Poor Relief	34,720,623	4,351,608
Private Improvements	2,710,214	55,528
Sewerage	9,635,199	709,280
Cleansing	6,948,335	1,157,511
Small Holdings	2,166,322	...
Tramways	25,146,648	3,964,164
Waterworks	17,551,071	2,120,414
Overhead Charges, &c.	14,176,874	...
From Loans	119,957,387	11,791,198
Total Expenditure ..	£522,589,027	£62,010,172

POOR RELIEF.

Year.	England and Wales.			Scotland.*		
	Persons Relieved.	Expenditure on Relief.		Persons Relieved.	Expenditure on Relief.	
		Total.	From Rates.		Total.	From Rates.
1913	794,227	£14,935,605	£11,590,719	108,292	£1,576,116	£1,282,418
1924	1,372,098	37,882,282	32,569,810	256,006	4,370,609	3,988,914
1925	1,205,267	36,841,768	31,215,028	211,024	3,964,683	3,583,142
1926	1,439,810	40,083,372	34,538,790	247,139	4,374,034	3,967,550
1927	1,548,911	49,774,916	43,903,195	250,829	5,621,424	4,925,017
1928	1,364,691	40,918,528	34,727,289	240,580	4,888,750	4,508,849
1929	1,240,666	39,670,895	33,370,377	222,443	4,703,187	4,217,894
1930	1,205,417	—	—	215,985	—	—

* Scottish figures from 1924 onwards include *destitute able-bodied unemployed*; 1924—128,119; 1925—80,691; 1926—113,979; 1927—118,957; 1928—105,290; 1929—84,247; 1930—73,955.

National Taxation Compared.

The taxation per head in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in a full year under the proposals in the Finance Bill (Sept. 1931) will be £16 7*s.* 1*d.* This compares (approximately) with the following figures:—

Country.	Per head.	£ at par.
Great Britain		16 7 1
France	*Francs* 1243	10 0 2
Germany	*Reichmarks* 143·45	7 0 5
U.S.A.	*Dollars* 28·76	5 18 0
Italy	*Lire* 414	4 9 6

Taxation per head, U.K.

	1929–30.	1930–31.
Direct Taxes	£434,166,000	£462,781,000
Indirect do.	242,615,000	240,907,000
Per head	£14 15*s.* 10*d.*	£16 7*s.* 1*d.*

Wage Levels Compared.

The level of real wages, *i.e.*, money wages expressed in terms of food-purchasing power, is approximately as follows (*Ministry of Labour Gazette*, 1920–30):—

Great Britain	100
Germany	74
France	59
Belgium	50
Italy	45

Social Services Compared.

The cost per head of the population for the five social services of unemployment, health, workmen's compensation, old-age pensions, and Poor Law relief, was in 1924 approximately as follows (Report of Royal Commission on Health Insurance, 1926):—

Great Britain	100
Germany	48
France	17
Belgium	7
Italy	4

INCREASE IN LOCAL EXPENDITURE.

EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES UPON CHIEF SERVICES IN THE PRE-WAR YEAR 1913-14 AND IN THE POST-WAR YEARS 1926-1928.

Services.	1913-14.	1926-27.	1927-28.
Elementary education	£26,350,000	£59,895,000	£59,832,000
Higher education	5,527,000	16,115,000	17,161,000
Highways	17,047,000	49,544,000	52,127,000
Poor relief	12,295,000	43,707,000	34,721,000
Public health	13,764,000	35,569,000	36,295,000
Police	7,676,000	20,996,000	21,132,000
Asylums	4,397,000	9,636,000	9,706,000
Housing	960,000	26,166,000	31,499,000
Trading and other services	60,344,000	140,590,000	140,158,000
Totals	£148,360,000	£402,218,000	£402,633,000

RECEIPTS OF THE PUBLIC AUTHORITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES FOR THE YEARS, 1913-14 AND 1927-28 COMPARED.

Sources of Receipt.	1913-14.	1927-28.
	£	£
Public rates	71,276,158	166,678,842
Trading services	43,198,118	107,142,500
Government grants	22,617,246	90,084,348
Housing, town planning, and rents	560,576	19,977,279
Small Holdings, etc.	405,769	1,310,260
Miscellaneous receipts	10,733,515	30,836,175
Totals	149,347,999	416,029,404
Loans for capital work	19,977,119	128,000,487
Total receipts	169,325,118	544,029,819

TAXATION PER HEAD.

Country.	Year. 1913 or 1913-1914.			1925 or 1925-1926.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Australia	3	8	1	12	19	9
Canada	3	8	3	6	19	4
France	3	7	0	8	5	10
Germany	1	10	8	5	6	5
Italy	2	2	8	3	8	9
New Zealand	6	3	0	12	7	11
South Africa	6	15	4	11	17	2
United Kingdom	3	11	4	15	2	8
U.S.A.	1	7	11	6	1	11

The figures for the Union of South Africa are calculated on the basis of the population of European origin only.

Telephones per head.

The number of telephones per 100 of population at December 31, 1929, in all countries containing 100,000 telephones and upwards where it exceeded 2 is as follows:—

U.S.A.	16·4	Great Britain and N. Ireland	4·2
Canada	14·2	Netherlands	3·7
New Zealand	10·8	Finland	3·4
Denmark	9·4	Austria	3·2
Sweden	8·3	Belgium	3·2
Australia	8·2	Argentina	2·6
Norway	6·6	France	2·5
Switzerland	6·5		
Germany	5·0		

HIGH AND LOW RATES.

The figures given below are extracted from the 46th Annual Statement issued by the Borough Treasurer of Preston, Lancashire. It includes charges for gas, water, and certain electricity supplies, together with figures showing profits and losses on municipal undertakings by which rates have been reduced or increased.

19s. IN THE POUND AND OVER.

Local Area.	Total Rates. 1928-29.		1927-28.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Merthyr Tydfil, C.B.	25	8	27	0
Norwich, City	19	8	19	10
Aberdare, U.D.	22	0	26	0
Caerphilly, U.D.	23	6	26	0
Ebbw Vale, U.D.	19	0	20	8
Felling-on-Tyne	19	0	21	2
Hebburn, U.D.	19	0	20	6
Pontypridd, U.D.	24	0	26	6
Rhondda, U.D.	23	0	25	0
Tredegar, U.D.	20	0	21	6
Poplar, M.B.	19	0	17	8

9s. IN THE POUND AND BELOW.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Bournemouth, C.B.	7	0	7	0
Blackpool, C.B.	7	6	7	6
Brighton, C.B.	9	0	8	7½
Eastbourne, C.B.	7	4	7	7
Oxford, City	7	8	7	4½
Southport, C.B.	8	0	8	0
Maidstone, M.B.	9	0	9	0
Wimbledon, M.B.	9	0	9	0
Epsom, U.D.	8	10	8	10
Finchley, U.D.	8	6	9	2
Harrow-on-the-Hill, U.D.	8	4	8	6
Woking, U.D.	8	11	9	2

FIRE LOSSES.

The cost of losses from fire in Great Britain and Ireland in 1928 was estimated at £8,671,000, in 1929 at £11,784,000, and in 1930 at £9,016,000. The lives lost through fires in 1929 was 708. The cost in London (1930) was estimated at £696,778, and the lives lost in London fires (1930) numbered 69.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

AGGREGATE GROSS LIABILITIES, 1930 AND 1931.

Description.	March 31, 1930. £	March 31, 1931. £	Increase + Decrease -
Funded Debt	1,456,005,799	1,425,024,316	−£30,981,483
Terminal Annuities	12,163,010	11,999,650	− 163,360
Unfunded Debt	6,105,278,642	6,092,648,500	− 12,630,142
	7,573,447,451	7,529,672,466	−£43,774,285
Deduct Bonds for Death Duties	104,408,640	116,363,841	+ 11,955,201
	7,469,038,811	7,413,308,625	−£55,730,186
Add Other Liabilities	127,172,189	169,591,036	+ 42,418,947
*Total Gross Liabilities	£7,596,210,000	£7,582,899,661	−£13,311,239
§Estimated Assets	150,805,893	174,823,878	+ 24,017,985

* Exclusive of Sundry Contingent Liabilties which the State is not likely to be called upon, to any material extent, to discharge.

§ *Exclusive* of Debts due from British Dominions and Foreign Countries, £2,252,814,000 (1930) and £2,282,833,733 (1931), *including* Exchequer Balances, £6,125,214 (1930), and £5,991,542 (1931).

Gross Total of the National Debt.

(1930 and 1931.)

On March 31, 1930 and 1931, the aggregate National Debt consisted of the following totals:—

	1930.	1931.
External Debt...	£1,074,158,463	£1,066,662,363
Internal Debt ...	6,499,288,988	6,463,010,103
Other Liabilities	127,172,089	169,591,036
	£7,700,619,540	£7,699,263,502
Deduct	104,408,640	116,363,841
	£7,596,210,000	£7,582,899,661

Cost of the Debt.

(Financial Year 1930–31.)

Interest—	
On Funded Debt	£49,279,983
On Terminable Annuities	434,867
On Unfunded Debt	242,159,440
Total Interest	£291,874,290
Management and Expenses	1,295,280
New Sinking Fund	66,830,430
Total Cost	£360,000,000

The Internal Debt.

The Internal Debt consists of the *Funded Debt* ("The Funds"); of the Capital Liability in respect of *Terminable Annuities;* and of the *Unfunded Debt.* On March 31, 1931, the Internal Debt amounted to:—

Funded Debt—	
2½% Consols	£276,207,145
2¾% Annuities	2,399,679
2½% Annuities	21,120,357
3½% Conversion Loan	789,883,325
4% Consols	341,767,940
To Banks of England & Ireland	13,645,859
Total Funded Debt	£1,425,024,316
Terminable Annuities—	
Estimated Capital Value	£11,999,650
Unfunded Debt—	
Treasury Bills	£569,825,000
Ways and Means Credit	24,500,000
4½% War Loan (1925-45)	12,804,341
5% ,, (1929-47)	2,086,977,257
4% ,, (Unclaimed)	350,000
4% Funding (1960-90)	374,844,710
4½% Conversion Loan (1940-44)	316,838,281
5% Conversion Loan (1944-64)	323,048,302
4% Victory Bonds	335,289,345
Treasury Bonds	607,243,081
National Savings Certificates	371,602,258
4% National Savings Bonds	910,510
Other Debt	1,753,050
Internal Debt	£6,463,010,103

The External Debt.

The Debt payable abroad was stated at the following totals on March 31, 1931:—

Due to	
United States:—	
Government Loan	£903,698,630
5½% Twenty Year Bonds (1937)	28,013,733
Total to U.S.A.	£931,712,363
Allied Governments:—	
France	*53,500,000
Russia	*60,000,000
Italy (repayable by instalments commencing Sept. 15, 1928)	*21,450,000
External Debt	£1,066,662,363

* See "Estimated Assets" pp. 564-5.

The Debt to U.S.A.

The Debt Funding Commission fixed the total repayable at $4,604,128,085, of which $4,128,085 was to be repaid at once in cash and the balance funded at 3 per cent. for 10 years and 3½ per cent. thereafter, until redeemed by the operation of an accumulative sinking fund of ½ per cent. in 62 years. Interest is payable on June 15 and Dec. 15 in each year at the rate of 3½ per cent.

for the first 10 years, and 4 per cent. thereafter, to include the sinking fund. A "Table of Total Indebtedness of Foreign Governments to the U.S. Treasury, July 1, 1930" (p. 776 of Complete Edition) shows a "Funded Indebtedness" from Great Britain of $4,398,000,000 at that date, a decrease during the twelve months since July 1, 1929, of $28,000,000.

OTHER CAPITAL LIABILITIES.

These sums are not included in the capital on which interest is arranged for in the permanent charge. They consist of various loans contracted for Telegraph and Telephone extension, for the purchase of land for Government offices. &c. On March 31, 1931, these liabilities stood at £169,591,036, an increase of £42,418,947 upon the total for the previous year.

There are also sundry Contingent or Nominal Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to discharge. These liabilities consist of Unclaimed Dividends and unclaimed amounts due to suitors or to creditors of bankrupt estates.

Loans Guaranteed by British Government.—The Nominal Net Liability of the State in respect of loans guaranteed by the British Government was stated on March 31, 1931, to be as follows:—Turkish Loan, £1,497,504; Egyptian Loan, £3,994,400; Greek Loan, £2,615,600; Mauritius Loan, £27,149; Transvaal Loan, £15,229,698; Sudan Loan, £11,456,400; Welsh Church Loan, £2,017,191; Local Loans, £424,955,322; Irish Land Purchase Stock, £137,340,768; Ulster Savings Certificates, £1,443,867; 24½ per cent. of the Austrian Guaranteed Loan, secured on the gross receipts of Austrian Customs and Tobacco monopoly; Palestine Loan £4,449,626; and Tanganyika Loan £2,070,000.

Unrepaid Advances.—Against these Guaranteed Loans may be set the amounts remaining unpaid on March 31, 1931, on account of Advances made by Great Britain to various Governments, viz:—Crete, £40,000; Kenya and Uganda, £5,502,592; Uganda, £767,171; Nyasaland, £922,906; Persia, £245,000; Nauru and Ocean Islands, £717,296; Tanganyika, £3,031,709; Somaliland, £178,000; Northern Rhodesia, £103,000; Transjordan, £16,740; Swaziland, £75,500; Dominica, £16,000; Nigeria, £865,568; British Guiana, £50,000.

The Sinking Fund.

Reductions in the Debt by means of a sinking fund were first made in 1875 by Sir Stafford Northcote, who set up the *New Sinking Fund*, consisting of the balance of the Annual Charge after providing for interest and cost of management. That term was afterwards applied to the fund set up by Mr. Baldwin in 1923; but has again been transferred to the 1928 Fund. The *Old Sinking Fund*, was the application of the surplus revenue of any year for the redemption of debt when so determined by Parliament. Debt reduction is also made by means of *Terminable Annuities*, the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiration of the term for which the annuities are payable, and by means of the following Funds:—

1. *Victory Bonds Sinking Fund*, by means of which Victory Bonds drawn for repayment on Sept. 1 of each year are discharged, £3,923,681.

2. *Funding Loan Sinking Fund*, £3,341,997 applied in cancellation of Debt in 1930–31.

3. *Conversion Loan Sinking Fund*, £15,692,131 applied in purchase and cancellation of £19,764,781 in 1930–31.

4. *4 per cent. Consols Sinking Fund*, under which £10,043,391 was applied in cancellation of £11,213,819 in 1930–31.

5. *Other Sinking Funds. Issues from the Consolidated Fund*, £14,766,985 applied in Debt reduction in 1930–31.

6. *Depreciation Fund*, under the Finance Act of 1917, by which sums are issued by the Exchequer and are applicable to the purchase for cancellation of 5 per cent. War Loan 1929–47 at a price below 95, and of 4 per cent. War Loan 1929–42 at a price below par. (£156,751,000 of 5% Stock and £21,929,500 of 4% Stock had been so purchased up to March 31, 1930; no purchases could be made in 1930–31.)

7. *Payments for Death Duties*, under Section 3 of the War Loan Act, 1919, amounting at March 31, 1931, to £13,021,557 cash and £117,302,511 securities.

National Debt Redemption Fund.

Very slowly the National Fund, established for the purpose of eventually redeeming the National Debt, grows from the voluntary gifts and interest on invested funds. The audited balance sheet, as at December 31, 1930, of the Fund (of which Messrs. Baring Brothers and Company, Ltd., 8, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2, are the Trustees) shows the following net additions during the year:—Donations £205 7*s.* 7*d.*, profit on investments realised £3,660 0*s.* 5*d.*, and income £41,838 8*s.* 11*d.* The amount of the Fund on the 31st December, 1930, was £620,465 5*s.* 6*d.* Under the provisions of Clause 30 of the Finance Act, 1928, the Fund is exempt from Income Tax. The Fund was constituted on November 10, 1927, with a gift of £499,878 4*s.* 11*d.*, and forty-seven persons added £12,705 8*s.* 11*d.* in the following year. There is also a further sum of £5,000 that will pass to the Fund at the conclusion of certain life interests. This National Fund has no connexion with the Government—it is a purely voluntary movement to lighten the debt burden of posterity, but not that of the present generation unless there is an undreamed-of accession of funds. It was the expressed hope of the original donor that his contribution should serve as the nucleus of a very large fund.

Estimated Assets.

Against the External Debt of £1,066,662,363 owing on March 31, 1931, may be set the amounts owing to Great Britain by certain of the British Dominions, and by various Countries in Europe. The amount owed to Great Britain far exceeds the External Debt, and the total Assets have a nominal value of £2,403,619,893.

The amounts remaining unpaid, and the estimated value of Investments made by the British Government in various Loans and Undertakings, were shown below (as on March 31, 1931, prior to the announcement of the *Hoover Plan*):—

Dominions and Colonies.

Interest was paid on all these Loans, and in the case of Australia, New Zealand and Trinidad an annual Sinking Fund:—

Australia	£79,724,220
New Zealand	26,412,144
South Africa	7,500,000
Trinidad	433,433
Newfoundland	400,000
Jamaica	52,950
	£114,522,747

Other Countries.

1. FUNDED.

Aggregate of agreed Annuity Payments due under Funding Agreements and outstanding on March 31, 1931 :—

Allied War Debts.

France	*£759,000,000	
Italy	254,000,000	
Yugoslavia	31,900,000	
Rumania	30,500,000	
Portugal	22,600,000	
Greece	22,550,000	
		£1,120,550,000

Capital Sums outstanding on March 31, 1931, repayable by instalments of principal and interest :—

Relief, &c., Loans.

Austria	£8,825,176	
Belgium	9,000,000	
Belgian Congo	3,600,000	
Poland	4,006,800	
Rumania	2,101,000	
Yugoslavia	1,944,713	
Estonia	218,157	
		£29,695,846

Other Debts.

Latvia	£1,243,800	
Estonia	917,200	
Poland (Upper Silesia Plebiscite)	613,477	
Poland (Other Debt)	71,038	
Czechoslovakia	464,486	
Lithuania	30,000	
Greece	54,244	
Rumania	17,730	
		£3,411,725

2. NOT FUNDED.

Capital Sums owing on March 31, 1931.

Russia	£1,013,278,530
Armenia	£1,374,875
Total	£1,014,653,405

Total from Dominions and other countries	£2,282,833,723

Other Assets.

Miscellaneous	£168,832,336	
Exchequer Balance	5,991,542	
		£174,823,878
Grand Total		£2,457,657,601

The *Miscellaneous Assets* include :—

Description.	1930.	1931.
Suez Canal Shares	£54,574,331	£42,690,310
Advances Unrepaid :		
Bullion	300,000	300,000
Unemployment Fund	38,950,000	75,390,000
West India Cable	43,000	30,166
Anglo-Persian Oil Shares	5,200,000	5,200,000
Rumanian (Com.) Bonds	1,960,000	1,780,000
India (for War Loan)	16,721,003	16,721,033
Isle of Man (do.)	564,804	524,462
Depreciation Fund	10,000,000	10,000,000
Victory Bonds Sinking Fund	1,331,620	1,384,555
Funding Loan do. do.	346,487	312,306
4 per cent do. do.	197,228	153,837
Land Settlement Loans	14,509,714	14,345,215
Death Duties Account	492	482
Total	£144,680,679	£168,832,336

* Excluding the non-interest bearing debt of £53,500,000 which may be regarded as a set-off against the equivalent liability of His Majesty's Government to the French Government in respect of gold deposited during the War.

THE HOOVER PLAN.

Payments due to Great Britain.

As from July 1, 1931, President Hoover suggested to all creditor nations a *moratorium* of 12 months in War Debt payments (capital and interest). On July 14, 1931, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Snowden) circulated a written reply to a question asked in the House of Commons :—

I am circulating with the Official Report a detailed statement of the inter-Governmental payments due to his Majesty's Government in the year July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932. It is not possible at this stage to give a statement of the debts which will actually be suspended, as this will depend on the acceptance of President Hoover's proposal by the other Governments concerned and the arrangements finally made to give effect to that proposal.

Inter-Governmental Debts due to the United Kingdom in the year July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932 :—

Germany (Reparation)	£14,442,000
France (War Debt and Hague Annuity)	13,314,000
Italy (War Debt and Hague Annuity)	4,471,000
Belgium (Hague Annuity and Reconstruction Loans)	1,042,000
Rumania (War Debt, Relief Debt and Repatriation of Prisoners of War)	469,000
Portugal (War Debt)	350,000
Yugoslavia (War Debt and Relief Debt)	459,000
Greece (War Debt and Loan for Stores)	361,000
Poland (Relief Debt, Repatriation of Prisoners of War and cost of occupation of Upper Silesia Plebiscite area)	600,000
Estonia (Relief Debt and Loan for stores)	70,000
Austria (Relief Debt)	107,000
Latvia (Loan for Stores, and Repatriation of Prisoners of War)	75,000
Lithuania (Loan for Stores, and cost of occupation of Plebiscite area)	33,000
Czechoslovakia (Repatriation of Prisoners of War)	106,000
Australia (War Debt)	*3,920,000
New Zealand (War Debt)	1,746,000
South Africa (War Debt)	†337,000
Newfoundland (War Debt)	21,000
Trinidad (War Debt)	28,000
Jamaica (War Debt)	3,000
India (War Contribution)	836,000
	£42,790,000

Payments due from Great Britain.

In proposing the revised Budget (Sept. 10, 1931) Mr. Snowden stated that the *Hoover Plan* reduced the Debt interest paid to the United States by £13,500,000 for this year and also the provision required for redemption of the Debt to the United States by £5,750,000.

* Not including £1,628,000 previously postponed in respect of the principal of the Australian Debt.

† South Africa has expressed the wish to make this payment as usual.

OLD AGE (Non-Contributory) PENSIONS.

Rates of pensions under the *Old Age Pensions Act*, 1908, as amended in 1911, 1919 and 1924, to persons who have attained the age of 70 years:

(*a*) In the case of a claimant or pensioner who is one of a married couple living together in the same house—

Where the combined means of husband and wife (*with a deduction not exceeding £78 from the combined means other than earnings*) do not exceed—	Weekly Pension.
£52 10*s.* a year	10*s.*
£52 10*s.* to £63	8*s.*
£63 to £73 10*s.*	6*s.*
£73 10*s.* to £84	4*s.*
£84 to £94 10*s.*	2*s.*
£94 10*s.* to £99 15*s.*	1*s.*
Exceed £99 15*s.*	No pension.

If each is pensionable, each would receive above weekly pension.

(*b*) In other cases—

Where the yearly means (*with a deduction not exceeding £39 from means not derived from earnings*) do not exceed	Weekly Pension.
£26 5*s.*	10*s.*
£26 5*s.* to £31 10*s.*	8*s.*
£31 10*s.* to £36 15*s.*	6*s.*
£36 15*s.* to £42	4*s.*
£42 to £47 5*s.*	2*s.*
£47 5*s.* to £49 17*s.* 6*d.*	1*s.*
Where the yearly means exceed £49 17*s.* 6*d.*	No pension.

Number of Old Age Pensions payable on the 31st March in each of the years stated:—

	1914.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.		
							Men.	Women.	Total.
England	642,161	896,100	870,572	848,877	807,672	785,815	219,568	525,983	745,551
Wales & Monm'th	42,474	57,224	56,465	54,876	53,277	52,001	15,915	33,413	49,328
Scotland	97,494	117,769	104,538	92,225	89,846	88,919	21,286	64,136	85,422
Ireland	202,202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	984,131	1,071,093	1,031,575	995,978	950,795	926,735	256,769	623,532	880,301

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' AND OLD AGE (Contributory) PENSIONS.

Under the *Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act*, 1929, which came into force on January 2, 1930, pensions are provided for all widows over age 55 of men of the insurable class who died or attained age 70 before January 4, 1926, when the Widows' Orphan' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, came into force. The date of commencement of these pensions was July 1, 1930, in the case of those widows who were over 60 years of age on that date, and January 1, 1931, in the case of those then between the ages of 55 and 60. A further provision extended the time during which the "Pre-Act" widows' pensions awarded under the 1925 Act remain payable, while provision was also made to allow pensioners to continue to draw their pensions and insured persons to preserve their rights to pensions by becoming voluntary contributors after migration to the dominions. The remaining provisions of the new Act were mainly directed to amending the provisions of the 1925 Act in order to do away with certain restrictions affecting the award or payment of pensions.

The following table shows the number of persons who came under the Acts on October 1, 1931:—

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Total.
WIDOWS' PENSIONS.				
Claims	857,512	68,223	110,830	1,036,565
Awards—				
(1) Contributory Pensions (*i.e.*, to widows of men who were under 70 on January 4, 1926, and have died since that date)	303,297	22,987	37,261	363,545
(2) Non-Contributory Pensions (*i.e.*, to widows of men who *died or attained age 70 before January 4, 1926*)				
(*a*) Under 1925 Act	107,956	9,753	16,161	133,870
(*b*) Under 1929 Act	270,537	19,540	37,169	327,246
ORPHANS' PENSIONS.				
Claims	22,595	2,552	4,125	29,272
Awards—				
(1) Contributory Pensions (*i.e.*, to orphan children of persons who were under 70 on January 4, 1926, and have died since that date)	6,058	688	1,230	7,976
(2) Non-Contributory Pensions (*i.e.*, to orphan children of persons who died or attained age 70 before January 4, 1926)	11,929	1,215	2,205	14,449
OLD AGE PENSIONS TO PERSONS BETWEEN 65 AND 70.				
Claims	1,240,515	90,514	143,930	1,474,959
Awards	991,044	66,071	120,047	1,177,162
UNRESTRICTED OLD AGE PENSIONS (OVER 70).				
Claims	303,044	44,707	118,402	466,153
Awards	246,108	41,533	103,064	390,705

GREAT WAR PENSIONS.

FRESH applications for compensation in respect of disablement claimed to be due to service in the Great War can no longer be entertained, since the period of seven years from the date on which the claimant's active service terminated, or the date fixed (August 31, 1921) as the end of the Great War, whichever is the earlier, has now expired in all cases.

While this is the statutory position, it has been made known by announcement in the House of Commons and elsewhere that exceptional cases, in which clear evidence is produced that an ex-service officer or man is suffering substantial incapacity caused by his war service in respect of which for good reason no claim was made within time, will be investigated with a view to the grant of appropriate compensation.

DISABLEMENT PENSION.

The disablement pension is at the outset generally a temporary award based on a Medical Board's assessment of disablement arising out of injury or disease attributable to or aggravated by war service. Such temporary award usually runs for a period of 12 months, and is from time to time reviewed until the case is ripe for consideration for a final award under the War Pensions Act, 1921 and the Regulations made thereunder. Under that authority a system of final awards has been brought into operation, the effect of which is to stabilise pensions, gradually to eliminate recurring medical examinations, and to bring about finality as to the amount of pension to be awarded. A man, on receiving notification that a final award has been made to him, has a right of appeal, subject to certain conditions, to an independent Assessment Appeal Tribunal, whose decision is final and binding on both the Ministry of Pensions and the appellant.

At March 31, 1931, out of some 485,000 pensions in payment to disabled officers and men, about 425,000 were final awards.

Disablement, for the purpose of pension, is assessed on a percentage scale. Total disablement is reckoned at 100 per cent., and the lowest degree entitling to pension is 20 per cent. Where the disablement is assessed at less than 100 per cent. the disablement pension and any allowances attached thereto are proportionately reduced. For instance, a private 50 per cent. disabled would receive 50 per cent. of the full rate of pension and 50 per cent. of the full rate of allowances for wife and children (if eligible).

Disablement assessed at less than 20 per cent. is compensated by a gratuity or a final weekly allowance paid over a definite number of weeks.

The Great War Pensions expenditure during the year ended March 31, 1931, amounted to about £51,875,000, and for the current year ending March 31, 1932, is estimated to amount to about £50,061,000. This will bring the aggregate expenditure of the Ministry of Pensions since 1917, and of the Service Departments from 1914 to 1917, together, to £1,016,000,000.

RATES OF PENSION.

The following are some of the principal rates of weekly pension for a private soldier 100 per cent. disabled, and of pensions or allowances for dependants of a private soldier :—

Private—40*s.*; wife's allowance 10*s.*: children's allowances—7*s.* 6*d.* for first child and 6*s.* for each other child; (if there is no wife, 10*s.* for the first, 7*s.* 6*d.* for the second, and 6*s.* for each other child).

Widow—over 40 or with children 26*s.* 8*d.*; under 40 and without children 20*s.*; allowances for children 10*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, 6*s.*

Parents—need-pensions not exceeding 20*s.* Provision is also made for other dependants.

A totally disabled man who is certified to require constant attendance may receive an additional allowance not exceeding 20*s.* a week.

Treatment.

The Ministry of Pensions provide courses of treatment for disabilities accepted as attributable to or still aggravated by service, and if in consequence of and during a course of treatment a man is unable to provide for his own support and that of his family, treatment allowances may be granted in lieu of pension and allowances.

In the course of its fourteen years of work the Ministry of Pensions has spent on medical treatment and its accessories about £59,900,000, and another £36,320,000 in special allowances to the patients and their families, during the treatment, in addition to their ordinary pensions.

NUMBER OF FIRST AWARDS.

Officers and Nurses.—From the beginning of the War to March 31, 1931, the following awards of retired pay or pension were made to officers (Navy, Army and Air Force) and their relatives, and to Nurses :—

Officers	60,725
Widows	12,201
Children	13,405
Other Dependants	8,418
Nurses	2,469

Men's Awards.—The following awards of pensions were made to N.C.O.'s and men (Navy, Army and Air Force) and their dependants from the beginning of the War to March 31, 1931 :—

Navy—Seamen and Marines	34,418
Children's Allowances	20,890
Army and Air Force—N.C.O's and Men	1,243,186
Children's Allowances	994,816
Widows (Navy, Army and R.A.F.)	259,256
Children of Widows	410,542
Motherless Children	16,417
Other Dependants	417,763

PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES IN PAYMENT (on March 31, 1931).

The following were the approximate numbers of pensions in payment as at March 31, 1931 :—

Officers	23,850
Nurses	1,025
Officers' Widows	8,450
,, Children	5,600
,, and Nurses' Dependants	5,175
Men	460,350
Men's Widows	129,350
,, Motherless Children	6,050
,, Dependants	287,700

The following allowances were also in payment as at March 31, 1931 :—

Men's Final Weekly Allowances	2,950
Allowances for Men's Wives and Children	255,100
Allowances for Children of Men's Widows, etc	80,400

The Unemployment Insurance Act of 1920, which had the effect of increasing the number of state insured workpeople from about 4,000,000 to 12,000,000, imposed a statutory condition that a claimant for benefit should have paid in all not less than 12 contributions, and subsequent legislation raised the qualification to 30 contributions in the 2 years preceding the date of claim. This condition (known as the "first statutory condition") however, has in fact, at no time been operative, as a long succession of Acts have been introduced to postpone from time to time the date of its enforcement, and since the Act of 1927 only 8 contributions in the previous 2 years or 30 contributions at any time have been required in respect of "transitional" benefit, i.e., benefit paid when the main statutory condition has not been complied with.

When the Act of 1920 came into operation the Unemployment Fund had a credit balance of over £22,000,000, but after only 8 months had elapsed the reserve was exhausted and recourse to borrowing commenced. The cost of "transitional" (or "uncovenanted" benefit as it was known earlier) has left the Fund with a heavy and increasing deficiency, and Act after Act has been passed to raise the limit of the amount which might be advanced by the Treasury to meet the deficiency. The Act of March, 1930, was passed largely in the hope that by lifting the burden of "transitional" benefit from the Fund to the Exchequer, the Fund would in future be able to meet the ordinary benefits for an increasing number of claimants, but the increase in the number of unemployed continued at an unprecedented rate throughout the whole of the year 1930, until by Christmas, out of 12,400,000 workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, there were 2,725,000 on the registers of employment exchanges (of whom about two-thirds were wholly unemployed and the remainder temporarily stopped or only in casual work). At that date about 1 person out of every 5 insured was unemployed, or double the corresponding ratio at the end of 1929. An analysis undertaken for the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance showed that of the total number of claimants for "transitional" benefit on January 31, 1931, nearly half of the men and more than half of the women had paid no contributions

‡ *Weekly Rates of Contribution and Benefit* :—

(1) National Economy (No. 1) Order, October, 1931 ; (2) Immediately prior to National Economy Bill of September, 1931 ; (3) Under the Act of 1920 ; (4) Under the original Act of 1911.

Age of Insured Person.	Employed Person's Weekly Contribution.		Employer's Weekly Contribution.		Exchequer Weekly Contribution.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
21 and under 65 (1)	10	9	10	9	10	9
(2)	7	6	8	7	7½	6½
(3)	4	3	4	3½	2	1⅔
(4)	2½	2½	2½	2½	1⅔	1⅔
18 and under 21 (1)	9	8	9	8	9	8
(2)	6	5	7	6	6½	5½
(3)	4	3	4	3½	2	1⅔
(4)	2½	2½	2½	2½	1⅔	1⅔
16 and under 18 (1)	5	4½	5	4½	5	4½
(2)	3½	3	4	3½	3¾	3¼
(3)	2	1½	2	2	1⅓	1
(4)	1	1	1	1	⅔	⅔

Benefits.

Age of Insured Person.	Males. Weekly.	Females. Weekly.
	s. d.	s. d.
21 and under 65 (1)	15 3	13 6
(2)	17 0	15 0
(3)	15 0	12 0
(4)	7 0	7 0
18 and under 21† (1)	12 6	10 9
(2)	14 0	12 0
(3)	15 0	12 0
(4)	7 0	7 0
17 and under 18 (1)	8 0	6 9
(2)	9 0	7 6
(3)	7 6	6 0
(4)	3 6	3 6
Under 17 (1)	5 6	4 6
(2)	6 0	5 0
(3)	7 6	6 0
(4)	...	...

Additional in respect of Dependants weekly.

	Adult.	Child.
	s. d.	s. d.
(1)	8 0	2 0
(2)	9 0	2 0
(3)*	...	...
(4)*	...	...

* No benefits in respect of dependants were payable until November, 1921, when the Unemployed Workers' Dependants Act came into force providing for a weekly benefit of 5s. for an adult and 1s. for a child dependant.

† Young persons, aged 18 and under 21, who receive additional benefit for a dependant, receive the full adult rates, as well as the dependant's allowance.

‡ These represent only the principal changes made in rates of contribution and benefit.

in the preceding 12 months, and nearly three-quarters of both men and women had paid less than 8 contributions during the period. During the year 1930, the total contribution income to the Fund amounted to £45,248,000, while expenditure (including "transitional" benefit £16,725,000) amounted in all to nearly twice the contribution income. At the end of 1930 the Fund was in deficiency to the extent of £59,990,000, and it was still necessary to borrow heavily in 1931 for which purpose Acts were passed in March and July raising the borrowing limit to £90,000,000 and £115,000,000 respectively.

Apart from the changes in rates of contribution and benefit the National Economy Orders of October, 1931, embodied the following important changes in administration of the benefit:—Ordinary benefit is limited to 26 weeks in a benefit year (a reversion to the practice in force before the 1927 Act which removed this limit), after which the claimant, until qualified by further employment, would be entitled to "transitional" pay in respect of which all claimants were to be required to satisfy a needs test before a public assistance authority.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE, 1930.

—	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	Northern Ireland (1929).
Persons entitled to benefits:—	No.	No.	No.	No.
Men	10,055,000	1,200,000	11,255,000	208,300
Women	5,127,000	630,000	5,757,000	147,500
Total	15,182,000	1,830,000	17,012,000	355,800
Receipts:—	£	£	£	£
Contributions	23,393,000	2,645,000	26,038,000	381,000
Interest on Funds	5,466,000	488,000	5,954,000	84,000
Votes and Grants	6,626,000	728,000	7,354,000	189,000
Total	35,485,000	3,861,000	39,346,000	654,000
Expenditure on benefits:—				
Sickness	10,075,000	1,092,000	11,167,000	298,000
Disablement	5,703,000	616,000	6,319,000	259,000
Maternity	1,582,000	214,000	1,796,000	49,000
Medical	9,230,000	1,047,000	10,277,000	43,000
Other	3,051,000	309,000	3,360,000	69,000
Total	29,641,000	3,278,000	32,919,000	718,000
Cost of Administration:—				
Approved Societies and Committees	4,110,000	476,000	4,586,000	81,000
Central Departments	960,000	106,000	1,066,000	32,000
Total	5,070,000	582,000	5,652,000	113,200

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE FUNDS (ENGLAND, WALES AND SCOTLAND).†

Accumulated Funds at the end of 1930.

Invested with the National Debt Commissioners	£68,830,000
Invested by or on behalf of Approved Societies	54,813,000
Cash at Bank of England	148,000
Cash in hands of Approved Societies and Insurance Committees	2,601,000
Total	£126,392,000

THE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

Receipts and Payments of the Unemployment Fund from Nov. 8, 1920, to March 31, 1930:—

	Year ended Mar. 31, 1930.	Total to March 31, 1930.
Receipts.	£	£
Contributions from:—		
Employers and Employed Persons	30,564,614	292,538,446
Service Depts. (Admiralty, War Office, Air Ministry)	371,363	4,780,902
Exchequer—		
Ordinary Contribution	15,426,386	111,800,262
Additional Contribution in respect of Transitional Benefit (Sect. 16 (2) U.I. Act, 1930	3,985,000	3,985,000
Interest	...	1,132,674
Other Receipts	20,032	199,908
Total	50,367,395	414,437,192
Payments.		
Benefit:—		
Direct	43,965,847	387,749,823
Association	1,956,689	32,576,400
Cost of Administration	5,462,513	42,869,223
Refunds at age 60 (Sec. 25, U.I Act, 1920)	6,432	1,384,559
Compensatory Payments at age of 50 (Sec. 9, U.I. (No. 2) Act, 1924)	38,419	1,576,799
Interest on Advances	1,808,228	7,651,867
Other Payments and Refunds	159,369	1,031,327
Total	53,397,497	475,739,598

Debit Balance of Fund at end of year £39,042,149
Treasury Advances Outstanding ...£38,950,000*

Unemployment Statistics.

The live registers of the employment exchanges in Great Britain contained the highest figures for unemployment on Sept, 28, 1931.

	Sept. 23, 1929.	Sept. 22, 1930.	Sept 21, 1931.	Sept. 28, 1931.
Men ...	889,157	1,495,631	2,045,715	2,070,639
Boys ...	35,426	60,041	76,825	75,909
Women	206,263	500,664	627,628	617,600
Girls ...	32,094	53,322	61,447	60,624
Total...	1,162,940	2,109,658	2,811,615	2,824,772

* The corresponding figure at August 29, 1931, was £97,550,000. *See also* "Unemployment Insurance" in "Questions of the Day."

† Detailed figures not available for N. Ireland, but the accumulated Funds at the end of 1929 amounted to £1,247,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Occupations of the People.

According to the Census Returns of 1921, the occupations of the people of Great Britain (aged 12 and upwards) were as shown in the following tables :—

England and Wales.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agriculture and Fishing	1,200,106	83,218	1,283,324
Clerks & Typists	568,034	429,695	997,729
Commerce and Transport	2,483,713	559,636	3,043,349
Domestic Service	339,094	1,676,425	2,016,369
Government and Defence	442,325	71,881	514,206
Mines & Quarries	1,061,749	3,364	1,065,113
Professional	306,830	359,982	666,812
Others	5,710,017	1,881,131	7,591,148
Total of Classes	12,112,718	5,065,332	17,178,050
Unoccupied	1,788,390	10,634,473	12,422,863
Total (over 12)	13,901,108	15,699,805	29,600,913

Scotland.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agriculture and Fishing	192,501	24,364	216,865
Clerks & Typists	59,487	67,966	127,453
Commerce and Transport	286,372	94,158	380,530
Domestic Service	31,738	168,149	199,887
Government and Defence	40,085	6,067	46,152
Mines & Quarries	151,884	3,368	155,252
Professional	42,378	44,970	87,348
Others	738,732	227,050	965,782
Total of Classes	1,543,177	636,092	2,179,269
Unoccupied	228,051	1,331,041	1,559,092
Total (over 12)	1,771,228	1,967,133	3,738,361

Great Britain.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agriculture and Fishing	1,392,607	107,582	1,500,189
Clerks & Typists	627,521	497,661	1,125,182
Commerce and Transport	2,770,085	653,794	3,423,879
Domestic Service	371,682	1,844,574	2,216,256
Government and Defence	482,410	77,948	560,358
Mines & Quarries	1,213,633	6,732	1,220,365
Professional	349,208	404,952	754,160
Others	6,448,749	2,108,181	8,556,930
Total of Classes	13,655,895	5,701,424	19,357,319
Unoccupied	2,016,441	11,965,514	13,977,955
Total (over 12)	15,672,436	17,666,938	33,339,274

Agriculture.

The total land surface of Great Britain and Ireland in 1930 is stated at 76,448,878 acres; the total area under cultivation, pasture and rough grazings, in 1918, was 62,527,000 acres. Of the remainder over 3,000,000 acres were woods and plantations.

Productive Acreage, 1930.

Division.	Arable.	Pasture.	Rough Grazings.
England (*b*)	9,176,000	13,444,000	3,576,000
Wales (*c*)	657,000	2,103,000	1,718,000
Scotland	3,072,000	1,569,000	9,501,000
Ireland	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Isle of Man	59,000	21,000	39,000
Channel Islds.	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)

(*a*) Figures not available.
(*b*) Excluding Monmouth.
(*c*) Including Monmouth.

Acreage under Crops.

Crop.	1928.*	1929.*	1930.*
Wheat, barley, oats, &c.	6,963,749	6,954,457	6,766,169
Potatoes, turnips, swedes, &c.	3,843,083	3,870,255	3,798,690
Hops	23,805	23,986	19,997
Small Fruit†	88,907	89,174	91,220
Fallow (*a*)	473,934	330,878	299,610
Clover and grasses	3,943,165*a*	3,869,214*a*	3,922,734*a*

* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands.
† Figures for Ireland include orchards.
a Great Britain only.

Numbers of Live Stock.

The Live Stock of Great Britain and Ireland was valued at £300,000,000 in 1922.

Live Stock.	1928.*	1929.*	1930.*
Horses	1,685,279‡	1,646,887‡	1,617,263‡
Cattle	12,102,801	12,027,304	11,797,149
Sheep	27,865,594	27,690,516	28,183,299
Pigs	4,578,432	3,645,799	3,722,151

* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands.
‡ Figures for Great Britain are the total numbers of horses on agricultural holdings; for Ireland, those used for agriculture and unbroken horses only.

Produce.

Totals of the principal crops of Great Britain and Ireland for three years :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Wheat	1,365,000	1,365,000	1,161,000
Barley	1,255,000	1,329,000	952,000
Oats	3,061,000	3,253,000	2,897,000
Potatoes	7,945,000	8,874,000	6,797,000
Turnips	20,913,000	19,433,000	17,682,000
Mangolds	7,400,000	7,493,000	7,061,000
Hay	12,816,000	12,185,000	14,436,000

GOOD AND BAD SEASONS AND HARVESTS.

With the average price of British Wheat per Quarter of 480 lb. in England and Wales, together with the number of cwts. of Wheat and of Wheat-Flour imported into Great Britain and Ireland* to supply Deficiencies. The value of the Wheat Crop of Great Britain and Ireland in 1920 was about £31,000,000, and in 1924 (Great Britain only) £18,000,000.

Year.	England and Wales. Wheat Harvest compared with the Average of 30 years, 1892-1921.	Average Price of Wheat per Qr.	Great Britain and Ireland. *Imports of Wheat.	*Imports of Wheat-Flour.	Marriage Rate.
		s. d.	cwt.	cwt.	
1901	Average	26 9	69,708,530	22,576,430	15·1
1902	Good	28 1	81,002,227	19,386,341	15·1
1903	Deficient	26 9	88,131,030	20,601,448	15·0
1904	Extremely bad	28 4	97,782,500	14,722,893	14·7
1905	Good	29 8	97,622,752	11,954,763	14·7
1906	Very good	28 3	92,967,200	14,190,300	15·0
1907	Very good	30 7	97,168,000	13,297,366	15·2
1908	Decidedly above average	32 0	91,131,205	12,969,855	14·5
1909	Very good	36 11	97,854,425	11,052,540	14·1
1910	Deficient	31 8	105,222,638	9,960,491	14·3
1911	Good	31 8	98,067,787	10,065,132	14·6
1912	Bad	34 9	109,572,539	10,189,476	14·9
1913	Slightly above average	31 8	105,878,102	11,978,153	15·0
1914	Good	34 11	103,926,743	10,060,223	15·3
1915	Slightly above average	52 10	88,667,900	10,482,170	18·3
1916	Bad	58 5	100,070,320	9,960,325	14·6
1917	Deficient	75 9	91,435,006	14,339,782	14·2
1918	Good	72 10	57,947,610	26,359,600	14·4
1919	Bad	72 11	71,443,000	17,711,070	16·1
1920	Bad	80 10	109,328,326	11,969,740	19·3
1921	Extremely good	71 6	80,478,794	15,841,055	16·2
1922	Slightly above average	47 10	96,379,634	13,474,721	15·0
1923	Slightly above average	42 2	100,466,923	11,718,465	15·1
1924	Decidedly above average	49 3	117,420,522	11,045,853	15·0
1925	Good	52 2	96,854,178	9,112,614	14·9
1926	Deficient	53 3	96,256,030	10,651,076	14·1
1927	Decidedly above average	49 3	110,435,815	10,960,907	15·3
1928	Good	42 10	103,577,471	8,926,841	...
1929	Very Good	42 2	111,767,398	9,703,446	...
1930	Bad	34 3	105,006,857	11,738,527	...

NOTE.—When the yield of wheat per acre differed from the average for the 30 years 1892-1921 by less than one-tenth of a bushel, the year has been noted as "Average." When the difference was between 0·1 and 0·5 bushel, the year has been noted as "*Slightly above* (or *below*) Average"; when between 0·5 and 1·5 bushels, as "Decidedly above Average" or "Deficient"; when between 1·5 and 2·5 bushels, as "Good" or "Bad"; when between 2·5 and 3·5 bushels, as "Very good" or "Very bad"; and when above 3·5 bushels, as "Extremely good" or "Extremely bad." * From April 1, 1923, the figures of Imports *includes* imports (if any) into Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the Irish Free State, but *exclude* the direct foreign trade of the Irish Free State.

Production per Acre.

The production per acre of cereal crops, roots and hay in the year of the outbreak of the War, and in 1930, is shown in the following table:—

Crop.		England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.	
		1914	1930	1914	1930	1914	1930
Wheat	*Cwts.*	18·1	15·9	23·6	21·0	20·5	21·6
Barley	,,	15·7	14·4	18·9	17·8	20·1	20·3
Oats	,,	13·9	15·1	15·1	15·0	17·6	19·1
Beans	,,	17·6	17·2	20·6	20·0	24·1	*
Peas	,,	12·8	14·8	13·0	11·2	16·8	*
Potatoes	*Tons*	6·4	6·5	7·1	7·0	5·9	6·6
Turnips and Swedes	,,	12·9	11·8	14·7	15·6	16·0	17·9
Mangolds	,,	18·4	18·9	21·8	20·8	19·2	19·6
Hay	,,	1·15	1·2	1·54	1·6	1·72	2.0

* Figures not available.

Number of Farms.

Size of Farm or Holding (*a*).	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
	1930	1929	1917
Not above 1 acre	(*b*)	(*b*)	112,787
1 to 5 acres	72,984	16,856	47,619
5 to 50 acres	181,945	33,490	321,335
50 to 100 acres	61,703	10,166	57,476
100 to 200 acres	(*b*)	(*b*)	23,159
50 to 300 acres	—	—	—
100 to 300 acres	66,955	12,821	—
200 to 500 acres	(*b*)	(*b*)	8,231
Above 300 acres	12,236	2,413	—
Above 500 acres	(*b*)	(*b*)	1,967
Total	395,823	75,746	572,574

(*a*) Exclusive of Allotments under the *Small Holdings & Allotments Acts*, 1908 to 1922, or provided privately, of which there were estimated to be 500,000 (1914) and 965,000 (1930) in England and Wales.
(*b*) Classification for Ireland only.

Fisheries.

The quantities and values of the sea fish of British taking landed in Great Britain and Ireland in 1930 (exclusive of river salmon) are shown in the following table. The total catch was 36,000 tons more than in 1929, 27,000 tons more than in 1920 (previously the largest since the outbreak of the War) but 98,000 tons less than the record catch of 1913. Representing the 1913 catch by 100, the catches during 1925-30 were respectively 82, 81, 86, 85, 89, and 92. The total value in 1930 was £866,000 less than in the previous year.

Tonnage and Value of Fish Landed, 1930.

Kind of Fish.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.*		Total.	
	Tons.	Value (£).	Tons.	Value (£).	Tons.	Value (£).	Tons.	Value (£).
Cod	216,683	2,966,200	28,606	557,559	1,063	32,122	246,352	3,555,881
Haddock	122,270	2,131,582	54,788	920,938	232	5,762	177,290	3,058,282
Hake	34,365	1,551,352	1,467	51,610	96	4,197	35,928	1,607,159
Plaice	32,513	1,497,901	2,786	135,517	562	20,469	35,861	1,653,887
Skates and Rays	21,791	638,896	6,133	90,349	527	9,967	28,451	739,212
Whiting	15,316	224,280	12,323	178,237	866	18,985	28,505	421,502
Herring	199,868	1,928,060	170,007	1,462,870	6,113	62,724	375,988	3,453,654
Mackerel	5,517	97,867	3,141	15,522	2,145	20,501	10,803	133,890
Other	135,558	3,107,163	30,736	765,173	1,003	26,695	167,297	3,899,031
Total	783,881	14,143,301	309,987	4,177,775	12,607	201,422	1,106,475	18,522,498
Shell Fish	...	377,731	...	104,399	...	44,364	...	526,494
Grand Total	...	14,521,032	...	4,282,174	...	245,786	...	19,048,992

* The figures for Ireland are not confirmed.

Mineral Production (Great Britain).

Minerals won, 1929.	Tons.	Value (£).
Coal	257,907,000	173,233,000
Metalliferous Ores :—		
Iron	13,216,000	3,646,000
Tin	6,000	587,000
Lead	23,000	306,000
Zinc	2,000	8,000
For Chemical Industries, &c. :—		
Salt	1,967,000	1,209,000
Barytes and Witherite	57,000	105,000
Gypsum	967,000	551,000
China Clay, &c.	1,097,000	1,599,000
Oil Shale	2,024,000	598,000
For Smelting :—		
Fluorspar	42,000	38,000
Ganister and Silica	549,000	206,000
Fireclay	2,214,000	808,000
For Building and Road-making :—		
Limestone	15,033,000	3,385,000
Sandstone	3,240,000	1,671,000
Slate	301,000	2,152,000
Clay and Shale	14,460,000	1,426,000
Gravel and Sand	6,995,000	1,191,000
Igneous Rocks	9,178,000	3,276,000

The selling value (at the mines and quarries) of *all* minerals won in 1929 was £196,785,000. The total number of persons employed in 1929 at the 2,743 mines in work was 985,422, and 781,839 (males) were employed underground, and 199,445 males and 4,138 females above ground. In the 5,328 quarries, 80,777 persons were permanently employed; of these, 51,582 worked inside the quarries and 29,195 outside the quarries.

Coal Production of Great Britain.

Year.	Persons employed.	Output.	
		Tons.	Value.
			£
1913	1,104,406	287,411,869	145,535,669
1922	1,148,479	250,808,763	219,997,568
1923	1,203,290	276,000,588	259,734,307
1924	1,213,724	267,118,000	251,665,000
1925	1,102,442	243,176,000	198,978,000
1926	1,115,640	162,279,000	123,384,000
1927	1,011,610	252,252,000	183,544,000
1928	967,283	237,472,000	152,516,000
1929	985,422	257,907,000	173,233,000

In 1921 there was a stoppage of production for 88 days, ending in a settlement on June 28, 1921. In 1926 there was a stoppage of production from May 1 until Nov. 30.

Home Consumption of Coal.

In a normal year about 200,000,000 tons of coal are available for home consumption. Railway locomotives require about 14,000,000 tons; gas works 17,000,000 tons; coke production 17,000,000 tons, of which about half (with 1,500,000 tons of coal) is consumed by blast furnaces; colliery engines require about 17,000,000 tons, and coal miners receive about 6,000,000 tons; electrical generating stations require about 7,000,000 tons, and coasting ships require over 1,000,000 tons; in addition, about 40,000,000 tons are used for domestic heating and cooking, and over 70,000,000 tons for manufactures. In the six months (Jan.-June), 1931, steamers and motor vessels used 7,055,000 tons of coal and 100,752,000 gallons of oil fuel.

Coal Production of World.

Country.	Tons of 2,240 lb.	
	1929.	1930.
Belgium	26,931,000	27,406,000
Canada	12,180,000	10,268,000
Czechoslovakia	17,650,000	14,572,000
France	54,922,000	55,027,000
Germany†	163,437,000	142,698,000
Great Britain	260,838,000	247,671,000
Indian Empire	22,502,000	22,948,000
Japan	32,100,000	28,877,000
Netherlands	11,613,000	12,211,000
Poland	46,214,000	37,520,000
Russia	40,200,000	47,220,000
Saar	13,579,000	13,236,000
South Africa	12,622,000	11,800,000
United States	546,126,000	482,110,000
Other Countries	51,100,000	40,145,000
Total	1,311,114,000	1,193,700,000

† *Excluding lignite.*

Iron Ore.

The production and importation of iron ore are as shown below. Values are not shown, as that of iron ore produced in Great Britain is taken at the place of production, while the value of imported ore is enhanced by transport and handling to the port of entry. The value of the iron ore produced in Great Britain in 1929 is stated at £3,650,000; that of the imported ore at £6,320,000.

Year.	Tons Produced.	Tons Imported.
1913	15,997,000	7,441,000
1926	4,093,125	2,087,785
1927	11,206,871	5,163,793
1928	11,261,873	4,439,885
1929	13,214,976	5,688,934

Production of Pig Iron and Crude Steel.

The quantity of pig iron and steel ingots and castings made is shown below. In 1905 the quantity of coal used in the United Kingdom in the manufacture of pig iron was 19,255,555 tons; in 1927 the quantity was 1,100,000 tons of coal and 8,400,000 tons of coke. In 1905 there were 345 blast furnaces at work, and in 1929 they numbered 162.

Country.	Pig Iron. Thousands of Tons (2,240 lb.).		Crude Steel.§ Thousands of Tons (2,240 lb.).	
	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.
Belgium	4,096	3,394	4,132	3,375
France	10,441	10,098	9,656	9,403
Germany	13,401	9,695	16,246	11,539
Gt. Britain	7,701	6,296	9,810	7,416
Indian Empire.	1,350	...	570	...
Japan	1,500	...	2,200	...
Luxemburg	2,906	2,474	2,702	2,270
Russia	4,315	5,005	4,897	5,683
Saar	2,105	1,912	2,209	1,935
United States	42,964	31,903	55,634	40,289
Other Countries	7,301	...	10,574	...
Total	98,080	80,000	119,040	96,000

§ *Figures for Crude Steel include ingots only; and exclude steel castings (1,357,560 tons in 1926).*

Joint Stock Companies.

On Dec. 31, 1929, there were registered in Great Britain and Northern Ireland 110,139 Joint Stock Companies, with a total paid-up capital of £5,250,114,151; the total for 1928 was 107,164 Companies, paid-up capital £5,027,192,238.

Trade Unions.

Great Britain.	1928.	1929.
No. of registered Unions	567	557
Membership :—	3,808,811	3,826,838
Income :—	£	£
From Members	7,194,062	7,209,454
Unemployment Insurance	2,062,571	1,876,405
Other Sources	600,701	739,618
Total	9,857,334	9,825,477
Expenditure :—		
Benefits—		
Unemployment, &c.	3,233,645	2,852,568
Dispute	128,968	398,283
Sickness and Accident	743,631	799,329
Funeral	327,739	372,238
Other	1,192,431	1,184,848
Political Fund	118,512	179,675
To Federations, &c.	278,872	298,968
Management, &c.	2,918,850	2,948,431
Total	8,942,648	9,034,340
Funds :—		
Beginning of Year	9,902,073	10,799,309
End of Year	10,816,759	11,590,446

N.B.—The above particulars relate to registered trade unions in Great Britain *only*, and *include unions of employers* of which there were 85 in 1929 with Funds of £229,334. The total number of Trade Unions, registered and unregistered, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (*employees* only) at end of 1929 was 1,114, and their membership was 4,833,000.

Trade Unions and Politics.

In a written reply to a question in the House of Commons in January, 1931, the Minister of Labour (Rt. Hon. Margaret Bondfield) gave the following figures :—

Total amount subscribed to Political Funds of all Trade Unions making returns—

Year.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Total.
1924	£146,176	*	£146,176
1925	154,514	*	154,514
1926	137,006	*	137,006
1927	136,692	*	136,692
1928	100,489	£69,612	170,101
1929	107,034	50,632	157,666

* *Before 1928 Unregistered Unions were not required to make returns.*

Bankruptcy Statistics.

England and Wales (1929).

The number of debtors adjudicated bankrupt was 3,929, with liabilities £8,889,386, and assets £2,637,163; of compositions 29, with liabilities £115,098, and assets £22,016; of administration

orders for deceased debtors' estates 44, with liabilities £118,355, and assets £27,350. In addition, there were 1,971 assignments, compositions, &c., under deeds of arrangement, with liabilities £5,263,476, and assets £2,495,617.

Scotland (1929).

The number of sequestrations in Scotland was 216, with liabilities £790,681, and assets £99,137.

Northern Ireland (1929).

The bankruptcies numbered 37, with liabilities £38,976, and assets £8,551; deeds of arrangement 53, with liabilities £39,477, and assets £45,151; arrangements under the control of the Court 45, with liabilities £89,951, and assets £25,775.

Industrial and Provident Societies.

It is not generally known that associations for carrying on any industry, business or trade may be registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, and when so registered enjoy, among other advantages, the privileges of limited liability. In his report the Registrar of Friendly Societies who administers these Acts says:—

"A society, established to carry on any industry, business or trade may be registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, and obtain the privileges of incorporation with limited liability, provided that it restricts the interest which any member may have or claim in its shares to £200, and if it carries on the business of banking, that its share capital is not withdrawable."

At the end of 1929, 5,853 societies were registered; they had a total membership of 7,270,836; and their balance sheets showed total assets (omitting inter-society investments) valued at £221,868,000. The societies registered at the end of 1929 were classified by the Registrar as follows:—

Class of Society.	Number of Societies.	Share Capital.	Balance of Undistributed Surplus and Reserves.
		£	£
Distributive Trading (Retail)	1,305	106,255,137	16,771,397
Distributive Trading (Wholesale)	10	9,734,694	7,302,114
Productive Trading	148	1,802,849	921,205
Clubs	2,335	241,631	1,290,913
Other businesses	302	4,446,263	†11,901,560
Land and Housing	338	2,205,166	769,247
Agriculture and Fishing	1,415	1,723,751	550,984
Totals	5,853	*126,409,491	39,507,420

As stated above most of the societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts are co-operative. Additional and later figures for these will be found in the *Complete Edition* under the head of "Co-operation." (*See* Index.)

Savings Banks.

Post Office Savings Banks.—On Dec. 31, 1930, there were approximately 10,000,000 active deposit accounts in the *Post Office Savings Banks*, with the sum of £290,235,317 due to depositors. On Dec. 31, 1930, Government Stock to the amount of £188,472,183 stood to the credit of holders in the books of the Post Office Savings Banks. Any sum from one shilling to £500 may be deposited, and interest is allowed at 2½ per centum per annum. There is no limit to the amount which may stand to a depositor's credit, but not more than £500 may be deposited in the course of one year.

Trustee Savings Banks.—On Nov. 20, 1930, there were 2,345,379 active accounts in the Trustee Savings Banks. The total assets of the Banks amounted to £178,672,619, which included £133,196,735 due to depositors in the Ordinary and Special Investment Departments, £39,321,750 Stocks and Bonds held for depositors and £6,154,134 representing the accumulated surplus of the individual Trustee Savings Banks throughout the country. Information about these Banks and their offices, numbering 494 (principal and subordinate) in November, 1930, can be obtained from the *Trustee Savings Banks Association*, 10 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1. (*Chairman*, Sir Spencer J. Portal. *Secretary*. H. Oliver Horne, M.A.)

* A considerable part of the capital of Co-operative Societies is in the form of Deposits and Loans.
† Mainly Insurance Societies' reserve funds.

Workmen's Compensation.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Return of Accidents where Compensation was paid, 1913 and 1924.

Year.	Cases.		Compensation.	
	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.
			£	£
1913	3,721	468,687	590,865	2,636,387
1924	2,865	472,991	782,911	5,211,772
1925	3,019	458,869	866,567	5,172,404
1926	2,332	356,240	672,351	4,778,297
1927	2,581	441,503	770,210	5,044,554
1928	2,705	447,270	767,967	5,163,458
1929	2,799	463,189	804,488	5,240,827

Analysis by Industry, 1929.

Employment.	Number Employed.	Cases.	
		Fatal.	Non-Fatal.
Factories:—			
Cotton	518,744	29	10,673
Wool, &c.	246,176	14	3,655
Other Textiles	294,375	9	3,490
Wood	137,054	32	6,544
Metals	411,466	111	33,188
Engineering, &c.	469,012	144	39,154
Other Metal	831,852	166	46,368
Paper and Printing	363,144	31	6,420
China and Earthenware	84,387	9	1,733
Miscellaneous	2,309,605	297	67,969
Total	5,665,815	842	209,194
Docks	118,840	118	13,061
Mines	930,857	1,161	196,858
Quarries	81,588	61	7,031
Constructional	114,328	77	8,543
Railways:—			
Clerical	81,268	2	170
Other	405,701	250	19,978
Total Railways	486,969	252	20,148
Shipping:—			
Steam	202,370	269	8,028
Sailing	4,393	19	326
Total Shipping	206,763	288	8,354
Grand Total	7,598,160	2,799	463,189

EXTERNAL TRADE (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND).

IN statistics of Trade, the term GENERAL TRADE refers to the whole volume of Imports (including such as are temporarily detained and afterwards exported), and to the whole volume of Exports. The term SPECIAL TRADE includes only *Imports for consumption* in the country receiving them, and *Exports of home produce or manufacture*. Imports are taken at their C.I.F. value (which includes the *Cost* of the merchandise and the charges for *Insurance* and *Freight*), whereas Exports are taken at their F.O.B. (*free on* board) value, which includes only the *Cost* of the merchandise delivered to the exporting ship. Exports have an added value by the time they reach their destination, having become loaded *en route* with Insurance and Freight. They leave the country of origin with an F.O.B. value and arrive with an acquired C.I.F. value.

General Trade (Merchandise).

Year.	General Imports	General Exports.	Total General Trade.
	£	£	£
1913	768,734,739	634,820,326	1,403,555,065
1926	1,241,361,277	778,541,877	2,019,903,154
1927	1,218,341,150	832,034,102	2,050,375,252
1928	1,195,508,413	843,862,333	2,039,460,746
1929	1,220,765,300	839,051,150	2,059,816,450
1930	1,044,840,194	657,533,225	1,702,373,419

Special Trade (Merchandise).

Year.	Special Imports.	Special Exports.	Total Special Trade.
	£	£	£
1913	659,168,008	525,253,595	1,184,421,603
1926	1,115,866,309	653,046,909	1,768,913,218
1927	1,095,388,311	709,081,263	1,804,469,574
1928	1,075,315,169	723,579,089	1,798,894,258
1929	1,111,063,472	729,349,322	1,840,412,794
1930	957,860,915	570,552,946	1,428,413,861

Imports and Exports, 1929 and 1930.

Movement and Classes.	1929.	1930.
Imports :—		
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	£535,474,835	£475,551,761
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured	339,576,992	250,808,124
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	334,361,564	307,499,025
Animals not for food	3,527,125	3,678,723
Parcel Post, non-dutiable Articles	7,824,784	7,302,561
Total Imports	£1,220,765,300	£1,044,840,194
Exports of United Kingdom Produce and Manufactures :—		
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	£55,656,069	£48,252,296
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured	78,900,638	63,815,024
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	573,799,489	439,751,039
Animals not for food	2,025,272	1,502,029
Parcel Post	18,967,854	17,232,558
Total Exports of U.K. Produce and Manufactures	£729,349,322	£570,552,946
Exports of Imported Merchandise :—		
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	£26,012,567	£23,807,749
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured	54,292,732	38,375,668
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	28,897,295	24,161,770
Animals not for food	499,234	635,092
Total Exports of Imported Merchandise	£109,701,828	£86,980,279
Imports of Bullion and Specie	£70,700,000	£95,200,000
Exports of Bullion and Specie	86,700,000	90,200,000
Excess of Imports of Merchandise, Bullion and Specie	£365,800,000	£392,300,000

The Balance of Trade, 1928, 1929 and 1930.

Particulars.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	£	£	£
Excess of Imports (*see* above)	358,400,000	365,800,000	392,300,000
*Excess of Government receipts from Overseas	15,000,000	24,000,000	21,000,000
*Net National Shipping income	130,000,000	130,000,000	105,000,000
*Net Income from Overseas investments	270,000,000	270,000,000	235,000,000
*Net receipts from short interest and commissions	65,000,000	65,000,000	53,000,000
*Net receipts from other sources	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
*Total	495,000,000	504,000,000	431,000,000
Estimated Credit balance	137,000,000	138,000,000	39,000,000

* Estimated.

DETAILED TRADE OF 1929 AND 1930.

Class and Group.	Imports (C.I.F.).		Special Exports (F.O.B.).	
	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.
	£	£	£	£
Food, Drink, and Tobacco—				
Grain and Flour	95,914,625	72,928,436	4,829,389	4,256,047
Feeding Stuffs for Animals	9,602,904	5,743,873	3,078,087	2,171,957
Meat	113,574,647	111,670,564	1,724,188	1,487,813
Animals, Living, for Food	16,376,347	18,317,811	206,142	221,633
Other Food and Drink, Non-Dutiable	213,868,071	193,255,353	36,261,936	31,632,173
Other Food and Drink, Dutiable	67,639,710	57,906,750		
Tobacco	18,498,531	15,728,974	9,556,327	8,482,673
Total	535,474,835	475,551,761	55,656,069	48,252,296
Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured—				
Coal	32,890	29,120	48,616,811	45,671,032
Other Non-Metallic Mining and Quarry Products and the like	5,967,073	5,275,088	1,994,666	1,648,618
Iron Ore and Scrap	6,438,283	5,162,104	1,501,619	568,200
Non-Ferrous Metalliferous Ores and Scrap	17,007,160	12,240,497	1,691,520	789,117
Wood and Timber	45,840,135	42,797,519	372,019	281,015
Raw Cotton and Cotton Waste	77,365,789	44,920,399	1,150 541	600,209
Wool, Raw and Waste, and Woollen Rags	63,012,117	45,257,837	9,621,916	4,831,834
Silk, Raw, Knubs, and Noils	1,901,003	1,520,313	28,050	14,195
Other Textile Materials	15,224,506	9,588,284	419,853	267,770
Oil Seeds and Nuts, Oils, Fats, Resins and Gums	43,928,333	33,873,933	5,159,401	3,612,799
Hides and Skins, Undressed	20,416,927	16,110,142	2,638,049	1,438,042
Paper-making Materials	13,149,617	12,073,951	1,569,265	1,048,109
Rubber	17,286,054	10,728,183	276,997	174 600
Miscellaneous Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured	12,007,105	11,230,754	3,859,931	2,869,484
Total	339,576,992	250,808,124	78,900,638	63,815,024
Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—				
Coke and Manufactured Fuel	17,660	10,000	4,232,807	3,549,106
Pottery, Glass, Abrasives, etc.	11,297,353	10,907,446	14,004,563	11,900,888
Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof	24,690,225	23,327,122	68,002,782	51,270,033
Non-Ferrous Metals and Manufactures thereof	37,016,156	29,382,210	18,293,244	12,037,798
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements, and Instruments	8,266,336	7,697,465	9,333,144	7,336,254
Electrical Goods and Apparatus	6,510,079	7,031,957	13,159,465	11,929,229
Machinery	19,153,160	17,913,104	54,350,821	46,928,361
Manufactures of Wood and Timber	9,683,514	8,741,421	3,002,284	2,215,409
Cotton Yarns and Manufactures	10,938,907	9,734,773	135,449,458	87,573,548
Woollen and Worsted Yarns and Manufactures	16,225,139	14,263,590	52,883,047	36,956,234
Silk and Silk Manufactures	13,173,595	11,221,090	2,167,930	1,556,216
Manufactures of Other Textile Materials	17,121,089	15,330,552	26,865,287	19,557,521
Apparel	19,955,678	19,305,234	25,611,557	19,758,247
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, and Colours	16,882,022	13,568,135	26,617,229	21,966,591
Oils, Fats and Resins, Manufactured	43,428,462	46,281,819	8,599,178	7,472,954
Leathers and Manufactures thereof	15,821,576	15,247,181	7,904,997	5,261,865
Paper and Cardboard	17,972,297	17,989,281	9,809,353	8,475,454
Vehicles (including Locomotives, Ships, and Aircraft)	10,758,809	6,821,370	50,269,355	50,741,916
Rubber Manufactures	3,757,076	3,927,163	3,404,534	2,830,588
Miscellaneous Articles, Wholly or Mainly Manufactured	31,692,431	28,798,112	39,838,454	30,432,827
Total	334,361,564	307,499,025	573,799,489	439,751,039
Animals, not for Food	3,527,125	3,678,723	2,025,272	1,502,029
Parcel Post (non-dutiable articles)	7,824,784	7,302,561	18,967,854	17,232,558
Total	1,220,765,300	1,044,840,194	729,349,322	570,552,946

WORLD TRADE IN 1929 AND 1930.

Statement showing Decline in Values from 1929 to 1930.
(Conversions to sterling at par.)

—	Special Imports. Declared Value. 1929.	Special Imports. Declared Value. 1930.	Special Imports. Decrease.	Special Exports. Declared Value. 1929.	Special Exports. Declared Value. 1930.	Special Exports. Decrease.
	Million £.	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Million £.	Per Cent
United Kingdom	1,111·1	957·9	13·8	729·4	570·6	21·8
Australia	(c) 145·2	(c) 94·4	(c) 35·0	(d) 123·1	(d) 91·3	(d) 25·8
Canada	266·8	207·1	22·4	243·0	182·0	25·1
India	(c) 193·3	(c) 145·0	(c) 25·0	(d) 238·9	189·5	20·7
Malaya (b)	(c) 96·0	(c) 77·3	(c) 19·7	(d) 100·0	(d) 71·8	(d) 28·2
Belgium-Luxemburg	202·4	176·7	12·7	181·5	150·0	17·4
Czechoslovakia	121·6	95·5	21·5	124·9	106·4	14·8
Denmark	(c) 98·8	(c) 95·1	(c) 3·7	89·0	83·6	6·1
France	468·8	421·5	10·1	403·7	344·8	14·6
Germany	658·2	508·7	22·7	659·9	589·1	10·7
Italy (a)	234·3	187·7	19·9	164·8	131·1	20·4
Japan (e)	(c) 226·7	(c) 158·0	(c) 30·3	215·5	146·9	31·8
Netherlands	227·3	199·7	12·1	164·3	141·9	13·6
Sweden	98·2	90·7	7·6	99·8	85·1	14·7
Switzerland	106·0	100·2	5·5	82·3	69·2	15·9
United States	(c) 903·9	(c) 628·9	(c) 30·4	1,059·6	777·0	26·7
Other Countries	910·7	778·7	14·5	1,035·5	845·8	18·3
Total for countries for which particulars are available for 1930	6,069·3	4,923·1	18·9	5,715·2	4,576·1	19·9

(a) Including silver bullion. (b) Eleven months January-November. (c) Total imports.
(d) Total exports (including re-exports). (e) Trade of Japan with foreign countries only.

Britain's Best Customers.

Total Exports of British and Imported Merchandise consigned to:—

	1929.	1930‡.
India	£79,376,000	£54,320,000
U.S.A.	62,053,000	39,964,000
Germany	60,391,000	44,140,000
Australia	56,340,000	33,500,000
France	49,158,000	44,224,000
Canada	37,511,000	31,000,000
Irish Free State	46,307,000	44,200,000
Union of S. Africa§	34,112,000	27,600,000
Belgium	28,639,000	21,602,000
Netherlands	27,031,000	23,002,000
Argentina	29,676,000	25,714,000
New Zealand	22,188,000	18,600,000
Japan	13,645,000	8,397,000
China	14,147,000	8,658,000
Italy	17,577,000	14,789,000
Brazil	13,705,000	8,127,000

Total Exports of British and Imported Merchandise by Months, 1925, 1930 and 1931.

	1925.	1930.*	1931.†‡
January	£82,334,173	£66,436,377	£43,601,026
February	83,209,864	60,570,838	37,655,884
March	83,079,815	61,606,160	39,427,954
April	73,287,548	54,705,519	39,071,112
May	78,703,466	60,087,593	39,642,284
June	69,493,391	50,724,315	35,475,990
July	76,202,599	57,409,885	39,187,670
August	74,537,667	49,119,138	32,986,969
September	71,260,698	48,134,015	33,607,132
October	80,459,406	54,131,090	...
November	74,515,622	50,905,709	...
December	80,413,128	43,702,586	...

* 9 months (1930) Imports, £785,027,885; Total Exports, £508,793,840.
† 9 months (1931) Imports, £621,352,640; Total Exports, £340,646,021.
‡ Provisional figures.
§ Excluding South-West Africa Territory.

Postal Traffic.

Average Daily Receipts, 1927-1930.

The following table (*Board of Trade Journal*) gives the average receipts of the Post Office in Great Britain from postal traffic, per working day, for each month from January, 1926. Telegraph and Telephone receipts, Savings Bank, and Money and Postal Order business are excluded. The value of postage stamps used for receipt stamp and other revenue duties is included. The figures are an approximately correct index of the movement from month to month of the amount of postal traffic handled, expressed in terms of postage, and may be regarded as a reflection of the state of the country's trade.

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF MONEY RECEIVED DAILY.

Period.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	£	£	£	£
Jan.	126,696	124,898	130,634	128,857
Feb.	122,406	120,052	125,613	127,125
Mar.	127,995	127,934	130,718	133,159
April	126,310	129,558	131,554	129,947
May	123,669	128,075	130,859	128,796
June	124,578	128,149	130,125	130,918
July	126,354	131,266	132,387	130,543
Aug.	121,518	122,952	122,788	121,883
Sept.	128,409	129,187	131,522	128,554
Oct.	138,855	136,691	136,502	...
Nov.	135,196	135,521	135,045	...
Dec.	164,907	175,700	174,028	...
Year	130,574	132,498	134,315	...

BRITISH TRADE DISTRIBUTION.

Distribution of British Trade, 1913 and 1930.
(In *Thousands* of £ sterling.)

—	1913.	%	1930.	%
Imports from :—	£1,000		£1,000	
British Countries ...	191,191	24·87	255,088	25·46
Foreign Countries	577,544	75·13	746,799	74·54
Brit. Produce, etc., Exported to :—				
British Countries ...	195,310	37·18	209,100	39·01
Foreign Countries	329,944	62·82	326,955	60·99
Re-exports to :—				
British Countries ...	13,610	12·42	10,629	13·77
Foreign Countries	95,957	87·58	66,552	86·23

British Exports per Head.

Value of Exports of British produce and manufacture to certain countries *per head of the population of those countries* :—

Country.	1913.	1929.	1930.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
British Empire			
Australia	7 1 6	8 10 2	4 18 4
Canada	2 18 11	3 11 6	2 18 2
Ceylon	19 8	1 1 8	14 8
India	4 6	4 11	3 4
Irish Free State	...	12 5 2	11 14 3
Malaya	2 11 0	4 0 2	2 13 11
New Zealand ...	9 19 10	14 10 6	12 1 2
Union of S. Africa	3 10 2	4 2 5	3 7 0
West Africa ...	6 5	10 2	8 11
Foreign Countries			
Argentina	3 0 6	2 11 11	2 5 2
Belgium	1 14 8	2 8 2	1 17 4
Brazil	10 2	6 8	3 11
Chile	1 14 11	2 3 0	1 3 10
China.....	8	8	5
Cuba	18 7	11 3	7 1
Denmark	2 0 11	3 0 8	2 18 3
Egypt & Sudan	12 8	13 9	11 3
France	14 6	15 5	14 5
Germany	12 1	11 5	8 3
Italy	8 3	7 9	6 8
Japan	5 2	4 0	2 5
Netherlands ...	2 10 3	2 16 1	2 7 10
Do. East Indies	3 10	3 7	2 5
Norway.....	2 9 11	3 9 11	4 11 8
Russia.....	2 1	6	10
Russian States		5 2	3 11
Spain.....	7 9	10 7	8 2
Sweden.....	1 9 2	1 14 6	1 12 11
Switzerland.....	1 1 10	1 11 9	1 5 7
U.S.A.	6 1	7 5	4 7

KEY INDUSTRY DUTY.

Net Receipts 1921-2-1929-30.

1921–22	£140,299
1922–23	335,728
1923–24	382,925
1924–25	450,601
1925–26	461,818
1926–27	505,990
1927–28	633,660
1928–29	634,428
1929–30	772,677

BRITISH WHEAT IMPORTS, 1929.

From.	Cwt.
Canada.....	27,190,852
Australia	12,797,402
India	141,169
New Zealand	99,455
Other British	56,469
Total British	40,285,347
Argentina	45,378,474
U.S.A.	22,265,950
Germany.....	1,676,404
Rumania.....	870,576
France	24,284
Chile.....	3,140
Austria	192
Other Foreign	1,263,031
Total Foreign	71,482,051
Total.....	111,767,398

Corn Prices.

Average price of British corn per cwt. of 112 Imperial pounds as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended October 10, 1931, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882, and the Corn Sales Act, 1921 :—

Period.	Average Price per Cwt.					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Week ended Oct. 10, 1931	5	4	9	3	6	2
Corresponding week in—						
1927	10	6	13	8	9	2
1928	9	5	10	10	8	8
1929	9	4	10	4	7	10
1930	7	0	9	5	6	1

THREE YEARS FOOD IMPORTS.

Tables dealing with various commodities imported during 1928, 1929 and 1930 will be found in the pages following the Index to this volume.

GERMAN TRADE BALANCE, 1927-30.

The figures below of German foreign trade in merchandise include *Reparations* (deliveries in kind) among the Exports, as indicated in parenthesis.

Year.	Million Reichmarks.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Balance of Exports.
1927.....	14,228	10,801 (578)	−3,427
1928.....	14,051	12,055 (663)	−1,996
1829.....	13,447	13,483 (819)	+36
1930.....	10,393	12,036 (707)	+1,643

FINANCES AND TRADE OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Dominions by Continents.	Revenue.	Debt.	Imports.		Exports.	
			Total.	from U.K.	Total.	to U.K.
Europe.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Irish Free State	26,000,000	26,000,000	57,000,000	40,000,000	46,000,000	37,000,000
Isle of Man	405,000	—	—	—	—	—
Jersey	304,000	982,000	—	5,000,000	—	3,500,000
Guernsey	383,000	1,062,000				
Malta and Gozo	940,000	—	4,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	15,000
Gibraltar	147,000	—	—	570,000	—	25,000
Asia.						
Indian Empire	100,000,000	739,000,000	150,000,000	56,000,000	173,000,000	42,000,000
Ceylon	8,000,000	16,000,000	28,000,000	4,800,000	27,000,000	14,000,000
Straits Settlements	7,000,000	30,000,000	103,000,000	17,000,000	110,000,000	16,000,000
Federated Malay States	10,000,000	11,000,000	20,000,000	3,300,000	25,000,000	3,500,000
Other Malay States	3,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	—	5,000,000	—
Hong Kong	2,500,000	2,000,000	45,000,000	5,001,000	41,000,000	477,000
North Borneo	450,000	—	860,000	77,000	2,000,000	385,000
Brunei	36,000	50,000	100,000	—	230,000	—
Sarawak	600,000	*nil*	1,800,000	110,000	2,700,000	25,000
Cyprus	725,000	170,000	1,500,000	370,000	1,250,000	320,000
Iraq	4,300,000	—	6,500,000	2,000,000	3,750,000	1,200,000
Palestine	2,400,000	4,500,000	7,500,000	1,000,000	2,250,000	500,000
Africa.						
Union of South Africa	31,000,000	228,000,000	83,000,000	36,000,000	88,000,000	61,000,000
Basutoland	330,000	—	700,000	—	700,000	—
Bechuanaland	150,000	—	—	11,000	—	—
Southern Rhodesia	2,500,000	6,150,000	9,000,000	4,000,000	9,000,000	3,000,000
Northern Rhodesia	700,000	—	4,000,000	—	900,000	—
Gambia	220,000	14,000	530,000	200,000	900,000	175,000
Gold Coast	4,700,000	11,791,000	9,000,000	4,400,000	12,000,000	4,400,000
Sierra Leone	750,000	1,788,000	1,500,000	790,000	1,220,000	430,000
Nigeria and Cameroon	6,000,000	23,560,000	13,000,000	9,000,000	16,000,000	6,200,000
Somaliland	106,000	—	370,000	23,000	250,000	28,000
Kenya	3,250,000	13,500,000	7,000,000	2,600,000	8,000,000	3,400,000
Uganda	1,500,000	1,000,000				
Tanganyika	1,800,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	1,400,000	3,000,000	670,000
Zanzibar and Pemba	500,000	100,000	1,500,000	220,000	1,500,000	110,000
Nyasaland	450,000	823,000	770,000	262,000	780,000	670,000
Sudan	7,000,000	—	6,200,000	2,210,000	5,000,000	3,300,000
Mauritius	1,300,000	2,797,000	3,000,000	610,000	3,500,000	1,700,000
Seychelles	52,000	*nil*	130,000	40,000	170,000	18,000
St. Helena and Ascension	20,000	*nil*	45,000	37,000	20,000	19,000
America.						
Canada	70,000,000	450,000,000	185,000,000	30,000,000	160,000,000	44,000,000
Newfoundland	2,300,000	17,000,000	7,000,000	1,100,000	8,000,000	1,800,000
Jamaica	2,200,000	5,120,000	6,000,000	—	4,000,000	—
Bahamas	500,000	180,000	1,700,000	325,000	335,000	33,000
Leeward Islands	250,000	296,000	920,000	—	620,000	—
Windward Islands	300,000	440,000	700,000	—	700,000	—
Barbados	454,000	654,000	2,100,000	700,000	1,300,000	83,000
Trinidad and Tobago	1,900,000	3,089,000	5,345,000	—	5,841,000	—
British Guiana	1,103,000	4,667,000	2,000,000	1,131,000	2,120,000	641,000
British Honduras	220,000	374,000	1,000,000	140,000	900,000	32,000
Bermuda	430,000	75,000	2,000,000	511,000	200,000	1,000
Falkland Islands	83,000	*nil*	117,000	97,000	214,000	211,000
South Georgia, &c.	85,000	*nil*	500,000	400,000	2,730,000	2,000,000
Oceania.						
Australia	70,000,000	389,000,000*	131,000,000	54,000,000	125,000,000	66,000,000
New Zealand	23,000,000	276,000,000	43,000,000	21,000,000	45,000,000	36,000,000
Fiji	639,000	937,000	1,220,000	374,000	1,485,000	458,000
Papua	150,000	—	374,000	—	325,000	—
Pacific Islands	250,000	—	1,000,000	55,000	1,000,000	250,000

* Commonwealth Debt £388,718,545: Debt of the Australian States £767,316,372—Total £1,156,034,917.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads.

The total mileage of public roads in Great Britain is approximately 177,000 miles, of which 152,000 are in *England and Wales* and 25,000 in *Scotland*. The cost of maintenance and improvement in 1914–15 was £18,800,000, and in 1928–29 £57,342,643. The roads of Great Britain have been classified by the Ministry of Transport, and out of the total mileage of 177,000, 26,400 (approximately) have been included in Class I, and 15,900 (approximately) miles in Class II.

The maintenance and repairs of public roads is within the jurisdiction of the "highway authorities." Under the Local Government Act, 1929, county councils in England and Wales as from the appointed day (April 1, 1930), became the highway authorities for all roads in rural districts and all classified roads (*i.e.* Class I and Class II Roads) outside the county and metropolitan boroughs, together with the main roads, for which the county councils were already the highway authorities prior to the appointed day. These roads are known as "county roads" and are now a county charge, although district councils in many cases continue to carry out the actual work of maintenance and improvement. The borough and urban councils are the highway authorities for roads other than county roads which lie within their areas. In Scotland under the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, the county councils are the highway authorities in respect of all roads outside the boroughs, and in respect of all classified roads in boroughs with a population of less than 20,000 except the borough of Arbroath. All boroughs remain highway authorities in respect of their unclassified roads. The Act provides that the functions of the County Council in regard to highways may be partially exercised by Committees or by the Town Councils of small boroughs in accordance with an administrative scheme submitted by the County Council to and approved by the Secretary of State for Scotland. The motor licence duties (referred to below) are paid into a *Road Fund* which is administered by the Minister of Transport. Grants are made from the Road Fund to highway authorities towards the cost of maintenance and improvement of roads and bridges. During the year 1930-31 the grants from the Road Fund amounted to £27,372,123. The bulk of this money was directed to assisting highway authorities in the maintenance and improvement of classified roads and bridges. Under the Local Government Act, 1929, the grants hitherto made out of the Road Fund towards the maintenance of classified roads in London and the county boroughs and of unclassified roads in counties have been discontinued as from April 1, 1930, and a sum corresponding to these amounts, together with an additional contribution, is paid out of the Road Fund towards the block grants to local authorities for which the Act provides.

The total gross receipts from the taxation of road vehicles between December 1, 1929, and November 30, 1930, amounted to £27,040,384. The approximate number of motor vehicles licensed during this period was 2,260,500, while licences in respect of private and hackney horse-drawn carriages numbered 53,015. The average receipt in respect of a whole year licence was £13 18*s.* 6*d.* for cars taxed on horse-power, £2 15*s.* 6*d.* for motor bicycles, £26 5*s.* 6*d.* for internal combustion and steam-driven goods vehicles, £20 16*s.* 0*d.* for electric goods vehicles and £47 11*s.* 0*d.* for motor hackneys.

Road Taxes.

	Approximate No. of Vehicles.	Tax Receipts.
		£
Cars taxed on horse-power	1,042,300	13,182,655
Motor-cycles	698,900	1,689,565
Invalid carriages	1,200	298
Goods vehicles—		
(1) Internal combustion and steam-driven—		
(*a*) Showmen's Special Vehicles	1,400	30,606
(*b*) Agricultural Vans and Lorries	2,100	44,291
(*c*) Other Goods Vehicles	336,000	8,678,807
(2) Electrically propelled	1,700	35,713
Agricultural engines (5/- class)	16,100	4,018
Tractors—		
(*a*) Agricultural	200	1,013
(*b*) General haulage	3,100	92,289
Motor hackneys	98,900	3,089,137
Tramcars	13,700	10,258
Trade licences—		
(*a*) General	4,700	113,580
(*b*) Limited	15,400	68,154
Exempt vehicles	24,800	...
Horse-drawn vehicles—		
(*a*) Private	44,864	34,771
(*b*) Hackneys	8,151	6,107
Miscellaneous receipts (fees for driving licences, &c.)	...	743,912

STREET ACCIDENTS.

	1929.		1930.	
Division.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
England & Wales	5,817	132,529	6,317	136,077
Scotland	688	12,767	757	13,642
Totals	6,505	145,296	7,074	149,719

The types of vehicle involved in 1930 are shown in the following lists:—

—	Killed.	Injured.
Private cars	1,882	55,458
Motor cycles—		
With "pillionaires"	699	15,222
Without "pillionaires"	1,110	27,287
With sidecar	245	6,555
Motor omnibuses and coaches	938	11,332
Motor vans and lorries	1,492	21,547
Pedal cycles	574	27,576

London and Paris.

In 1930 there were 1,415 deaths from street accidents in London, an increase of 32 on the total for 1929. In 1930 there were 303 deaths from street accidents in Paris.

Railways.

The length of road (first track) of the railways owned, leased or worked by the Companies formed under Part I. of the Railways Act, 1921, at Dec. 31, 1930, was as under :—

Southern	miles	2,194
Great Western	,,	3,804
London, Midland & Scottish	,,	6,956
London & North Eastern	,,	6,382
Total		19,336

Railways in 1930.

The gross receipts during 1930 from railway working amounted to £184,836,382, compared with £195,409,523 in 1929, a decrease of £10,573,141. The principal figures were :—

	Receipts for 1930.	Decrease on 1929.
	£	£
Ordinary passengers—		
third class	46,437,913	2,581,434
Merchandise	46,829,972	3,631,342
Minerals	15,280,435	1,573,804
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	35,592,316	1,950,526

Expenditure on railway working decreased from £151,311,466 in 1929 to £147,595,684 in 1930, a saving of £3,715,782. The operating ratio rose to 79·85 per cent. in 1930, compared with 77·43 per cent. in 1929.

The total net receipts of the railway and ancillary businesses in 1930 were £38,044,598, compared with £45,071,208 in 1929, a decrease of £7,026,610. The decrease occurred mainly in net receipts from railway working, which fell from £44,098,057 in 1929 to £37,240,698 in 1930. The net revenue for the year 1930 amounted to £42,007,256, which compares with £49,321,739 in 1929. The amount appropriated for the payment of interest and dividends in 1930 was £43,749,671, compared with £48,355,050 in 1929. These figures represent 3·68 per cent. and 4·13 per cent. respectively upon the total capital receipts.

The total number of ordinary and workmen's journeys was 1,217,285,700, a decrease of 18,926,832, or 1·53 per cent., compared with 1929. The total number of season tickets (equated to an annual basis) was 779,031, a decrease of 1,871. The total number of passenger journeys, including season ticket holders on the basis of 600 journeys per annual ticket, was thus 1,684,704,300, a decrease of 20,049,432, or 1·18 per cent., compared with 1929. Receipts from passengers decreased by £3,225,370, or 4·67 per cent., the higher ratio of decrease being attributable to the extended use of cheap fares.

The total tonnage of goods and minerals (excluding companies' free-hauled traffic) conveyed on all railways was 304,361,107 tons, compared with 329,578,743 tons in 1929, made up as follows :—

Description.	1930.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.
Merchandise	53,225,830	4,349,414
Minerals and Merchandise	57,846,551	7,026,839
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	193,288,726	13,841,383
Total	304,361,107	25,217,636

The total number of live stock conveyed was 16,116,580, compared with 17,700,802 in 1929.

The passenger and goods road vehicles operated by the four amalgamated railway companies showed substantial increases in traffic in 1930 compared with 1929.

Canals.

There are 3,825 miles of canals and canalised rivers in Great Britain (England and Wales, 3,641 miles ; Scotland, 184 miles), no additions to the mileage having been made for several years. In 1930 the inland waterways carried tonnage (so far as returns are available) as under :—

	Mileage of Canals.	Tonnage carried.
Independent	1,234	11,419,861
Railway owned	1,048	1,693,905
Thames	126	22,897
Caledonian and Crinan	70	99,121
Total	2,478	13,235,784

A Royal Commission on Transport reported in 1930 that, in spite of their limitations, canals and inland navigations form a useful component of the national scheme of transport, and that properly rationalised and developed they can be made to render much useful service to the community in the future. The *Manchester Ship Canal*, opened in 1894, has a total length of 36 miles, and connects Manchester with the Mersey port of Liverpool ; in 1929 the tonnage carried through the canal was 6,588,559 tons, and in 1930 the tonnage of toll-paying traffic was 6,290,625 tons, and the tolls, dues, &c., £1,395,567.

Tramways.

The total mileage of tramways and light railways open in Great Britain on Dec. 31, 1929, was 2,323. The total receipts in 1929 were £26,769,000, the working expenses £21,156,000, and the net receipts £5,613,000, the total paid-up capital being £107,394,000 (*gross*) and £56,026,000 (*net*). 4,613,527,000 passengers were carried.

Under the *London Passenger Transport Bill* promoted in 1931 by the Minister of Transport (Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison) it was proposed to transfer the tramway systems in the London metropolitan area to a *London Passenger Transport Board* which would have been given control of all passenger transport undertakings and interests in the London Traffic Area. The Bill was held over at the Dissolution of Parliament.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

The carriage and custody of the mails has been maintained by the State "from time immemorial." The telegraphs were transferred to the State on Jan. 28, 1870 ; the telephone service became exclusively owned and operated by the Government (with one or two minor exceptions) on the transfer of the National Telephone Company's undertaking to the Post Office on Jan. 1, 1912. The submarine telegraph cables connecting the British Isles with the various Dominions and most Foreign Countries except the Continent of Europe are maintained and operated by private companies. The submarine telephone cables from the British Isles to the Continent are either owned entirely by the State or jointly with the Foreign Administration in whose territory the other end of the cable terminates.

For full conditions, exceptions, &c., *see* Post Office Guide, pp. 840, published Jan. and July. price 1*s*.

INLAND POSTAL SERVICES.

Within Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland and including Channel Is. and Isle of Man.

Letters.

Not exceeding 2 oz. ..... 1½*d*.
For every additional 2 oz., or less ..... ½*d*.
Limit: 2 ft. × 1 ft. × 1 ft, or if in the form of a roll, 30 in. length × 4 in. Weight unlimited.
Postcards, 1*d*.; *reply postcards*, 2*d*. (p. 584).

Printed Papers.

For every 2 oz. or fraction thereof ..... ½*d*.
Limits: 2 lb. in weight; in size as *Letters*.

Printed papers not posted by early afternoon are not forwarded the same day unless stamped 1*d*. or more.

Registered Newspaper Rate (per copy)

Not exceeding 6 oz. ..... 1*d*.
For every additional 6 oz., or less ..... ½*d*.
Limits: 2 lb. in weight; in size as *Letters*.

Parcels.

Not exceeding 2 lb. ..... 6*d*.
" " 5 lb. ..... 9*d*.
" " 8 lb. ..... 1*s*. 0*d*.
" " 11 lb. (limit of weight) ... 1*s*. 3*d*.
Limit of size: length, 3 ft. 6 in.; length and girth combined, 6 ft.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

UNPAID PACKETS (*letters*, *newspapers*, *postcards*) are charged *double postage* on delivery; UNDERPAID PACKETS, *double the deficiency*.

REDIRECTION.—(1) By agent of addressee: *Letters*, *post cards*, *printed papers*, *and newspapers* may be reposted free not later than the day after delivery (not counting Sundays and public holidays), 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 for this purpose one Town Delivery Area); otherwise they are charged at the ordinary prepaid rate. *Registered packets*, which must be taken to a Post Office, are re-*registered* free only up to day after delivery: (2) By the Post Office (not undertaken during temporary absence, unless house be left empty, or from clubs, hotels, &c.). Requests for re-direction of *letters*, &c., must be on printed forms, obtainable from the postmaster or postman, and signed by the persons to whom the letters are to be addressed. Re-direction is free for 12 months; thereafter costs 1*s*. for each surname for second, 1*s*. third, and 5*s*. each subsequent year. Separate forms must be filled in for *parcels*, and for the (postal) forwarding of *telegrams*.

REGISTRATION.—All kinds of postal packets intended for registration must be marked "Registered" in bottom left-hand corner, and *must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a receipt taken*. Parcels (or the string with which they are tied) and letters, must be fastened with wax or other adhesive. Fee 3*d*. exclusive of postage. Advice of delivery, a further 3*d*. The latest time for registering is usually half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary packets; at Head Offices, if open, this may be done later for 6*d*. late fee. Unregistered packets containing coin or jewellery, or found open and containing stamps, uncrossed bearer cheques, uncrossed postal orders without payee's name, &c., 10*s*. or more in value, or any marked "registered" and found in a letter-box, undergo compulsory registration (3*d*.), carrying no compensation.

COMPENSATION for loss or damage is granted, though not as a legal right even if fee is paid and packing adequate.—The fees for *compensation inclusive of registration* are:—Fee 3*d*., compensation up to £5; 4*d*., £20; and 1*d*. for each additional £20 up to the maximum 1*s*. 11*d*. for £400. *Compensation* up to £2 is given on (*a*) *unregistered parcels* (for loss, only of 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 if particulars (for identification) are kept and the money is sent by Registered *Letter* Post in one of the special envelopes sold officially (*see* next page); the maximum compensation for *coin* is £5. Compensation for *jewellery*, *watches*, *&c.*, is only given on *registered* packets; for *glass*, *crockery*, *greases*, *colour-powders*, *fish*, *meat*, *fruit*, *and vegetables* only when sent as *parcels*. Compensation is not given for *damage* to (1) eggs, soft fruit, liquids and semi-liquids or exceptionally fragile articles, in any case; (2) fragile articles by registered *letter* post, unless conspicuously marked "*Fragile, with care*."

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING unregistered parcels, free; other unregistered postal packets, ½*d*.

EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICE BY SPECIAL MESSENGER.—There are five services of which (4) and (5) alone are available on Sundays:—(1) All the way, from most offices which deliver telegrams. Inclusive charge, *which must be prepaid*, in stamps, 6*d*. per mile, or part of a mile, with 1*d*. on each *separate* packet after the first, up to ten, the maximum; also a special charge of 3*d*. on each packet over 1 lb. in weight. Packets must be handed over the counter with "Express" clearly marked in left-hand top corner. Live animals, liquids, and money may be delivered by this service, and persons may be conducted. The messenger may take back an inland telegram *gratis*. (2) After transmission by post, at sender's request: (*a*) from the ordinary delivery office, if open for telegraph business (maximum charge in London 6*d*.); or *if so marked*, (*b*) "Express Delivery from Head Office" in large provincial towns, and (*c*) in London "from Head District Office" or "from G.P.O." Packets must be marked "Express," and letters bear a broad vertical line back and front. Charges as for (1) (without weight fee) in addition to postage. (3) Before ordinary deliveries, at addressee's request (6*d*. per mile for one packet, and 1*d*. for every ten or less additional packets). (4) *see* p. 590. (5) Of a message telephoned to an express delivery office (30 words for each express fee, besides telephone charges).—Waiting fees: 10 minutes free; each additional 15 minutes or part thereof, 2*d*.—For Sundays and Holidays, *see* pp. 590-1, and next paragraph.

RAILWAY LETTERS.—An unregistered letter up to 2 oz., taken to a Parcel or Booking Office of most railways while station is open, week days *or Sundays*, is sent off by next train or steamer to a station or port on any of these railways. Fee within Gt. Britain, or thence to Jersey, Guernsey, Douglas (I.M.), or chief Irish ports, 3*d*., to other Irish places 4*d*. Unless marked "to be

called for," it is posted in the nearest letter-box at station of address, but *(except on Sundays and in I.F.S.)* can be delivered Express (from usual office, or first Express office it reaches) under Service 2a, or (by wiring for messenger to meet it at station) under Service 1.

DISPOSAL OF UNDELIVERED POSTAL PACKETS.—*Inland packets chargeable with a postage of 1½d. or more*, undelivered, are returned to sender without charge, if his address is found either outside or inside. Packets without sender's address or any enclosure of importance are destroyed, except parcels which, if not applied for, are generally disposed of after 3 months, or if perishable are dealt with as requisite. *Packets chargeable with postage not exceeding 1d.* are redelivered to sender only on payment of a second postage, and if name, address and request for return appear on outside; those without such request are disposed of. *British packets undelivered abroad* are returned to sender here on payment of charges due; printed papers only if return is requested. Magazine Post packets are charged with return postage. For *parcels see* p. 585.

POSTE RESTANTE (solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers and for three months only).—Any postal packet may be addressed as a rule to any Post Office except Town Sub-Offices. It should have the words "Poste Restante" or "to be called for" in the address. If addressed to initials, fictitious names, or Christian name only, it is treated as undelivered. Applicants must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper owner. Redirection from a Poste Restante is not undertaken for more than 14 days unless longer (up to 3 months) is applied for. Letters, parcels, &c., from abroad, or letters at a seaport for an expected ship, are kept 2 months; others, 2 weeks; after which they are treated as undelivered *(see* above), unless bearing a request for return at end of the interval, or some specified *shorter* period.

Letter Post (see p. 582).

Among prohibitions are offensive or dangerous things, certain kinds of advertisement, eggs, fish, game, meat, fruit, vegetables, and (to I.F.S., I. of Man, Channel Is.) dutiable articles.

Post Cards.

Postage *(see* p. 582). The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence [the same holds for abroad]. Plain cards (minimum size 4 × 2¾ in.), not thinner than official cards, may also be used both inland and abroad (maximum size 5⅞ × 4⅛).

Printed Papers Post (see p. 582).

For printed or written matter not in the nature of a letter, and not exceeding 2 lb.

By this post may be sent books and other works of a literary character, with or without written dedications, and any other *written* or *printed* matter not being *in the nature of a letter* or, e.g., personal news, drawings, paintings, photographic prints, engravings, maps, &c., together with their binding (provided that the materials are those ordinarily used for the purpose and are not brittle or very fragile), and with anything necessary for safe transmission. Commercial printed forms, legal documents, printers' copy and proofs, examination papers, answers and corrections, the writing on which refers solely to the subject matter of the document, Christmas and picture cards with date, names and addresses of sender and addressee, and with conventional formulas not exceeding 5 words or initials, are also admitted. (For full conditions see the official Guide.) Printed papers being subject to examination in the post, the cover, if any, must be capable of easy removal and replacement for purposes of examination, *i.e.*, without breaking, tearing, ungumming, or cutting.

Newspaper Post (see p. 582).

For newspapers "registered at the G.P.O."

The cover, if any, must be open at both ends and easily removable, and copies should be folded so that title is readily inspected. No writing or additional 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 at G.P.O., or supplements apart from their ordinary publications, may be charged at printed paper, letter, or (with 1d. fine) parcel rate.

Parcel Post.

For bulky and heavy matter *(see* p. 582). 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 (if underpaid, deficiency plus 1d. fine is collected from addressee). Parcels are neither accepted nor delivered on Sundays. The name and address of sender should be inside or (not too prominent) on the outside of every parcel.

A rural postman must accept any inland packets he can conveniently carry, but if on foot or cycle not more, without notice, than 11 lb. from one person.

Parcels to or from Irish Free State, Channel Is. or I. of Man are liable to customs duty; except in last case, the sender must declare contents when posting, and addressee must pay fees as for Parcels from Abroad (p. 585) if any duty be payable. Addressees in I.F.S. pay 6d. anyhow, on dutiable parcels 3s. or more, unless sender arranges (fee 6d.) to pay duty.

Cash on Delivery Service (not to or from I.F.S.).

A sum (Trade Charge) up to £40 can, under certain conditions, be collected from addressee and remitted to sender of a parcel or registered letter posted at a Money Order Office, or a parcel consigned by railway. Fees (extra to usual postal or rail charges): For Trade Charge up to 10s., 4d.; up to £1, 6d.; £2, 8d.; £5, 10d.; and for each further £5 or less, 2d.; by rail, 3d. more.

Literature for the Blind.

Papers, periodicals and books, if printed in special type and subject to certain conditions of posting, marked outside "Blind Literature," with name and address of sender; 2 lb., ½d.; 5 lb., 1d.; 6½ lb. (maximum), 1½d. Maximum size, 2 × 1 × 1 ft., or if a roll 30 × 4 in.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties up to 2s. 6d.—*for list of latter see* Index) are sold of the respective values of ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 10d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. Books of 6 1d., and 6 ½d. stamps, together with (*a*) 18 1½d. stamps, 3s., or (*b*) 10 1½d. stamps, 2s. Rolls of 480 or 960 ½d., 1d., 1½d. and 2d. stamps are also sold, joined lengthwise or sideways. Stamps may be purchased at most offices between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at any office open for telegraph business. Rural postmen carry ½d., 1d., and 1½d. stamps and registered letter envelopes.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES for foreign and inland letters, with a 4½d. embossed stamp (for registration and postage), are of four sizes: **F**, 5¼ in. × 3¾ in., 5d. each; **G**, 6⅛ in. × 3¾ in., **H**, 8 in. × 5 in., or **H2**, 9 in. × 4 in., 5½d. each; **K**, 11½ in. × 6 in., 6½d. each.

LETTER CARDS with 1½d. stamp: one, 2d.; 2, 3¼d.; 5, 9d.

POST CARDS with impressed 1d. stamp: *Inland* Single: thin—one, 1¼d.; 2, 2¼d.; 5, 5½d.; 11, 1s.; stout—one, 1¼d.; 5, 6d.; 10, 1s.; reply—one, 2¼d.; 4, 8¾d.; 11, 2s.; *Foreign* (1½d. stamp): Single—one, 1¾d., 2, 3¼d., 5, 8d.; reply—one, 3¼d.; 5, 1s. 4d.; 10, 2s. 8d.

EMBOSSED ENVELOPES (*a*) with 1½d. stamp; "A" (4¾ × 3⅛ in.)—1, 1¾d.; 3, 5d.; 5, 8½d.; 11, 1s. 6d.; "Commercial" (5⅛ in. × 3½ in.)—1, 1¾d.; 2, 3¼d.; 5, 8d.; (*b*) with ½d. stamp, ungummed "Commercial" size ("N"): 1, ¾d.; 2, 1¼d.; 5, 3d.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS with ½d. stamp: 1, ¾d.; 2, 1¼d.; 3, 1¾d.; 7, 4d.; with 1d. stamp: 1, 1¼d.; 2, 2¼d.; 5, 5½d.; 8, 8¾d.; 11, 1s

Embossed or impressed postage stamps of the present reign, cut out of envelopes, post-cards, letter-cards, newspaper-wrappers, or telegram forms, may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage or telegrams respectively, provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way.

LONDON POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS

London is divided for postal (not telegraphic) delivery purposes into 10 Districts, and these into 118 numbered Sub-districts. To avoid delay in delivery, correct initials and number should appear in addresses. The "Head District" of each District is (Sub-district) 1 (but of Paddington District is W. 2), and address of its Head Office ("District Office") appears on p. 232.

East Central (E.C.) ..	1-4	South Eastern (S.E.) ..	1-27
West Central (W.C.) ..	1, 2	South Western (S.W.)	1-10
Eastern (E.)	1-18	Western	W. 1
Northern (N.)	1-22	Paddington ....W. 2-W. 14	
North Western (N.W.)	1-11	Battersea.....S.W. 11-20	

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN MAILS (latest times for posting without late fee on WEEK-DAYS at G.P.O.).—*LETTERS: European* (daily, exc. 3): (1) Europe generally, 7.30 a.m.; (2) France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Malta, Morocco, Balkans (exc. Roumania) 9.0 a.m.; (3) Norway (W.), 11.30 a.m., Tu., Wed., Sat.; (4) Belgium, Germany, Russia, Poland (exc. Galicia) 12 noon; (5) Italy, Switzerland, and (6) France, Belgium, 1.30 p.m.; (7) Denmark (Jutland, Funen), 4.30 p.m.; (8) Europe generally, 6.0 p.m.; (8a) Same countries as 5 and 6, 8.0 p.m. *Extra-European*: (9) Egypt (Wed., Th.), Palestine (Wed.), 9.0 a.m.; (10) Africa (S., S.W., S.E.), Madeira, Fri. 11.30 a.m.; (11) India, Egypt, Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, E. Africa, Far East (exc. Japan), Australia and New Zealand (*viâ* Suez) Th. 6.0 p.m.; (11a) Cyprus, Palestine, Syria *viâ* Brindisi, Mon. 6.0 p.m.; (12) Egypt (Tu., Wed.), Palestine (Tu.), Sudan (Wed.), 6.0 p.m.; (12a) Egypt, Sudan, Palestine, Iraq (French Packet), 6.0 p.m; (13) E. Africa, Mauritius (Wed.), and (14) W. Indies (French Packet), irregular, 6.0 p.m.; (15) Dutch E. Indies (Dutch Packet, *viâ* Marseilles) alt. Wed. 6.0 p.m.; (16) Brazil, Argentine, etc. (*viâ* Europe) 6.0 p.m., frequently; (17) Brazil, Argentine, etc. (direct) 8.0 p.m., frequently; (18) W. Coast of Africa, 2.0 a.m. most Wednesdays; (19) Canada, Newfoundland, U.S.A. and thence to Central and Northern S. America, West Indies, etc., and Japan, 2.0 a.m., usually Wed. and Sat. *REGISTERED LETTERS* must be posted half-an-hour earlier, but for (18) and (19) 8.45 p.m the previous evening; *PRINTED PAPERS* earlier still; those stamped ½*d.* only, before 4.30 p.m. *PARCELS* (*see also* pp. 598, 586): (1) Europe (except mails under (2)-(4) below) 4.30 p.m. (Sat. 2.30 p.m.); (2) 9 a.m. to Greece, Turkey and Bulgaria by all-sea routes, Denmark (dly.), Baltic States, Poland, Russia, and (Tu., Fri.) Sweden; (3) 2.30 p.m. to Portugal, Norway, Finland, and (Th.) Sweden; (4) 2.30 p.m. to Holland, Denmark, Sweden (*viâ* Denmark); (5) Wed. 1.15 p.m. to Gibraltar, Morocco, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Aden, Iraq, E. Africa, India; (6) 1.15 p.m. Tu., alt. Fri., *viâ* France to Egypt, Sudan, Syria, Iraq, Persia, (Tu.) India; (7) Th. 1.15 p.m. to S. Africa, Madeira; (8) 1.15 p.m. alternate Wed. *viâ* P. & O. to Malta, Ceylon, Singapore, Far East, Australia, New Zealand; (9) 9 a.m. Wed. or Th. to Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, Australia, New Zealand, *viâ* Orient Line; (10) 1.15 p.m. to Nyasaland, Port. E. Africa, Rhodesia (*viâ* Beira); (alt. Wed.) Hong Kong, Straits Settlements; Jamaica; (11) 11.0 a.m. W. Indies except Jamaica; W. Africa; (12) 11.0 a.m. to North America, China, Japan, New Zealand, *viâ* Panama; (13) 6 p.m. to Brazil, Argentine, &c.

INLAND NIGHT MAILS.—Latest letter posting times (without late fee) respectively for (1) England & Wales, (2) Scotland & Channel Is., (3) Ireland, at (a) G.P.O. and District Offices, (b) Charing Cross and chief City offices, (c) elsewhere in Head Districts, (d) sub-districts generally:—(1) (a) 8.0 p.m., (b) and (c) 7.30, (d) 6-6.30; (2) (a) and (b) 6.0, (c) 5.30, (d) 4-4.30, (3) (a) and (b) 7.0, (c) 6.30, (d) 4-4.30. *Registered Letters*: ½ hour [but (d) for all parts ½ hour] earlier than above times, and (1) (c) 6.15-7. *Newspapers*: (to the same areas)—At most District Offices (1) 7.0, (2) 5.0, (3) 6.0; at E.C. and W.C. offices (1) 7.0, (G.P.O. & New Oxford St. 7.30), (2) 5.30, (3) 6.30; elsewhere (1) 6-6.30, (2) 4-4.30, (3) 4-5.30.

LATE FEES (Weekdays).—Correspondence, *not parcels*, bearing extra stamps, posted in special boxes at chief offices, or the appropriate railway termini, after the ordinary hour of collection but up to the times given below, is included in the mails:—*FOREIGN MAILS: AT G.P.O.*: UNREGISTERED:—Letter-Mail (4) above, Fee 1*d.*, up to 12.30 p.m.; Mail (8) 1*d.*, 7.0 p.m.; (8a) 1*d.*, 9.0 p.m.; (10) 2*d.*, noon; (11) 2*d.*, 7.0 p.m.; 4*d.*, 8.0 p.m.; (12)-(16) 2*d.*, 7.0 p.m.; (17) 2*d.*, 9.0 p.m. REGISTERED: (4) 2*d.*, noon; (8) 2*d.*, 6.30; 4*d.*, 7.0 p.m.; (8a) 2*d.*, 8.30 p.m.; (10) 4*d.*, 11.30 a.m.; (11)-(16) 4*d.*, 6.30; 8*d.*, 7.0 p.m.; (17) 4*d.*, 8.30 p.m. *AT RAILWAY TERMINI*: Unregistered:—Mails to France, Italy, Switzerland, W. Europe, Algeria, Tunis and Malta: at *Holborn Viaduct*, 2*d.*, 8.10 p.m.* (if registered but not insured 1*s.* 6*d.*), or at *Victoria* (Brighton Sec.), 2*d.*, 8.15 p.m.*; *Liverpool Street* daily: mail (7), 2*d.*, 7.15 p.m.; Belgium, 2*d.*, 8.15 p.m.; Europe (east of Belgium, Switzerland and Italy), 2*d.*, 8 p.m.; Holland, Czechoslovakia, S. Poland, Roumania and Baltic Europe except Russia, 2*d.*, 9.45 a.m. *Waterloo*, 6*d.*: mail (10) 1.15 p.m.; mail (19) *viâ* Southampton, 10 min. before final boat train leaves. *INLAND MAILS* (late Fee ½*d.* unless otherwise mentioned): *AT POST OFFICES*: (areas and offices mentioned above): LETTERS (2) (a) 7.30, (b) 7.0, (c) 6.30; (3) (a) 7.30; REGISTERED LETTERS: (2) and (3) (a) and (b) 6.55 (G.P.O. 7.0) p.m., 3*d.*, at G.P.O. only, 7.30, 6*d.* NEWSPAPERS (G.P.O. only, (2) and (3)) 6.45, ½*d.* and 7.15 ½*d.* *At RAILWAY TERMINI* (box on platform or sorting carriage): *London Bridge*: 11.50* (*s* 9.3) p.m. (Kent. Sussex); *Liverpool St.*: 5.0 a.m. (Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk): 10.25* p.m. (Essex, Cambs, Norf., Suff., Herts. (part)); *King's* +: 4.45 a.m. (E., Mid. & N. England, part of Scotland); 8.25 p.m. (E. Coast route in England, S.E. Scotland); 10.25 p.m.* (Lincs., Yorks., Durham, Northumberland, Scotland); *Euston*: 8.30 a.m. and *r* 8.45 p.m. (N. Wales, Ireland *vid* Holyhead); *r* 9.30 p.m. (N.W. & Mid. England, Mid. & N. Wales, Scotland *viâ* W. Coast route, Ireland); 11.0 p.m.* (N.W. & Mid. England, N. & Mid. Wales, Scotland); *Paddington*: 5.30 a.m. and 10.10 p.m. (Westof England, S. Wales); *Waterloo*: 5.40 a.m. and 10.30 (*s* 9.34)* p.m. (Dorset, Hants, I. of Wight). REGISTERED letters can be received in the Sorting Carriages up to the same times (1*s.* 6*d.* late fee): those for the week-day trains marked *r* also at Euston Station P.O. between 6.0 (Scotland, Ireland, 5.0) and 7 p.m. (fee 3*d.*), or 7 to 7.30 p.m. (fee 6*d.*).

SUNDAY MAILS, &c., *see* p. 590.

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN POST.

N.B.—For times of despatch *see* above.

Letters.

The letter rate *from* Great Britain to British Dominions and Mandates generally (except Iraq and Transjordan), to countries outside the Postal Union† (exc. Government of Lattakia), to Egypt, Tangier, French India, and Dubai, to the United States and Territories (incl. Hawaii but not Panama zone or island Dependencies), as well as to H.M. Forces in China, and H.M. Ships outside Home Waters (address c/o G.P.O., London, E.C. 1), is 1½*d.* the first ounce and 1*d.* for each succeeding ounce or fraction. The charge to *all other destinations* is 2½*d.* the first ounce and 1½*d.* per ounce afterwards. Limits of size: to *Foreign* Countries in the Postal Union,† except Egypt, 1½ × 1½ × 1½ ft.; elsewhere, 2 × 1½ × 1½ ft.; but if in form of a roll, limits in all cases 30 in. × 4 in. in diameter. Max. weight 4 lb.

Post Cards.

Postage 1½*d.* single, 3*d.* reply. (*See also* p. 582.)

Reply Post-Cards must have the heading "Carte Postale avec réponse payée," on first half, and on the second half (valid only to country of origin) "Carte Postale-réponse."

Reply Coupons.

For the purpose of prepaying replies to letters, the larger offices sell coupons exchangeable abroad for stamps representing a minimum foreign or imperial letter-postage. Price: valid within the Postal Union, 4*d.*; valid within British Empire only, 2½*d.*

Books, Newspapers, Samples, &c.

(*a*) PRINTED PAPERS: Newspapers, Books, Catalogues, Photographs, Engravings, Music, and other wholly printed matter, ½*d.* per 2 oz. For *Literature for the Blind*, in other respects considered as a Printed Paper, rates abroad are: ½*d.* for each 2 lb. up to 8 lb., 11 lb. (max.), 2½*d.*

(*b*) MAGAZINE POST (for magazines, newspapers and trade journals duly registered for such post or for Newspaper Post within the United Kingdom). These packets, which cannot be registered,

* Except Saturday night-Sunday morning.

† Friendly Is. (Tonga), Muscat, Pitcairn I., Government of Lattakia (Syria), are not in the Postal Union.

s Hour for late-fee posting Sun. nt.—Mon. mrn. (p. 590).

must be sent to CANADA *by direct packet*, and thence (or direct) to NEWFOUNDLAND, be packed without a cover, or with cover open at both ends, and otherwise comply with conditions for Inland Newspaper Post (*see* p. 583). Rate : 2-6 oz., 1*d.* ; 1½ lb., 1½*d.* ; and ½*d.* per ½ lb. up to 5 lb., 5*d.*

(*c*) COMMERCIAL PAPERS : Legal and mercantile documents, MSS., invoices, &c., partly written, ½*d.* per 2 oz. ; minimum charge of 2½*d.*

(*d*) SAMPLES, Patterns (*bonâ fide*), and Scientific Specimens, one key, fresh-cut flowers, &c., ½*d.* per 2 oz. ; minimum charge, 1*d.*

(*e*) SMALL PACKETS, for small articles of merchandise to many countries : 1½*d.* per 2 oz., minimum 6*d.*

Except that a single printed volume may weigh up to 6½ lb., the limits are : (i) to the British Empire, Tangiers, and Foreign countries not in the Postal Union (see note † p. 584) : Size, (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) 24 × 18 × 18 in., (*d*) 24 × 12 × 12 in. ; weight, 5 lb. (ii) Egypt and Sudan : (*a*) and (*c*), 18×18×18 in. ; weight, 4 lb., (*d*) 24×12×12 in. ; weight, 5 lb. (iii) Elsewhere : Size, (*a*) and (*c*) 18×18×18 in., (*d*) 18×8×4 in. ; weight, (*a*) and (*c*) 4 lb., (*d*) 1 lb. (*iv*) (*e*) to all places, 18×8×4 in., 2 lb. If in the form of a roll, the limits of size for (*d*) are 18 × 6 in. diameter in case (iii), for (*a*) and (*c*) 30 × 4 in., (*e*) 18 × 6 in. everywhere. Wholly unpaid packets are *stopped*. Regulations as to packing, writing, &c., are much similar to those for inland packets. Small Packets must be easily examinable.

Parcels from abroad.

These are subject to British Customs examination, and duties (with 6*d.* fee, or 1*s.* if they exceed 10*s.*) must be paid before delivery.

Parcels sent abroad.

Enquiries should always be made at a P.O., or the P.O. Guide consulted, before packing. Parcels can be (and if containing coin, jewellery, &c., *must* be) *insured* for many countries, but not registered. They are subject to *Customs*, and contents and value must be declared on special forms ; undervaluation or other inaccuracy may lead to confiscation and heavy fines (especially U.S.A.). (Rebate of Customs is given to British goods in parts of the Empire.) The Customs charges of Dominions and certain countries (not U.S.A.) can be prepaid by sender, on depositing generally one-fifth to one-half of declared value, otherwise they are collected from addressee. *Packing must be substantial*, and sometimes special kinds of packing are insisted upon. Certain articles are *prohibited* ; among them letters nearly everywhere.

Delivery in many countries is only to certain towns, post offices, stations, or customs houses, whence addressee, who is notified of the arrival, must arrange conveyance. A delivery fee is sometimes collected from addressee (5 cents in U.S.A.). In Belgium, France, and Spain parcels are mostly delivered by the railway companies. From most countries abroad, an *undeliverable parcel is returned without notice at sender's expense, unless, when posting,* he instructed *either its abandonment* or its delivery to some other address or person in the country. Warehousing fees and (rarely) the foreign customs duty are sometimes payable, the return postage always.

Limits :—22 lb. ; parcels over 11 lb. are only accepted at and for important post offices, for certain countries (*e, f*, in table below), cannot be delivered Express, and generally may not contain coin, jewellery, &c. Maximum length generally 3½ ft., length and girth combined 6 ft. ; but to *Portuguese Timor* : length 2 ft., length and girth 4 ft. ; also to *China* (other than about 1100 chief P.O.), but a parcel 8 in. across may be 29 in. long, except to Sinkiang Province, where limits are 1 × 1 × 1 ft.

Imperial and Foreign Parcel Rates.
(With Route, Minimum Duration, and Frequency of Mails.)

Parcels for H.M. Ships addressed "in Foreign Waters, c/o G.P.O., London" :—(i) in Atlantic Fleet (when this appears in address) may be prepaid at inland rate, but are then liable to delay ; (ii) in other cases, must be prepaid at following rates : *b* 1/3, *c* 2/6, *d* 3 3, *e* 6/–.

Abyssinia (Adis-Ababa, Diré-Dawa, Harrar only ; *v* France *o*), *a* 3 -, *c* 5 3, *d* 5 9, *e* 8/6 ; *Aden* (18 d., Wed.), *b* 2/–, *c* 3 9, *d* 5/3, *f* 8/3 ; *Albania* (5-8 d., daily), *a* 3/–, *c* 4/–, *d* 4 6, *e* 7/– ; *Algeria* (daily), *a* 1/9, *c* 2/9, *d* 3 3, *e* 5/– ; *Arabia, a* 2/9, *c* 4/6, *d* 5/6 (*v* France *a* 3/3, *c* 5/3, *d* 6/–) ; *Argentine* (20 d., 6 *m*), *b* 3/–, *c* 4/3, *d* 5/6, *e* 9 3 ; *Ascension* (14 d., 1 *m*), *b* 1/9, *c* 3/–, *d* 4/3, *e* 6/6 ; *Australia* (32-41 d., 3 to 5 *m*), *x* 1/9, *y* –/6 ; *Austria* (daily), *a* 2/6, *c* 3/3, *d* 3 9, *e* 5 9 ; *Azores* (2-3 w., *v* Portugal *o*), *b* 3/6, *c* 4/6, *d* 4 9 ; *Bahamas* (*v* N. York, 2 *m*), *b* 2/–, *c* 3 9, *d* 5/–, *e* 7/6 ; *Balearic Is.* (daily), *a* 3/–, *c* 4/–, *d* 4/6, *e* 7/– ; *Barbados* (14-18 d., 3-4 *m*), *b* 1/6, *c* 3/–, *d* 4/3, *e* 6/9 ; *Belgian Congo* : (A) (24 d., *v* Antwerp. 1-2 *m*), *a* 2 3, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/–, *e* 6 3 ; (B) Katanga Province only (i) *v* Beira (6 w., *o*), *b* 4/6, *c* 8/–, *d* 10 9 ; (ii) *v* Cape (over 22 d., Th.), *b* 5/6, *c* 10/9, *d* 16/– ; (C) Katanga and Eastern Prov. only (*v* Aden, Wed.), *b* 3/6, *c* 5/3, *d* 7 –, *e* 11/9 ; (D) Haut Uelé, &c. (*v* Sudan, Wed.), *a* 2/9, *c* 6/–, *d* 7/– ; *Belgium* (daily), *b* 1 9, *c* 2 6, *d* 3 0, *e* 4 6 ; *Bermuda* (2 w., *v* New York, 4 *m*), *b* 2/–, *c* 3 9, *d* 5/–, *e* 7/6 ; *Bismarck Archipelago* (2 m., *v* Brisbane *o*), *x* 2/–, *y* 1 1 ; *Bolivia* : (A) (6 w., *v* Peru 2 *m*), *b* 2 9, *c* 5 3, *d* 7 –, *e* 10/6 ; (B) (*v* N. York, 3-4 w., 4 *m*), *b* 4/6, *c* 6/–, *d* 7 3, *e* 10/9 ; *Brazil* (2-3 w., irregular), *b* 2 3, *c* 4/3, *d* 5 3, *e* 8/3 ; *British Guiana* (3 w., 2 *m*), *b* 1/9, *c* 3/–, *d* 4/3, *e* 7/9 ; *British Honduras* : (i) (direct, 5 w., 1 *m*), *b* 1/6, *c* 3 –, *d* 4/6, *e* 7/6 ; (ii) (3-5 w., *v* Jamaica *o*), *b* 2/6, *c* 4/–, *d* 5 6, *e* 8/3 ; (iii) (*v* N. York, 2-3 w, 4 *m*), *b* 3/6, *c* 6/6, *d* 10/–, *e* 17/6 ; *British Somaliland* (*v* Aden *o*), *b* 1/9, *c* 3/6, *d* 4 9, *e* 7/6 ; *Brunei* (*v* Singapore), *b* 2/–, *c* 3/3, *d* 4/6, *e* 7 9 ; *Bulgaria* : (A) (1 m., irregular), *a* 2/–, *c* 3/–, *d* 3 6, *e* 5/3 ; (B) (*v* Hungary, daily) *a* 3/9, *c* 5/3, *d* 5/9, *e* 9/6 ; *Cameroons* (27 d., 2 *m*) : (A) British sphere, *b* 2/3, *c* 3 6, *d* 4 9, *e* 7/6 ; (B) French sphere, *b* 1/9, *c* 2 9, *d* 3/9, *e* 5/9 ; or (*v* France *o*), *a* 2/3, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/–, *e* 6/9 ; *Canada* (9-10 d., about 9 *m*), *b* 2/3, *c* 4/3, *d* 6/–, up to 15 lb. 8/9 ; *Canary Is.* (8-10 d., 4 *m*) *a* 2 9, *c* 3 6, *d* 4/–, *e* 6/3 ; *Cape Verde Is.* (*v* Portugal *o*), *b* 3/–, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/– ; *Caroline Is.*, same as Japan ; *Cayman Is.*, same as Jamaica ; *Ceylon* (25 d., 4 *m*), *b* 2 –, *c* 3/9, *d* 5 3, *e* 7/9 ; *Chile* : (i) (direct, 36 d., 2 *m*), *b* 3 3, *c* 4 6, *d* 5 6, *e* 8/9 ; (ii) (*v* N. York, 4 *m*, 4-6 w.), *b* 4/–, *c* 5/–, *d* 6/–, *e* 9/3 ; (iii) except Punta Arenas (*v* Argentine, 4 w., 6 *m*), *b* 7/–, *c* 8 3, *d* 9/6, *e* 13/– ; *China* : (A) Chief Chinese P.O. (i) except Yunnan (*a*) *v* Suez (6 w., alt. Wed.), *b* 2/3, *c* 3 3, *d* 4/3, *e* 7/– ; (b) *v* U.S.A. (4 w., 4 *m*), *b* 4/–, *c* 6 9, *d* 9/9, *e* 16/9 ; (c) (*v* Canada *o*), same as (*b*) ; (ii) Yunnan only (*v* Hong Kong, 4 *m*), *a* 2/9, *c* 4 3, *d* 5/–, *e* 9/– ; (B) H.M. Forces, same as (A) (i) above ; (C) Japanese Agencies and Kwantung, same as Japan ; (D) Macao, q.v. ; *Colombia* : (A) Barranquilla, Buenaventura, Cartagena, Tumaco, (i) (direct 3-4 w. *o*), *b* 2/8, *c* 4/6, *d* 5/9, *e* 8/9 ; (ii) (*v* N. York 2½-3½ w.), *b* 3/3, *c* 5/3, *d* 7/–, *e* 10/9 ; (B) elsewhere (i) direct, *b* 2/9, *c* 6/–, *d* 8/6, *e* 14/3 ; (ii) *v* N. York, *b* 3/3, *c* 6/9, *d* 9/9, *e* 16/3 ; *Corea* (Chosen), same as Japan ; *Corsica* (4 d.), *a* 1 9, *c* 2 9, *d* 3 3, *e* 5 – ; *Costa Rica* (direct, 24-27 d., 2 *m*), *b* 2 3, *c* 4 –, *d* 5 6, *e* 8/6 ; *Cuba* (direct, 17 d., 2 *m*), *b* 2/6, *c* 4/–, *d* 5/– ; *Cyprus* ; (i) (*v* Egypt *o*) *b* 2 6, *c* 3 9, *d* 5/–, *e* 8 3 ; (ii) (*v* France, Tu.) *a* 2/9, *c* 4 6, *d* 5/9, *e* 9/6 ; *Czechoslovakia* (daily), *a* 1 9, *c* 2/9, *d* 3 3, *e* 5 –.

Dahomey (5 w., 1 *m*), *b* 1/9, *c* 2 9, *d* 3 9, *e* 5/6 ; or France *o*), *a* 2/3, *c* 3/6, *d* 3/9, *e* 6/3 ; *Danzig* (daily), *a* 2 3, *c* 3/3, *d* 3/9, *e* 6/– ; *Denmark* (daily), *a* 1/6, *c* 2 3, *d* 3 –, *e* 4/6 ; *Dominican Republic* (*v* Holland, 2 *m*), *a* 3/–, *c* 4 6, *d* 5/–, *e* 8/3 ; *Dutch East Indies* (*v* Singapore), *a* 3 6, *c* 4 9, *d* 5 9, *e* 9/6 ; *Dutch Guiana* (*v* Brit. G.), *b* 2/3, *c* 3 9, *d* 5 3 ; (*v* Holland, 1 *m*), *e* 7/9 ; *Dutch West Indies* (3-4 w., *b* 2/–, *c* 3/6, *d* 4 9, *e* 7/–) ; *Ecuador* : (i) (*v* Panama, 31 d., 2-3 *m*), *b* 3/–, *c* 4 –, *d* 5/3, *e* 10/– ; (ii) (*v* N. York, 3-4 w., 2 *m*), *b* 3/6, *c* 4 6, *d* 5 6, *e* 9/6 : *Egypt* (14 d. to Pt. Said, Wed.), *b* 2 –, *c* 3/6, *d* 4 6, (*v* France Tu. Fri. 5 d, *a* 2/6, *c* 4/–, *d* 5 3 ; *Eritrea* (*v* Italy *o*), *a* 3 6, *c* 5 3, *d* 5/9, *e* 9/6 ; *Estonia* (8 d., 4 *m*), *a* 1 9, *c* 2 9, *d* 3 3, *e* 5/3 ; (*v* Germany, daily), *a* 2 6, *c* 4/–, *d* 4/6, *e* 7/6 ; *Falkland Is.* (4 w., *o*), *b* 1/9, *c* 3 3, *d* 4 6.

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a = for the first a lb. ; *b* = for the first 3 lb. ; *c* = up to 7 lb. ; *d* = between 7 and 11 lb.
e = between 11 and 22 lb. } see *Limits* above.
f = between 11 and 20 lb. }
n follows approximate number of mails per month.
o = as opportunity offers.
p = for parcels not over 4 ft..... } in length and girth
q = for parcels between 4 and 6 ft. } combined.
v = *vid.*
x = for the first lb. *y* = for each further lb. up to 11 lb.
d = days ; w = weeks ; m = months.

e 8/- : (*v* Uruguay *o*) *b* 3/6, *c* 5/6, *d* 7/6, *e* 12/6; *Fanning and Washington Is.* (*v* Hawaii *o*) *b* 3/-, *c* 5/6, *d* 8/9, *e* 15/3; *Faröe Is.* (3 d., *o*), *a* 1/6, *c* 2/3, *d* 3/-, *e* 4/6; *Fernando Po*, see Spanish Guinea; *Fiji Is.* : (A) (*v* Canada, 35 d., *x n*), *b* 3/6, *c* 6 3, *d* 9/3, *e* 16/3 ; (B) (direct, 40 d., ev. 3 m.), *b* 2/3, *c* 4/-, *d* 5/9, *e* 10/6 ; (c) *p* (*v* N. Zealand, 8 w., *x n*), *b* 3/-, *c* 5/-, *d* 7/3, *e* 13/3; *Finland* (6 d., Tu.), *a* 2/-, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/-, *e* 5/9; *France* (exc. Corsica) (daily), *a* 1/6, *c* 2 3, *d* 2 9, *e* 4 3 ; *French Equatorial Africa* (4-5 w., *v* France *o*), (A) Gabon and 2 places on coast of Middle Congo : *a* 2/6, *c* 4 -, *d* 4 6, *e* 7/6 ; (B) elsewhere in Middle Congo : *a* 3/6, *c* 6 3, *d* 7/6, *e* 12/-; *French Guiana* (4 w., *x n*), *a* 2/6, *c* 3/3, *d* 4 3, *e* 7/-; *French Guinea* (16 d., *x-z n*), *b* 1/9, *c* 2 9, *d* 3/9, *e* 5/6 ; *French Indo-China* (*v* Singapore, 4 *n*), *a* 3 -, *c* 5/-, *d* 6/6, *e* 10/9 ; *French Settlements of Oceania* (2-3 m., *v* N. Zealand, *x n*), (*p*) : *b* 3/6, *c* 4/3, *d* 6 9, *e* 12/6 ; (*q*) : *b* 5/3, *c* 6 3, *d* 8/9, *e* 15/3; *French Somali Coast* (*v* France *o*), *a* 2 3, *c* 3 6, *d* 4/-, *e* 6 3 ; *French W. Indies* (3 w., 2 *n*), *a* 2 3, *c* 3 6, *d* 4/-, *e* 6 6 ; *Gambia* (2 w., 3 *n*), *b* 2 3, *c* 3/6, *d* 4 9, *e* 6/9 ; *Germany* (*v* Scotland *o*), or direct Tu., Sat.), *a* 1/9, *c* 2/9, *d* 3/3, *e* 5/- ; *Gibraltar* (6 d., Wed.), *b* 1/6, *c* 2/9, *d* 3/9, *e* 6/3 ; *Gilbert & Ellice Is.* (2-3 m., *v* Sydney *o*), *x* 1/4, *y* -/10 ; *Gold Coast* (17-19 d., 3-4 *n*), *b* 2/6, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/9, *e* 7/- ; *Greece* : (A) (i) direct (3 w. about 4 *n*), *b* 1/6, *c* 3 3, *d* 3 9, *e* 5 9; (ii) *v* France (about 6 *n*), *a* 2/6, *c* 4 6, *d* 5/-, *e* 7/9 ; (B) Corfu only (*v* Italy *o*), *a* 3/-, *c* 5/-, *d* 5/6, *e* 8/6 ; (C) Certain places in N. Greece, *v* Switzerland, *a* 3/-, *c* 5/3, *d* 5/9, *e* 9/- ; *Greenland* (*v* Denmark *o*), same as Denmark ; *Grenada* (2-3 w., 3-4 *n*), *b* 1/9, *c* 3/3, *d* 5/-, *e* 8/- ; *Guatemala*, 4 towns only : (A) (5 w., 3 *n*), *b* 2/6, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/9, *e* 6/9; (B) (*v* Jamaica, 3-4 w., 2 *n*), *b* 3/-, *c* 4/3, *d* 5/6, *e* 7/6.

Hawaii, same as U.S.A; *Hayti* (*v* New York, 4 *n*), *b* 2/6, *c* 4/-, *d* 5/6, *e* 9/- ; *Holland* (daily), *b* 1/9, *c* 2/6, *d* 3/-, *e* 4/6; *Honduras Rep.* : direct (3-4 w., 2 *n*), *a* 2 -, *c* 3/-, *d* 4 -, *e* 7/- ; *Hong Kong* (5-6 w., 4 *n*), *b* 1 9, *c* 2/9, *d* 3 9, *e* 6 9 ; *Hungary* (daily), *a* 2/6, *c* 3 9, *d* 4/3, *e* 6/9 ; *Iceland* (direct, 4 *n*), *b* 2/3, *c* 3/3, *d* 4/-, *e* 6/- ; *India** : i (direct, 23 d. Wed.), *b* 2/-, *c* 3/9, *d* 5/3, *f* 8/3 ; ii (*v* France, 17 d. Tu.), *a* 2/6, *c* 4/6, *d* 6/0, *f* 9/6 ; *Iraq* and Kuwait : i (*v* Bombay), *b* 3/3, *c* 4 9, *d* 6/-, *f* 11/6 ; ii (*v* Pale-time and Desert Motor, Wed.), *b* 4/6, *c* 7/-, *d* 9/-, *e* 17/- ; iii (*v* France & do., Tu., Fri.), *a* 4/9, *c* 7/6, *d* 9/9, *e* 18/6 ; *Italian Somaliland* (*v* Italy *o*), *a* 3/9, *c* 5/9, *d* 6/3, *e* 10/- ; *Italy* and Vatican City (daily), *a* 2/3, *c* 3 3, *d* 3/9, *e* 5/9 ; *Ivory Coast* (3 w., 1 *n*), *b* 1/9, *c* 2/9, *d* 3/9, *e* 5/9 ; or same as Dahomey (*v* France) ; *Jamaica* (16 d., 4 *n*), *b* 1 6, *c* 3 -, *d* 4/-, *e* 6/6 ; *Japan* (with Corea, Formosa, and Jap. Saghalien) : (i) *v* Suez (50 d., alternate Wed.), *b* 2/-, *c* 2/9, *d* 3/9 ; (ii) *v* U.S.A. (11 m., 4 *n*), or Canada (1 m., *o*), *b* 3/9, *c* 6 3, *d* 9/3 ; *Kenya and Uganda* (*v* Aden, Wed.), *b* 2/9, *c* 4/6, *d* 6/3, *e* 10/3 ; *Latvia* : (i) (direct weekly), *a* 1/9, *c* 2/9, *d* 3/3, *e* 5/3 ; (ii) *v* Germany (daily), *a* 2 3, *c* 3/9, *d* 4/-, *e* 6/9; *Leeward Is.*, W. Indies (18-30 d.), *b* 2/-, *c* 3/9, *d* 5/-, *e* 8 -; *Liberia* (2-3 w., 2 *n*), *b* 3/3, *c* 4/-, *d* 4/9, *e* 9/- ; *Libya* (*v* Italy *o*), *a* 3/-, *c* 4/3, *d* 4/9, *e* 7 6 ; *Lithuania* : same as Latvia ; *Luxemburg* (daily), *a* 1 6, *c* 2 3, *d* 2/9, *e* 4/- ; *Macao* (*v* Hong Kong), *a* 2/-, *c* 3/-, *d* 4/-, *e* 7/3 ; *Madagascar*, Comoro, &c. (3-4 w., *v* France 2 *n*), *a* 2 6, *c* 4/-, *d* 4 6, *e* 7 3 ; *Madeira* (5 d., Th.), *b* 2/-, *c* 3 3, *d* 4/- ; *Malay States*, Fed. and Unfed. (*v* Singapore), *b* 2/-, *c* 3 3, *d* 4 6, *e* 7/9 ; *Malta* (12 d., 4 *n*), *b* 1/3, *c* 2/6, *d* 3/3, *e* 5/9; *Marian Is.* : (A) Guam, same as Samoa B; (B) elsewhere, same as Japan ; *Marshall Is.* : (A) Nauru, same as New Hebrides ; (B) elsewhere, same as Japan ; *Mauritania* (*v* France *o*), *a* 2 3, *c* 3/9, *d* 4/-, *e* 6/3 ; *Mauritius* and Rodrigues : (i) (direct *o*), *b* 2/-, *c* 4 -, *d* 5/-, *e* 6/9 ; (ii) *v* France, *a* 2 9, *c* 4 6, *d* 5/3, *e* 8/- ; *Mexico* : (i) direct (3½ w., 1-2 *n*), *b* 2/3, *c* 3/6, *d* 5/-, *e* 7/9 ; (ii) *v* U.S.A. (12 d., 9 *n*), *b* 3 6, *c* 6/3, *d* 9/6, *e* 15/6 ; *Morocco* : (A) Tangier (7 d., *v* Gibraltar), *b* 1/9, *c* 3/-, *d* 4/3, *e* 7/- ; (B) French Zone, Shereefian P.O. (*v* France *o*), *a* 2/6, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/3, *e* 6/6 ; (C) Spanish P.O. (daily), *a* 3/-, *c* 4/-, *d* 4/6, *e* 7/- ; (D) British P.O. agencies in French and Spanish Zones † (7-11 d., *v* Gibraltar), *b* 1/9, *c* 3 3, *d* 4/9, *e* 7/9 ; *New Caledonia* (*v* Australia, 3 *n*), *b* 2/9, *c* 5 -, *d* 7/9 ; *Newfoundland* (12 d., 9 *n*), *b* 2/6, *c* 4/3, *d* 5/9, *e* 10/- ; *New Guinea Territory* (except Dutch) (2 m., *v* Australia *o*), *x* 2/-, *y* 1/1 ; *New Hebrides* (2-3 m., *v* Sydney *o*), *x* 1 4, *y* -/10 ; *New Zealand* : (i) *v* Panama (6 w., 2 *n*), (*p*) : *b* 2 3, *c* 4/-, *d* 5/6, *e* 9/- ; (*q*) : *b* 4/-, *c* 5/9, *d* 7/6, *e* 11/9 ; (ii) *v* Australia, *b* 2/3, *c* 4/-, *d* 6/3, *e* 9/3 ; *Nicaragua* (4½ w., *b* 2/6, *c* 4/-, *d* 5/-, *e* 8/6 ; *Niger* (5 w., 2 *n*), *b* 1/9, *c* 2 9, *d* 3/9, *e* 5/6, or same as Dahomey (*v* France) ; *Nigeria* (18-20 d. to Lagos, 3-5 w. to interior, 3-4 *n*), *b* 2/3, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/9, *e* 7/6 ; *North Borneo* (*v* Singapore), *b* 1 9, *c* 3 -, *d* 4/6, *e* 7/9 ; *Norway* (3-5 d. ; M., Tu. (exc. Oslo), Th., Fr.), *a* 2/-, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/-, *e* 6/3 ; *Nyasaland Prot.* (6 w., *v* Beira, 2 *n*), *b* 3/6, *c* 5/9, *d* 7/3, *e* 10/-.

Palestine (i) *v* Egypt, *b* 2/3, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/6, *e* 8/- ; (ii) *v* France, *a* 2/9, *c* 4/-, *d* 5/3, *e* 9/6 ; *Panama* : (A) Republic (3 w., 3 *n*), *b* 2/9, *c* 4/-, *d* 5/-, *e* 8/- ; (B) Canal Zone: i (*v* U.S.A.), *b* 3/3, *c* 5/3, *d* 7/-, *e* 12/3 ; ii (direct, 3 *n*), *b* 2/9, *c* 4/-, *d* 5/-, *e* 8/- ; *Papua*, same as New Guinea Territory ; *Paraguay* (5-6 w., *v* Argentine), *b* 2/6, *c* 4/-, *d* 5/-, *e* 8/3 ; *Persia* ‡ i (*v* Bombay, 5 w.), *a* 2/3, *c* 4/-, *d* 5/3 ; ii (*v* Desert Motor, Wed.), *b* 4/9, *c* 7/3, *d* 9/3, *e* 18/- ; iii (Qasir-i-Shirin P. R. only), *a* 3/6, *c* 5/-, *d* 6/-, *f* 11/9 ; iv (*v* France—Desert Motor) *a* 5/-, *c* 7/9, *d* 9/9, *e* 19/- ; *Peru* : (A) Loreto Dept. (8 w., *o*), *a* 3/9, *c* 5/- *d* 6/-, *e* 10/- ; (B) elsewhere (4 w.), (i) (*v* P.S.N., 2 *n*) *a* 3/9, *c* 5/-, *d* 6/3, *e* 9/9 ; (ii) (*v* N.Yk. 4 *n*) *a* 3/9, *c* 5/-, *d* 6/-, *e* 9/6 ; *Philippine Is.* : (i) *v* Suez, *b* 2/9, *c* 4/-, *d* 5/3, *e* 9/3 ; (ii) *v.* U.S.A. *b* 3/9, *c* 6/9, *d* 10/3, *e* 17/9 ; *Pitcairn I.* (5-6 w., abt. ev. 6 w.) (*p*) : *b* 1/6, *c* 2/9, *d* 3/9, (*q*) : *b* 3/-, *c* 4/3, *d* 5/9 ; *Poland* : i (*v* Danzig, 5 d., 4 *n*) *a* 1/6, *c* 2/6, *d* 3/3, *e* 5/- ; ii (*v* Germany, daily) *a* 2/-, *c* 3/-, *d* 3/9, *e* 5/9 ; *Portugal* (6 d., 4 *n*), *b* 2/-, *c* 3/-, *d* 3/3, *e* (Lisbon only) 5/3 ; *Portuguese E. Africa* (6 w. to Beira, 2 *n*), *b* 2/6, *c* 4 -, *d* 5/- ; *Portuguese India* (*v* Bombay), *b* 2/9, *c* 4/3, *d* 6/-; *Portuguese Timor* (*v* Dutch E. I.), *a* 3 0, *c* 4/6, *d* 5/3 ; *Portuguese W. Africa* (5-6 w., *v* Portugal *o*) : (A) Angola, *b* 3/9, *c* 4/3, *d* 4/6 ; (B) Guinea, *b* 3/-, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/-; (C) S. Thomé & Principe, *b* 3/6, *c* 4/- *d* 4 3 ; *Reunion* (4 w., *v* France *o*), *a* 2/9, *c* 4/3, *d* 4/6, *e* 7 6 ; *Rhodes* (*v* Italy *o*), *a* 3/-, *c* 4/6, *d* 5/-, *e* 8/- ; *Roumania* (daily), *a* 2 3, *c* 3, 9, *d* 4/-, *e* 6/9 ; *Russia-in-Europe*, *v* Estonia, weekly, *a* 3/6, *c* 4/-, *d* 4/6, *e* 8/- ; *Russia-in-Asia*, *v* Estonia, *a* 5/3, *c* 5/9, *d* 6/3, *e* 11/6.

St. Helena (21 d., 1 *n*), *b* 1/9, *c* 3/-, *d* 4/3, *e* 6/6 ; *St. Lucia* (2-3 w., 3-4 *n*), *b* 1/9, *c* 3/3, *d* 5/-, *e* 7/9; *St. Pierre & Miquelon* (2-4 w., *v* Canada *o*), *b* 3/-, *c* 4/3, *d* 5/3 ; *St. Vincent*, W. Indies (2 w., 3-4 *n*), *b* 2/-, *c* 3/9, *d* 5/6, *e* 8/- ; *El Salvador* (i) (4 w., *v* Panama), *b* 3/-, *c* 4/-, *d* 5/3, *e* 8/- ; (ii) (*v* Jamaica, 2 *n*), *b* 3/3, *c* 4/9, *d* 6/3, *e* 9/- ; *Samoa* : (A) British (3 m.), same as N. Zealand (i), but *e* 1/- more ; also *v* U.S.A., *b* 4/-, *c* 7/-, *d* 10/6, *e* 17/9; (B) Pago-Pago (*v* U.S.A.), *b* 3/-, *c* 5/6, *d* 8/6, *e* 15/3 ; *Sarawak* (*v* Singapore), *b* 2/-, *c* 3 3, *d* 4 6, *e* 7/9 ; *Sarre Territ.*, *a* 1/3, *c* 2/6, *d* 3/-, *e* 4/9 ; *Senegal*, Fr. Soudan & Up. Volta (14 d., 2-3 *n*), *b* 1/9, *c* 2/9, *d* 3/9, *e* 5/6 ; *Seychelles* (*v* India *o*), *b* 2/-, *c* 3 9, *d* 5/3, *f* 9/9 ; *Siam* (*v* Singapore), *a* 3 3, *c* 4/3, *d* 5/3, *e* 9/- ; *Sierra Leone* (13-14 d., 3-4 *n*), *b* 2/6, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/9, *e* 7/- ; *Solomon Is.*, as New Hebrides (Bougainville, Buka, as New Guinea Territ.) : *South Africa* : (A) Union (with Basutoland, Swaziland, and Brit. Bechuanaland) (19 d. to Cape Town, Th.), *x* -/9, *y* -/9 ; (B) Bechuanaland Prot. and S.W. Africa (*v* Cape), *x* 1/-, *y* 1 -; (C) S. Rhodesia (i) *v* Cape (23 d. to Bulawayo), *x* 1 4, *y* 1 4 ; (ii) (6 w. to Beira, 2 *n*), *b* 3/6, *c* 5/6, *d* 7/-; (D) N. Rhodesia (i) *v* Cape (24 d. to Livingstone), *x* 1 8, *y* 1/8 ; (ii) *v* Beira, *b* 4/-, *c* 6/6, *d* 9/6 ; *S. Georgia*, same as Falkland Is. ; *Spain*, except Balearic Is. (*v* France), *a* 2/9, *c* 3/9, *d* 4 3, *e* 6/6 ; *Spanish Guinea* (*v* Canaries *o*), *a* 3/-, *c* 4/6, *d* 5/-, *e* 8/6 ; *Spitsbergen* (Svalbard) (summer only), same as Norway ; *Straits Settlements* (5 w., abt. 4 *n*), *b* 2/-, *c* 3 3, *d* 4/6, *e* 7/9 ; *Sudan* (Anglo-Egyptian) : (i) *v* Egypt, *b* 2/9, *c* 3/9, *d* 4/6 ; (ii) *v* France, *a* 3/3, *c* 4/3, *d* 5/3 ; *Sweden* : (i) direct, 4 d., Tu. Th., Fr., *b* 2/-, *c* 3 -, *d* 4 3, *e* 6/- ; (ii) *v* Denmark, *a* 2 3, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/6, *e* 5/6 ; *Switzerland* and Liechtenstein (daily), *a* 2/-, *c* 3/-, *d* 3/3, *e* 5/3 ; *Syria* : (i) *v* Egypt, *a* 2/6, *c* 3/9, *d* 4/9, *e* 8/3 ; (ii) *v* France, *a* 3/-, *c* 4/6, *d* 5/6, *e* 9/6.

Tanganyika Territory : (A) Lake Victoria Area only (*v* Kenya), *b* 3/9, *c* 6/3, *d* 8/6, *e* 13/6 ; (B) all places, same as Kenya ; *Togoland* : (A) British, same as Gold Coast ; (B) French (*v* France *o*), *a* 2 9, *c* 3/9, *d* 4/3, *e* 7/- ; *Tonga* (3 m., *v* N. Zealand *o*) (*p*) : *b* 2/9, *c* 4/3, *d* 5/9, *e* 10/- ; (*q*) : *b* 4 6, *c* 6/-, *d* 7 9, *e* 13/- ; *Trans-Jordan* : (i) *v* Egypt, *b* 2/6, *c* 3 9, *d* 4 9, *e* 8/- ; (ii) *v* France, *a* 2/9, *c* 4/6, *d* 5/6, *e* 9/3 ; *Trinidad & Tobago* (2-3 w., 3-4 *n*), *b* 1/9, *c* 3/3, *d* 4/9, *e* 7/- ; *Tunis* (*v* France, 17 *n*), *a* 2/9, *c* 3/9, *d* 4/3, *e* 6/9 ; *Turkey-in-Europe* : (i) (by sea direct, 4 *n*), *a* 2/-, *c* 3 -, *d* 3/6, *e* 5/6 ; (ii) (*v* Trieste), *a* 3/6, *c* 5/-, *d* 5/6, *e* 9/- ; (iii) (*v* Marseilles, 3 *n*), *a* 2/9, *c* 4/-, *d* 4/9, *e* 7/3 ; *Turkey-in-Asia*, -/6 more than for Turkey-in-Europe : *Turks & Caicos Is.*, same as Jamaica ; *United States of America* (including Alaska, Hawaii, Pto. Rico and Virgin Is.) (8 d. to N. York, 25 d. to S. Francisco ; about twice a week), *b* 2/-, *c* 3/9, *d* 5/-, *e* 7/6; *Uruguay* (20 d., 6 *n*), *b* 3/3, *c* 4/6, *d* 5/6, *e* 9/- ; *Venezuela* (3 w., 4-5 *n*), *b* 4/-, *c* 5/3, *d* 6/6 ; *Yugoslavia* (daily), *a* 2/6, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/-, *e* 6/3 ; *Zanzibar* (*v* Aden), *b* 2/3, *c* 3/9, *d* 5/6, *e* 9/6.

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* Including French India, Andamans, and agencies in Tibet (Gyangtse, Pharijong, Yatung-Chumbi, on Persian Gulf (Bahrein, Muscat), and in Baluchistan (Guadur, Pasni).

† Casablanca, Fez, Marrakesh, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Saffi in French, Lavache, Tetuan in Spanish zone.

‡ Rates to Postes Restantes only—at Abadan, Ahwaz Bushire, Bander Abbas, Chahbar, Henjam, Jask, Lingeh, Mohammerah, and (Route i) Zahedan, (Routes ii and iv) Qasiv-i-Shirin.

General Regulations: Postage Abroad.

DUTIABLE ARTICLES, except to some countries, must be sent as Parcels, Insured Boxes, or Small Packets.

REGISTRATION (except for parcels and magazine post) is in force to almost all countries; valuable articles may not be sent in unregistered letters. Fee, 3*d.* Compensation on registered packets up to £2 is paid for entire avoidable loss while in the custody of a country in the Postal Union (*see* note † *p.* 584), if claimed within a year.

INSURANCE (including, except for parcels, REGISTRATION) may be effected on packets to many countries at the following rates:—5*d.* for £12; and 2*d.* for every additional £12 up to 5*s.* 11*d.* for £400. COMPENSATION up to 20*s.* (32*s.* if over 11 lb.) may be given on *uninsured* parcels to or from Newfoundland, India and the smaller colonies, Egypt, with many larger foreign countries, except U.S.A., if certificate of posting is produced. Packets containing no articles but valuable papers (banknotes, etc.) or valuable documents (plans, etc.) can be insured as *letters*; other valuable articles should be sent as insured parcels, or as "insured boxes."

INSURED BOX POST.—Jewellery and similar articles (*not* letters, valuable paper, or commercial papers except an open invoice) may be sent in strong boxes by letter mails to some British dominions (*e.g.*, India and New Zealand), Europe (except Norway, Spain and Near East), Argentine, Brazil, China, Egypt (not Sudan), many French colonies, and a few other countries. Postage 2*d.* per 2 oz. (minimum 10*d.*); maximum weight 2 lb.; size 12×8×4 in. Customs declarations must be filled in.

CASH ON DELIVERY (Parcels).—A reciprocal service exists between Great Britain and various parts of the Empire and certain Foreign Countries. Fees for collection: 4½*d.* for Trade Charge (amount to be collected) not exceeding £1, with 2½*d.* extra for each additional £1 of Trade Charge up to the maximum, which is usually £40 (fee 8*s.* 6*d.*), but in some countries less (*e.g.*, 1,000 francs). Addressee has generally also to pay on delivery, besides Customs, if any, a further fee (4*d.* in U.K.) not prepayable. If Trade Charge cannot be collected, the rules for undeliverable parcels apply.

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS SERVICE.—Delivery by special messenger of correspondence (locally including parcels up to 11 lb.) to or from certain countries or certain towns in the same. 6*d.* is paid by the sender, the rest by addressee.

MONEY ORDERS.

ADVICE OF PAYMENT: 2*d.* inland (and to I.F.S.), 3*d.* for foreign and colonial orders (to certain countries). Payment may be stopped (fee 4*d.*); or deferred up to 10 days in case of Ordinary Inland Money Orders.

Inland (and I.F.S.) Ordinary Money Orders.

The poundage charged is, for sums not exceeding £3, 4*d.*; £10, 6*d.*; £20, 8*d.*; £30, 10*d.*; £40 (maximum), 1*s.* No order may contain a fractional part of 1*d.* The rules and regulations are on the forms issued. No poundage is charged for M.O. in payment of many Revenues (including Income Tax) if authorising document is produced.

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, and at some other offices.

Poundage at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, *plus* supplementary fee of 2*d.*, and cost of official Telegram of Advice. If the order is to be delivered at payee's address, porterage must be prepaid unless it be in I.F.S.

Ordinary Money Orders Abroad.

These, which are payable in nearly all countries, should be taken out 1 or 2 days before despatch of mail. Poundage, £1, 6*d.*; £2, 1*s.*; £3, 1*s.* 6*d.*, and thereafter 3*d.* per £1 or part thereof. Limits of amount, £20, £30 or £40. Limit of validity, 6–12 months.

Telegraph Money Orders Abroad.

Only to certain countries, *e.g.*, to Canada, India and U.S.A., and to certain towns only in others, *e.g.*, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Egypt and Palestine. Poundage as for Ordinary Money Orders abroad, *plus* cost of official Telegram of Advice (at deferred rate if desired, in most British Possessions), *plus* supplementary fee of 6*d.* for Newfoundland and foreign countries (Cuba 4*s.* 8*d.*), 1*s.* for British Empire, Egypt and Mandates (Canada 6*d.* if telegram is full-rate).

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 weekdays. They are also issued and paid in most British Possessions, Mandates, and Postal Agencies (not Australia). They are *paid* (but not *issued*) in I.F.S. and at 55 Canadian offices. They are issued, with a counterfoil, for every multiple of 6*d.* up to 20*s.*, and for 21*s.* Poundage: 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*, 1*d.*; 3*s* to 15*s.*, 1½*d.*; 15*s.* 6*d.* upward, 2*d.* The name of payee must be inserted. They must be presented for payment within 3 months from last day of the month of issue, or a fresh poundage will be charged. Adhesive, unperforated British Postage Stamps may (except for Canada) be affixed to the face of an order in spaces provided (2 or 3), to increase its value by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 pence.

TELEGRAMS.

Inland.

Telegrams may be handed in at a telegraph office, or, if prepaid and enclosed in envelope marked "Telegram," posted (without stamp) or handed to a rural postman. Rate, 12 words or less 1*s.* (to, from or in *Irish Free State* 1*s.* 6*d.*), each further word 1*d.*. The address is charged for. Original or redirected telegrams, or replies, sent on *Sundays* and (exc. Scotland) *Good Friday, or Christmas Day* are charged 6*d.* extra (prepayable). 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 1*d.* Certified copy 6*d.*, sometimes more. The charge includes delivery within 3 miles (1 in Irish F.S.) of the nearest telegraph delivery office, or, if this be a head office, within the town postal limits—beyond that limit the charge is 6*d.* per mile, calculated from the free delivery limit, to be paid by sender (in I.F.S. by addressee). Usual hours 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; larger offices 8 a.m. to 7, 7.30 or 8 p.m. (*see* below and p. 590). For Sunday and Holidays, see above, below, and pp. 591–2.

ABBREVIATED ADDRESSES, registered for £2 per annum, appear *gratis* in Sell's Directory (8 & 9 Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4).

DELIVERY IS BY TELEPHONE (*a*) if address is telephonic (exchange, number and town or county if needed count as 2 words only); (*b*) if "Telephone" (not charged for) precedes full telegraphic address, where exchange and number are unknown to sender; (*c*) if convenient to the Post Office, unless (i) subscriber has otherwise directed, or (ii) "Private" (charged one word) precedes telegraphic address.

LATE FEES.—A telegram may often be got through from an office which is open to one closed for telegraphic business by payment of the following fees: 1s. for telegraphist, 1s. for messenger, and 6d. an hour for telegraphist if he has to await reply. Postmasters may also accept telegrams after the usual hours on payment of 1s. for the postmaster, 1s. for the telegraphist, and 1s. for a messenger if it be necessary to call the telegraphist.

COUNTING, &c.—Plain language, *i.e.*, Latin, Esperanto or any modern European language, is charged by the number of words; all other words or unintelligible combinations of letters are charged one word *per* 5 *letters* in text, one word each in address. *The following count one word*:—(1) All names of towns and villages in U.K. (*not of branch or sub-offices or* districts in towns, unless in addition to street name); (2) all names of railway and coastguard stations (not in towns) with public telegraph; (3) words *ordinarily* written as one or with hyphen, including "couldn't," etc.; (4) *Names* with prefix "St.," "De," "De la," "O'," "Mac," but not hyphened surnames; (5) each five *figures* (th, &c., in ordinals count as two figures); (6) each initial, *except* London Postal Districts (p. 584)—A.M.—P.M.—H.M.S. (in address of *inland* telegram), which are one word each group; (7) signs of punctuation, and the symbols a/c, b/l, s/s, c/o (% counts as one word or as three figures); (8) names of telegraph offices abroad mentioned in the International List of Telegraph Offices.

NIGHT TELEGRAPH LETTERS with full ordinary address, in plain language, for delivery (on week days) by first morning post, may be sent before midnight between offices marked *t* below with Fleet Street and House of Commons T.O. in London) with addition of Inverness (before 10 p.m.) and Londonderry (9 p.m.), at 1s. (I.F.S. 1s. 6d.) for 35 words or less, and 1d. per 3 words beyond 36. Sundays, 6d. extra. Reply prepaid for 1s. to 4s. (I.F.S. 1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.) extra.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES ALWAYS OPEN: *London*— Central (St. Martins-le-Grand) *t*, and Charing Cross *xt*, and the following railway § stations (*nd*): King's Cross (G.N.), Liverpool St. (G.E.), St. Pancras, Stratford, London Bridge (S.E.), Marylebone (exc. Sun.). *Some Head and other Telegraph Offices in the Provinces*—Birmingham *xt*, Bradford *t* (exc. Sat. 11.55 p.m.–Sun. 8.30 a.m.), Brighton *t*, Bristol *xt*, Cardiff *rxt*, Derby *t* (exc. Sun.–5 p.m.), Dover (for despatch) *t*, Exeter *t* (exc. 3–7 a.m., and exc. Sun. 0–9, 10.30–5), Holyhead *t*, Hull *xt*, Leeds *xt*, Leicester *rt* (exc. Sun.—5 p.m.), Liverpool *xt*, Manchester *xt*, Newcastle-on-Tyne (for Gateshead *t*) *xt*, Newport (Monm.) *t*, Norwich *t* (exc. 12–7 a.m., and Sun. –7 p.m.), Nottingham *rt*, Plymouth *t*, Portsmouth *t*, Sheffield *rxt*, Southampton Docks (branch office) *t*, Swansea *rt*. *Scotland*—Edinburgh *xt*, Glasgow *xt*, Aberdeen *rt*, Dundee *t* (exc. 10 p.m.–6 (Sun. 8) a.m.). *Ireland*—Belfast *xt*, Cork *xt*, Dublin *xt*, Queenstown *rt*. *Most Wireless Stations* (*nd*), and *Railways or Signal Stations at*: Bedford (M.R.), Berwick *s*, Birmingham *nd* (New St., Snow Hill), Broxbourne (exc. Sun. 6 a.m.–10 p.m.), Cambridge (exc. Sun. noon–1.15, 1.30–4), Carlisle (L.M.S.), Chester°, Crewe°, Darlington *nd*, Derby, Doncaster, Dover (Marine), Durham (exc. Sun.), Exeter (G.W.), Fishguard Harbour (exc. Sun. 6–9, 1–4, 6–Mon. 9 a.m.), Flamborough Head *d*, Gainsboro' *w*; Gloucester (L.M.S. *s*; G.W. *v*), Godley *nd* (Sun. only train times), Grantham *s*, Hereford *nd*, Heysham, Hitchin *s*, Holyhead (exc. Sun. 3 p.m.–10), Hubbert's Bridge *s*, Ipswich, Kildare *nd* exc. 5–7 a.m.; Sun. exc. 5–8, noon–7), Kingsbridge (Dublin) *d*, Leicester (M.R.), Limerick Jun. (exc. 5–9 a.m.; Sun. exc. 5–8, 12–7; *d*: 9–7, Sun. 9–10.30 a.m.), Mallow (exc. 3–6 a.m.; Sun., exc. 2.25–9, 12–3.45), Manchester, *nd* (Central; London Rd. N.E., L.M.S. *s*), March (Sun. 10–1, 2.30–7.30 only), Newcastle-on-Tyne *nd*, Newhaven Hbr. (exc. Sun. 6–9.30, 5.30–9.30, Mon. 5.30–6 a.m.), Newton Abbot *nd v*, Normanton *w*, Northampton (N.W.) *w*, Norwich (Thorpe), Oxford (G.W.), Parkeston Quay, Perth (L.M.S.), Peterboro' (G.N. & G.E. (exc. Sun. 6 a.m.–10 p.m.)), Pontypool Road, Preston (N.W.)°, Reading (G.W.), Retford *s*, Salisbury (S.W.) *nd* (*s*, but open Sun. at intervals), Selby *nd* (exc. Sun. 4.35 a.m. Mon. 6 a.m.), Shrewsbury, Slough *nd*, Stafford (L.M.S.), Swindon (G.W.), (exc. Sun. 6–9, 4–5.30, *v*), Taunton *s*, Thirsk *s* (Sun. open also 5.30–8 p.m.), Thurles (exc. 5–9 a.m. & Sun. 5–8, noon–7), Trent *w* (*d* 8–8), Wigan (8–7°), York.

Abroad.

In the following list the names of countries or places are followed by the ordinary or FULL RATE per word (minimum charge, 1s. 3*d*.) from any part of the United Kingdom, whether transmitted by cable or by radio-telegraphy (wireless). OTHER RATES are indicated by signs *referred to in footnotes*. *Certified copy*: *5d. per* 50 words or less (minimum 1s. 3*d*.).

Rules for counting of words are more or less as for inland (*see* above); *in address*, name of terminal office coming under class (8) counts as one word. In Plain-language telegrams (which must be in English characters) and in names and addresses outside the text, 15 letters, in Code (category A) 10 or (category B) 5, in Cipher 5 characters, is the maximum number counting as one word. *Prepaid Replies* (minimum 1s. 3*d*.) are allowed from most places. The indication for this "RP," counting as one word, must be paid for ("RPD" if Urgent *q.v.*).

URGENT TELEGRAMS or replies, at three times Full Rates, are allowed to or from all places or regions in the list *except* those followed by the sign *nu*, and *except* by Empiradio and some other routes. Minimum charge. 3s. 9d.; the word "Urgent" must be paid for.

REDUCED RATES for telegrams (not radio-telegrams, except (*C*) below); each class is liable to be deferred in favour of higher-rate traffic. (*A*) *Deferred Telegrams*, in plain English or Welsh (indication LCO), French (LCF), or sometimes language of country of destination (LCD), cost (usually) *half* the Full Rate. This service applies to all regions, places, or rates in the list *except* (i) Europe, (ii) those marked thus §. When the deferred rate is other than half the full rate it is given next after the sign *d*. (*B*) *Letter Telegrams* in English or French (occasionally other tongues):—*Night Letter Telegrams* (NLT) are for delivery next morning, in some cases not before 11 a.m. *Week-end Letter Telegrams* (WLT) normally delivered on Monday mornings, must reach Central Telegraph Office, London, by Saturday night; *Daily Letter Telegrams* (DLT) are for delivery after 48 hours from acceptance; *Post Letter Telegrams* (PLT), prepaid by stamps and posted under cover marked "Urgent" to Supt. on Duty, Central Radio Office, C.T.O., London, E.C. 1, or telephoned (but not from Call Offices) are wired to Montreal and posted thence. The "indication" (shown above) must be paid for (one word) according to the kind of letter telegram sent. The signs *wlt*, *nlt*, *dlt*, *plt* in the list below show the countries to which the respective services extend, *dltp*, *wltp* indicating *where delivery outside chief towns* is effected by post only. Following the sign is the cost of 25 words (25 words if there is an *x* at end of the sign) or less, and then the cost of each further word, if not proportional. (*C*) *Code* (*category B*) *Telegrams* (and radio-telegrams), benefit by reductions off full rate; to countries in Europe and those marked E in list below, 25% to others, 33⅓%. Minimum charge: as for 4 words, or at least 15*d*.

EUROPE§: *Albania* -/4½; *Andorra* -/2½; *Austria* -/3½; *Belgium* -/2½ (*c* -/4); *Bulgaria* -/4½ (*c* -/3); *Czechoslovakia* -/3½; *Danzig Free City* -/3½ (*c* -/4); *Denmark* -/2½ (*c* -/3); *Estonia* -/5 (*c* -/3); *Finland* -/4 (*c* -/3); *France* -/2½ (*c* -/4); *Germany* -/3 (*c* -/4, Swinemunde -/2½); *Gibraltar* -/3 (*c* -/6); *Greece*, with Eubœa and Poros -/6 or -/4½; other Greek Islands -/6½ or -/5 (*c* -/4); *Holland* -/2½ (*c* -/4); *Hungary* -/4; *Italy* -/3 (*c* -/6); *Latvia* -/4 (*c* -/2½); *Liechtenstein* -/3; *Lithuania* -/3½ (*c* -/2½); *Luxembourg* -/2½; *Norway* -/2½ (*c* -/3); *Poland* -/3½ (*c* -/4); *Portugal* -/3½ (*c*-/4); *Roumania* -/4 (*c* -/3); *Russia-in-Europe* -/5½ (*c* -/6); *Saare Territ.* -/2½; *Spain* -/3 (*c*-/4½); *Sweden* -/2½ (*c* -/3); *Switzerland*-/3; *Turkey-in-Europe* -/7 (*c* -/5); *Vatican City* -/3½ *Yugoslavia* -/4 (*c* -/6).

t Night Telegraph Letters allowed (*see* above).
x Express Sunday Delivery, Service 4, p. 591.
° Accepts only urgent or passengers' telegrams on Sundays (or weekdays outside hours shown, if any).
r Delivery restricted, chiefly at night.
s Except 6 a.m. Sun.–6 a.m. Mon., or thereabouts.
v Except 10 p.m. Sun.–6 a.m. Mon., or thereabouts.
w Except Sun., & Mon. to 6 a.m.
§ Railway, &c., Station offices are purely telegraphic, and unless marked *d* do not deliver outside the station; *nd* = no delivery at all, despatch only.

N.B.—For explanation of symbols, *see* p. 590.

ASIA: *Aden* 2/- *dlt* 10/- (*c* -/6); *Brunei* 3/3, *dlt* 16/3, -/10, *wlt* 14/2; *Burma*, as India; *Ceylon*, as India but *ve* 1/2; *China* 2/9, *dltx* 22/11 (25 towns *dlt* 18/4) *c*-/5; Macao 3/- *dltx* 25/- *c* -/2; *Chosen* (Corea) 2/9 *dlt* 18/4 *c* -/6; *French Indo-China*: 3/- *vm* 2/2 *dlt* 18/4 (*c* -/5); *Hedjaz vml*: 3/2 (Djedda, Mecca, Taif 2/4); *Hong-kong* 2/9 *dltx* 22/11 (*c*-/5); *India* 1/5 (*dlt* 7/1, -/4½, *wlt* 5/5, -/3½): *ve* 1/1 (*dlt* 5/10, *wlt* 5/-) (*c* -/6); *Iraq* (*c*-/8) 1/8 *dlt* 8/4; *ve* 1/11 *dlt* 10/-; *Japan* and *Kwang Tung Peninsula* 2/9 *dlt* 18/4 (*c*-/6); *Malay Peninsula*: 2/10 *dlt* 4/2 *wlt* 11/8); *Muscat* 1/7; *Palestine* 1/1 *vml*, *nltx* 9/4½; *Persia*◊ 1/7 (Bunder Abbas 2/1) *c* -/6; *Persian Gulf* 1/7 (Bahrein 2/1) *c* -/6; *Russia-in-Asia* E◊ -/5½ (*c* -/6); *Saghalien*, as Japan; *Sarawak* 4/- *dlt* 20/5, 1/0½ *wlt* 17/11, -/11 (except to Goebilt, Kuching, Miri, Sadong, Sibu, "Telephone" must precede address and be paid for) (*c* -/6); *Siam* 3/6 or 1/11, *ve* 2/- *vm* 1/11 (*c* -/4); *Straits Settlements* 2/10 *dlt* 14/2 *wlt* 11/8 (*c* -/6); *Syria* 1/4 *vml* (*c* -/2); *Trans-Jordan* 1/3 *vml*; *Turkey-in-Asia* E◊ -/7.

AFRICA: *EAST*:—*Erythrea* 1/6 *vml* (*c* -/6); *Kenya* (*c* -/6) same as Uganda; *Portuguese nu* (*c* -/6): Lour. Marques Town and distr., Inhambane Town 2/2 *ve vm* 1/5 *dlt* 10/10; Inhambane dist. 2/3 *ve vm* 1/7 *dlt* 11/3, -/7; Manica-Sofala Terr.: Buzi, Mahave, Mambone 2/3 *ve vm* 2/- *dlt* 11/3, -/7, other offices 2/3 (Beira town 2/2) *ve vm* 1/9 *dlt* 10/- or 11/3, -/7, *wlt* 9/2, -/5½; Caia, Inhaminga and Murraca 2/3 *ve vm* 1/10 *dlt* 11/3, -/7; Mozambique, Quelimane towns 2/2 *ve vm* 2/- *dlt* 10/10; Mozambique, Quelimane, Tete, Cabo Delgado dists. 2/3 *ve vm* 2/2 *dlt* 11/3 -/7; *Ruanda-Urundi* 2/- *dlt* 12/6, *vid* Banana 1/5 *dlt* 10/-; *Somaliland*, Brit. 2/6, French◊ *nu* 3/- (*c* -/6); Ital. 1/7 *vml* (*c* -/6); *Tanganyika Terr.* 2/4 *dlt* 11/8 *wlt* 10/-, *c* -/6; *Uganda* 2/4 *dlt* 11/8 *wlt* 10/-; *vkr*: 1/6 *dlt* 7/6; *Zanzibar* (*c* -/6) 2/- *dlt* 10/- *wlt* 8/4 (Pemba 2/6 *dlt* 12/6 *wlt* 10/10). *NORTH*:—*Algeria* E◊ -/3 (*c* -/4); *Egypt* (*c* -/6) *vml*: 1st region (with Alexandria, Cairo, Pt. Said, Suez) 1/- *nltx* 7/3½; 2nd region 1/1 *nltx* 9/4½; 3rd including Sudan 1/4 *nltx* 11/5½; *Libya* E◊ -/5½ (*c* -/6); *Morocco* E◊ (*c* -/2½): Cabo de Agua, Larache, Nador, Rincon del Medik, Rio Martin, Tetuan -/3½, Tangier -/4, Alcazarquivir -/6 Spanish -/3, elsewhere -/5; *Sudan* as Egypt 3rd zone; *Tunis* E◊ -/3 (*c* -/4). *SOUTH* (British) (*c* -/6):—*Union* (Cape, with Basutoland and Brit. Bechuanaland, Natal with Zululand, Orange F.S., Transvaal) 1/3 (*dlt* 6/8 *wlt* 5/10) (*c* -/6); *Rhodesia N.* 1/8 (*dlt* 10/10 *wlt* 10/-) [Abercorn, Ft. Jameson, Kasama, 1/9 *dlt* 11/8 *wlt* 10/10]; *Rhodesia S.* (with Bech. Prot) 1/5 (*dlt* 8/4 *wlt* 7/6); *S.W. Africa* same as Union. *WEST*:—*BRITISH*: *Gambia*: Bathurst 2/6 *dlt* 12/6 (*c* -/6), elsewhere 2/9 *dlt* 13/9, -/8½; *Gold Coast* (*c*-/4); 3/2 *dlt* 15/10 (Accra 3/- *dlt* 15/-); *Nigeria* 3/2 *dlt* 16/8 (Lagos 3/- *dlt* 15/- *c* -/4); *Sierra Leone*: Sierra Leone (*c* -/6), Cline Town, Water Street 2/6 *dlt* 12/6; elsewhere 2/8 *dlt* 13/4. *BELGIAN*: *Congo* (*c* -/5), 2/- *dlt* 12/6, or 1/5 *dlt* 10/-; *FRENCH*: *Cameroons* (*c* -/3), 2/11 *dlt* 15/10; *Dahomey* 2/8 *dlt* 15/- *c* -/4½; *Equatorial Africa*: 1st (*c* -/4½) and 2nd zone 3/- *dlt* 17/6; 3rd: Abéché, Ati, Faya, Mao-Tchad 2/1◊, elsewhere 3/4 *dlt* 19/2 (Ft. Lamy also ◊2/1); *Guinea* 2/2 *dlt* 12/6 *c* -4½; *Ivory Coast* 2/8 *dlt* 15/- *c* -/4½; *Senegal* 1/7 *dlt* 10/- *c* -/4½; *Togo* 2/8 *dlt* 15/- *c* -/4. *LIBERIA* 3/5 (Monrovia 3/-). *PORTUGUESE*: *Angola* (incl. Cabinda) 3/11 *dlt* 19/7, 1/- (Benguela, Loanda, Mossamedes *towns* 3/10 *dlt* 19/2) *c* -/5; *Guinea*: 2/6 *c* -/4 (Bubaque 3/4 *vm* 2/6 *c* -/4½); *Principe I.* 3/5; *St. Thomé I.* 3/5 *c* -/4. *SPANISH*: *Fernando Po* 2/7 *c* -/4½, *Rio de Oro*◊ 2/9, *Guinea* 2/7 *c* -/4½. *REST* (not included above):—*Abyssinia*◊ 1/7 *vml*; *Brit. Cent. Africa* (Nyasaland) 1/8 *dlt* 10/10 *wlt* 10/-.

AMERICA: *CENTRAL nu*—*Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua*, 2/7 *wlt* 13/4 *nlt* 16/8 (San José, Limon and Puntarenas in Costa Rica, San José de Guatemala, San Juan del Sur [Nic.] 2/4 *wlt* 11/8 *nlt* 15/-); *Honduras, British*: 2/4 *nltx* 18/9 *wltx* 14/7 (*c* -/5); *Mexico* 1/9 *nltx* 12/6 *wltx* 10/5 (*c* -/4½); *Panama* Republic and Canal Zone: Bocas-del-Toro, Almirante 2/10; Balboa and Colon (*c* -/6), Ancon, Cristobal, Panama 2/2 *wlt* 10/10 *nlt* 14/2; elsewhere 2/4 *wlt* 11/8 *nlt* 15/-. *NORTH nu*:—*CANADA plt* 2/6: *C. Breton, N.B., N.S., Ont., P.E.I., Queb.* Provinces -/9 *d* -/4 (*nltx* 4/2 *wltx* 3/1½); *Manitoba* 1/2 (*nltx* 7/3½ *wltx* 6/3); *Alta., Sask., B.C.* 1st zone (with Vancouver, Vernon, Victoria, New Westminster) 1/3 (*nltx* 8/4 *wltx* 7/3½) (*c* -/5); *B.C.* and zone 1/5, 3rd zone 1/6, 4th to 8th zone 1/8; *Yukon*, and *Mackenzie* (Ft. Simpson) 2/6. *NEWFOUNDLAND plt* 2/6: -/9 (*nltx* 4/2 *wltx* 3/1½) (*c*: Belle Isle -/3, Cape Race -/5); *Labrador* -/11, *plt* 2/6. *UNITED STATES*: *New York*: City, Brooklyn, Yonkers and 298 other offices in the State: -/9 (*nltx* 4/2 *wltx* 3/1½); elsewhere in N. Y. State, *see* below; *Conn., Maine, Mass., N.H., R.I., Vt.* and *N.J.* (Hoboken, Jersey City, Union City only): -/10 (*nltx* 4/2 *wltx* 3/1½); *District of Columbia* (Washington City), *Del., Md., Pa.*, and all offices not already referred to in *N.Y.* or *N.J.*: -/11 (*nltx* 5/2½ *wltx* 4/2); *Ala., N.C., S.C., Ga., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Miss., Ohio, Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis.*, with *Fla.* (Pensacola only), *Lou.* (New Orleans only), *Minn.* (Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul, S. St. Paul, S. St. Paul Stockyards, Winona only), *Mo.* (St. Louis only): 1/1 (*nltx* 6/3 *wltx* 5/2½); *Ark., Col., N. Dak., S. Dak., Iowa, Kans., Mont., Nebr., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Wyo.*, and all places not already named (except Key West, *see* below) in *Fla., Lou., Minn., Mo.*: 1/3 (*nltx* 7/3½ *wltx* 6/3); *Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.* (State) and Key West in *Fla.*: 1/4 (*nltx* 8/4 *wltx* 7/3½); *Alaska* 2/5 *nltx* 14/7 *wltx* 13/6½. *SOUTH*:—*Argentine* 2/1 *nlt* 14/2 (*c* -/6); *Bolivia* 2/5 *nlt* 16/8; (Ballivian, Cachuela-Esperanza, Cobija, Dorbigny, Esteros, Riberalta, Santa Ana Yacuma, Todos Santos, Trinidad, Villa Bella 3/5, *nltp* from La Paz 16/8); *Brazil* (*c* -/6): *vm ve* 2/2 (Recife 1/7) *nlt* 15/-; also *ve*: Amazon Co. offices, 1st zone 3/4 *nlt* 22/6, and zone 4/7 *nlt* 30/10; *Chile*: 13 southern places 2/7 *nlt* 17/6, elsewhere 2/1 *nlt* 14/2 (*c* -/6); *Colombia nu*: Cartagena (*c* -/6), Buenaventura and Barranquilla 2/2 *wlt* 10/10 *nlt* 14/2; Armenia-Caldas, Bogota, Bucaramanga, Cali, Girardot, Ibague 2/3 *wlt* 12/6 *nlt* 15/10; elsewhere 2/5 *wlt* 15/- *nlt* 18/4; *Ecuador nu* 2/6 *nlt* 16/8 *wlt* 12/6 (*c* -/6); *Guiana nu*: Brit.: Akyma, Mabaruma, Mackenzie-City, Morowhanna, Potaro, Rockstone, Wismar 2/5◊; Apoteri, Enachu, Kamakusa 2/7◊; elsewhere 2/3 (Georgetown 2/2 *c* -/6) *nltx* 16/8 *wltx* 12/6; Dutch 2/- *nlt* 13/4 *wlt* 10/- (*c* -/6); French: 3/- *c* -/4; *Paraguay* 2/1 *nlt* 14/2; *Peru*: Tacna 2/1 *nlt* 14/2; elsewhere 2/6 *nlt* 16/8 (*c* -/6); *Uruguay* 2/7 *nlt* 17/6 (*c* -/6); *Venezuela nu*: 2/7 (Porlamar also 2/6◊) *nltx* 18/9 *wltx* 14/7 (*c* -/5).

AUSTRALIA: 2/- *dlt* 15/- *wlt* 12/6 (*ve* 1/8 *dlt* 10/- *wlt* 8/4) (*c* -/6).

NEW ZEALAND: Kawau I. §1/11; elsewhere 1/8 *dlt* 10/- *wlt* 8/4 (*c* -/6).

ISLANDS, &c., not included in foregoing: *Ascension* 2/0 *dlt* 10/-; *Azores* E§ -/9½ (*c* -/4); *Bahamas nu:* Nassau 2,1 (*c* -/6), Gov. Hbr. and Hbr. I., Clarencetown, Hopetown, Inagua, Normanscastle, Watlings I., and West-End 2/4, Bimini 2/2; *Bermuda nu* 2/2 *nltx* 16/8 *wltx* 12/6 (*c*-/7); *Bismarck Archip.:* Admiralty I. [Manus], New Ireland [Kavieng] & New Britain [Rabaul], *see* New Guinea Territory; *Canaries* E§ -/5 (*c* -/4½); *Cape Verde Is.:* St. Thiago, 3/1 *dlt* 15/5, -/9½, St. Vincent 2/3 *dlt* 11/3, -/7 (*c* -/4½), elsewhere *nu* 2/7 *dlt* 12/11, -/8 (*c* -/4½); *Carolines:* Yap, Ponape, Truk 2/9, *dlt* 18/4 (*c* -/6); *Ceylon* as India, but *ve* 1/2; *Chatham Is. nu* §2/2 (*c* -/6); *Christmas I.* (Str. Sett.) 3/10; *Cocos* (do.) 2/- *dlt* 10/-; *Comoro* 2/3 *dlt* 13/4 (*c*-/5); *Cook or Hervey nu*§: Aitutaki, Atiu, Mangaia, Mauke 2/8, Niue 2/11, Rarotonga (*c* -/6) 2/5; *Cyprus* 1/1½ *d* -/7, *nltx* 7/3½; *Dutch E. Indies* [Java, Sumatra, D. Borneo, D. New Guinea, etc.] 3/2 *dlt* 20/- (*c* -/6); *Falklands:* Pt. Stanley 3/4 (*c* -/6), Fox Bay 3/10; *Fanning I.* 1/8 *dlt* 10/- *wlt* 8/4; *Faroe* E§ -/3 (*c* -/3); *Fiji:* Suva 1/8 *dlt* 10/- *wlt* 8/4 (*c*-/6); Labasa, Taveuni & Savusavu (*c* -/6) and elsewhere 1/10 *dlt* 10/10 *wlt* 9/2; *Formosa* 2/9 *dlt* 18/4; *Gilbert & Ellice nu*§: Ocean I. 2/2 *c*-/3; Tarawa I. 2/8 *c* -/6; *Greenland* E§ -/8 *c*-/6; *Guam nu* 3/1, *c* -/6; *Hawaii nu:* Hawaii, Kaui, Lanai, Maui, Moloka 2/10 *dlt* 18/4 *wlt* 15/-; Oahu I. with Honolulu 2/3 *dlt* 15/- *wlt* 11/8; elsewhere 2/3, *dltp* and *wltp* from Honolulu (*c* -/5); *Hong-kong* 2/9 *dltx* 22/11 (*c* -/5); *Iceland* E§ -/3½ (*c* -/3); *Jan Mayen* E§ -/5½; *Kamaran I. nu*§ 3/-; *Labuan* 2/10 *dlt* 14/2 *wlt* 11/8; *Madagascar* 2/3 *dlt* 13/4, *c* -/5; *Madeira* 1/- *c* -/4; *Makatea* [Pomotou Archip.]§ 3/5; *Malta* E§ -/4 (*c* -/6); *Marquesas* (Atuona)§ 3/5 (*c* -/3); *Marian Is., see* Guam, Saipan; *Marshall Is.:* Jaluit 2/9 *dlt* 18/4 *c* -/6, Nauru§ 2,8 *c* none; *Mauritius* 2/- *dlt* 10/- *c* -/6; *Midway I. nu* 2/8; *Nauru, see* Marshalls; *New Caledonia* 2/6 *dlt* 23/4 (*c* -/4); *New Guinea Territory* (Brit.) (*c* -/6): Aitape, Bulolo, Kavieng, Kieta, Madang, Manus, Salamoa 2,11 *wlt* 17/1, -/10½ (*ve* 2/7 *wlt* 13/4); Rabaul, Kokopo 2/5, *wlt* 14/7, -/8½ (*ve* 2/1 *wlt* 10/10); *see also* Papua; *New Guinea, Dutch, see* D. E. Indies; *New Hebrides* 2/2 (*c* -/3); *Norfolk I.* 1,8 *dlt* 10/- *wlt* 8/4; *North Borneo* 3/2 *dlt* 15/10 *wlt* 13/4 (*c* -/6); *Palaos and Angaur* 2/9 *dlt* 18/4 (*c* -/6); *Papua Territory* [New Guinea]: Port Moresby, Samarai 2/5 *wlt* 14/7, -/8½ (*ve* 2/1 *wlt* 10/10) *c* -/6; *Perim* 2/- *dlt* 10/-; *Philippines:* Manila 2/9 *dlt* 18/4 *wlt* 16/8 *c* -/5; Batan, Catanduanes, Corregidor, Luzon, Marinduque, Masbate, Mindoro, Romblon, Ticao 3/- *dlt* 20/- *wlt* 18/4 *c* -/3; elsewhere 3/6 *dlt* 23/4 *wlt* 21/8 *c* -/3; *Poulo Condore* 3/- *vm* 2/2 *dlt* 18/4 *c* -/5; *Réunion nu* 2/2 *dlt* 12/6 (*c* -/5); *Rhodes* E§ -/6 (*c* -/6); *Rodriguez* 2/-, *dlt* 10/-; *St. Andrews nu* 2/5 *wlt* 15/- *nlt* 18/4; *St. Helena* 2/- *dlt* 10/-; *St. Pierre and Miquelon nu* -/9 *nltx* 4/2 *wltx* 3/1½ *plt* 2/6 (*c* -/5); *Saipan* 2/9 *dlt* 18/4 (*c* -/6); *Samoa*§ *nu*: Apia and Tutuila 2/5 *c* -/6, Aleipata, Fagamalo, Ofu, Tau, Tuasivi 2/7, Salailua 2/10; *Sandwich Is., see* Hawaii; *Seychelles* 2/- *dlt* 10 -, *c* -/6; *Society Is.*§ Tahiti 3/3 *c* -/9, Uturoa 3/5 *c* -/5; *Solomon Is.:* Bougainville I. [Kieta], New Guinea Territory; Tulagi (*c* -/6) & Vanikoro 2/2§; *South Georgia nu* 4/4 (*c*-/6); *Spitsbergen* (Svalbard) E§ -/5½ (*c* -/3); *Timor* (Portuguese) *nu* 3/9 (*c* -/6); *Tonga* (Friendly Is.) 2/5 *c* -/6; *Union Is. nu* [Tokelau], Fakaofo§ 2/7; *Vestmann Is.*, as Iceland; *Wallis I., nu* (Matautou) 3/- or §2/6; *Willis Islets*§ (Dec. to March only) 2/2 *ve* 1/10. *WEST INDIES nu:—BRITISH:* Antigua, Dominica I., St. Vincent, Turks I., with Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Lucia (*c* -/4), Jamaica, Montserrat (*c* -/6): 2/2 *nltx* 16/8 *wltx* 12/6; *Barbados* 1/8 *nltx* 16/8 *wltx* 12/6 (*c* -/4); *Carriacou* 2/4 *nltx* 18/9 *wltx* 13/6½; *Tobago* 2/5 *wltx* 13/6½ (*c* -/6); *Trinidad* 2/3 (Port of Spain 2/2) *nltx* 16/8 *wltx* 12/6 (*c* -/6). *DUTCH: Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, St. Martin* 2/- *nlt* 13/4 *wlt* 10/- (*c* -/6). *FRENCH: Guadeloupe* 2/10 *nltx* 20/10 *wltx* 15/7½ (*c* -/3); *Martinique* 3/3 *nltx* 23/11½ *wltx* 18/9 (*c* -/3); *Les Saintes, Marie Galante,* 2/10 *nltx* 21/10½ *wltx* 16/8; *St. Bartholomew* 2/10 *nltx* 20/10 *wltx* 15/7½. *INDEPENDENT, &c: Cuba* (*c* -/4): 1/7 (Havana & Santiago 1/5); *nltx* 12/6 (Havana 8/4), *wltx* 10/5 (Havana 6/3); *Dominican Republic* (San Domingo): San Domingo City & Santiago de los Caballeros (*c* -/3), Pto. Plata, La Vega, S. Pedro de Macoris, 2/5 *wlt* 12/6 *nlt* 16/8; La Romana 2/9 *wlt* 19/2 *nlt* 23/4 *c* -/6; elsewhere 2/6 *wlt* 15/- *nlt* 19/2 *c* -/3 or -/4; *Hayti:* Pt. au Prince (*c* -/6), Cap Haitien, 2/5 *wlt* 12/6 *nlt* 16/8, elsewhere 2/7 *wlt* 15/- *nlt* 17/6; *Swan I.* §2/3. *UNITED STATES: Porto Rico,* 2/1 *wlt* 11/8 *nlt* 14/2, *c* -/3 and -/5 (San Juan (*c* -/6), Ponce, Mayaguez *wlt* 10/10 *nlt* 13/4); *Virgin Is.* (St. Thomas *c* -/6, St. Croix) 2/5 *nltx* 18/9 *wltx* 13/6½.

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

On SUNDAY *THROUGHOUT THE U.K. no Parcel Post, Money and Postal Order,* or *Savings Bank* business is transacted, nor is there any delivery even to callers of letters, etc., except by Express Services (4) and (5) below. *IN LONDON* Central Telegraph and Charing Cross Offices and 32 others (including those mentioned in the next paragraph, or on p. 231[2]) are alone open (mostly 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.) for stamps, telegrams. 62 stations, chiefly S. of the Thames, besides those on p. 583, send telegrams, mostly at train times. The one general collection (10 p.m. to 12) is for *Monday* mails and first London delivery. UNREGISTERED letters for *Sunday Mails,* if too late for Saturday collection, must be posted IN SPECIAL BOXES, at the places and by the times indicated:—A.—Day Mail to Continent: G.P.O., 7 a.m., 2*d.* B. Night Mails: (*a*) No late fee (1) up to times between 4.15 and (District Offices) 6 p.m., in one of 158 places in all the 118 Sub-districts, except E.C. 3), including 34 offices open in evening: (*a*) up to 6 p.m. at *any* of the termini referred to under (B) (1) below, or St. Pancras or Victoria. (B) With extra stamps (late fee): (1) Inland (fee ½*d.*) at *appropriate* terminus up to same times (or time marked *s*) as shown on p. 584 (under Late Fees, Inland Mails); (*a*) Abroad (fee 2*d.*): (*a*) N. Europe *viâ* Hook: 18 Liverpool Street Station, 8 p.m.; (*b*) France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Algeria, Tunis: Victoria Station (Brighton line), 8.20 p.m. REGISTERED (to be handed in): Day Mail abroad, Centr. Tel. Office, 6.30 a.m., 4*d.* fee; Night Mails (*a*) No late fee: at all 34 offices open in evening, up to times between 4.55 and 5.55. (B) Fee 1*s.* 6*d.*: at sorting carriages at proper terminus up to same times as ordinary letters (except mail abroad *viâ* Hook). *OUTSIDE LONDON* all Head Offices and most country telegraphic Sub-offices open from 9–10.30 a.m. (Scotland 9–10 a.m.) for stamps, telegrams, registration: but all town Sub-offices, and most non-

§ No Deferred Rate. *See* "Reduced Rates (*A*)," p. 588. E.—*See* "Reduced Rates," (*C*) p. 588.

c.—Coast-station charge. *See* pp. 501–2.

d.—*See* "Deferred Telegrams," (p. 588).

nu.—No "Urgent Telegrams." *See* p. 583.

wlt, nlt, dlt, plt, nltx, wltp, nltx, etc.—Letter Telegrams. *See* "Reduced Rates (*B*)," p. 588.

ve.—*Viâ* Empiradio; *vkr.*—*Viâ* Kenyaradio (N.B. no full rate).

vm.—*Viâ* Marconi; *vi.*—*Viâ* Indo-European Co.

vml.—*Viâ* Marconi, full rate -/8 (def. rate, if any, 1½*d.*) less.

* Except Battersea.

telegraphic offices, are closed. Many stations send railway letters (p. 582), and telegrams at train times. There is a collection and night despatch in most towns.

EXPRESS DELIVERY (Service 4) is available *only*: (1) Sundays, to or from London and a few Provincial Head Offices; (2) Good Friday, *in* London *from* these. The offices marked *x* on p. 588, together with the following in London, complete the list: G.P.O., Charing Cross, W. and S.W. District Offices, and (Branch Offices), Camberwell Green, Clapham Common, Hammersmith Broadway, Holloway, Stratford, and Swiss Cottage. Letters, &c. (not parcels) are accepted up to time of posting for preceding night mails—those for Belfast earlier, in S. & E. England. Fee 1s., besides postage and usual express fees (calculated in London as from G.P.O. —6*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*).

EXPRESS DELIVERY by messenger of a telephoned message (Service 5, p. 582) is on Sundays restricted to the London Postal District; but a letter reaching "Central Telegraph Office, London, E.C. 1," early on Sunday morning will be telephoned to a telephone subscriber in the London Telephone Area if the envelope be marked conspicuously "For Sunday telephone delivery," with a broad perpendicular line back and front, usual postage being prepaid on the envelope, and 3*d.* per 30 words or less by stamps affixed to the enclosed message.

CHRISTMAS DAY and GOOD FRIDAY.—*In London:* One morning delivery of letters, parcels, &c., on Christmas Day; none on Good Friday (except Express Service 4 (above)). Offices usually open as on Sundays, in some cases for shorter hours. *Outside London:* In Scotland business is as on week-days. In England and N. Ireland there is one delivery of letters and parcels; no acceptance of parcels. Offices open as Sundays.

BANK HOLIDAYS.—*London:* One morning delivery of letters and parcels. Collection of letters, evening (from Head District and Branch Offices only) and late (*general*); *parcels are accepted, in the morning, but are* not despatched. Head District Offices (p. 232) open for most business (but not Ordinary Money Order, Savings, Licence, Pensions). *Outside London:* In *Scotland*, business is generally as usual. In *England and Ireland* only one letter and parcel delivery, and generally one despatch (early in rural districts). Smaller offices are closed; the more important open in morning, some also in evening, for parcels, express, &c., and (morning only) postal orders. Telegraph offices nearly all open 9 to 10.30 a.m. and generally at the same hours, if any, as on Sunday evenings.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS in *Scotland*: Telegraph mostly as usual, other business as English Bank Holidays. One delivery only on Local Holidays. On New Year's Day one delivery of letters and parcels, no parcel, M.O., P.O., &c., business; hours as on Sundays.

Wireless Telegraphy.

Post Office as Licensing Authority.—By the Wireless Telegraphy Acts, 1904-26, it was made illegal to install or work wireless telegraphy in the United Kingdom or on board British ships in territorial waters except with the Postmaster General's licence. By the Wireless Telegraphy Order 1908, the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1904 apply to British Ships whilst on the high seas. The Merchant Shipping (Wireless Telegraphy) Act, 1919, made it compulsory for all British sea-going ships over 1,600 tons to carry wireless apparatus. The Post Office conducts the inspection of such apparatus under the Acts, and also the examination of Wireless Operators for the Postmaster General's Certificate.

Ship and Shore Service.—The ship and shore stations of the Marconi Company and Lloyds, 10 in number, were bought by the Postmaster General in 1909. The service has since been reorganised and now comprises 13 stations, viz: —Cullercoats, Fishguard, Humber, Land's End, Malin Head, Niton, North Foreland, Portishead, Portpatrick, Rugby, Seaforth, Valentia and Wick. Portishead Radio affords (*a*) world-wide communication with ships equipped with short-wave sending and receiving apparatus, and (*b*) communication up to a range of about 2,000 miles with ships equipped with long continuous wave-sending and receiving apparatus. Rugby Radio can transmit radiotelegrams to ships equipped with long-wave receiving apparatus. The range is world-wide, but ships are not in a position to reply to this station. A public telephone service between certain Transatlantic Liners and telephone subscribers in Great Britain and certain Continental countries is also afforded through Rugby Radio.

Anglo-Continental Wireless Services. — Post Office wireless services have been instituted side by side with the cable services to the following Continental countries:—Italy, Poland, Estonia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the Free State of Danzig, Rumania, Latvia, Finland and Russia. The services with Italy, Hungary, Rumania, Estonia, and Danzig are carried on *viâ* the Leafield Station (near Oxford). The latter station is also used for the transmission of news and commercial intelligence intended for simultaneous reception in several European countries. A medium-power transmitter at the Rugby Station is also used for the services to Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Super-power Transmitter at the Rugby Station. —This transmitter uses power of 1,000 kilowatts and is capable of communication with any part of the globe. It is used for the broadcasting of British Official news messages, Meteorological Office, reports and Greenwich Time Signals, and for transmitting radio telegrams and news messages to ships at sea.

Beam and Omni-Directional Wireless Stations. —The privately-owned wireless stations in this country at present carrying on commercial services with other countries are owned and operated by Imperial and International Communications Limited. They consist of the Marconi Short Wave Wireless Beam stations at Bodmin, Bridgwater, Grimsby, Skegness, Dorchester and Somerton, the high-powered omni-directional station at Carnarvon, and the medium-power omni-directional stations at Ongar and Brentwood in Essex. The Bodmin and Bridgwater and the Grimsby and Skegness Beam stations consist of two groups of two units each, one unit of each group being a transmitting station and the other unit a receiving station. The Bodmin transmitting station and Bridgwater receiving station carry out direct high-speed wireless communication with Canada and South Africa. The Grimsby transmitting station and Skegness receiving station carry out similar communication with Australia and India. The Dorchester Beam transmitting station consists of seven Marconi short-wave Beam transmitters, and is the largest beam wireless station in the world. The Somerton station is the receiving station of this short-wave Beam group, and has eight receivers employed on the same services.

All these wireless stations are operated and controlled directly from Electra House, London, the central radio office of Imperial and International Communications Limited.

* Radiotelegrams.

The *Address* of a radiotelegram should contain name of addressee, of ship, and of coast-station to be used. Private messages for *H.M. Navy* may not be sent through Portishead or Rugby radio, and must have in the address "Warship" followed by the name of the vessel, or "Submarine" (which with identifying letters and figures counts in address as one word). Next must come (*a*) if ship be *abroad*, the name of the coast station (if this is not known, sender should enquire of the

* "Radiotelegram," as used in the official Postal Guide, denotes only a message to or from a ship at sea, and includes no other kind of radiotelegraphic message.

secretary, Admiralty, London by reply-paid telegram or letter, stating when it is proposed to send the message]; if it be *at sea* in the Mediterranean, the only coast station allowed is Rinella Radio (Malta) (*c* -2), if on the China station, Seletar Radio–Str. Settlements) and Stonecutters Radio (Hong-Kong) (*c* -2), if on the East Indies Station then Radio (*c* -6) or Matara Radio (Ceylon) (*c* -2), if off South African Coast, Jacobo Radio (Durban), Slangkop Radio (Capetown), or Walvis Bay Radio (*c* -6), if off the East Coast of North America: when north of 30° N., Louisburg Radio, *inclusive charge* 1*s.* 2*d. a word*; when between 10° N. and 30° N., Kingston (Jamaica) Radio (*c* -3), or S. Lucia (West Indies) Radio (*c* -4). (*b*) If the ship be *in home waters*, the message must be sent through the Admiralty station, "Cleethorpes Radio" *t* + *c* = 3*d*. In the case of the *Mercantile Marine*, "Steamship" should precede the name if confusion with some telegraph office is otherwise possible; if name of nearest coast station is uncertain the message may yet be got through by other means (*see* Note), while if the name of the ship is not known, sufficient particulars of the voyage (names of ports, &c.) may be substituted, at sender's risk, under services *A* 1, *B* 1, and *B* 2 only. *Prepayment of Replies* is admissible. *Counting of words*, etc., is subject to the rules for ordinary Telegrams Abroad; the name of ship with call-sign counts as one word, also (if written in standard form) name of coast station.

The *Cost of Transmission (per word)* from any telegraph office is the sum of three rates: rate for cable or other message to the coast or land-station (denoted by *t*); station charge (*c*); and ship charge (*s*). The normal ship charges (*s*) are as follows:—(i) H.M.Navy, *nil*; (ii) ships of most nationalities, including British, 4*d*.; (iii) Spanish and Swedish ships, 3*d*; (iv) Finnish ships and Lettonian ships, 1½*d*. These are reduced in certain cases (*see C* below). The other charges and services may be classified as follows:—

A. Short-range (250-300 miles), to all ships with wireless telegraph:—1. *Through Post-Office coast stations*: *t*+*c* 7*d*. 2. *Through coast-stations abroad*: (*t*)=rate for *full-rate* telegram to the country in which coast station is situated (*see* list under heading Telegrams Abroad, p. 591, *c*) which varies from 0 to 9*d*., is given in the same list, after the name of a country or place with a coast station, preceded by the sign *c*

B. Long-range Communication with ships suitably equipped (mostly listed in P.O. Guide), when beyond reach of short-range stations: 1 *Viâ* "*Portisheadradio*" Phone: Highbridge 53) *t* + *c* = 7*d*.: (*a*) Long-wave both-way service (range 2,000 miles), with about 350 ships including most large liners in N. Atlantic or Mediterranean), (*b*) Short-wave both-way service (range world-wide) with about 300 ships. 2. *Viâ* "*Rugbyradio*" (range world-wide) *t* + *c* = 1*s*. 2*d*. to many ships (3,600 in P.O. Guide) carrying long-wave receiving apparatus; ships cannot reply direct to this station. Messages are sent at 12.48 a.m. (G.M.T.) (not exc. Sun.) 2.48 p.m. 3. Ships which cannot be reached by coast stations in this Country can sometimes be reached by coast stations abroad, the exact station depending upon the position of the ship which can generally be ascertained from the shipowners. A full list of coast stations abroad is given in the P.O. Guide.

C. Reduced rates for cross-Channel and short-voyage Ships: 1. *Through the appropriate P.O. coast-station*‡ (*see* Note), the inclusive (*t* + *c* + *s*) rate per word is: Group A 3½*d*; Group B 5½*d*. 2. *Through foreign coast-stations* to the same two groups of vessels respectively: (a) rate as calculated as for *A* 2, but *s* is reduced to 1*d*. [Exceptions are (i) To the 7 Dover-Ostend Packets, through Antwerp or Ostend, *c* + *s* = 3*d*.; (ii) To 25 regular cross-Channel boats, through Boulogne, Cherbourg or Havre, *c* + *s* = 2½*d*.] (*b*) rate calculated as for *A* 2, but *s* is reduced to 1½*d*.

Note.—"*Open address*."—1, *P.O. stations*: The word "Wireless" may be substituted for the name of a particular station in services *A* 1 and *B* 1, but not *B*2. If so substituted for the proper coast station in service *C* 1, the inclusive charge per word becomes: Group A boats, 7*d*.; Group B, 8½*d*; 2. *Coast-stations abroad*: Messages intended to pass through ordinary-distance coast stations in Newfoundland or *east* coast of Canada *may* have "Montreal" in place of the name of any particular station; similarly those for coast stations on east coast of Madr or either coast of U.S.A. may bear "New-York." In both cases (*c*) + (*s*) = 1*s*. Again, messages intended to pass through stations on coasts of the Union of S. Africa *may* have "Slangkopradio" instead of the name of any particular coast station. Inclusive charge (which covers transmission to South Africa, as well as the coast and ship station charges) is 2*s*. 1*d*. a word irrespective of whether the message is routed *viâ* "Empiradio" or *viâ* "Eastern."

‡ The P.O. coast stations are:—Cullercoats, Fishguard, Humber, Land's End, Malin Head, Niton, North Foreland, Portpatrick, Seaforth, Valentia, Wick.

t, *c*, *s*.—*See* above. "*Cost of Transmission.*"

Work of the Post Office.

The following details of the work done by the Post Office have been supplied to the Editor:—

	1929-30.	1930-31.
Letters &c. delivered	6,400,000,000	6,475,000,000
Parcels dealt with...	160,500,000	161,900,000
Registered Letters and Parcels posted(*a*)	59,600,000	58,600,000
Express Delivery Ser.(*a*)	1,977,000	1,972,000
Telegrams dealt with	56,500,000	51,800,000
Money Orders (including Trade Charge Money Orders)	15,030,000	14,970,000
Postal Orders	170,900,000	191,200,000
Telephones:		
Trunk Calls	119,290,000	123,900,000
Local Calls (*b*)...	1,322,000,000	1,370,000,000
Savings Bank:		
Deposits (*c*)	£77,400,000	£76,100,000
Withdrawals (*c*) ...	£88,000,000	£77,700,000
Government Stock Accounts open	1,770,000	1,690,000
Wireless Licences issued.....	3,090,000	3,650,000
Other Licences issued	4,230,000	4,210,000
Old-Age Pension Orders paid: No.	102,700,000	109,200,000
Amount	£51,040,000	£54,320,000
Widows' & Orphans' Pension Orders paid: No.	16,500,000	28,200,000
Amount	£10,560,000	£16,670,000
Entertainment Duty Stamps sold	£291,000	£311,000
Inland Revenue (excluding Unified) and Income Tax Stamps sold	£3,180,000	£2,920,000
Health and Pensions Insurance Stamps sold.....	£46,970,000	£45,980,000
Unemployment Insurance Stamps sold.....	£29,190,000	£28,000,000
War Pensions paid: No.	46,500,000	45,200,000
Amount	£41,330,000	£39,570,000
Naval, Military, &c. Allowances paid: No.	9,620,000	9,480,000
Amount	£9,330,000	£9,290,000
Postal Drafts paid: No.	4,400,000	4,490,000
Amount	£12,930,000	£13,580,000
Dividends on P.O. Register Stock...	£7,800,000	£8,040,000
Savings Certificates: Issued (pur. price)	£42,430,000	£50,890,000
Repaid (including interest)	£66,280,000(*d*)	£53,800,000(*e*)
Telephone Stations	1,822,110	1,982,171
Mileage of wire (*f*):	Miles.	Miles.
Overhead	1,306,327	1,357,754
Underground ...	7,344,406	8,029,108
Submarine	17,121	17,577

(*a*) Included in Letters, &c., and Parcels.
(*b*) Including originating Trunk Calls.
(*c*) Figures are for the calendar years 1929 and 1930. Those for 1930 are provisional.
(*d*) Including £1,600,000 converted into other securities or re-invested.
(*e*) Including £1,921,000 converted into other securities or re-invested.
(*f*) Including spare wire.

The Air Port of London (Croydon Aerodrome, Waddon—Tel., Croydon, 2720), extended under the Air Ministry's improvement scheme, was opened on May 2, 1928. The cost of the station was about £260,000, and the buildings include hangars, offices and a hotel with 50 bedrooms. Airway traffic is controlled from a tower by a Civil Aviation Traffic Officer. Some of the biplanes in the services operating from Croydon carry 40 passengers and about 1,200 lb. of luggage, and are fitted with refreshment buffets. Air expresses are subjected to a complete routine inspection before being granted their daily airworthy certificates by inspectors licensed by the Aeronautical Inspection Department of the Air Ministry.

Services Operated by Imperial Airways.

Service.	*Summer.* (May to Sept.)	*Winter.* (Oct. to April.)
London—Le Touquet—Paris (225 miles in 2½ hours)	Four times daily.	Once daily.
London—Paris—Basle—Zurich (535 miles in 7*h.* 10*m.*)	Daily.	(No Service.)
London—Brussels—Cologne (320 miles in 4*h.* 15*m.*)	Daily.	Daily.
London — Birmingham — Manchester — Liverpool (210 miles in 2*h.* 40*m.*)	Three times weekly.	(No Service.)
London—Karachi—Delhi (5,500 miles in 7 to 8 days)	Weekly.	Weekly.

Services Proposed.

Egypt-Capetown.—A through service is proposed from Alexandria or Cairo to Capetown in conjunction with existing England-Egypt service, to form a weekly Air Service in each direction between England and South Africa (5,600 miles in 8 days).

India-Australia.—A weekly Air Mail Service between Calcutta and Australia to link with existing mail service between England and India; journey between London and Port Darwin, 11 or 12 days.

Trans-Atlantic.—Service between Europe and America *vid* Azores or Bermuda.

Types of Modern British Aircraft.

Constructor and Type. *L.*=Land. *A.*=Amphibian. *F-B*=Flying Boat.	Length.	Load.	Passengers.	Crew.	Speed.	Range.
	Ft. ins.	(Tons.)				(Miles.)
Handley-Page "42" *L.*	86 6	4·68	38	4	105	580
Short Kent *F-B.*	78 0	5·54	16	3	100	500
Vickers "Viastra" *L.*	48 6	1·638	12	2	120	300
Saunders-Roe "Cutty Sark" *F-B. A.*	34 4	0·56	3	1	88	350
Do. "Cloud" *F-B. A.*	47 9	1·23	8	1	95	380
Do. "Windhover" *F-B. A.*	40 3	0·638	4	1	90	360
A. V. Roe "Avro VI" *L.*	36 0	0·89	4	2	95	475
Westland "Wessex VI" *L.*	38 0	...	4	2	95	520
Vickers "Vellore IV" *L.*	48 0	2·43	8	2	130	300
De Havilland "Puss Moth" *L.*	25 0	0·388	2	1	105	700
Do. do. *Seaplane*	25 9	0·256	2	1	105	700
Simmons "Spartan Arrow" *L.*	25 0	0·265	1	1	90	280
Desoutter Mark II *L.*	26 0	0·321	2	1	110	550
Short "Valletta" *F-B.*	69 8	3·5	16	3	110	520

PRIVATE FLYING.

LIGHT AEROPLANE CLUBS.

§ Berks, Bucks and Oxon Aeroplane Club (Reading).
* Bristol and Wessex Aeroplane Club.
* Cinque Ports Flying Club.
Derby and District Aero Club.
Flying Club of Ulster.
* Hampshire Aeroplane Club.
§ Hanworth Club, London Airpark, Hanworth.
Household Brigade Flying Club.
§ Hull Aero Club.
* Lancashire Aeroplane Club.
* Leicestershire Aero Club.
* Liverpool and District Aero Club.
* London Aero Club.
* Midland Aero Club.
* Newcastle-upon-Tyne Aero Club.
* Norfolk and Norwich Aero Club.
* Northamptonshire Aero Club.
§ Nottingham Aero Club.
**Scottish Flying Club.
Southern Aero Club.
Southport Aero Club.
* Suffolk and Eastern Counties Aeroplane Club.
§ Yorkshire Aeroplane Club (Leeds).

National Flying Services, Ltd., operated in 1930 a fleet of 46 aircraft. During 1930 the total amount of "paid" flying was 10,797 hours (5,712 instructional, 3,140 private hire, 566 taxi work and 1,378 short duration passenger flights). The total membership of the clubs rose from 1,100 to 1,744, and 294 members qualified for an "A" pilot's licence. The largest of the clubs is Hanworth, with 1,050 members.

Other Companies.—During 1930 over 40 companies or individuals carried out commercial flying, 12 being engaged in air taxi work.

* *Financially Assisted Clubs* with a total membership (Dec. 31, 1930) of 5,808, an increase of 1,935 since Dec. 31, 1929. Of the total number, 1,369 held civil pilots' licences.
§ Now grouped as "National Flying Services, Ltd."

CIVIL AVIATION.

British Empire.

I.—*Expenditure.*

	1929-30.	1930-31.
Great Britain	£432,860	£525,500
Canada	749,070	1,020,910
Australia	250,165	198,000
South Africa	10,700	47,070
India	200,955	355,070
New Zealand	7,530	11,500
Total	£1,651,280	£2,158,550

II.—*Mileage Flown.*
(*Regular Air Services.*)

	1929.	1930.
Great Britain	5,305	5,570
Canada	6,485	7,170
Australia	6,495	8,110
South Africa	1,440	1,440
India	715	715
Total	20,440	23,005

Foreign Countries (1930-31).

	Civil Av. Vote.	Subsidy.
Belgium	£480,110	£133,910
Czechoslovakia(1930)	220,940	113,400
Denmark	19,920	19,280
France	...	1,621,850
Germany	2,246,710	932,740
Italy	800,260	662,210
Netherlands	108,000	82,715
Norway (1930)	2,260	5,300
Poland	309,410	138,380
Spain (1930)	107,280	75,230
Sweden	42,300	33,100
Switzerland	17,110	15,920
U.S.A.	6,628,010	..
Yugoslavia	31,980	29,070

CIVIL AVIATION STATISTICS.
(British Aircraft on Regular Air Routes.)

Year.	Mileage Flown.	Passengers.*	Cargo (Tons).§
1919	104,000	870	30
1920	644,000	5,799	137
1921	225,000	5,256	19
1922	717,000	10,393	215
1923	943,000	15,552	328
1924	936,000	13,601	543
1925	862,000	11,193	550
1926	840,000	16,775	679
1927	769,000	18,874	593
1928	1,011,000	27,659	772
1929	1,388,000	29,327	840
1930	1,437,000	25,094	732

* The totals for 1925 and subsequent years represent the actual numbers of individuals carried; for years prior to 1925 they represent the number of passengers carried on each stage. § Statistics as to cargo carried include excess baggage from 1925.

MUNICIPAL AERODROMES.

On Dec. 31, 1930, Aerodromes had been established or were in course of erection by the following municipalities:—

Basingstoke.	Ipswich.	Portsmouth.
Blackpool.	Littlehampton.	Sheffield.
Bristol.	Liverpool.	Skegness.
Burton.	Manchester.	Southampton.
Cardiff.	Middlesbro'.	Southend.
Carlisle.	Morecambe.	Stoke-on-Trent.
Hastings.	Nottingham.	Worcester.
Hereford.	Plymouth.	York.
Hull.		

TRADE BY AIR.

VALUE OF GOODS IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN BY AIR.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1919	£59,839	£31,097	£90,936
1920	676,919	345,268	1,022,187
1921	375,374	195,817	571,191
1922	453,377	259,643	713,020
1923	567,303	211,948	786,251
1924	841,815	509,145	1,350,960
1925	1,183,175	403,761	1,586,936
1926	958,237	966,003	1,924,240
1927	1,251,921	1,439,346	2,691,267
1928	2,003,551	981,139	2,984,690
1929	1,990,350	1,003,219	2,993,569
1930	1,656,682	834,533	2,491,215
Total	£12,018,543	£7,187,919	£19,206,462

FLIGHTS BETWEEN U.K. AND ABROAD.

(International Civil Flying commenced on Aug. 26, 1919.)

Year.	British Aircraft.		Foreign Aircraft.	
	Flights.	Passengers.	Flights.	Passengers.
1919	0	870	64	52
1920	2,854	5,799	768	584
1921	993	5,256	2,404	5,475
1922	2,891	9,490	2,048	2,869
1923	2,559	11,947	2,016	3,189
1924	2,794	10,456	2,044	7,402
1925	2,891	10,602	2,399	10,119
1926	2,879	15,450	2,641	10,074
1927	2,489	16,533	3,325	12,231
1928	3,120	24,810	4,490	18,369
1929	3,244	26,182	5,992	22,071
1930	3,000	22,045	6,685	22,190

AIR TRANSPORT STATISTICS, 1930.

Country.	Miles Flown.	Passengers Carried.	Goods Carried.
			Tons.
*Great Britain	1,220,000	23,440	716
Australia	1,625,860	20,257	1,513
Canada	1,592,500	14,199	80
S. Africa	148,200	240	...
India	71,760	125	...
Belgium	804,320	8,977	264
Denmark	117,420	2,071	40
France	5,838,380	28,935	1,639
Germany	6,707,400	93,126	2,113
Italy	2,758,220	38,361	628
Netherlands	1,323,440	22,548	790
Poland	809,060	11,882	267
Russia	3,116,000	14,237	...
Sweden	181,580	3,735	137
Switzerland	469,820	11,533	157
U.S.A.	36,945,000	385,910	1,021

* Imperial Airways operations only.

AIR MAILS.

AIR MAIL SERVICES. Details of services, time saved, and fees payable are embodied in the official Air Mail Leaflet which can be obtained free of charge through any Post Office.

At the Imperial Conference of Oct., 1926, the Secretary for Air, Sir Samuel Hoare, laid down two broad propositions:—

(1) That the Empire is in urgent need of better communications.

(2) That their improvement will require a sustained and united effort.

By aeroplane or airship London could be brought within a fortnight of the farthest cities and territories of the Empire. Journeys could be reduced to the following periods:—

	Days.
Canada	2½
India	5
Cape Town	6
Australia	11
New Zealand	13

In April, 1929, a stage of development in the air journey between London and India was marked by the introduction of large passenger aeroplanes for the London—Paris—Marseilles section, transhipping into air boats for the passage over the Mediterranean, and so from Cairo—Baghdad—Basra to Karachi. During winter months the route is overland as far as Athens.

AIRSHIPS.

Comparative Table of various Airships.

Ship.	Cu. Cap. cu. ft.	Length. ft.	Lift. gross tons.	Engines. No. & h.p.
(1) R 34 (Brit.)	1,960,000	640	59·5	5×1250
(2) R 38 (U.S.)	2,724,000	694	82·75	6×2100
(3) R 100 (Brit.)	5,000,000	709	152	6×4200
(4) R 101 (Brit.)	5,500,000	800	152	5×2925
(5) Z RS 4 (U.S.)	6,500,000	785	180	8×4480
(6) Gr. Zep. (Germ.)	3,708,000	776	129	5×2650
(7) — (Germ.)	5,500,000	?	167	?×5000
(8) Z RS 5 (U.S.)	...	...	...	...

NOTES.—(1) First to cross Atlantic; (2) Wrecked at Hull, Yorkshire; (3) Launched Jan., 1930, completed her trials in Feb. and was taken over by Air Ministry from Airship Guarantee Company; work suspended after disaster to R101; (4) Launched Oct. 7, 1929; crashed near Beauvais, France (while on voyage to India), Oct. 5, 1930, with loss of 46 lives, only 7 escaping; (5) Z RS 4 (U.S.S. *Akron*) was launched in June, 1931; (6) Crossed Atlantic, 1928, and toured round the world in 1929 and 1930; (7) Under construction; (8) Under construction.

AIRCRAFT ON BRITISH CIVIL REGISTER.

Classification.	1920.	1929.	1930.
Regular Air Transport	56	28	35
Joy-riding, Taxi, &c.	166	146	148
Schools & R.A.F. Reserve	...	82	98
Clubs	...	62	68
Demonstration, &c.	...	98	130
Private	...	84	333
For re-sale	...	...	34
Registered	325	600	846
Certified Air worthy	149	413	615

AIRCRAFT IDENTIFICATION.

Identification Letters are used by the Countries named, as under:—

Gt. Britain { G—AAA to G—ZZZ / M—AAA to M—ZZZ

Irish Free State EI—AAA to EI—ZZZ

Belgium ....ON—&c.	Norway ....LA—&c.
France ....F—&c.	Spain ....EA—&c.
Germany ....D—&c.	Sweden ....SA—&c.
Italy ....I—&c.	Switzerland ....HB—&c.
Netherlands....PH—&c.	U.S.A. ....K—&c.

BULLION BY AIR.

Value of Bullion and Specie Imported into and Exported from Great Britain by Air.

Year.	Imports.	Exports and Re-exports.	Total.
1925	£205,842	£9,834,557	£10,040,399
1926	307,525	7,975,973	8,283,498
1927	697,726	7,043,236	7,740,962
1928	353,211	5,054,093	5,407,304
1929	372,994	30,545,951	30,918,045
1930	295,672	19,285,256	19,580,928
Total(1925-30)	£2,232,970	£79,738,166	£81,971,136

FLYING ACCIDENTS.

British Commercial Aviation.

(Including all Imperial Airways Transport operations.)

Details.	I.—*Air Transport.* Aug. 1919, to Dec. 31, 1924.	I.—*Air Transport.* Jan. 1, 1926, to Dec. 31, 1930.	II.—*Other Flying for Hire.* May, 1919, to Dec. 31, 1924.	II.—*Other Flying for Hire.* Jan 1, 1926, to Dec. 31, 1930.
Aircraft mileage flown	3,569,000	5,693,000	1,407,000	1,749,000
Fatal accidents	6	5	7	2
Non-fatal	4	1	22	• 3
Miles per accident	357,000	949,000	49,000	350,000
Flights per accident	1,756	5,100	4,782	49,800
Passengers killed	13	19	8	3
Passengers injured	5	5	12	1
Flights per passenger killed	3,959	6,300	30,213	166,800
Do. Do. injured	10,294	23,800	20,142	500,000
Crew killed	9	8	7	1
Do. injured	5	4	22	4

SHIPPING.

NUMBER AND GROSS TONNAGE OF VESSELS OF 100 TONS AND UPWARDS COMPILED FROM LLOYD'S REGISTER BOOK (June, 1931).

Countries where owned.	Steamers.		Motorships.		Sailing Vessels and Barges.		Total.	
	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
British Empire	9,078	20,369,370	862	2,757,946	746	252,683	10,686	23,379,999
United States	3,031	12,170,323	355	721,929	621	749,931	4,007	13,642,183
Japan	1,672	3,763,925	297	512,416	...	...	1,969	4,276,341
Germany	1,689	3,598,543	462	627,507	20	28,551	2,171	4,254,601
Norway	1,582	2,423,926	399	1,637,703	9	3,877	1,990	4,065,506
France	1,424	3,325,376	97	187,803	132	53,048	1,653	3,566,227
Italy	907	2,716,776	194	556,749	246	62,148	1,347	3,335,673
Netherlands	962	2,426,411	448	684,946	19	6,813	1,429	3,118,170
Sweden	1,056	1,139,221	283	539,555	89	25,893	1,428	1,704,669
Greece	526	1,391,923	13	5,859	...	...	539	1,397,782
Spain	665	1,044,714	106	167,103	71	15,553	842	1,227,370
Denmark	494	722,688	183	410,533	40	12,056	717	1,145,257
Other countries and not stated	2,786	4,198,192	381	621,384	399	197,686	3,566	5,017,262
TOTAL	25,872	59,291,368	4,080	9,431,433	2,392	1,408,239	32,344	70,131,040

SHIPBUILDING, 1930-31.

THE total of new tonnage to which classes have been assigned by *Lloyd's Register* during the twelve months ended June 30, 1931, amounts to 557 vessels, of 1,758,610 tons gross, while the corresponding figures for the year ended June 30, 1930, were 637 vessels, of 1,807,816 tons gross. Plans for 240 vessels, of 564,280 tons, were passed by the Society in the course of the year. These figures are very much smaller than those for the previous twelve months (601 vessels, of 2,081,610 tons) and are the lowest recorded since 1922. Of this projected tonnage, 40·21 per cent. (226,900 tons) was intended to be built in Great Britain and Ireland, and 59·79 per cent. (337,380 tons) in other countries. The countries *in which* the greater part of the new tonnage classed by *Lloyd's Register*, during the year, has been constructed are shown in the following statement:—

Country.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Gross.
Great Britain and Ireland	353	1,033,562
Japan	15	132,361
Germany	19	125,359
Netherlands	31	108,680
Denmark	16	88,081
U.S.A.	35	78,164
Sweden	15	77,028
Italy	16	37,232
Spain	11	24,308
British Dominions	20	18,425
Belgium	6	16,469
Norway	6	14,355

The LARGEST VESSELS UNDER CONSTRUCTION and to class with *Lloyd's Register*, at June, 1931, were the new *Cunarder*, of 73,000 tons, at Clydebank, Scotland; *Rex*, 50,000 tons, at Genoa, Italy; *Conte di Savoia*, 46,000 tons, at Trieste, Italy. All are being fitted with quadruple screw geared turbine machinery.

The countries *for which* the majority of the vessels *were built* are:—

Country.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Gross.
Great Britain and Ireland	237	591,308
Norway	55	396,122
Japan	15	132,361
Netherlands	29	124,021
U.S.A.	45	86,351
British Dominions	46	74,379
Danzig	6	72,073
Sweden	15	61,642
Denmark	14	59,674
Spain	14	25,101
Italy	3	21,072
France	18	20,391
Germany	6	16,321
Panama	2	15,882
Chile	6	15,184
Yugoslavia	6	12,805
Belgium	4	12,347

Mercantile Shipping, 1898, 1914, and 1930.

Country.	Gross Tonnage (Steam and Motor Ships only).		
	1898.	1914.	1930.
Gt. Britain	10,547,000	18,892,000	20,322,000
Dominions	621,000	1,632,000	2,788,000
Denmark	308,000	770,600	1,072,000
France	973,000	1,922,000	3,471,000
Germany	1,644,000	5,135,000	4,199,000
Greece	151,000	821,000	1,391,000
Italy	442,000	1,430,000	3,262,000
Japan	454,000	1,708,000	4,317,000
Netherlands	356,000	1,478,000	3,079,000
Norway	629,000	1,957,000	3,663,000
Spain	545,000	884,000	1,207,000
Sweden	329,000	1,015,000	1,594,000
U.S.A. (Sea)	1,176,000	2,027,000	10,646,000
,, (Lakes)		2,260,000	2,458,000
Others	1,346,000	3,479,000	4,555,000
Total	19,512,000	45,404,000	68,024,000

Mercantile Shipping.

On June 30, 1930, the sea-going Mercantile Marine of Great Britain and Ireland had a total tonnage of 20,438,444 gross tons, of which 20,321,920 tons were steamers and motor ships, and 116,524 sailing vessels.

Census of Seamen (March 31, 1930).—Total number of seamen employed, 194,633, as under:

Sea-trading Vessels.	British.	Foreign.	Lascars.
Steam	114,370	13,479	48,775
Motor	12,165	950	3,907
Sailing	983	4	0
Total	127,518	14,433	52,682

The British Fishing Fleet.—On Dec. 31, 1927, the fishing boats belonging to the United Kingdom, Isle of Man and Channel Islands numbered 14,555 (273,762 net tons) of which 6,283 were sailing vessels (26,412 net tons) and 8,272 steam and motor vessels (247,350 net tons).

The estimated number of men and boys employed in sea fishing in 1929 was 60,034, of whom 53,357 were regular fishermen and 6,677 persons occasionally employed in sea fishing.

Wrecks (World).—The total losses of the World's Mercantile Marine in 1930 are stated to be 392 vessels with a gross tonnage of 425,413 as against 499 vessels (604,703 gross tons) in 1929; these losses (1930) include 246 steamers (339,405 gross tons), 14 motor vessels (38,199 gross tons), 37 auxiliary vessels (7,886 gross tons) and 95 sailing vessels (39,923 gross tons).

(*British*).—In 1929, 38 sailing vessels (2,460 gross tons) and 109 steam and motor vessels (113,623 gross tons), a total of 147 vessels (116,083 gross tons), were totally lost at sea. In 1929 the following lives were lost through wrecks at sea—from sailing vessels, crew 4, passenger *nil*; from steam and motor vessels, crew 127, passengers *nil*—a total of 131. The years with the heaviest losses of life at sea were 1912 and 1914. In 1912 the total of 2,335 included 673 of the crew and 825 passengers on *S.S. Titanic*; in 1914 the total of 1,778 included 171 of the crew and 840 passengers on *S.S. Empress of Ireland*.

Ocean Shipping in British Ports.

Total net tonnage of British and Foreign sailing and steam vessels entered and cleared in the Foreign Trade (with cargoes and in ballast) at all ports in Great Britain and Northern Ireland:—

Year.	Entered.	Cleared.	Total.
1913	82,148,569	82,661,012	164,809,581
1928	91,015,000	92,263,000	183,278,000
1929	96,605,000	97,199,000	193,804,000
1930	97,543,000	97,593,000	195,136,000

British and Foreign Tonnage Entered.

Year.	British.	Foreign.
1913	46,602,920	35,545,649
1928	56,562,000	34,453,000
1929	58,849,000	37,756,000
1930	57,449,000	40,094,000

Ocean Tonnage at British Ports.

Port.	Arrived.	Departed.
England—	Tons.	Tons.
Barrow (1929)	267,672	184,531
Blyth (1929)	1,105,447	1,470,115
Bristol (1930)	2,572,000	2,107,000
Cowes (1929)	2,344,939	2,353,351
Dartmouth (1929)	745,353	908,654
Dover (1929)	2,056,258	2,043,785
Falmouth (1929)	1,071,690	1,169,775
Fleetwood (1929)	42,036	32,677
Folkestone (1929)	915,429	913,697
Goole (1929)	789,401	875,409
Grimsby (1930)	2,135,000	2,429,000
Hartlepool (1929)	861,246	969,500
Harwich (1929)	2,352,820	2,341,850
Hull (1930)	5,286,000	4,510,000
Liverpool (1930)	14,304,000	13,146,000
London (1930)	22,582,000	20,107,000
Manchester (1930)	3,587,002	2,940,000
Middlesbrough (1930)	2,267,000	2,411,000
Newcastle, &c. (1929)	7,533,588	8,884,172
Newhaven (1929)	671,131	670,982
Plymouth (1930)	7,442,000	7,413,000
Portsmouth (1929)	149,931	144,979
Southampton (1930)	11,383,000	11,312,000
Sunderland (1929)	1,310,065	1,498,539
Weymouth (1929)	852,726	815,971
Wales & Monmouth—		
Beaumaris (1929)	1,493,674	1,419,266
Cardiff (1930)	5,567,000	7,351,000
Cardigan (1929)	526,942	523,690
Newport (1930)	2,008,000	2,712,000
Port Talbot (1929)	889,793	990,064
Swansea (1930)	2,665,000	3,377,000
Scotland—		
Aberdeen (1929)	394,567	262,133
Ardrossan (1929)	258,889	238,651
Burntisland (1929)	235,209	425,240
Dundee (1929)	642,651	538,964
Glasgow (1930)	4,323,000	4,761,000
Grangemouth (1929)	1,110,137	750,917
Greenock (1930)	2,334,000	2,284,000
Leith (1929)	1,436,429	1,428,331
Methil (1929)	539,591	966,884
Northern Ireland—		
Belfast (1930)	3,655,000	3,416,000
Londonderry (1929)	709,044	666,431

Ocean Tonnage by Flags, 1930.

Flag.	Entered.	Cleared.
British	57,449,000	56,918,000
Belgium	1,517,000	1,511,000
Denmark	2,691,000	2,693,000
France	5,274,000	5,305,000
Germany	6,769,000	6,809,000
Italy	1,549,000	1,617,000
Netherlands	5,814,000	5,804,000
Norway	4,125,000	4,294,000
Spain	1,380,000	1,442,000
Sweden	2,785,000	2,817,000
U.S.A.	3,244,000	3,338,000
Other Flags	4,946,000	5,045,000
Total	97,543,000	97,593,000

Coastwise Tonnage.

Year.	Arrived.	Departed.
1913	65,273,838	65,111,086
1928	51,861,000	51,662,000
1929	55,185,000	54,930,000
1930	54,979,000	54,510,000

THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND.

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of England occupies the southern portion of the island of Great Britain and lies between 55° 46′ and 49° 57′ 30″ N. latitude (from the mouth of the Tweed to the Lizard), and between 1° 46′ E. and 5° 43′ W. (from Lowestoft to Land's End). England is bounded on the north by the summit of the Cheviot Hills, which form a natural boundary with the Kingdom of Scotland; on the south by the English Channel; on the east by the Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais) and the North Sea; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean (which washes the Cornish coast), Wales and the Irish Sea. Total area, 50,851 square miles. Population (1931) 37,354,917.

Relief.—There is a natural orographic division into the hilly districts of the north, west and south-west, and the undulating downs and low-lying plains of the east and south-east. In the extreme north the *Cheviot Hills* run from east to west, culminating in the Cheviot, 2,676 feet above mean sea level. Divided from the Cheviots by the Tyne Gap is the *Pennine Chain*, running N. by W. to S. by E., with their highest point in Cross Fell, 2,930 feet above mean sea level. West of the Pennines are the *Cumbrian Mountains*, which contain in *Scafell Pike* (3,210 feet) the highest land in England, and east of the Pennines are the *Yorkshire Moors*, their highest point being Urra Moor (1,489 feet). South of the Pennines are the *Peak of Derbyshire* (2,088 feet) and *Dartmoor* (High Willhays, 2,039 feet). In the western county of Shropshire are the isolated Wrekin (1,335 feet), Long Mynd (1,674 feet), and Brown Clee (1,805 feet); in Herefordshire the Black Mountain (2,310 feet) in Worcestershire the Malvern Hills (1,395 feet), in Monmouthshire the Sugar Loaf (1,955 feet) and Coity (1,905 feet), and the Cotswold Hills of Gloucestershire contain Cleeve Cloud (1,134 feet).

Hydrography.—The *Thames* is the longest and most important river of England, with a total length of 210 miles from its source in the Cotswold Hills to its outflow into the North Sea, and is navigable by ocean-going steamers to London Bridge. The Thames is tidal to Teddington (60 miles from its mouth); the Wilts and Berks canal enters at Abingdon, and the Kennet and Avon canal at Reading. The principal tributaries are the Cherwell, Lee, Kennet, Wey, Mole and Medway. The Thames forms county boundaries almost throughout its course, and on its banks are situated the capital of the British Empire; Windsor Castle, the home of the Sovereign; Eton College, the first of the public schools; and Oxford, the oldest university in the kingdom. The *Severn* is the longest river in Great Britain, rising in the north-eastern slopes of Plinlimmon (Wales) and entering England in Shropshire, with a total length of 220 miles from its source to its outflow into the Bristol Channel, where it receives on the left the Bristol Avon, and on the right the Wye, its other tributaries being the Vyrnwy, Tern, Stour, Teme and Upper (or Warwickshire) Avon. The Severn is tidal below Gloucester, and a high bore or tidal wave sometimes reverses the flow as high as Tewkesbury (13½ miles above Gloucester). The scenery of the greater part of the river is very picturesque and beautiful, and the Severn is a noted salmon river, some of its tributaries being famous for trout. Navigation is assisted by the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal (16¾ miles), which admits vessels of 350 tons to Gloucester, other canals connecting with the Thames, Trent, Dee and Mersey. The *Severn Tunnel*, which carries the Great Western Railway under the river, 14 miles below the Sharpness Bridge, was begun in 1873 and completed in 1886 (at a cost of £2,000,000) after many difficulties from flooding, &c. The tunnel is 4 miles 624 yards in length (of which 2¼ miles are under the river). Of the remaining English rivers those flowing into the North Sea are the Tyne, Wear, Tees, Ouse and Trent from the Pennine Range, the Great Ouse (160 miles) from the Central Plain, and the Orwell and Stour from the hills of East Anglia. Flowing into the English Channel are the Sussex Ouse from the Weald, the Itchen from the Wiltshire and Hampshire Hills, and the Axe, Teign, Dart, Tamar and Exe from the Devonian Hills; and flowing into the Irish Sea are the Mersey, Ribble and Eden from the western slopes of the Pennines and the Derwent from the Cumbrian Mountains. The *English Lakes* are noteworthy rather from their picturesque scenery and poetic associations than from their size. These lie mainly in Cumberland, but partly in Westmorland and Lancashire, the largest being Windermere (10 miles long), Ullswater and Derwentwater.

Islands.—The *Scilly Islands* (Cornwall), 25 miles from Land's End, consist of about 40 islands, with a total area of about 4,000 acres, only St. Mary's, Tresco, St. Martin's, St. Agnes and Bryher being inhabited, population (1931), 1,732. The capital is Hugh Town, in St. Mary's. The climate is unusually mild, and vegetation luxuriant, semi-tropical plants flourishing in the open. The *Isle of Wight* is separated from Hampshire by the Solent. The total area is 147 sq. miles, population (1931), 88,400. The climate is mild and healthy, and many watering places have grown up during the last century. Capital, Newport, at the head of the estuary of the Medina, Cowes (at the mouth) being the chief port; other centres are Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Freshwater, Yarmouth, Totland Bay, Seaview and Bembridge. *Lundy Island*, 11 miles N.W. of Hartland Point, Devon, is about 2½ miles long, and 1 mile broad, with a total area of about 1,050 acres (mainly picturesque), and a population of about 50: it contains the seat of the proprietor of the island and two lighthouses.

Climate.—The south-westerly winds from the Atlantic Ocean penetrate to the heart of the country, affecting the temperature of the greater part of the kingdom, and only the coastal regions of the east have a modified continental climate. The mean annual temperature is about 50° Fahrenheit, varying from 52° in the Scilly Islands to 48° at the mouth of the Tweed, and generally the west of England is mild and wet in winter and cool and less wet in summer, while the east is cool and dry in winter and spring and hot and less dry in summer and autumn, the wettest region being the Lake district of Cumberland and the driest in the Thames estuary and the Lincolnshire Wash. The climate of England is influenced by the much-indented coastline of the west and by the flow of warm water in the *Gulf Stream Drift*, which strikes the S.W. projection and proceeds N. and E. along the west and south coasts.

EARLY INHABITANTS.

Prehistoric Man.—A skeleton found at *Galley Hill*, near Northfleet, Kent (in 1895), has been ascribed to a man of Central Asian race of the Early Stone Age, and stone implements of the remote Eolithic, Palæolithic and Neolithic periods are abundantly found throughout England. The Neolithic period is held to have merged into the Bronze Age about 2000 to 1500 B.C., and a date between these years has been given to *Stonehenge* (presented by Sir C. H. E. Chubb to the Nation in 1908, and now preserved as a national monument). Stonehenge (10 miles N. of Salisbury, Wiltshire) consists of two circles of menhirs (the largest monolith being 22½ feet in height), only 16 remaining in position in the outer circle, while two of the five triple sets are still in position in the inner circle. The use for which the temple or monument was erected is the subject of many conjectures.

The Celtic Invasion.—In the latter part of the Bronze Age the *Goidels*, a people of Celtic race, and in the Iron Age another Celtic race of *Brythons*, invaded the country and brought with them Celtic civilization and dialects, place names in England bearing witness to the spread of the invasion over the whole kingdom.

The Roman Conquest.—Julius Cæsar raided Britain in 55 B.C. and 54 B.C., and in 43 A.D. the conquest of the country was undertaken by the Roman Emperor Claudius, who sent Aulus Plautius with a well-equipped army of 40,000 men, and himself visited Colchester (Camulodunum) and *Londinium*. The British leader from 48–51 A.D. was *Caractacus* (strictly Caratācus), who was finally captured and sent to Rome. By 70 A.D. the conquest of South Britain was completed, a great revolt under *Boadicea* (strictly Boudicca), Queen of the Icēni (Norfolk), being crushed in 61 A.D. In 122 A.D. the Emperor Hadrian visited Britain and built a continuous rampart, known as *Hadrian's Wall*, from Wallsend to Bowness (Tyne to Solway), remains of which are still traceable. The Romans administered Britain as a Province under a Governor, with a well defined system of local government, each Roman municipality ruling itself and the surrounding territory. Colchester, Lincoln, York, Gloucester and St. Albans stand on the sites of five Roman municipalities, while London was the centre of the road system and the seat of the financial officials of the Province of Britain. A well preserved Roman town of about 100 acres was first uncovered in the 18th century at *Silchester* (Calleva Atrebatum), 10 miles south of Reading, and since 1890 the whole site has been investigated. Four main groups of roads radiated from London, and a fifth (the Fosse) ran obliquely from Ermine Street (at Lincoln), through Leicester, Cirencester and Bath to Exeter. Of the four groups radiating from London one ran S.E. to Canterbury and the coast of Kent, a second to Silchester and thence to parts of Western Britain and South Wales, a third (now known as *Watling Street*) ran through Verulamium (St. Albans) to Chester, with various branches, and the fourth reached Colchester, Lincoln, York and the eastern counties. *Christianity* reached the Roman Province of Britain from Gaul in the 3rd century (or possibly earlier), the Bishops of Londinium, Eboracum (York), and Lindum (Lincoln) attending the Council of Arles in 314. The Roman garrison of Britain was much harassed in the 4th century by Saxon pirates, who invaded the eastern counties from the Wash to Spithead, while about 350 A.D. incursions in the north of Irish (Scoti) and Picts became most formidable, and towards the end of the century many troops were removed from Britain for service in other parts of the Roman Empire. Early in the 5th century Gaul was taken from the Romans by Teutonic invaders, and Britain was cut off from Rome; officials were no longer sent to the island, the garrison was left to defend itself, and appears to have been driven inland by the Northern and Saxon invaders, and to have been conquered and absorbed by the Celtic inhabitants, whose language and customs re-emerged.

Anglo-Saxons and Normans. — The Celtic Britons appear to have called in the Saxons to resist the raids of the Picts and Scots, and eventually the *English* (Angles, Saxons and Jutes) drove the Britons into the mountain fastnesses of the West (Strathclyde, Wales and Cornwall), the name of *Welch* (old English *Waelisc* = Foreign) being given to the islanders by the invaders from the continent. The area thus conquered was divided into several kingdoms, of which the chief were Northumbria (Bernicia and Deira), Mercia (Middle Angles), and Wessex. The heathen Angli (whose gods Ti, Woden, Thunor and Frigg are commemorated in "Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday") were converted to Christianity by a mission under Augustine (dispatched by Pope Gregory in 597), which established Archbishoprics at Canterbury and York, and the whole of England appears to have been converted by the end of the 7th century. In the 8th century Offa, King of Mercia, is stated to have built a wall and rampart, afterwards known as *Offa's Dike*, from the mouth of the Dee to that of the Wye, as a protection against the Welsh. The greatest of the English kingdoms was *Wessex*, with its capital at Winchester, and the greatest of the Wessex kings was *Alfred the Great* (871–901), who resisted the incursions of the Northmen (Danes) and fixed a limit to their advance by the Treaty of Wedmore (878). In the 10th century the Kings of Wessex recovered the whole of England from the Danes, but subsequent rulers were unable to resist the invaders, and England paid tribute (*Danegelt*) for many years, and was ruled by Danish Kings from 1016 to 1042, when Edward the Confessor was recalled from exile. In 1066 Harold (brother-in-law of Edward and son of Earl Godwin of Wessex) was chosen King of England, but after defeating a Northumbrian revolt under his brother Tostig (aided by an invading army of Harold Hadraada of Norway) at Stamford Bridge in Yorkshire (Sept. 25), he was himself defeated at the *Battle of Hastings* (or Sautlache) on Oct. 14, 1066, and the Norman Conquest secured the throne of England for Duke William of Normandy. Since the *Norman Conquest* all attempts to invade England have been defeated.

ENGLISH COUNTIES.

For Administrative purposes England is divided into 49 *Administrative Counties* (under the Local Government Act of 1888). The boundaries of these Administrative Counties differ in many cases from those of the older Geographical Counties, while the areas of the 72 *County Boroughs* created under the Act of 1888 are excluded from the County Areas, and the population of the Boroughs is separately enumerated. The area, population and chief officers of the Administrative Counties are shown overleaf.

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS, AND CHAIRMEN OF Q.S.

County or Shire.	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff, 1931-32.	Chairman of Q.S.
(1) Bedford	S. Howard Whitbread, C.B.	H. Brent Grotrian, K.C.	Anthony H. Wingfield, D.L.
(2) Berks	James Herbert Benyon	Vice-Ad. F. C. Brown, C.B., C.M.G.	C. Murray Pitman, K.C.
(3) Bucks	Col. Lord Cottesloe, C.B., V.D., T.D.	Maj. Coningsby R. Disraeli, T.D.	Col. Lord Cottesloe, C.B., V.D., T.D.
(4) Cambridge (5) Isle of Ely	Charles R. W. Adeane, C.B.	Sir Frederick Hiam.	His Hon. Judge Farrant.
(6) Cheshire	Brig.-Gen. Sir W. Bromley Davenport, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.	E. Peter Jones	Maj. J. F. T. Royds, D.L.
(7) Cornwall	John C. Williams	Lt.-Col. E. H. W. Bolitho, D.S.O.	Col. E. Treffry, C.M.G., O.B.E., T.D.; Lt.-Col. R. T. G. Tangye, O.B.E.
(8) Cumberland	Earl of Lonsdale, K.G.	Lt.-Col. C. A. James	His Honour Judge Eustace Hills, K.C.
(9) Derby	Duke of Devonshire, K.G.	Lt.-Col. G. Mosley, T.D.	H. St. J. Raikes, K.C., C.B.E.
(10) Devon	Lord Mildmay of Flete	Lt.-Col. T. Gracey.	Lord Merrivale, P.C.; Sir T. H. Kekewich, Bt.; Sir F. G. Newbolt, K.C.
(11) Dorset	Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P.	Capt. B. C. W. Williams.	J. C. Swinburne-Hanham
(12) Durham	Marquess of Londonderry, K.G.	Capt. G. S. Newall	J. S. G. Pemberton, D.L.
(13) Essex	Brig.-Gen. R. B. Colvin, C.B., T.D.	Maj. N. A. C. de H. Tufnell.	Collingwood Hope, K.C., C.B.E.; W. J. Courtauld.
(14) Gloucester	Earl Beauchamp, K.G.	Sir S. W. Tubbs, Bt.	Lt.-Col. Russell J. Kerr.
(15) Hants (16) Isle of Wight	Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	P. A. L. Laming [D.S.O.	(Vacant)
(17) Hereford	Sir John Cotterell, Bt.	Col. H. E. P. Pateshall.	T. P. P. Powell, O.B.E.
(18) Hertford	Viscount Hampden, K.C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C.	Sir W. Lawrence	Sir J. Priestley, K.C.; E. A. Mitchell-Innes, C.B.E., K.C.
(19) Huntingdon	Earl of Sandwich	(*See* Cambridge)	G. F. Rowley
(20) Kent	The Marquess Camden	Maj. Sir J. T. Prestige.	Hon. H. A. Hannen; Sir A. F. C. C. Luxmoore, K.C.
(21) Lancashire	Earl of Derby, K.G.	Sir F. C. Bowring.	Rt. Hon. Sir L. Sanderson, K.C.; Sir James Openshaw; Sir H. W. Deacon, C.B.E.
(22) Leicester	Sir A. G. Hazelrigg, Bt.	Lt.-Col. E. C. Atkins, D.C.	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.
Lincoln:			
(23) Lindsey (24) Kesteven (25) Holland	Earl of Yarborough	Lt.-Col. E. Royds, O.B.E.	F. Acton, C.B.E. Earl of Ancaster. R. Gleed.
(26) London	Marquess of Crewe, K.G.	Hon. Alexander Shaw	Cecil Whiteley, K.C.
(27) Middlesex	Lord Rochdale	James Warren	Sir Montagu Sharpe, K.C.
(28) Norfolk	Russell J. Colman.	J. A. Keith	Ernest Barkley Raikes, K.C.
(29) Northampton... (30) Peterborough, Soke of	Marquess of Exeter, C.M.G.	Lt.-Col. P. L. Reid	John Alfred Gotch His Hon. Judge Woodcock
(31) Northumberland	Sir C. P. Trevelyan, Bt., M.P.	Maj. P. Eustace-Smith, M.C.	Sir F. Blake, Bt., C.B.
(32) Nottingham	Duke of Portland, K.G.	Maj. P. A. Birkin, O.B.E.	Col. Sir L. Rolleston, K.C.B., D.S.O.
(33) Oxford	Duke of Marlborough, K.G.	Maj. A. H. Dillon, C.D.	Capt. M. U. Weyland.
(34) Rutland	Earl of Ancaster	Lawrence Kimball	William Henry Neill.
(35) Salop	Earl of Powis	Lt.-Col. H. P. Sykes	Sir W. F. K. Taylor, C.B.E., K.C.
(36) Somerset	Marquess of Bath, K.G.	Sir William O. E. M. King	Sir A. T. Thring, K.C.B.
(37) Stafford	Earl of Harrowby	James Thompson	Lord Charnwood.
(38) Suffolk, E. (39) ,, W.	Sir T. C. T. Warner, Bt., C.B.	Sir A. C. Churchman, Bt.	C.H. Lomax; R.E. White; A. Maitland-Wilson, O.B.E.
(40) Surrey	Lord Ashcombe, C.B., T.D.	Sir E. J. Holland	Cecil Whiteley, K.C.
(41) Sussex, E. (42) ,, W.	Lord Leconfield	Maj. P. S. Foster	Sir H. S. Cautley, Bt., K.C. R. Burrows, LL.B.
(43) Warwick	Lord Leigh	Geoffrey Bird	Lord Ilkeston
(44) Westmorland	Lord H. C. Bentinck, M.P.	A. H. Willink	Earl of Lonsdale, K.G.
(45) Wilts	Sir Ernest S. Wills, Bt.	Claude B. Fry	His Hon. Judge Randolph.
(46) Worcester	Viscount Cobham	Sir R. C. Brooke, Bt.	Hon. Sir R. W. Coventry, K.C.
Yorkshire:—			
(47) East Riding	Lord Deramore	J. W. Coulthurst	Viscount Irwin.
(48) North Riding	Hon. Geoffrey Howard		His Hon. Judge McCarthy.
(49) West Riding	Earl of Harewood, K.G., D.S.O.		W. F. Tempest

CHAIRMEN OF C.C., CLERKS OF THE PEACE, CHIEF CONSTABLES AND M.O.H.

Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.	Medical Officer
(1) Lord Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	J. B. Graham [O.B.E.	Lt.-Col. F. A. D. Stevens, C.B.E.	C. G. Welch, M.D.
(2) T. Skurray	H. J. C. Neobard,	Lt.-Col. A. Poulton, C.B.E.	G. C. Taylor, O.B.E., M.D.
(3) L. H. West, O.B.E., LL.D	Lt.-Col. G. R. Crouch, M.C., T.D., LL.B.	Lt.-Col. T. R. P. Warren, C.B.E.	S. J. C. Holden, M.B.
(4) W. C. Jackson	A. Tabrum, O.B.E.	W. Varney Webb	Frank Robinson, M.D.
(5) Sir Walter W. West	C. E. Copeman, C.M.G.	Capt. J. C. T. Rivett-Carnac, M.C.	Robert French, M.D.
(6) Sir William Hodgson	Reginald Potts	Lt.-Col. P. Malcolm, D.S.O., M.V.O.	Meredith Young, M.D.
(7) Sir A. Carkeek [C.B.E.	T. A. H. Sheers	Lt.-Col. Sir H. B. Prothe-roe Smith, O.B.E.	E. M. Clarke, M.D.
(8) Rev. Canon A. Sutton	C. W. A. Hodgson	Philip T. B. Browne	F. Hughes Morison, M.D.
(9) E. C. Barnes, C.B.E.	H. Wilfrid Skinner, LL.B.	Maj. F. R. Anley, C.B.E.	Walter M. Ash, F.R.C.S.
(10) Sir Henry Lopes, Bt.	Brian S. Miller	Maj. L. H. Morris, M.C.	L. M. Davies, M.D.
(11) Earl of Shaftesbury	J. Leslie Torr	Major L. W. Peel Yates	J. Elliott Robinson, M.B.
(12) Peter Lee	Harold Jevons, D.L.	George Morley, C.B.E.	Charles Franks, M.D.
(13) J. H. Burrows [D.S.O.	J. H. Goold	Capt. J. A. Unett, D.S.O.	W. A. Bullough, M.B.
(14) Maj. F. W. B. Cripps,	E. T. Gardom, O.B.E.	Maj. F. L. S. Clarke, O.B.E.	J. Middleton Martin, M.D.
(15) Earl of Malmesbury	F. Viccars Barber	Maj. E. R. Cockburn, O.B.E.	H. L. Cronk, M.D.
(16) Sir G. Baring, Bt.	John Dufton	Capt. H. C. Adams-Connor, M.V.O., D.L.	James Fairley, M.D.
(17) F. Ballard	E. W. Maples, O.B.E.	Freeman Newton	Peter Lowe, M.B.
(18) Sir Joseph Priestley, K.C.	Elton Longmore	G. Knight, M.B.E. [Carnac, M.C.	H. Hyslop Thomson, M.D.
(19) G. F. Rowley	(Vacant)	Capt. J. C. T. Rivett-	C. B. Moss-Blundell, M.D.
(20) F. Walter Payne	W. Leslie Platts	Maj. H. E. Chapman, O.B.E.	Alfred Greenwood, M.D.
(21) J. T. Travis-Clegg	Sir George Hammond Etherton, O.B.E.	Wilfrid Trubshaw, C.B.E.	J. J. Butterworth, M.D.
(22) Lt.-Col. R. E. Martin	W. J. Freer	Capt. C. E. Lynch Blosse	J. A. Fairer, M.D.
(23) Lord Heneage, O.B.E.	Eric W. Scorer	Lt.-Col. G. H. R. Hal-land, C.I.E., O.B.E.	W. S. H. Campbell, M.B.
(24) Sir C. Welby, Bt., C.B.	A. D. Piper		A. H. Lowe, M.B.
(25) J. W. Gleed, M.A.	H. C. Marris		H. C. Jennings, M.B.
(26) E. Sanger	John Dix	(Metrop. Police Area)	F. N. Kay Menzies, M.D.
(27) G. Marlow-Reed	E. S. W. Hart, M.B.E.	(Metrop. Police Area)	John Tate, M.R.C.S.
(28) Russell J. Colman	Hugh Christopher Davies	Capt. S. H. van Neck, M.C.	F. Ruddock West, M.D.
(29) Sir A. de Capell Brooke, Bt.	H. Millington, O.B.E.	A. A. Ferguson	J. M. Mackintosh, M.D.
(30) Marquess of Exeter	Walter J. Deacon		C. Rolleston, M.D.
(31) Sir F. Blake, Bt., C.B.	C. Harold Carter	Capt. F. James, C.B.E.	W. F. J. Whitley, M.D.
(32) Col. Sir L. Rolleston, K.C.B., D.S.O.	K. Tweedale Meaby	Col. F. J. Lemon, C.B.E., D.S.O.	A. C. Tibbits, M.D.
(33) Brig.-Gen. A. D. Miller, C.B.E., D.S.O.	F. G. Scott, M.C.	Capt. E. K. Arbuthnot, D.S.O., R.N.	Charles Coles, M.D.
(34) Earl of Ancaster	B. A. Adam	Fredk. Wm. Golder	C. Rolleston, M.D.
(35) T. W. Green	A. A. Johnson, O.B.E.	Maj. Jack Becke, O.B.E.	William Taylor, M.D.
(36) F. H. Berryman	Harold King	Lt.-Col. H. C. Metcalfe, D.S.O.	W. G. Savage, M.D.
(37) Lt.-Col. W. E. Harrison, O.B.E.	R. Eustace-Joy, M.A.	Lt.-Col. H. P. Hunter	W. D. Carruthers, M.D.
(38) C. H. Lomax	Cecil Oakes, LL.M.	Capt. J. G. Mayne, C.B.E.	Bernard Wood-White, M.D.
(39) Marquess of Bristol, M.V.O.	L. G. Hensman Munsey	Maj. E. P. Prest	J. F. Davidson, M.B.
(40) Maj. Arthur Leycester-Penrhyn.	Dudley Aukland, LL.M.	Maj. G. C. Nicholson, C.B.	James Ferguson, M.D.
(41) C. H. S. Ellis	H. J. T. McIlveen	Col. G. M. Ormerod, D.S.O.	R. Ashleigh Clegg, M.D.
(42) Lord Leconfield	S. Thornely	A. S. Williams, M.V.O., O.B.E.	R. D. Smedley, M.D.
(43) Lord Algernon Percy	Leon E. Stephens, LL.B.	Commander E. R. B. Kemble	A. Hamilton Wood, M.D.
(44) G. H. Pattinson	H. Greenwood, LL.B.	P. T. B. Browne	W. E. Henderson, M.B.
(45) Marquess of Bath, K.G. [O.B.E.	W. L. Bown	Lt.-Col. Hoel Llewellyn, D.S.O. [liams	C. E. Tangye, M.D.
(46) Lt.-Col. C. F. Milward,	C. H. Bird	Capt. J. E. Lloyd-Wil-	Wyndham Parker, M.B.
(47) Lord Deramore	J. R. Procter	Capt. A. F. Hordern	R. L. Thornley, M.D.
(48) Maj. R. B. Turton	H. G. Thornley, O.B.E.	Lt.-Col. J. C. Chaytor, D.S.O., M.C.	Harry Mason, M.D.
(49) Sir J. P. Hinchliffe	J. Charles McGrath	Lt.-Col. Frank Brook, D.S.O., M.C.	T. N. V. Potts, M.D.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE 49 ENGLISH ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES.

County or Shire and Administrative Headquarters.	Acreage.	Population.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Bedfordshire (Shire Hall, Bedford)	302,942	106,453	114,021	220,474
Berkshire (Shire Hall, Reading)	454,725	102,405	111,776	214,181
Buckinghamshire (County Hall, Aylesbury)	479,360	132,538	139,027	271,565
Cambridgeshire (County Hall, Cambridge)	315,168	69,324	70,680	140,004
Cheshire (Shire Hall, Chester)	631,180	320,377	354,813	675,190
Cornwall (County Hall, Truro)	868,167	148,906	169,045	317,951
Cumberland (The Courts, Carlisle)	968,598	101,040	104,750	205,790
Derbyshire (County Offices, Derby)	640,701	306,313	308,613	614,926
Devonshire (The Castle, Exeter)	1,660,948	212,797	245,867	458,664
Dorsetshire (County Offices, Dorchester)	622,843	115,439	123,908	239,347
Durham (Shire Hall, Durham)	627,641	470,415	453,635	924,050
Ely, Isle of (County Hall, March)	238,073	39,181	38,524	77,705
Essex (Shire Hall, Chelmsford)	962,696	579,897	618,704	1,198,601
Gloucestershire (Shire Hall, Gloucester)	782,646	159,527	176,274	335,801
Hampshire (The Castle, Winchester)	933,296	237,909	234,113	472,022
Herefordshire (Shire Hall, Hereford)	538,924	53,678	58,077	111,755
Hertfordshire (Shire Hall, Hertford)	404,520	189,735	211,424	401,159
Huntingdonshire (Walden House, Huntingdon)	233,985	27,795	28,409	56,204
Kent (Sessions House, Maidstone)	971,990	571,435	622,680	1,194,115
Lancashire (County Offices, Preston)	1,050,889	853,486	941,371	1,794,857
Leicestershire (10 New Street, Leicester)	524,197	147,206	155,477	302,683
Lincolnshire :—				
Holland (County Hall, Boston)	268,992	45,838	46,475	92,313
Kesteven (County Offices, Sleaford)	463,505	55,562	54,497	110,059
Lindsey (County Offices, Lincoln)	961,200	129,711	133,761	263,472
London (County Hall, S.E. 1)	74,850	2,045,575	2,351,246	4,396,821
Middlesex (Guildhall, Westminster, S.W. 1)	148,691	769,178	869,343	1,638,521
Norfolk (The Shire House, Norwich)	1,303,568	159,107	162,763	321,870
Northamptonshire (County Hall, Northampton)	581,679	106,132	110,982	217,114
Northumberland (Moot Hall, N'castle-upon-Tyne)	1,279,153	201,609	207,056	408,665
Nottinghamshire (Shire Hall, Nottingham)	529,079	219,459	224,421	443,880
Oxfordshire (County Hall, Oxford)	470,808	63,305	65,754	129,059
Peterborough, Soke of (Cross St., Peterborough)	53,464	25,384	26,461	51,845
Rutlandshire (The Castle, Oakham)	97,273	8,440	8,957	17,397
Shropshire (Shire Hall, Shrewsbury)	861,800	120,624	123,538	244,162
Somersetshire (Shire Offices, Weston-super-Mare)	1,031,666	190,866	215,453	406,319
Staffordshire (County Buildings, Stafford)	686,901	349,392	353,752	703,144
Suffolk :—				
East Suffolk (County Hall, Ipswich)	549,241	101,740	105,680	207,420
West Suffolk (Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds)	390,916	52,427	53,710	106,137
Surrey (County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames)	449,216	436,814	510,881	947,695
Sussex :—				
East Sussex (County Hall, Lewes)	507,069	123,485	153,396	276,881
West Sussex (County Hall, Chichester)	401,916	101,302	121,834	223,136
Warwickshire (Warwick)	560,702	176,727	188,596	365,323
Westmorland (Exchange Chambers, Kendal)	504,917	30,407	34,991	65,398
Wight, Isle of (County Hall, Newport)	94,146	40,365	48,035	88,400
Wiltshire (County Offices, Trowbridge)	860,829	151,368	151,890	303,258
Worcestershire (Shire Hall, Worcester)	439,953	148,567	161,513	310,080
Yorkshire :—				
East Riding (County Hall, Beverley)	737,065	81,947	87,745	169,692
North Riding (County Hall, Northallerton)	1,357,871	162,955	167,945	330,900
West Riding (County Hall, Wakefield)	1,625,058	749,833	780,277	1,530,110
York City and County (Guildhall, York)	3,730	41,012	43,798	84,810

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

The average heights and weights of men in the United Kingdom have been tabulated as follows. The weights include *clothing*, which is generally calculated at one-twenty-fourth of the whole.

	Average Height.	Average Weight.
Scotsmen	5 ft. 8¾ in.	11 st. 11 lb.
Irishmen	5 ft. 8 in.	10 st. 13 lb.
Englishmen	5 ft. 7¼ in.	11 st. 1 lb
Welshmen	5 ft. 6½ in.	11 st. 4 lb

LONDON, the capital of England and of the British Empire, and the greatest city in the world, is situated on both banks of the River Thames, 50 miles from its outflow into the North Sea.

The City of London represents London within its ancient boundaries. The City is the financial and business centre of London, and includes the head offices of the principal banks, insurance companies, and mercantile houses, in addition to buildings ranging from the historic interest of the Roman Wall, the Norman Tower and the 15th century Guildhall, to the massive splendour of St. Paul's, and the architectural beauty of Wren's spires (Bow Church, St. Bride's, St. Dunstan's in the East, &c.).

The City of Westminster, which is bounded by the City of London on the east, by Chelsea and Kensington on the west, by Paddington, St. Marylebone and Holborn on the north, and by the Thames and Chelsea on the south, was formed into a borough by the London Government Act of 1899, and was created a city by Royal Charter of Oct. 19, 1900, the Council consisting of a Mayor, 10 Aldermen and 60 Councillors. Extending from the eastern end of the Strand to Kensington Gardens, and from Oxford-street to the Thames, it includes within its boundaries a large number of the finest buildings in London. The Abbey and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Houses of Parliament and the Law Courts, Buckingham Palace and St. James's, and the principal Government offices, Clubs and Theatres are situated in Westminster, which also includes the fashionable residential districts of Mayfair and Belgravia. Westminster is the richest of the London areas.

Metropolitan Boroughs.—Under the London Government Act of 1899 the administrative functions of the various vestries in the Metropolitan districts surrounding the City of London were transferred to 28 Metropolitan Boroughs, of which one became afterwards the City of Westminster. The area covered by these boroughs extends northwards to include Stoke Newington, southwards to Wandsworth and Lewisham, eastwards to Woolwich, and westwards to Hammersmith.

London County Council.—For County purposes the affairs of London are administered by the London County Council, which was created by the Local Government Act of 1888.

Miscellaneous Authorities.—For Police purposes the administration is invested in the City Corporation as to *the City Police* and in the Home Office as to the *Metropolitan Police*. The authority for the supply of water is the *Metropolitan Water Board*; while the River Thames is administered as to its tidal portion by the *Port of London Authority* and above Teddington by the *Thames Conservancy*, the lighthouse and pilotage authority being *Trinity House*. The bridges are maintained in the City of London by the *Bridge House Estates* Committee of the Corporation of the City, and in the remaining area by the London County Council. The *London and Home Counties Joint Electricity Authority* (5 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1) provides (or secures the provision of) electricity throughout an area of 1,797 sq. miles. Locomotion is provided by the London County Council as the Tramway authority, and by private enterprise as to underground or other railways, &c.

LONDON CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

Cities and Boroughs.	Population, 1931.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Rates, 1931-32. s.	d.	Town Clerk.	Mayor, 1931-32.
London:	7,476,168	17·9	11·9	57,487,535				
City of London	10,896	23·0	14·0	8,694,024	9	5	Sir James Bell, C.V.O.	*See* p. 604.
Westminster	129,535	10·5	11·7	10,850,000	9	5	G. Parker Morris, LL.B.	Rev. E. St.G. Schomberg.
Battersea	159,542	16·5	11·5	1,072,027	12	2	Edwin Austin	G. H. Eaton.
Bermondsey	111,526	18·1	13·1	835,183	16	0	E. Goff Clark	J. Lynch.
Bethnal Green	108,178	11·7	8·3	605,701	14	8	David J. Keep	T. Brooks.
Camberwell	251,373	14·8	10·9	1,595,319	11	0	C. E. Newton	A. Pearman.
Chelsea	59,026	12·7	12·5	1,210,584	10	0	S. H. Steel	Lt.-Col. S. Boyle.
Deptford	106,886	15·9	11·3	675,646	13	8	A. Purkis	G. W. Strong.
Finsbury	69,888	18·5	13·1	1,207,546	11	1	Hugh Green	S. G. Nunn.
Fulham	150,940	15·3	10·8	1,120,845	10	4	Wilfred Townend	W. J. Waldron.
Greenwich	100,870	15·39	9·99	915,306	12	5	Fredk. J. Simpson	Mrs. C. Turner.
Hackney	215,380	16·4	11·1	1,418,813	10	9	H. R. H. Tee, LL.D.	F. W. Snewin.
Hammersmith	135,521	15·9	11·7	1,133,533	11	10	Hugh Royle	W. P. Davies.
Hampstead	88,914	11·8	11·5	1,454,705	10	10	Philip H. Harrold	H. Baily, M.B.E.
Holborn	38,816	10·6	12·7	1,702,458	9	5	Lionel Walford	B. Smith.
Islington	321,712	17·4	12·1	2,118,699	10	2	R. Jerman, M.C., M.A.	G. H. Bull.
Kensingt'n(Royal)	180,681	14·6	12·7	3,256,628	9	7	F. Webster, B.A.	H. V. Kenyon.
Lambeth	296,162	15·76	12·04	2,254,988	10	2	Bruce Penny	R. L. Sims.
Lewisham	219,942	15·1	9·7	1,617,862	10	8	John W. Shuter	H. J. Furneaux.
Paddington	144,950	14·9	15·48	1,653,641	10	4	W. F. Abbiss, M.B.E.	Lt.-Col. Sir G. Hand-over.
Poplar	155,086	19·1	10·5	684,711	19	0	H. E. Dennis	C. J. Cressall.
St. Marylebone	97,620	12·1	10·6	3,069,170	9	3	R. C. Graves, LL.D.	F. White.
St. Pancras	198,113	15·4	11·9	2,054,386	9	8	A. Powell Coke	Sir A. Davies, K.B.E.
Shoreditch	97,038	20·1	12·2	830,831	13	0	R. Cyril Ray, B.A.	W. J. Fudge.
Southwark	171,657	16·8	12·5	1,323,410	11	5	D. T. Griffiths	A. J. Patrick.
Stepney	225,203	17·4	11·2	1,732,963	13	8	W. L. McCarty	Miss M. Moses.
Stoke Newington	51,215	14·6	12·2	391,737	10	8	C. Kent Wright	Sir H. J. Ormond.
Wandsworth	353,101	13·17	10·59	2,936,890	10	8	D. A. Nicholl, M.A.	Lt.-Col. A. Bellamy, T.D.
Woolwich	146,944	15·5	10·9	1,038,277	13	0	Sir Arthur Bryceson,	F. T. Halse

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON was famed for its vast conflux of traders and its abundant commerce even in the first century of the Christian era. From the Romans, it is said, it received municipal institutions which have endured in their main features to the present day. In Saxon times it was, in reality, a small independent State, and its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them, and about eight years after he granted a charter, which is still preserved. It is addressed to William the Bishop, Godfrey the Portreeve, and all the Burgesses, and promises that they shall be "law worthy" (*i.e.*, possessed of privileges) as they were in the days of Edward the Confessor. The Portreeve, however, received the Norman title of Bailiff, which, in 1191, was changed to Mayor; the first holder under the new name being Henry Fitzalwyn, who filled the office for 24 years. On his death a new charter was granted by King John in 1214, which directed the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done; though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality four times A.D. 1397, 1398, 1406, 1419); and many modern cases have occurred. The title of *Lord Mayor* was not in general use in the outer world until about 1545. The Lord Mayor is elected at Michaelmas; he is sworn into office on November 8, and on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, to take the final declaration of office—the pageant being popularly known as the *Lord Mayor's Show.*

Aldermen were first appointed by a charter of Henry III. in 1242, and were elected annually between 1377 and 1394, when a charter of Richard II. directed them to be chosen for life. The *Common Council*, elected annually on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21), was, at an early date, substituted for a popular assembly called the Folkmote. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having as many as 16 members, and none less than four. *Sheriffs* (as well as aldermen) were Saxon officers who usually had charge of a large district. The time of their appointment for London is uncertain, but they appear in ancient records as early as A.D. 1130. At first they were only the officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but King John gave them, in the first year of his reign, permission to choose their own Sheriffs. The citizens, however, lost this privilege, as far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888; but they continue, as heretofore, to choose the Sheriffs of the City of London. They are appointed on Midsummer Day, and enter on office at Michaelmas.

Officers.—The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The Chamberlain is an ancient officer. There were at one time two Chamberlains—the King's Chamberlain and the Chamberlain of the Guildhall. The former appears to have fallen into abeyance *circ.* 1319. The first contemporary record of the Office of City Chamberlain is 1276. The Town Clerk and Common Serjeant are mentioned as officers in the charter of Edward II., A.D. 1319; but the offices can be traced to a much earlier date than this.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor 1931–1932.

Sir Maurice Jenks, Kt., F.C.A., *born* 1872; *Common Councilman*, 1910; *Alderman of Cheap Ward*, 1923; *Sheriff*, 1930; *Lord Mayor*, 1931; The Mansion House, E.C. 2. ..... £10,000
Private Secretary, T. Harvey Hull.

The Aldermen.

Aldermen.	*Ward.*	*Born.*	*C.C.*	*Ald.*	*Shff.*	*Mayor*
Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bt.	*Dowgate*	1857	1882	1895	1902	1908
Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bt., M.P.	*Bridge Without* (1931)	1862	1899	1907	1905	1913
Sir Charles Johnston, Bt.	*Aldersgate*	1848	1900	1907	1910	1914
Rt. Hon. Lord Wakefield, C.B.E.	*Bread Street*	1859	1904	1908	1907	1915
Rt. Hon. Lord Marshall, P.C., K.C.V.O., LL.D.	*Vintry*	1865	1896	1909	1901	1918
Sir Louis Arthur Newton, Bt.	*Cordwainer*	1867	1905	1916	1916	1923
Sir Alfred Louis Bower, Bt.	*Langbourn*	1860	1896	1917	1913	1924
Sir William Robert Pryke, Bt.	*Queenhithe*	1847	1887	1920	1921	1925
Rt. Hon. Lord Ebbisham, G.B.E.	*Bassishaw*	1868	1913	1920	1917	1926
Sir Charles Albert Batho, Bt.	*Aldgate*	1872	1913	1921	1925	1927
Sir J. E. Kynaston Studd, Bt., O.B.E., LL.D., M.A.	*Farringdon Without*	1858	.....	1923	1922	1928
Sir William Phené Neal, Bt.	*Lime Street*	1860	1893	1922	1929	1930
All the above have passed the Civic Chair.						
Percy Walter Greenaway	*Bishopsgate*	1874	1917	1924	1931	.....
Charles Henry Collett	*Bridge*	1864	1912	1927	.....	.....
Sir Stephen Killik, Kt.	*Broad Street*	1861	1908	1927	1922	.....
Isidore Nathan Jacobs	*Portsoken*	1867	1910	{1921 / 1927}	.....	.....
Sir Percy Vincent, Kt.	*Walbrook*	1868	1922	1929	1926	.....
Sir Harold George Downer, Kt., LL.B.	*Coleman Street*	1871	1921	1930	1924	.....
Sir William Jas. Miller Burton, Kt.	*Tower*	1862	.....	1930	.....	.....
Sir George Thomas Broadbridge, Kt.	*Candlewick*	1869	.....	1930	.....	.....
Harry Edward Augustus Twyford	*Cripplegate*	1870	1930	1930	.....	.....
Major Sir Frank Henry Bowater, Kt.	*Castle Baynard*	1866	1922	1931	1929	.....
Sir William George Coxen, Kt.	*Billingsgate*	1867	1920	1931	1928	.....
Lt.-Col. John Dawson Laurie	*Cornhill*	1872	1930	.....	.....	.....
Sir Daniel George Collins, Kt.	*Farringdon Within*	1870	1889	1931	1930	.....

The Sheriffs.

Alderman Percy Walter Greenaway (*see* above) and George Henry Wilkinson, Junior, C.C.

MEMBER.	WARD.
Adolph, W. E. L.	*Vintry.*
Agar, *Dep.* Sir F.	*Aldgate.*
Algar, C. R.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Allcard, V.	*Broad St.*
Alley, E. D.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Anning, E. H.	*Cheap.*
Bacon, W. N.	*Walbrook.*
Baily, H. D.	*Bridge.*
Barrett, H. Roper	*Lime St.*
Barry, H. C.	*Cripple. Wn.*
Batten, H. R.	*Bishopsgate.*
Beal, E. S.	*Bridge.*
Beatty, A. H., O.B.E.	*Vintry*
Bedford, A.	*Bishopsgate.*
Beecroft, L. C.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Bennet, *Dep.* J. F	*Cordwainer.*
Berridge, *Dep.* G. J.	*Dowgate.*
Berry, F. W.	*CastleBynd.*
Berry, O. C.	*Bridge.*
Biggs, W. W.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Bird, *Dep.* Sir H.	*Billingsgate.*
Blackham, *Col.* R. J., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.D.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Botterill, *Col.* G. P.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Bowles, H. E.	*Bridge.*
Bray, A. W.	*Aldgate.*
Brett, W. C.	*Coleman St.*
Brough, *Dep.* J. R.	*CastleBynd.*
Brown, H. W., B.A.	*Bishopsgate.*
Brown, Victor	*Broad St.*
Brown, W. Hurst	*Broad St.*
Brundle, F. W.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Bull, O.	*Bishopsgate.*
Burgess, H. J.	*Aldgate.*
Caunter, F. J.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Champness, *Dep* W. H.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Chapman, W. B.	*Bread St.*
Christie, A. M.	*CastleBynd.*
Chubb, Hon. C. A.	*CastleBynd.*
Coates, F. B.	*Bread St.*
Conoley, J.	*Queenhithe.*
Cooper, E. H.	*Cornhill.*
Cooper, E. R., O.B.E., M.C.	*Tower.*
Crosse, C. S.	*Cheap.*
Crossingham, C.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Davenport, Sir H. E.	*Bridge.*
Deighton, *Dep.* T. H.	*Bridge.*
Donne, E. F.	*Bread St.*
Doree, H. J.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Dove, *Dep.* H. S.	*Coleman St.*
Dray, F. G.	*Vintry.*
Dunn, B. S.	*Langbourn.*
Dutton, E. H.	*Portsoken.*
Easton, H. A.	*Coleman St.*
Eaton, Col. R. W.	*Coleman St.*
Edwards, J. J.	*Cordwainer.*
Elkan, *Lt.-Col.* C. J., D.S.O., O.B.E.	*Bishopsgate.*
Ellis, *Dep.* T. H.	*Aldersgate.*
Elliston, G. S., M.C., M.P., M.A.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Farlow, C. D. King, M.A.	*Candlewick.*
Farmer, H. L.	*Cheap.*
Farnan, *Dep.* F.	*Tower.*
Farrow, L. W.	*Bishopsgate.*
Fitch, H. B.	*Bishopsgate.*
Fletcher, *Dep.* Sir B. F., P.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Fortescue, W.	*Farrin. Wn*
Foxton, W.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Galloway, A.	*Tower.*
Gamon, C.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Gates, P. A.	*Cripple Wt.*
Gillett, F.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Gillett, S. H., M.C.	*Bassishaw.*
Goldney, *Dep.* T.	*Cornhill.*
Goodinge, A. C.	*Aldersgate.*
Gorman, A. P.	*Billingsgate.*
Gow, *Maj.*, J. L., M.C.	*Bishopsgate.*
Gower, H. J.	*Cordwainer*
Green, *Col.* Sir F. D.	*Aldersgate.*
Green, *Dep.* Sir F. H., Bt.	*Vintry.*
Green, W. W.	*Tower.*
Greenaway, S. H.	*Bishopsgate.*
Greenwood, J. F.	*Candlewick.*
Harrowing, T. J.	*Bishopsgate.*
Hart, J. T.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Hay, A. M.	*Bread St.*
Haydon, D.	*Aldersgate.*
Haywood, E. H.	*Dowgate.*
Heath, A. H.	*Tower.*
Heath, J. S.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Heilbuth, G. H.	*Walbrook.*
Hewitt, T. W.	*Aldgate.*
Hill, H. E.	*Bread St.*
Holmes, Sir A. W., K.B.E.	*Aldgate*
Horner, F. A.	*Tower.*
Howe, H. M.	*Broad St.*
Hughes, *Maj.* H. F., D.S.O.	*Broad St.*
Jacobs, H.	*Portsoken.*
Jennings, *Dep.* C. F. J.	*Walbrook.*
Johnson, *Dep.* B.	*Bishopsgate.*
Jones, G. W.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Joseph, S. G.	*Castle Bynd*
Juniper, A. S.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Kershaw, C.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Key, *Dep.* W. H.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Kimber, *Dep.* Sir H. D., Bt., M.A.	*Langbourn.*
King Hamilton, A.	*Cornhill.*
Knight, A. C., F.S.A.	*Cheap.*
Lamboll, F. S.	*Langbourn.*
Larking, *Capt.* A., C.B.E.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Lavington, G.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Laws, E. L.	*Portsoken.*
Layton, J. E.	*Tower.*
Leader, S.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Leuw, W.	*Portsoken.*
Lord, F. A. B.	*Cordwainer.*
Lovell, J. S. W., M.A.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Lowe, F. W. I.	*Coleman St*
McAuliffe, *Dep.* Sir H. T.	*Bishopsgate.*
McDonald, G. J. W.	*Billingsgate*
McRea, C. J. H.	*Billingsgate.*
Maguire, H.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Marshall, S.	*Dowgate.*
Mart, G.	*Cripple. Wn.*
Marten, H. W.	*Bassishaw.*
Martin, *Maj.* J. G., D.S.O.	*Langbourn.*
Martin, L. E.	*Portsoken.*
Matthews, H. E., O.B.E.	*Dowgate.*
May, R. W.	*Billingsgate.*
Metcalfe, T. D.	*Portsoken.*
Metchim, R.	*Langbourn.*
Morris, H. W.	*Walbrook.*
Mostyn, F. A.	*Bishopsgate.*
Mounsey, J. D.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Musgrave, G. H.	*Billingsgate.*
Myers, A.	*Portsoken.*
Nelthropp, W. R.	*Candlewick.*
Newell, C.	*Castle Bynd.*
Newson-Smith, *Dep.* F. E.	*Broad St.*
Nicholson, W.	*Cripple. Wn.*
Northcott, J.	*Bread St.*
Pakeman, Sir J. R., C.B.E.	*Cheap.*
Parnwell, W. S	*Cheap.*
Patmore, T.	*Cripple Wn.*
Pearse, J. S.	*Cripple Wn.*
Pimm, *Dep.* T.	*Queenhithe.*
Pitman, H, P. L.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Polden, F. C.	*Vintry.*
Pollitzer, F. J. C.	*Queenhithe.*
Pragnell, A.	*CastleBynd.*
Procter, J.	*Castle Bynd.*
Pryce, E. C., LL.B.	*Aldgate.*
Raphael, J. H.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Reading, W. A.	*Billingsgate.*
Redding, *Dep.* J. J.	*Portsoken.*
Regge, R. W.	*Coleman St.*
Ridout, A.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Robertson, A.	*Aldgate.*
Rochester, *Dep.* Lord, C.M.G.	*Candlewick.*
Rowland, F.	*Cordwainer.*
Sewell, W. C.	*Cripple Wt.*
Sheat, W. J. O., O.B.E.	*Broad St.*
Shepherd, Sir H. P.	*Lime St.*
Shipman, J. H.	*Aldersgate.*
Shipton, W. E.	*Tower.*
Simonds, S. R.	*Lime St.*
Singer, *Dep.* H. D.	*Lime St.*
Skeate, T. A.	*Bridge.*
Slazenger, A. E. L.	*Dowgate.*
Smith, *Col.* Sir W., V.D., T.D., M.D.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Smyth, *Dep.* R.	*Aldersgate.*
Snell, A. T.	*Dowgate.*
Spyer, W.	*Broad St.*
Stoneham, R. T. D.	*Candlewick*
Stopher, J.	*Cornhill.*
Syrett, H. S., C.B.E., LL.B.	*Coleman St.*
Taylor, *Dep.* H. T.	*Cripple. Wn.*
Taylor, Leo, O.B.E.	*Coleman St.*
Teuten, *Capt.* A. H	*Queenhithe.*
Thomas, *Dep.* Sir W., M.B.E.	*Cheap.*
Thompson, G. H.	*Langbourn.*
Tranter, *Dep.* G. T. S.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Underwood, E. S.	*Cheap.*
Vick, R. W.	*Bridge.*
Vine, *Maj.* G. H. M.	*Aldersgate.*
Wardlaw, D. C. W.	*Aldgate.*
Watson, G.	*Aldersgate.*
Watts, A. E.	*Walbrook.*
Welch, G. J. C., M.C.	*Candlewick.*
Wells, L. S. M.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Whitaker, *Dep. Lt.-Cl.* C.W., M.A., F.S.A.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Whitby, J.	*Langbourn.*
White, *Dep.* J. H.	*Bread St.*
Whiteley, C. P.	*Cordwainer.*
Whittingham, F.	*Queenhithe.*
Wigley, F. G.	*Cripple. Wn.*
Wilkinson, G. H., Jr.	*Queenhithe.*
Williamson, D. E.	*Cornhill.*
Withers, G. E.	*Vintry.*
Wood, F. A.	*Billingsgate.*
Wood, G. E.	*Cripple Wn.*
Woods, J. R.	*Langbourn.*
Worskett, S. A.	*Bread St.*
Wright, W. N.	*Bishopsgate.*
Youldon, F.	*Bassishaw.*
Young, *Dep.* G. W.	*Bassishaw.*

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

	Elect.
Recorder, Sir Ernest E. Wild, K.C. ... £4,000	1922
Chamberlain, Sir Adrian Pollock £3,000	1912
Town Clerk, Sir James Bell, C.V.O. £3,500	1902
Common Serjeant, Sir Henry Fielding Dickens, K.C. £3,000	1917
Judges of Mayor's and City of London Court (and other offices), H. Holman Gregory, K.C. £2,500	1929
F. Shewell Cooper £2,000	1922
Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. Sir H. S. Turnbull, K.B.E. .... £1,600 to £2,000	1925
Comptroller, V. F. Crowther-Smith ... £1,950	1920
Remembrancer, John Bridge Aspinall £1,850	1927
Solicitor, A. F. I. Pickford, B.A. £2,500	1924
Secondary & High Bailiff of Southwark, Walter Norwood Earle £800	1931
Medical Officer, City of London, W. M. Willoughby, B.A., M.D. £1,900	1928
Coroner for London (£1,450) *and Southwark* (£126 19*s.* 4*d.*), F. J. Waldo, M.D., M.A. [Golden Lane, E.C.] £1,576 19 4	1901
Steward of Southwark, The Recorder £57 7 0	1922
Clerk of the Peace, W. W. Nops, LL.B. £250	1929
Surveyor, F. C. J. Read, F.S.I. £1,500	1931
Engineer, E. E. Finch, M.I.C.E., F.S.I. £1,900	1915
Head Master of City of London School, F. R. Dale, D.S.O., M.C. £2,000	1929
Head Master of Freemen's School, W. W. Parkinson, M.A. £600	1914
Head Mistress, City of London School for Girls, Miss Hilda Doris Bugby, M.A. £680	1927

	Elect.
Principal, Guildhall School of Music, Sir Landon Ronald £1,500	1910
Sword-Bearer, Maj. A. E. Wood, D.C.M. £580	1921
Marshal, Capt. D. F. Massy £480	1925
Common Cryer and Sergeant-at-Arms, William Thomas Boston £400	1927
Librarian and Director, Art Gallery, J. L. Douthwaite £1,250	1926
Medical Officer Port of London, C. F. White, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. £1,650	1928
Clerk to the Lord Mayor, S. Richards £1,500	1920
Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall) and Clerk to Special Sessions, Wallace Thoday, LL.B. £1,100	1931
Registrar of Mayor's and City of London Court and Clerk of the Seal, Wilfred Lawson Dell £1,650	1921
Keeper of the Guildhall, G. W. Bodman £500	1922
Principal Clerks :—	
Chamberlain, L. C. Michelmore ... £1,200	1924
Town Clerk's Office, F. J. Craker £1,250	1931
Public Health Dept., Francis J. C. Helder £1,200	1927
Valuation and Rating, L. V. Cockell £1,250	1920
Markets Dept., R. J. Haworth £750	1931
Market Superintendents :—	
Central, H. W. G. Millman £1,400	1904
Cattle, J. R. Hayhurst, M.R.C.V.S. £1,350	1913
Billingsgate, S. O'Neill £1,250	1906
Spitalfields, Maj. F. H. Millman, O.B.E. £1,500	1920

*THE CITY'S ESTATE, 1930-1931.

Net Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Estates revenue	194,555	3	3
Markets Revenue Accounts :—			
London Central Markets	32,698	0	7
Billingsgate Market	12,966	4	10
Leadenhall Market	3,622	8	10
	243,841	17	6
Less Metropolitan Cattle Market	11,665	18	1
	232,175	19	5
Gresham Estate Revenue Moiety)	12,025	12	3
Various Contributions	30,092	7	2
Profit on Realisation	5,056	10	7
	£279,350	9	5

Net Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
To Magistracy	9,861	3	5
Criminal Justice	16,789	13	4
Civil Government	35,612	14	7
Open Spaces	17,720	16	9
Guildhall School of Music	13,318	2	2
City of London School	9,260	7	3
City of London School for Girls ...	4,385	16	2
Freemen's School	6,589	15	9
Sundries	1,051	18	7
Expenses not allocated to Depts. and Committee Allowances	4,105	2	1
To Officers' Establishments	28,486	15	4
Expenses of Bonds and Debentures	3,090	15	11
Pensions not allocated to Depts.	1 622	18	11
Charitable and Public Donations...	16,573	14	6
Sundry Gratuities	880	0	0
Grant to City and Guilds Institute	500	0	0
Expenses of Honorary Votes	206	17	0
Freedom and Addresses	4,953	19	0
To London Almshouses	2,897	18	11
Debenture Stock Redemption	15,000	0	0
Supplementary Sinking Fund	15,000	0	0
Contingencies Reserve Fund.....	30,000	0	0
Market Improvements Res. Fund.	5,000	0	0
Purchase of Pictures Reserve Fund	525	0	0
Rebuilding Suspense Account.....	13,422	9	6
Alterations and Repairs Res. Fund	5,000	0	0
Suspense Account—Fruit Brokers' Leasehold Premises	17,600	0	0
Balance.....	494	10	3
	£279,350	9	5

* The above is abstracted from the 298th "City's Cash Account" of the series extant—A.D. 1633 to 1930-31. (The Accounts earlier than A.D. 1633 were believed to have been destroyed in the Fire of London; but two years' Accounts, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, have been discovered among the Corporation Archives, as exceptions to that belief.) The Volumes are in full detail, signed by the Auditors, and in perfect preservation. The above extract is from the 147th Annual Printed Account of the Corporation, A.D. 1784 to 1930-31. The Accounts are prepared and stated as directed by Resolutions of the Court of Common Council of the 5th June, 1903, the 14th December, 1905, and 25th January, 1917, upon Reports of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, and they are printed in conformity with the 87th Standing Order of the Court of Common Council. The Accounts are made up to the end of March and are issued in the form prescribed by those Orders, and show the Income and Expenditure applicable to the year on the various Funds.

THE CITY GUILDS (LIVERY COMPANIES).

IN the majority of cases the designation of the Company gives a clue to the trade which gave rise to the guild, the Broderers (Embroiderers), Cordwainers (cobblers), Fletchers (arrow makers), Loriners (bridle, bit, and spur makers), Poulters (poulterers), Scriveners (legal writers), Upholders (upholsterers), and Vintners (wine sellers) retaining the ancient name of the trade. The order of precedence is given in parentheses after the name of each Company.

9,716 Liverymen of the Guilds are entitled to vote at elections in *Common Hall* (*see* p. 604). The actual net number is, however, smaller, as many belong to more than one Guild; and only those who have residential or other qualification in the City have the *Parliamentary* vote in that district.

There are 77 Guilds in existence. The Liveries of the Loriners' (390), Stationers (376), and Merchant Taylors (335), are the most numerous, the Fletchers' (22), the smallest.

COMPANY.	No. of Livery.	Corporate Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Hall.*	Clerk.	Master or Prime Warden, 1931—1932.
		£	£	£			
Mercers (1)	221	53,000	58,000	111,000	4 Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2	Col. F. D. Watney, C.B.E.	Sqdn.-Ldr. R.C. Lane
Grocers (2)	166	37,500	500	38,000	Princes Street, E.C. 2	L. Hickman Barnes	Osborne A. Butcher.
Drapers (3)	180	50,000	28,000	78,000	Throgmorton St., E.C. 2	E. H. Pooley, M.A., LL.B.	H. F. Pearson, M.C.
Fishmongers (4)	279	47,798	2,428	50,226	London Bridge, E.C. 4	C. N. Hooper, J.P.	Owen H. Smith.
Goldsmiths (5)	150	43,000	16,000	58,000	Foster Lane, E.C. 2	W. T. Prideaux	Lord Blanesburgh, G.B.E.
Skinners (6)	200	33,200	33,500	66,700	Dowgate Hill, E.C. 4	J. J. Lambert	C. N. Hughes.
Merchant Taylors (7)	335	37,000	13,000	50,000	30 Threadneedle St., E.C.2	C. Roche Finnis, M.A.	George Aylwen.
Haberdashers (8)	325	8,000	49,000	57,000	33 Gresham St., E.C.2	Guy Eagleton	C. B. Wright.
Salters (9)	146	20,000	2,000	22,000	St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4	G. Everard Nichols..	Lt.-Col. R. S. Weston, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Ironmongers (10)	31	13,000	13,000	26,000	Shaftesbury Place, Aldersgate, E.C. 1	J. F. Adams Beck	H. Rokeby Price.
Vintners (11)	198	10,900	4,630	15,530	Upper Thames St., E.C.4	Paym.-Com. H. B. Tuffill, C.B.E., R.D.	E. H. Freshfield.
Clothworkers (12)	168	57,169	27,398	84,567	41 Mincing Lane, E.C. 3	P. M. Evans, M.A.	N. G. L. Child.
The above are the Twelve "great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.							
Apothecaries (58)	177	1,000	1,100	2,100	Water Lane, E.C. 4	Philip Frere, M.C.	Col. E. C. Freeman, C.M.G.
Armourers and Brasiers (22)	79	7,940	60	8,000	81 Coleman St., E.C.2	Hewitt Pitt, M.C.	Charles F. Monckton.
Bakers (19)	130	1,580	320	1,900	16 Harp Lane, E.C. 3	Frank C. Lingard, M.A.	Rev. Canon A. W. Ottaway.
Barbers (17)	113	..	..	..	33 Monkwell St., E.C. 2	Do.	Rev. A. W. O. Haway.
**Basketmakers* (52)	182	..	95	..	[Gresham College, E.C.]	H. H. Bobart, M.B.E.	Rev. H. Williams.
° Blacksmiths (40)	85	684	*none*	684	[65 Lwr. Thames St., E.C.]	F. C. Luffman	Sir F. E. R. Becker.
**Bowyers* (38)	28	650	40	690	5 Gray's Inn Sq., W.C.1]	H. E. Griffith	Ernest A. Abram.
Brewers (14)	42	3,140	21,300	24,440	Addle St., E.C. 2	Lt.-Col. E. H. Evans, M.C.	H. L. Grimston.
° Broderers (48)	29	..	..	..	[13 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.]	Sir William Barber	C. T. Holford, F.R.C.S.
Butchers (24)	245	..	818	..	87 Bartholomew Close	L. E. Hall, LL.D.	Norman Gow.
**Carmen* (89)	120	209	*none*	209	[Cripplegate Inst., Golden Lane, E.C.]	J. Woodman Smith	E. E. Coxhead.
Carpenters (26)	1 0	76,000	1,180	17,180	Throgmorton Av., E.C. 2	J. Hutton Freeman	F. O. Keysell.
° Clockmakers (62)	142	1,768	299	2,067	[108A Cannon St., E.C. 4]	W. J. S. Pennefather	Sir F.G. Newbolt, K.C.
Coachmakers (99)	118	1,133	*none*	1,133	Noble St., E.C. 2	Henry Smith	Sydney Norris.
**Cooks* (35)	68	2,000	100	2,100	[34 & 36 Gresham St., E.C.]	G. C. Sherrard, M.A.	Gilbert Russell.
Coopers (36)	182	2,400	5,000	7,400	72 Basinghall St., E.C. 2	Leslie Clarke, M.A.	George Elkington.
Cordwainers (27)	112	9,000	1,600	10,600	7 Cannon St., E.C. 4	F. W. Mander, M.A.	F. D. Thorowgood.
° Curriers (29)	54	1,088	74	1,162	[7 Cannon St., E.C.4]	F. W. Mander, M.A.	A. E. Steinthal.
Cutlers (18)	92	5,350	50	5,400	4 Warwick Lane, E.C. 4	W. H. Beaumont	Henry Graves.
° Distillers (74)	74	..	*none*	..	[Guildhall, E.C. 2]	W. N. Earle	T. G. Vickery.
Dyers (13)	84	6,000	1,000	7,000	10 Dowgate Hill, E.C. 4	M. M. Merriman, M.A.	Lt.-Col. W. H. Hatchard-Smith, T.D.
**Fanmakers* (84)	62	150	*none*	150	[62 London Wall, E.C.2]	H. D. P. Francis, M.C.	S. G. Hillyer, O.B.E.
° Farriers (55)	107	325	*none*	325	[146 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2]	W. R. Starkie	C. J. Marsh.
° Feltmakers (64)	232	87	184	271	[Arundel House, W.C. 2]	S. A. Williamson	J. J. Jackson.
° Fletchers (39)	22	70	*none*	70	[4 Broad St. Place, E.C.2]	P. B. Shepheard	A. S. Viney.
Founders (33)	82	1,710	115	1,825	23 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.	Sydney R. Pollard	P. Lot Young, M.I.Mech.E.
° Framework Knitters (65)	154	350	680	1,030	[18 Essex St., Strand]	Norman Hedderwick	Sidney Pearse.
° Fruiterers (45)	105	340	210	550	[40 Chancery Ln., W.C.2.]	John Eagleton	George Monro, C.B.E.
° Gardeners (66)	205	60	70	130	[5 Essex Court, Temple, E.C. 4.]	E. A. Ebblewhite, LL.D., F.S.A.	Edward Dean.
Girdlers (23)	80	3,000	1,500	4,500	39 Basinghall St., E.C.2	W. D. Smythe	W. S. Adie, I.C.S.
**Glass-sellers* (77)	60	*nil*	85	85	[13 Q'n Anne's G'te, S.W.1]	George J. Leckie	H. B. G. Larkin, C.B.E.
° Glaziers (53)	198	243	66	309	[1 Garden Court, E.C.4]	Col. R. J. Blackham, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., V.C.	Henry Tanner, F.R.I.B.A.
**Glovers* (62)	115	100	58	158	[28 Sackville St., W. 1]	J. J. Edwards, C.C.	A. W. Green.

Company.	No. of Livery.	Corporate Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Hall.*	Clerk.	Master or Prime Warden, 1931-1932
		£	£	£			
°*Gold & Silver Wyredrawers*(109)	180	110	3	113	33 Walbrook, E.C.2]	A. Charles Knight, J.P., F.S.A., C.C.	Ald.Sir H.G. Downer, LL.B.
Girdlers (30)	34	900	*none*	2,800	7-11 Moorgate, E.C. 2] ..	Norman Cayley	Capt. J. A. Purdey.
°*Horners* (74)	110	105	*none*	105	90 Cannon St., E.C. 4] ..	Howard Deighton, C.C.	F. E. Crowe.
Innholders (32) ..	90	3,000	250	3,250	College Street, Dowgate Hill, E.C. 4.	John C. Druce	R. S. Paterson.
°*Joiners* (41)	61	1,300	*none*	1,300	111A Wormwood St., E.C.2]	Arthur Bedford	James F. Janes.
Leathersellers (15)	157	26,000	7,500	33,850	St. Helen's Place, E.C. 3	Geo. F. Sutton, M.A.	Dr. John Gay.
Loriners (57) ..	390	541	186	727	[13 St. Swithun's Lane, E.C. 4.]	C. F. J. Jennings, C.C.	F. C. Bennett.
°*Masons* (30)	62	550	*none*	550	[9 New Sq., Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.]	H. M. Clowes, D.S.O.	J. G. Kipling.
Musicians (50)..	135	620	662	1,282	[1 New Court, W.C. 2] ..	H.A.F. Crewsdon, M.A.	Sir Ian Malcolm, K.C.M.G.
°*Needlemakers*(69)]	200	..	*none*	..	[3 Crooked Lane, E.C. 4]	C. D. King Farlow, M.A., C.C.	Sir G. Mills McKay.
Painters (28)	189	700	2,200	2,900	[9 Little Trinity Lane....	T. M. Pritchard, B.A.	H. F. Green.
°*Patternmakers*. (76)]	84	150	100	250	[32 Walbrook, E.C.2.] ..	William Sparks	P. J. H. Hannon, M.P.
°*Parlors* (56)	200	..	..	*nom.*	14 Coleman St., E.C. 2]. .	Henry C. Head	F. Malcolm Bond.
Pewterers (16) ..	102	6,500	232	6,732	[15 Lime St., E.C.3	Arthur S. Grant	Sydney Lovering.
°*Plaisterers* (46)	47	1,250	30	1,280	24 Theobalds Rd., W.C.1]	Alfred F. Mott	Capt. W. H. Costello.
°*Playing Card' Makers* (83)	110	50	5/5/0	55/5/0	[147 Cannon St., E.C.4]..	W. Hayes, M.A., J.P. ..	Walter H. Moresby, C.B.E., LL.B.
°*Plumbers* (31) ..	92	880	20	900	[36 Furnival St., E.C.4]..	Maj. W. H. Champness, C.C.	W. H. M. Smeaton.
°*Poulters* (34)....	79	750	250	1,000	[19 Great Winchester St.]	C. R. Rutherford, M.A.	W. Crewe Reid.
Saddlers (25)	86	11,200	1,000	12,200	141 Cheapside, E.C. 2....	A. F. G. Everitt	H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G. (Ald. Lt.-Col J.T.Lawrie, T.D., *Prime Warden*)
°*Scriveners* (44) ..	38	..	..	..	[56 Victoria Street, S.W.1]	A. A. Pitcairn	H. A. Woodbridge.
°*Shipwrights* (59)	239	830	*none*	830	[4 New London St., E.C.3]	F. C. Lingard, M.A. ..	Sir W. S. Abell, K.B.E.
*Spectaclemakers (60)	214	400	..	400	[36 Furnival St., E.C.4]..	Maj. W. H. Champness, C.C.	Sir L. Faudel-Phillips.
Stationers (47) ..	376	1,600	3,100	4,700	*Stationers' Hall*, E.C.4 ..	R. T. Rivington, M.A.	J. H. Williams.
Tallowchandlrs (21)	80	..	220	220	[4 Dowgate Hill, E.C. 3 ..	M.F. Monier-Williams	G. F. Richardson.
*Tin Plate Wrkrs. (67)	148	70	70	140	[5 Essex Court, Temple, E.C.4.]	E. A. Ebblewhite, LL.D., F.S.A.	L. Norman.
°*Turners* (51)	183	74	*none*	74	Broad St. Ho., E.C.2] ..	Frederic A. Stone ..	Sir Thomas Neill.
°*Tylers & Bldrs.* (37)	35	1,900	80	1,980	[6 Bedford Row, W.C. 1]	Arthur H. Bird.	Capt. A. G. Bird.
°*Upholders* (49)..	38	280	20	300	[27 Leadenhall St., E.C.3]	Geoffrey Crump	Rev. H. Frew Simson.
Watchmakers(20)	30	1,370	230	1,600	Gresham Street, E.C. 2 ..	Albert James Wood..	Rev. J. R. Dummelow, M.A.
°*Weavers* (42) ..	105	1,250	1,520	2,770	[7 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1.]	L. E. Tanner, M.A., F.S.A.	The Lord Hayter.
*Wheelwrights(73)	156	35	102	137	[Mansion House, E.C. 2]	T. Harvey Hull	The Lord Ebbisham, G.B.E.
*Woolmen (43) ..	36	400	*none*	400	[62 London Wall, E.C. 2]	G. M. Canham	R. W. Watson.

* In case of a Company having no Hall, the address of the Clerk is given in brackets.

THE LONDON FIRE BRIGADE. *Headquarters:* 94 Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. 1.

PREVIOUS to the formation of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade in 1866 the churchwardens and overseers of every parish had been compelled, under an Act passed in 1774, to maintain an engine for putting out all fires occurring within their own boundaries; and from about 1830 the leading fire insurance companies had jointly organised and worked a fire-engine establishment of their own. On January 1, 1866, under the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Act, 1865, the Metropolitan Board of Works took over these responsibilities. On January 1, 1867, the Board also took over from the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire (founded 1844) the service of the saving of Life from fire. By the passing of the Local Government Act, 1888, the London County Council assumed control of the Fire Brigade. In 1904 the title of the Brigade was altered from "Metropolitan Fire Brigade" to "London Fire Brigade."

On Dec. 31, 1930, the complement of the Brigade consisted of:—1 chief officer; 2 divisional officers; 3 assistant divisional officers; and 1,923 officers, firemen, and pilots; a technical and clerical staff of 189. There were 61 land fire-stations, 3 river stations and 1 river repairing depot. The appliances included 87 motor fire engines, 74 motor escape vans, 6 petrol-electric motor ladders, 3 petrol motor ladders (in addition to tenders, &c.), 3 hose carts and 110 fire escapes, 1 long fire ladder, 64 miles of hose, 1 steam and 3 motor fire floats, 55 smoke helmets, 399 hook ladders and 293 hook bolts. There were 1,689 street fire-alarm posts, 97 telephone lines from station to station and 368 telephone lines to public and other buildings. The number of calls to which the Brigade responded during the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, totalled 8,308, and the fires numbered 4,619, of which 35 were classed as "serious."

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Officer, Arthur R. Dyer, A.M.I.C.E.

Divisional Officers, Maj. C. C. B. Morris, M.C.; Com. A. N. G. Firebrace, R.N.

Assist. Divisional Officers, Maj. F. W. Jackson, D.S.O.; C. M. Kerr, A.M.I.C.E.; F. W. Field.

Offices, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E. 1, and Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W. 1.

Hours 9.30 to 5 (Monday to Thursday), 9.30 to 5.30 (Friday), 9.30 to 12.30 (Saturday).

Meets on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.

THE London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an *administrative* county, covering an area of 117 square miles.

The City of London is an electoral division of the county. The County of the City of London is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, such as quarter sessions, justices, &c.; and the Metropolis outside the City is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, by name the County of London, in which the justices continue their judicial duties.

The Council comprises a chairman, 20 aldermen, and 124 councillors, together 145, or, if the chairman be also an elected member or alderman, 144. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and ten retire every 3 years. The councillors are elected for 3 years. The councillors are elected directly by the ratepayers, and the councillors elect the aldermen. The positions of aldermen and councillors are the same, except as to the term of office.

The method by which the Council discharges the multitudinous duties entrusted to it is a generous delegation of powers to committees under well defined rules, subject to the reservation to the Council itself of all questions of principle, and to periodical reports of action taken. In addition to members of the Council co-opted members are included on the following committees: Central Public Health, Education, Housing, Mental Hospitals, Midwives Act and Public Assistance.

Under the Local Government Act, 1929, the Council, as from April 1, 1930, became responsible for the administration of all forms of poor relief in London, including the services previously maintained by the late Metropolitan Asylums Board. As required by the Act the Council prepared an administrative scheme for discharging the functions transferred, and the transferred services were merged as far as possible in the Council's existing organisation and allocated to the committees of the Council to which they were appropriate.

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 £80,989,000 (of which £42,708,000 represents debt incurred for revenue-producing undertakings), and an annual expenditure of about forty millions.

The *Central Public Health Committee*, among other duties affecting public health, are responsible for the treatment of tuberculosis, the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease, the maintenance of 75 hospitals, with accommodation for over 42,000 patients, and the Council's ambulance service.

The *Education Committee* comprise thirty-eight members of the Council and twelve co-opted members, of whom not less than five are required to be women. The Education service involves an annual expenditure of about £13,000,000. The Council maintains 1,172 elementary schools with over 618,000 pupils, and 273 secondary and technical schools, evening institutes and training colleges, with nearly 200,000 students. In addition it gives grants-in-aid to 113 secondary and technical schools and training colleges.

The *Housing Committee* perform the duties cast upon the Council by the various Housing Acts, including the clearance of insanitary areas and the building of working-class dwellings. The total capital expenditure incurred up to March 31, 1931, in respect of all schemes was £36,618,000, and very large works are still in progress. About 45,000 houses and tenements have been completed since the war.

The *Improvements Committee* deal with questions relating to the carrying out of street improvements and construction of bridges, tunnels and ferries. Among other works now being carried out are the reconstruction of Lambeth and Chelsea bridges and the widening of Putney bridge.

The *Mental Hospitals Committee* administer the duties falling on the Council under the Lunacy Acts and the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, and also the mental hospitals transferred from the Metropolitan Asylums Board. The Council has mental hospitals and other institutions for the care of mental defectives, with accommodation for over 31,000 patients.

The *Metropolitan Main Drainage* system covers about 159 square miles, including certain districts outside the county, and comprises about 400 miles of main, storm-relief, intercepting and outfall sewers, eleven pumping stations, two sewage precipitation stations, and five sludge vessels. The total capital outlay on main drainage is over £16,000,000, and further expenditure is in progress for a scheme to relieve certain districts from flooding after heavy falls of rain, and for the installation of plant at the northern outfall for the treatment of sewage by the activated sludge process.

The *Public Assistance Committee* administer the duties in connection with poor relief, other than hospital treatment, including the maintenance of institutions, receiving homes and training centres, for over 11,000 inmates.

The Council is the *Tramway Authority* for London. The system (including about 9 miles belonging to the Leyton Urban District Council but worked by the London County Council) extends over 166 street miles, all of which are electric lines (123 miles on the underground conduit system and 43 miles on the overhead system). The whole of this great system is worked by the Council, and through-running with various systems outside the County of London is now maintained, to the great advantage and convenience of the travelling public. The total capital outlay on tramways amounted, on March 31, 1931, to £18,352,000, and the net debt outstanding to £8,383,000. The results of working for the year 1930–31 were: gross receipts £4,363,566, surplus on working £763,899, surplus for year, after payment of interest on capital outlay and providing for repayment of debt, £31,637, which was carried forward.

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; maintenance of fire brigade; acquisition and maintenance of parks and open spaces; the sanctioning of local sewers; town planning; controlling the building line, and the naming of streets and numbering of houses; supervising buildings and district surveyors; dangerous structures; cattle diseases; controlling storage of explosive substances and petroleum; infant life protection; gas, gas-meter and electricity-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; historic buildings and monuments; inspection of factories and certain other buildings to secure means of escape from fire; administration of the Shops Act, the Children Act, and the Midwives Acts; licensing and inspection of employment agencies; registration of massage establishments; licensing of premises under the Cinematograph Act; registration of motor cars; collection of duties on motor cars, dog and establishment and certain other local taxation licences; registration of War charities; and welfare of blind persons.

The *Expenditure* of the Council, including loans to other local authorities, is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by the issue of Stock, Bonds or bills, or by the use of the Sinking Fund of the Council's debt, and current income raised in a county rate or by the revenue of undertakings. Certain contributions, including education grants, are also received from the Imperial Exchequer. All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure generally within a period of 60 years (in a few cases the limit is 80 years). The total Stock outstanding at September 30, 1931, was £98,204,521. These figures are exclusive of the issues of Bonds, the amount outstanding at September 30, 1931, being £6,091,775 Local Bonds for Housing.

The *Rating* for the year 1931–32, as shown by the statement below (which relates to rate accounts only), amounted to 6*s.* 5*d.* in the pound over the whole county, including the City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 2½*d.* in the pound, together 6*s.* 7½*d.* The total rate for 1930–31 was 7*s.* 2½*d.* The *Assessable Value* of the County of London on April 6, 1931, was £59,406,139—a 1*d.* rate over the whole county producing £247,526.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ON RATE ACCOUNTS IN 1931–32.

Service.	Expenditure, including Debt Charges.	Income (other than Exchequer *Grants*).	Net Expenditure.	Exchequer Grants.	Net Expenditure falling on *Rate*.
	£	£	£	£	£
Administrative expenses not allocated to specific services	845,070	7,800	837,270	...	837,270
Education	13,518,924	466,045	13,052,879	6,356,795	6,696,084
Fire Brigade	902,936	107,020	795,916	10,000	785,916
Highways, Bridges and Street Improvements	728,513	10,860	717,653	...	717,653
Housing Accounts—net deficiency	299,064	...	299,064	...	299,064
Judicial Expenses	88,081	7,170	80,911	80	80,831
Main Drainage	841,663	62,300	779,363	...	779,363
Mental Deficiency	442,974	29,770	413,204	2,500	410,704
Mental Hospital Buildings	237,257	3,800	233,457	...	233,457
Parks	405,573	75,225	330,348	1,920	328,428
Public Assistance	8,736,976	875,835	7,861,141	...	7,861,141
Public Control	259,813	151,965	107,848	...	107,848
Public Health	3,607,697	236,315	3,371,382	255	3,371,127
Relief Works	77,635	...	77,635	...	77,635
Welfare of the Blind	96,735	...	96,735	...	96,735
Miscellaneous	99,147	59,545	39,602	920	38,682
Provision to meet Capital Expenditure of the year	800,000	...	800,000	...	800,000
	31,988,058	2,093,650	29,894,408	6,372,470	23,521,938
General Exchequer Grant	...	...	...	2,637,679	−2,637,679
Proceeds of Local Taxation Licence Duties	...	...	...	131,000	−131,000
	31,988,058	2,093,650	29,894,408	9,141,149	20,753,259

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE AND AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO BE RAISED BY RATE IN 1931–32.

Rate Account.	Expenditure.	Income.	Nett Expenditure.	Relief from Balances.	County Contributions. Amount.	Rate in £.
	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.
General County	31,169,147	11,128,479	20,040,668	1,051,185	18,989,483	6 5
Special County	818,911	106,320	712,591	186,570	526,021	0 2½
	31,988,058	11,234,799	20,753,259	1,237,755	19,515,504	6 7½

THE FOURTEENTH LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Elected March 5, 1931, for three years.

Chairman (1931-32)	Ernest Sanger.
Vice-Chairman	Ernest M. Dence.
Deputy Chairman	Cecil A. G. Manning.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

Name.	*Electoral Division.*
Adams, D. M., M.P. (*Lab.*)	*South Poplar.*
Allpass, Charles J. (*MR*)	*South Battersea.*
Arlott, David (*Lab.*)	*Central Southwark.*
eBaker, Sir Alfred (*Lab.*)	*South Hackney.*
Bateman, Arthur L., M.P. (*MR*)	*Peckham.*
Benskin, Lieut.-Col. J., D.S.O., O.B.E. (*MR*)	*E. Lewisham.*
Berry, H., A.M.I.Mech.E. (*Lab.*)	*East Woolwich.*
Blacketer, T. J. (*Lab.*)	*Bow and Bromley.*
Boggis-Rolfe, D. H.	*Alderman till* 1934.
Bossom, Alfred C., F.R.I.B.A.	*Alderman till* 1934.
Briant, Frank, M.P. (*Lib.*)	*North Lambeth.*
Brook, C. W., M.A., Ph.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (*Lab.*)	*N. Southwark.*
Cadman, Lady (*MR*)	*North St. Pancras.*
Campbell-Johnston, M., M.P. (*MR*)	*Balham & Tooting.*
eCazalet, Miss Thelma, M.P.	*Alderman till* 1937.
Churchill, Dr. Stella (*Lab.*)	*S.E. Southwark.*
Clarke, A. Vincent, M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.E.E. (*MR*)	*North Battersea.*
eClavering, Albert (*MR*)	*S.E. St. Pancras.*
eCobb, Sir Cyril S., K.B.E., M.V.O., M.P. (*MR*)	*West Fulham.*
eCobb, Capt. Edward, D.S.O. (*MR*)	*East Islington.*
Cooksey, W. Thoresby (*MR*)	*South Islington.*
Coumbe, Maj. E. H. (*MR*)	*Stoke Newington.*
Cruse, Edward (*Lab.*)	*Bow and Bromley.*
Culpin, Ewart G., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I.	*Alderman till* 1937.
Dalton, J. C., D.L. (*MR*)	*Abbey.*
Davies, A. Emil	*Alderman till* 1934.
Davies, Sir Alfred, C.B.E. (*MR*)	*North St. Pancras.*
Davies, D.	*Alderman till* 1934.
Davis, M. H. (*Lab.*)	*Whitechapel and St. George's.*
eDawson, Miss Agnes (*Lab.*)	*N. Camberwell.*
Day, Col. Harry (*Lab.*)	*Central Southwark.*
Dence, Ernest M. (*MR*)	*Greenwich.*
Dove, F. L., D.L. (*MR*)	*North Islington.*
Emmet, Mrs. E., M.A. (*MR*)	*North Hackney.*
Evans, Evan (*MR*)	*S.E. St. Pancras.*
Frankel, Dan. (*Lab.*)	*Mile End.*
eFulford, Miss C.	*Alderman till* 1934.
Galer, F. Bertram, M.A., F.I.A. (*MR*)	*Streatham.*
eGilbert, Sir John, K.B.E.	*Alderman till* 1937.
Girling, Mrs. H. (*Lab.*)	*Shoreditch.*
Gluckstein, Samuel (*MR*)	*Abbey.*
eGoff, Miss Moyra (*MR*)	*N. Hammersmith.*
eGooch, Sir Henry (*MR*)	*Dulwich.*
Gordon, A. McD. (*MR*)	*Stoke Newington.*
Grantham, W. W., K.C. (*MR*)	*City of London.*
Green, Walter H.	*Alderman till* 1937.
Greenwood, Hubert J., D.L.	*Alderman till* 1937.
Haddo, The Earl of, O.B.E., D.L. (*MR*)	*West Fulham.*
eHall, Eric, M.A.	*Alderman till* 1937.
Halse, F. T. (*MR*)	*West Woolwich.*
Harris, Percy A., M.A., D.L., M.P. (*Lib.*)	*S.W. Bethnal Green.*
Hayward, I. J. (*Lab.*)	*Rotherhithe.*
eHead, Geoffrey (*MR*)	*City of London.*
Henwood, F. Stanley (*MR*)	*North Paddington.*
Hill, Percy (*MR*)	*Holborn.*
Howard, Frank G. (*MR*)	*Hampstead.*
Howard, T. F., D.C.M., M.P. (*MR*)	*South Islington.*
Hume, Sir George, M.P.	*Alderman till* 1934.
eHunter, Admiral Cuthbert (*MR*)	*Greenwich.*
eJackman, Marshall (*Lab.*)	*South Hackney.*
Jacobs, Cyril H. M. (*MR*)	*Clapham.*
Jeger, Dr. S. W. (*Lab.*)	*Shoreditch.*
Jennings, W. J. (*MR*)	*Peckham.*
eJones, Ronald P., M.A., F.R.I.B.A. (*Lib.*)	*S.W. Bethnal Green.*
eKeeling, Miss C., M.B.E. (*MR*)	*South Kensington.*
Kemp, E. H. (*MR*)	*West Woolwich.*
Kenyon, H. V., M.B.E. (*MR*)	*South Paddington.*
eKingston, Charles (*MR*)	*Brixton.*
Lambert, Dr. Barrie, C.B.E., D.P.H. (*MR*)	*St. George's.*
Latham, Charles, F.L.A.A.	*Alderman till* 1934.
eLatham, Paul (*MR*)	*E. Lewisham.*
Lazarus, H. (*Lab.*)	*Limehouse.*
Levita, Lt.-Col. Sir Cecil B., C.B.E., M.V.O., D.L. (*MR*)	*North Kensington.*
eLowe, Mrs. Eveline M. (*Lab.*)	*W. Bermondsey.*
Lyall, Dame Beatrix, D.B.E. (*MR*)	*East Fulham.*
eMacDonald, Miss Ishbel (*Lab.*)	*South Poplar.*
Macdonell, J. H., F.R.S.A. (*Lab.*)	*N. Southwark.*
eMahoney, Rev. James, Ph.D. (*Lab.*)	*Deptford.*
Manning, Cecil A. G. (*Lab.*)	*N. Camberwell.*
eMarchant, W. F., O.B.E. (*MR*)	*Norwood.*
Mark, J. Elliot (*MR*)	*Streatham.*
Martin, Edward P. (*MR*)	*Cent. Wandsworth.*
Martin, W. H. (*Lab.*)	*Finsbury.*
Mathew, Mrs. Charles J. (*Lab.*)	*Limehouse.*
Matthews, Lt.-Col. M. K., T.D. (*MR*)	*S.W. St. Pancras.*
Meinertzhagen, Sir Ernest (*MR*)	*Chelsea.*
Mills, Capt. Bertram W. (*MR*)	*East Fulham.*
Monk Bretton, Lord, C.B., D.L. (*MR*)	*Clapham.*
Moore-Brabazon, Lt.-Col. J. T. C., M.C., M.P. (*MR*)	*St. George's.*
Moreing, Adrian C., M.A., M.P. (*MR*)	*S.W. St. Pancras.*
Morrison, Rt. Hon. Herbert,	*Alderman till* 1937.
Morton, W. J., O.B.E. (*MR*)	*N.W. Camberwell.*
eMoustardier, M., F.S.A.A., F.C.I.S. (*MR*)	*Central Hackney.*
Munster, The Earl of (*MR*)	*N. Paddington.*
Naish, G. B. (*Lab.*)	*W. Islington.*

Name.	*Electoral Division.*
e Nathan, Mrs H. L. (*Lib.*)	*N.E.Bethnal Green.*
Newton, Sir Louis A., Bt. (*MR*)	*City of London.*
Norman, R. C.	*Alderman till* 1934.
Northcott, W. C. (*MR*)	*S. Hammersmith.*
Oakey, J. M., M.C.	*Alderman till* 1937
Oldfield, J. R. (*Lab.*)	*Whitechapel.*
Pearson, R. E. (*Lib.*)	*N.E.Bethnal Green.*
Perring, Colonel John, D.L. (*MR*)	*Balham & Tooting.*
Pierrepont, Capt. G. E., M.C. (*MR*)	*Brixton.*
Pollitt, F. Leigh (*MR*)	*W. Lewisham.*
Pott, Reginald H. (*Lab.*)	*E. Woolwich.*
e Prichard, Rev. A. G. (*Lab.*)	*W. Islington.*
Ray, Sir William (*MR.*)	*Central Hackney.*
Reed, Percival H.	*Alderman till* 1937.
Richards, N. Geoffrey (*MR*)	*W. Lewisham.*
Rickards, Miss E., M.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	*Alderman till* 1934.
Roberts, Dr. Adeline, O.B.E. (*MR*)	*St.Marylebone.*
e Robertson, Charles, M.A. (*Lab.*)	*E. Islington.*
Robinson, Dr. Henry, M.A., M.D. (*MR*)	*N. Kensington.*
e Sainsbury, E. J., O.B.E., B.A. (*M.R.*)	*North Battersea*
Salter, Mrs. Ada (*Lab.*)	*West Bermondsey.*
Samels, B. J. (*MR*)	*S. Hammersmith.*
Samuel, Miss Ida (*Lib.*)	*N. Lambeth.*
Sanger, Ernest (*MR*)	*St. Marylebone.*
Scott, Angus N., F.C.A. (*MR*)	*Putney.*
e Scriven, J. T. (*MR*)	*South Paddington.*
Scurr, John (*Lab.*)	*Mile End.*
Selley, H. R., M.P. (*MR*)	*South Battersea.*
Sidney, Hon. William (*MR*)	*Chelsea.*
Silkin, L. (*Lab.*)	*S.E. Southwark.*
Simmons, Sir Percy, K.C.V.O., D.L. (*MR*)	*City of London.*
e Simpson, Charles R. (*Lab.*)	*Finsbury.*
Smith, Miss Rosamond (*MR*)	*North Islington.*
Speakman, John (*Lab.*)	*Deptford.*
e Spencer, Major Robert, M.C., B.A. (*MR*)	*North Hackney.*
Steer, W. R. Hornby, M.A., LL.B. (*MR*)	*Hampstead.*
Stranks, S. (*Lab.*)	*Rotherhithe.*
Studholme, Henry (*MR*)	*Kennington.*
e Swann, Harold (*MR*)	*Kennington.*
Tasker, Sir Robert, D.L. (*MR*)	*Holborn.*
Taylor, Robert G. (*MR*)	*Putney.*
Venn, Commander L. R., R.N. (retired) (*MR*)	*N. Hammersmith.*
e Wallas, Miss K. T.	*Alderman till* 1934.
Warburg, Sir Oscar, O.B.E.	*Alderman till* 1937.
e Webbe, W. H., C.B.E. (*MR*)	*N.W. Camberwell.*
Wedderburn, A. H. Melvill (*MR*)	*S. Kensington.*
e Wilmot, H.A., F.A.I. (*M.R.*)	*Dulwich.*
Wilson, Clyde T., B.A., LL.B., M.P. (*MR*)	*Central Wandsw'th.*
e Worsthorne, Mrs. Priscilla (*MR*)	*Norwood.*

NOTE.—The letters (*MR*), (*Lab.*), (*Lib.*), stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz., (*MR*) Municipal Reform; (*Lab.*) Labour; (*Lib.*) Liberal.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE (*Chairman*, Sir John Gilbert; *Vice-Chairman*, Captain Edward Cobb).—Members whose names are marked *e* form the Education Committee, together with the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the Council, and the following co-opted members:—F. R. Barker, J. P. Blake, Francis Bowie, Mrs. Barbara Drake, Dr. Sophie Jevons, M.A., the Hon. Lady Lawrence, Rev. Canon Maplesden, LL.D., A. H. E. Molson, Dame Jessie Wilton Phipps, D.B.E., Walter T. Prideaux, A. E. Samuels, LL.B., Miss Tomes.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Clerk of the Council, Montagu H. Cox, LL.B. (*Barrister-at-Law*), J.P. £3,000
Deputy Clerk, W. H. Waddington.
Comptroller of the Council, H. W. Stovold, O.B.E. £3,000
Chief Engineer and County Surveyor, T. Pierson Frank, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I. £3,000
Architect to the Council and Superintending Architect of Metropolitan Buildings, G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.S.E. £3,000
Solicitor, S. A. R. Preston-Hillary £2,000
Chief Officer of Fire Brigade, A. R. Dyer, A.M.I.C.E. £1,800
Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer, F. N. Kay Menzies, M.D., F.R.C.P.Ed., D.P.H., F.R.S.E. £3,000
Valuer, Frank Hunt, C.V.O. £3,000
Chief Officer, Public Control Dept., H. J. C. Davies £1,250
Chief Officer, Parks Dept., Brig.-Gen. P. Maud, C.M.G., C.B.E. £1,400
General Manager of Tramways, T. E. Thomas £2,000
Education Officer, G. H. Gater, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.A. £3,000
Chief Officer of Supplies, F. W. Mackinney, C.B.E. £2,500
Parliamentary Officer, H. M. Hooke (*Barrister-at-Law*) £1,800
Chief Officer of Public Assistance, Sir Allan Powell, C.B.E. £3,000
Chief Officer, Mental Hospitals Dept., R. H. Curtis £1,450

CRIME IN THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

Year.	Total No. of Crimes.	Total No. of Persons Apprehended.	First Loss.	Amount Recovered.	Total Loss.	Estimated Population.	Proportion of Crimes per 1,000 of pop.
1925	14,902	9,825	£700,802	£ 93,829	£606,973	7,652,212	1·947
1926	15,662	10,731	451,327	110,534	340,793	7,728,583	2·026
1927	14,908	10,427	564,269	130,020	434,249	7,777,790	1·916
1928	15,484	10,322	517,758	137,950	379,808	7,783,062	1·989
1929	17,118	10,917	787,021	191,545	595,476	7,837,290	2·184
1930	20,063	12,560	915,495	230,889	684,608	7,889,500	2·543

THE PRINCIPAL ENGLISH CITIES.

BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM (Warwickshire), the second City in England, situated in the heart of industrial England, is the chief centre of the hardware trade of the world. It is practically equidistant from the other important trade centres in the country, being 111 miles from London, 85 miles from Manchester and 91 miles from Bristol. The *municipal area* is 51,427 acres (about 71 square miles), with a population at the census of 1931 of 1,002,413.

It is estimated that over 1,200 distinct trades are carried on in the city, the chief industries being the manufacture of ammunition and small arms, chocolate, chemicals, cycles and their component parts, magnetos, railway rolling-stock, glass, motor-cars and motor-cycles, motor tyres; tools, electrical apparatus, wireless sets and components, jewellery and brass working.

Gas, water and electricity are supplied by the Corporation, who also own the transport undertaking, markets and Municipal Bank.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, built in 1832–1850 on the lines of the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome, with a large hall; the Council House and Corporation Art Gallery and Museum (1878); the University (Aston Webb, 1909); the Central Library; the 13th century Church of St. Martin (rebuilt 1873); the Cathedral (formerly St. Philip's Church, built by Archer, a pupil of Wren's), the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Chad (Pugin), and the Wesleyan Central Hall. A memorial bust of Abraham Lincoln was unveiled in 1921. Birmingham was incorporated as a borough in 1838, and was created a city in 1889; it is governed by a Lord Mayor and City Council of 30 Aldermen and 91 Councillors. The city returns 12 members to Parliament. The generally accepted derivation of "Birmingham" is the *ham* or dwelling-place of the *ing* of the family of *Berm*, presumed to have been a Saxon. Between the 11th and 16th centuries, the de Berminghams were Lords of the Manor.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1931-1932), J. B. Burman.
Recorder, J. G. Hurst, K.C. (1931).
Stipendiary Magistrate, The Rt. Hon. Lord Ilkeston (1910).
Town Clerk, F. H. C. Wiltshire (1918).
Clerk of the Peace, Joseph James (1905).

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL (Lancashire), on the right bank of the river Mersey, 3 miles from the Atlantic and 194 miles N.W. of London, is one of the greatest trading centres of the world and the principal port in the United Kingdom for the Atlantic trade. The municipal area is 24,102 acres (which includes 2,883 acres in the bed of the river Mersey) (about 33 square miles, excluding the bed of the river), with a population at the census of 1921 of 803,118. The net tonnage of British and Foreign ships engaged in ocean trade arriving in the port during 1924 was 13,185,360, and of those departing 12,572,997; these figures exclude 2,317,626 tons for arrivals and 3,063,983 for departures in the coasting trade, while the value of the sea-borne trade of the port was stated at £582,580,575 for 1924. The docks, on both sides of the river, have a linear quayage of about 37 miles, and the Gladstone dock will accommodate the largest vessels afloat. The dock authority is the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. The chief import is cotton, those next in importance being grain, provisions, sugar, fruit, oil, timber and tobacco.

The principal buildings are the Cathedral, erected from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott and consecrated in 1924; when completed this will be the largest ecclesiastical building in England; St. George's Hall, erected 1838–1854, from the designs of Harvey Lonsdale Elmes, at a cost of £300,000, and regarded as the finest modern example of classical architecture; the *Town Hall, erected 1754 from the designs of* Wood; the Walker Fine Art Gallery; the University; the Royal Infirmary; the Municipal Offices; and the Custom House. A Roman Catholic Cathedral, designed to be the largest in the world, will be built on Brownlow Hill.

Liverpool was incorporated as a borough early in the 13th century and was created a city in 1880. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor and a City Council which comprises 38 Aldermen and 113 Councillors. The City returns 11 members to Parliament. The name is believed to be derived from Norse words meaning the "Pool of the Slopes."

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1931–1932), J. C. Cross.
Recorder, Edward G. Hemmerde, K.C. (1909).
Police Magistrate, Stuart Deacon (1910).
President, Court of Passage, Sir Wm. F. Kyffin Taylor, K.B.E., K.C.
Town Clerk, Walter Moon, £3,300 (1922).
Clerk of the Peace, R. D. Cripps.

MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER (Lancashire), the centre of the world's cotton trade, is 189 miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 22,257 acres (about 34 square miles), the population at the census of 1931 being 766,333. In April, 1931, the area and population were increased by the addition of the Wythenshawe area.

Manchester is the distributing centre of the cotton spinning and weaving of Lancashire for the whole world, and of butter and foodstuffs for the most densely populated part of England. It also contains large engineering and machinery works and factories of hats, clothing, india-rubber goods, chemicals, &c. The city is connected with the sea by the *Manchester Ship Canal (opened in 1894), which has a total length* of 35½ miles, a depth of 28 to 30 feet, and a minimum width at the bottom of 120 feet. The net tonnage of ships engaged in the Foreign Trade was 3,677,681 for arrivals and 3,098,698 for departures in 1929, the value of the sea-borne trade of the port being £99,886,967 in 1929. The net tonnage of arrivals in the Coasting Trade was 552,463, and of departures 1,071,756 net tons in 1929. In 1929 the weight of sea-borne merchandise which passed over the Waterway amounted to 6,344,005 tons, as compared with 6,021,316 tons in 1928.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, erected in 1877 from the designs of Alfred Waterhouse, R.A.; the Royal Exchange, built in 1869, enlarged at cost of £800,000 and reopened by the King, 1921; the Free Trade Hall, erected from the designs of Walters, in 1856, on the site of the "Peterloo Massacres" (Aug. 16, 1819) in St. Peter's Fields; the Art Gallery; the Whitworth Institute; the 17th century Chetham Library; the Rylands

Library (1899), which includes the Althorp collection; the University (Owens College); and the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the parish church). Manchester is one of the principal centres of political, literary and scientific advancement, and the Hallé Concerts have placed the city in the forefront of musical development. The *Manchester Guardian* newspaper exercises a widespread influence throughout the English-speaking world.

The town received a charter of incorporation in 1838 and was created a city in 1853. The City Council will consist (from April 1, 1931), of 36 Aldermen and 108 Councillors. Manchester returns 10 members to Parliament. The Latin name of the city was *Mancunium*.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1931-1932), E. Green.
Recorder, Sir Walter Greaves-Lord, K.C., M.P. (1925).
Stipendiary Magistrate, J. Wellesley Orr (1927).
Town Clerk, F. E. Warbreck Howell (1929).
Clerk of the Peace, E. M. Redhead.

SHEFFIELD.

SHEFFIELD (Yorkshire, West Riding), the chief centre of the heavy steel and cutlery trade, is situated in the extreme south of Yorkshire, 159 miles N.N.W. of London, at the junction of the Sheaf, Porter, Rivelin and Loxley with the river Don. The city has an area of 34,163 acres (about 53 square miles), with a population at the census of 1931 of 511,742. The principal industries are the manufacture of heavy steel (armour plates, rails, tyres, axles, engine castings, &c.), cutlery, and instruments, in addition to engines and general machinery, tanning, confectionery, bicycles, iron and brass founding, silver refining, brush making, and many other industries. Sheffield plate (silver rolled on other metals) made during the years 1742–1840, when electroplating superseded the process, is greatly prized by collectors.

The principal buildings are the 14th century Parish Church (St. Peter's), the Town Hall (1897), the Cutlers' Hall (1832), Corn Exchange, Market Hall, Museum, Mappin Art Gallery, Ruskin Museum and the University.

The Saxon town of *Escafeld* was created a county borough in 1888 and a city in 1893, the Chief Magistrate becoming a Lord Mayor in 1897. The Corporation includes 24 Aldermen and 72 Councillors. Sheffield returns 7 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1931–1932), T. H. Watkins.
Recorder, Walter Hedley, K.C. (1931).
Master Cutler (1931–1932), J. Ward.
Town Clerk, E. B. Gibson (1931).
Clerk of the Peace, G. E. Smith.

LEEDS.

LEEDS (Yorkshire, West Riding) is favourably situated in the coal and iron districts of England, 185 miles N.N.W. of London, and is the centre of the woollen industry and the wholesale clothing trade. The city has also the largest share of the leather trade of the United Kingdom, in addition to large rope works, printing works, and factories of thread, glass and earthenware, with metal casting, machinery and machine tools, steam engines, railway wagons, and other engineering works. Leeds is connected with the Mersey in the west by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, with the Humber in the east by the Aire and Calder Navigation, and is an important railway centre.

The municipal area is 38,106 acres (nearly 60 square miles), the population at the census of 1931 being 482,789.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall (1858), the Royal Exchange (1872), the Philosophical Hall, the Municipal Buildings and Art Gallery, the University and the Leeds Institute of Science, Art and Literature (1865). The Parish Church (St. Peter's) was rebuilt in 1840; the 17th century St. John's Church has a fine interior with a famous Renaissance screen; the 17th century Mill Hill Chapel was rebuilt in 1849. Kirkstall Abbey (about 3 miles from the centre of the city), founded by Henry de Laci in 1152, is one of the most complete examples of Cistercian houses now remaining. *Temple Newsam*, birthplace of Lord Darnley, was acquired by the Corporation in 1922. The present mansion, a stately edifice in red brick, was built by Sir Arthur Ingram in 1620. Adel Church, about 3½ miles from the centre of the city, is a fine Norman structure.

Leeds was first incorporated by Charles I. in 1626, made a county borough in 1889, and was created a city in 1893. The Lord Mayor presides over a corporation of 26 Aldermen and 78 Councillors. The city returns 6 members to Parliament. The earliest forms of the name are *Loidis* or *Ledes*, the origin of which is obscure.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1931–1932), F. B. Simpson.
Recorder, E. A. Mitchell-Innes, C.B.E., K.C. (1928).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Horace Marshall (1910).
Clerk of the Peace, Sir Arthur Copson Peake (1896).
Town Clerk, Thomas Thornton (1924).

BRISTOL.

BRISTOL is situated partly in Gloucestershire and partly in Somerset and is a City and County in itself, and is 119 miles W. of London. The present municipal area is 19,615 acres with a population, at the census of 1931, of 396,918. Bristol is noted for its maritime history.

The principal industries are shipbuilding, rope making, chocolate, sugar and tobacco factories, motor and general engineering, clothing, printing, paper bag and cardboard making, glass and earthenware, soap, leather and chemical works, breweries, and copper, lead and iron works. The docks comprised within the Port are the City Docks, 6 miles from the entrance to the river Avon; the Royal Edward and Avonmouth Docks, at the mouth of the river; and the Portishead Docks, to the westward of the river entrance. The net tonnage of ships (engaged in the Foreign Trade) entered in 1930 was 2,661,949 tons, and of those cleared 1,190,407 tons, the value of the seaborne trade being stated at £35,016,628 for 1929; the net tonnage of arrivals in the Coasting Trade was 806,158, and of the departures 2,155,545 net tons in 1930. The principal imports are grain, flour and meal, fruit, provisions, frozen meat, sugar, metals, ores, oilseeds, paper, petroleum and petroleum spirit, timber, tobacco and general merchandise, and the chief exports are galvanised iron, tin-plates, machinery, manufactured oils, chemicals, strontia, hardware, and unmanufactured clay.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 14th century Cathedral (rebuilt by Street 1868–1888), the 14th century Church of St. Mary, Redcliffe (described by Queen Elizabeth as "the fairest, goodliest and most famous parish church in England"), and the 15th century Temple Church, are Canynges' House, the Merchant Venturers'

Almshouses, St. Peter's Hospital, the Council House, Guildhall, Exchange (erected from the designs of John Wood in 1743), Colston Hall, the University and Clifton College. The *Clifton Suspension Bridge*, with a span of 702 feet over the Avon, was projected by I. K. Brunel (the designer of the *Great Eastern*) in 1836, but was not completed until 1860.

Bristol was a Royal Borough before the Norman Conquest, and in 1899 its Chief Magistrate (Sir Herbert Ashman) became a Lord Mayor. The Corporation includes 23 Aldermen and 69 Councillors. The city returns 5 members to Parliament. The earliest forms of the name are *Brigstowe* and *Bristow*.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1931-1932), John Hampden Inskip.
High Steward, His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, T.D.
Recorder, Herbert Du Parcq, K.C. (1929).
Town Clerk, Josiah Green.

KINGSTON UPON HULL

HULL (officially "Kingston upon Hull") is situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire, at the junction of the Hull with the Humber, 22 miles from the North Sea and 181 miles N. of London. The municipal area is 13,392 acres, with a population of 313,666 at the census of 1931.

Hull is the third port in the United Kingdom and the chief port of North-Eastern England. Ten docks cover a water area of 210 acres and are equipped with every modern appliance for the rapid handling of cargoes. Hull has the reputation of being the cheapest port in the U.K. Net registered tonnage of ships using the port in 1930, 7,073,914. Value of imports (grain, oilseed, provisions, wood, fruit, wool, etc.) £74,996,352 in 1929; exports (cotton, woollen goods, coal, machinery, cattle food, etc.) £34,277,855. Hull is the largest centre of the seed-crushing and oil-extracting industry in the world, the premier fishing port of the U.K. and an important centre of the flour-milling industry; other manufactures are acetates, canisters, cement, colours and chemicals, mill machinery, oil cakes and meals, paint, paper, polishes, power alcohol, radiators, rope, shipbuilding, soap, starch, surgical dressings, tanning, tar products, varnish, vegetable oils, wood milling, etc.

The chief buildings, in addition to the Docks, are the Parish Church (Holy Trinity), 272 feet in length (the longest parish church in England), the Guildhall (1915), Exchange (1866), Chamber of Commerce, Corn Exchange, Market Hall, City Hall, Custom House Dock Offices, Royal Institution (1854), Wilberforce's House, Trinity House (1753), and the Ferens Art Gallery. A Municipal Art Gallery has been established under the gift of the late Mr. T. R. Ferens. A municipal aerodrome was opened in 1929.

The name of *Wyke-upon-Hull* was changed to Kingston-upon-Hull by Edward I. in the 13th century. The town was incorporated in 1576 and made a county borough in 1888. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors. Hull returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1931-1932), R. W. Wheeldon.
Recorder, Charles Frederick Lowenthal, K.C. (1928).
Town Clerk, J. R. Howard Roberts (1931).

BRADFORD.

BRADFORD (Yorkshire, West Riding), 192 miles N.N.W. of London and 8 miles W. of Leeds, in the coal and iron district, is the centre of the woollen and worsted trade. The city is connected with the Mersey in the west and with the Humber in the east by canals, and is an important railway centre. The municipal area is 24,341 acres (about 38 square miles), with a population at the 1931 census of 298,041.

The principal textile industries are worsteds, woollens, silks and cottons, and there are also important engineering and iron works, and quarries of freestone.

The chief public buildings, in addition to the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the Parish Church), are the Town Hall (1873), Exchange (1867), Cartwright Memorial Hall (1904), commemorating the inventor of the power loom, the Windsor (Baths and Public Halls, 1905), Grammar School, Technical College (1882), and the Mechanics' Institute (1832).

The Saxon township was created a parliamentary borough in 1832, a county borough in 1888, and a city in 1907. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 22 Aldermen and 66 Councillors. Bradford returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1931-1932), George Walker.
Recorder, Frank Beverley (1926).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Beaumont Morice (1914).
Town Clerk, N. L. Fleming (1920).

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Northumberland), on the north bank of the Tyne estuary, 8 miles from the North Sea and 272 miles N. of London, has an area of 8,452 acres (13 square miles) and a population of 283,145 at the Census of 1931.

The city is conveniently placed on the estuary, in the neighbourhood of the Northumberland and Durham coalfields. The exports of the Port of Newcastle upon Tyne (River Tyne) include coal, chemicals, oil fuel (as cargo and bunkers), pig iron, iron and steel manufactures and machinery; the chief imports being wheat and grain, fruits, iron, iron ore and steel, sulphur ore, petroleum, timber and wood, and potatoes. The net tonnage of ships engaged in the Foreign Trade was 7,533,588 for arrivals and 8,884,172 for departures in 1929, the value of ocean-borne trade being £41,749,121 in 1929; the net tonnage of arrivals in the Coasting Trade was 3,996,146 and of departures 2,652,214 net tons in 1929. The chief industries are shipbuilding, metal works and machinery, chemicals, glass, brick, tile and earthenware, and rope making.

The principal buildings include the (11th century) "New" Castle, of which the walls, keep and chapel are well preserved, the Cathedral (St. Nicholas), St. Andrew's Church (12th century), St. John's (14th century), St. George Jesmond, the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Hexham and Newcastle, Holy Trinity War Memorial, Guildhall (1658), Moot Hall (1810), Exchange (1860), Central Public Library and Laing Art Gallery, Wood Memorial Hall (1870) and the Custom House. The city is connected with the south bank of the Tyne by six bridges, viz.:—high level (Stephenson) for road and rail, swing bridge (road), Redheugh (road), Scotswood suspension (road), King Edward VII. (rail), Tyne (road).

The pre-Norman borough of *Monkchester* was re-named Newcastle in the 11th century when the castle was erected as a defence against the Scots. In 1400 it was made a county borough, and in 1859 was incorporated. The City Corporation now includes a Lord Mayor (1906), 19 Aldermen and 57 Councillors. Newcastle-upon-Tyne returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1931–1932), J. G. Nixon.
Recorder, Walter Hedley, K.C. (1929).
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Arthur Maule Oliver, O.B.E. (1907).

NOTTINGHAM.

NOTTINGHAM (Nottinghamshire), the principal manufacturing centre of hosiery and lace, stands on the left bank of the Trent, where the tributary stream Leen enters the river, 125 miles N.N.W. of London. The municipal area is 10,935 acres (17 square miles), and includes an open market-place of 5½ acres in the centre of the city, recently laid out as an ornamental garden, etc. The population of the Census of 1931 was 268,801.

The city is connected with the North Sea and the Atlantic by the river Trent and canals and is an important railway centre. The principal industries are cotton, silk and merino hosiery, lace, bleaching, dyeing and spinning, tanning, engineering and cycle works, brewing, the manufacture of tobacco, chemicals, furniture, typewriters, and colour printing.

The chief buildings are the 11th century Nottingham Castle (restored in 1878, and now the City Museum and Gallery of Art), Wollaton Hall (1580–88) recently purchased by the Corporation, St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas's Churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pugin, 1842–4), the Council House, opened by the Prince of Wales in 1929, the Guildhall and Court House (1887), Shire Hall, Albert Hall. Exchange, University College, Hospital and Eye Infirmary. New University College, opened July 10, 1928.

Snotengaham or *Notingeham*, "the home of the sons of Snod" (the Wise), is the Anglo-Saxon name for the Celtic *Tuigogobauc*, "Cave Homes." The city possesses a Charter of Henry II., and was created a city in 1897. The Corporation comprises a Lord Mayor, 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors. The city returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Lord Mayor (1931–1932), William Green.
Recorder, Henry Holmes Joy, K.C. (1928).
Town Clerk (1912) *and Clerk of the Peace* (1921), William John Board, O.B.E.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Shakespeare's Birthplace (April 23, 1564), at Stratford on-Avon, has been for over 200 years the goal of pilgrims. It was bought for £3,100 in 1847 and given to the nation. (Restored in 1857.) Managed by 26 Trustees (16 *ex-officio*). Holds library of rare editions, pictures, and relics. In the garden are many trees and plants named by the poet.

Clopton Bridge, built of stone, on 19 arches, about 1490 by Sir Hugh Clopton, Stratford native, and Lord Mayor of London.

Guild Chapel and Guildhall.—Built A.D. 1296. In the old hall young Shakespeare could witness strolling companies performing (mentioned in Records). In chapel were discovered beneath whitewash, 1804, mural allegorical paintings, done by mediæval priests, further discoveries being made in 1929.

Hall's Croft.—Unaltered old-timbered residence of Susanna, poet's daughter, wife of Dr. John Hall, churchwarden and poet's executor.

Harvard House.—Built 1596 by Alderman Thomas Rogers, whose descendant (John Harvard) founded Harvard University, U.S.A.

Hathaway Cottage.—At Shottery, one mile from Stratford, is the little thatched farmstead, the undisturbed birthplace of Anne Shakespeare, poet's wife, who bore him three children, Susanna, Hamnet, and Judith. Contains curious Tudor and Jacobean furniture. National property, controlled by Birthplace Trustees.

King Edward VI. School.—Founded by Thomas Jollyffe, priest, in Henry VI. reign; incorporated by Edward VI. Here Shakespeare acquired his "small Latin and less Greek," and matchless English.

The Shakespeare Memorial.—Mainly due to munificence of C. E. Flower (1830–92) and his wife. Group comprises *Library*, with 10,000 volumes of Shakespeare editions and ana, including rare Wm. Jaggard collection. *Gallery* of pictures (including unique "Droeshout" portrait). *Museum* of antiques and relics (including Irving collection). *Tower*, affording views of 50 miles. *Gardens*, and *Statuary* (Lord Ronald Gower's gift). *Theatre*, burnt down in 1926, has been rebuilt by international subscription. Special spring and summer performances, with floral procession to tomb, commence on the birthday, April 23, each year.

New Place.—Site of the poet's retirement. Shakespeare bought this estate in 1597; retired to it about 1610; died there April 23, 1616. House was rebuilt about 1700, and demolished by Francis Gastrell, the iconoclast, 1759.

The Cage.—For 36 years the home of Judith, poet's younger daughter, who married Thomas Quiney, vintner.

Town Hall.—Erected 1633; rebuilt 1768. Contains details of the unbroken sequence of Bailiffs and Mayors since A.D. 1292 (including the poet's father, John Shakespeare). Exhibits: Gainsborough portrait of Garrick; four Corporation Maces, gilt silver of 15–16th Century, and ancient Corporate Sword.

Trinity Church.—Dates from A.D. 692. Of cathedral-like proportions. Shelters remains of poet and family.

Wilmcote.—The house of Shakespeare's mother, Mary Arden, was purchased in 1930, with 60 acres of land at *Welcombe*, part of 107 acres bought by Shakespeare in 1602; now open to the public.

THE LARGEST TOWNS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Name.	Census Population. 1921.	1931.
England :—		
London	7,480,201	8,202,818
Birmingham	922,167	1,002,413
Liverpool	805,046	855,539
Manchester	735,774	766,333
Sheffield	511,696	511,742
Leeds	463,122	482,789
Bristol	377,018	396,918
Kingston-upon-Hull	290,681	313,366
Bradford	291,004	298,041
West Ham	300,860	294,086
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	275,009	283,145
Stoke-on-Trent	267,647	276,619
Nottingham	262,624	268,801
Portsmouth	247,284	249,288
Leicester	234,143	239,111
Croydon	191,375	233,115
Salford	234,045	223,442
Plymouth	210,036	208,166
Sunderland	182,179	185,870
Willesden U.D.	165,674	184,410
Bolton	178,683	177,253
Southampton	160,994	176,025
Coventry	146,108	167,046
Tottenham U.D.	146,711	157,748
Birkenhead	147,819	147,946
Brighton	147,373	147,427
East Ham	143,246	142,460
Derby	131,351	142,406
Oldham	144,983	140,309
Middlesbrough	131,070	138,489
Wolverhampton	121,316	133,190
Walthamstow	129,395	132,965
Ilford	85,194	131,046
Leyton	128,430	128,317
Norwich	120,661	126,207
Stockport	123,309	125,505
Blackburn	126,922	122,695
Gateshead	125,142	122,379
Southend-on-Sea	106,010	120,093
Preston	117,406	118,839
Ealing	90,433	117,688
Bournemouth	95,751	116,780
Hendon U.D.	57,529	115,682
Huddersfield	110,102	113,467
South Shields	118,599	113,452
St. Helens	102,640	106,793
Walsall	97,567	103,102
Blackpool	99,639	101,543
Burnley	103,186	98,259
Halifax	99,183	98,122
Wallasey	94,848	97,465
Reading	92,278	97,153
Hornsey	87,659	95,524
Grimsby	85,827	92,463
Rochdale	90,816	90,278
Dagenham U.D.	9,127	89,365
Ipswich	79,371	87,557
Wigan	89,421	85,357
York	84,039	84,810
Smethwick	82,123	84,354
West Bromwich	75,097	81,281
Oxford	67,290	80,540
Warrington	76,811	79,322
Southport	76,621	78,927
Edmonton U.D.	66,807	77,652
Bootle	76,487	76,799

Name.	Census Population. 1921.	1931.
England :—		
Heston and Isleworth U.D.	46,664	75,446
Darlington	66,847	72,093
Barnsley	67,906	71,522
Acton	61,299	70,523
Rotherham	68,022	69,689
Bath	68,669	68,801
Luton	60,266	68,526
West Hartlepool	68,641	68,134
Enfield U.D.	60,650	67,869
Stockton-on-Tees	64,126	67,724
Cambridge	59,264	66,803
Barrow-in-Furness	72,244	66,366
Lincoln	66,042	66,246
Exeter	59,582	66,039
Hastings	66,495	65,199
Tynemouth	63,770	64,913
Chesterfield	61,232	64,146
Doncaster	54,064	63,308
Brentford and Chiswick U.D.	57,970	62,617
Swindon	56,841	62,407
Gillingham	58,361	60,983
Dudley	56,098	59,579
Wimbledon	61,418	59,520
Wakefield	53,052	59,115
Finchley U.D.	46,716	58,961
Eastbourne	62,028	57,435
Poole	43,649	57,258
Carlisle	52,710	57,107
Mitcham U.D.	35,119	56,856
Watford	46,284	56,799
Stretford U.D.	46,535	56,795
Great Yarmouth	60,700	56,769
Bury	56,403	56,186
Southgate U.D.	39,122	55,570
Hove	47,507	54,994
Dewsbury	54,160	54,303
Wood Green U.D.	50,707	54,190
Gloucester	51,330	52,937
Ashton-under-Lyne	51,409	51,573
Barking	35,523	51,277
Worcester	48,833	50,497
Wales :—		
Cardiff	219,580	223,648
Swansea	157,554	164,825
Rhondda U.D.	162,717	141,344
Newport, Mon.	92,358	89,198
Merthyr Tydfil	80,116	71,099
Scotland :—		
Glasgow	1,034,174	1,088,417
Edinburgh	420,281	438,998
Dundee	168,315	175,583
Aberdeen	158,969	167,259
Paisley	84,837	86,441
Greenock	81,123	78,948
Motherwell & Wishaw	68,860	64,708
Northern Ireland :—	1911.	1926.
Belfast	386,947	415,151
Londonderry	40,780	45,159

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and *Urban Districts* with a population exceeding 20,000 (in *italics*); the County Boroughs named in the Third Schedule of the Local Government Act, 1888, are distinguished by having § prefixed.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1931.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).	Mayor, 1931–32. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.
England:						
Abingdon, Berks.	7,240	16·3	14·6	42,090	W. Carlyle Croasdell	Frederick Gibson.
Accrington, Lancs.	42,973	12·3	12·7	240,883	W. H. Warhurst, LL.B.	R. I. Constantine.
Acton, Middlesex	70,523	16·9	10·6	700,401	J. Morgan	F. J. Matterface.
Adwick le Street, Yks. (*W.R.*).	20,257	25·7	11·0	69,540	C. R. Marshall	†J. W. Cresswell.
Aldeburgh, E. Suffolk	2,480	13·4	9·6	17,458	H. C. Casley	Mrs. Galsworthy.
Aldershot, Hants.	34,281	18·5	12·2	210,418	D. Ll. Griffiths, O.B.E.	R. W. Edwards.
Alfreton, Derby	21,232	16·73	10·07	67,142	H. R. Cleaver	†Walter Cooper.
Altrincham, Cheshire	21,356	15·10	11·0	149,782	W. S. Stokoe	†T. Bell-Houlden.
Andover, Hants	9,692	18·7	11·4	50,018	C. J. Phillips	H. J. Humber.
Appleby, Westmorland	1,618	12·8	15·3	9,237	Guy H. Heelis	A. E. P. Slack.
Arundel, W. Sussex	2,489	14·8	7·8	16,025	Herbert A. E. Hey	N. C. Cowd.
Ashington, Northumb.	29,418	33·12	10·73	90,423	J. W. Cutherrtson	†John Besford.
Ashton in Makerfield, Lancs.	20,541	15·5	10·9	66,756	A. Sykes	†Thomas Webster.
Ashton-und.-Lyne, Lancs	51,753	14·2	12·4	220,493	D. W. Bromley, LL.B.	D. Hall.
Aylesbury, Bucks.	13,382	13·24	11·10	95,243	Harold Crookes	A. Rose.
Bacup, Lancs.	20,606	15·4	13·7	81,677	P. J. Hodges	J. Brierley.
Banbury, Oxon	13,953	14·17	12·29	74,755	Arthur Stockton	W. T. Palmer.
Barking, Essex	51,277	17·8	9·7	419,603	L. A. Jevers	Col. A. E. Martin.
Barnes, Surrey	42,439	12·3	10·3	471,341	W. T. Goodale	†William Hutter.
Barnsley, Yorks (W.R.)	71,522	20·63	11·31	312,903	A. D. Mason	R. J. Plummer.
Barnstaple, Devon	14,693	11·06	11·8	79,967	J. H. L. Brewer	B. W. Oliver.
§Barrow-in-Furness, Lncs.	66,366	16·2	12·1	338,234	W. A. Chislett	R. T. Dockeray.
Basingstoke, Hants	13,862	28·9	9·2	107,397	Meirion O. Jones	W. G. Hubbard.
§BATH, Somerset	68,801	11·8	9·9	557,249	J. B. Ogden, M.A., LL.B.	H. Chivers.
Batley, Yorks (W.R.)	34,573	14·4	12·5	143,597	Thos. E. Craik, M.C.	E. Bruce.
Bebington, Cheshire	26,742	19·0	10·27	192,395	J. Wilson, M.C., LL.B.	†Henry Smith.
Beccles, E. Suffolk	6,544	14·3	12·1	31,635	W. Bryan Forward	C. G. N. Trollope.
Beckenham, Kent	43,834	12·61	9·08	496,000	C. E. Staddon	†J. H. Lees, LL.B.
Beddington, Surrey	26,249	14·0	9·0	287,000	T. Booth	†J. Vale.
Bedford (Town & County)	40,573	13·0	10·5	309,298	H. Darlow, B.A., LL.M.	Col. G. H. Wells.
Bedlingtonshire, Northumberland.	27,315	18·37	10·12	127,289	H. G. Lester	†R. J. Weeks.
Berwick-upon-Tweed	12,299	16·6	10·84	59,079	Fred G. Normanton	J. Stoddart.
Beverley, Yorks (E.R.)	14,011	19·2	12·7	53,985	J. Dennett	J. W. Thompson.
Bewdley, Worcestershire	2,868	22·8	14·8	9,501	T. Norman Fisher	H. N. Frost.
Bexhill, E. Sussex	21,229	10·8	9·7	291,859	S. J. Taylor	Mrs. C. I. Meads.
Bexley, Kent	32,940	16·4	9·0	214,918	T. G. Baynes	†A. R. Baker-Beall.
Bideford, Devon	8,782	10·7	12·03	52,877	G. H. Seldon	T. Burton.
Bilston, Staffs.	31,24[illegible]	20·44	12·06	106,496	J. L. Ailidge	†W. T. Fellows.
Bingley, Yks. (*W.R.*)	20,553	13·5	11·4	117,651	H. O. Hilary	†F. Atki son.
§Birkenhead, Cheshire	147,946	17·8	11·7	904,956	Ernest W. Tame	F. Tweedle.
§BIRMINGHAM, Warwick.	1,002,413	17·7	10·8	6,195,036	(*See* p. 613)*	E. Griffiths.
Bishop's Castle, Salop	1,352	13·1	5·4	5,437	F. Lavender	E. Griffiths.
§Blackburn, Lancs.	122,695	12·7	12·8	796,111	Briggs H. Marsden	W. Kenyon.
Blackpool, Lancs.	101,543	10·87	13·62	1,310,500	D. L. Harbottle, LL.B.	L. Newsome.
Blandford Forum, Dorset	3,371	14·5	14·5	20,532	W. H. Wilson	Miss E. G. C. Smith.
Blaydon, Durham	32,259	18·4	9·52	132,415	J. H. Mulcahy	†John Oliver.
Blyth, Northumberland	31,808	21·0	10·8	153,901	J. Leigh Turner	F. C. Hyde.
Bodmin, Cornwall	5,526	14·6	9·2	24,245	John Pethybridge	John A. Jago
§Bolton, Lancs	177,253	13·8	12·4	984,868	Samuel Parker	G. Sykes.
§Bootle, Lancs.	76,799	21·1	11·1	483,386	H. Partington	A. Hankey.
Boston, Lincs. (Holland)	15,597	19·7	13·0	89,241	Edmund Waite	F. Peck.
Bournemouth, Hants	116,780	9·74	11·26	1,538,887	Herbert Ashling	P. M. Bright.
Brackley, Northants	2,181	10·6	15·2	9,849	Charles Eric Barnes	Miss E. A. Clarke.
§BRADFORD, Yorks (W.R.)	298,041	14·92	13·45	2,214,693	(*See* p. 615)*	
Brentford & Chiswick, Middlesex.	62,617	16·6	11·31	574,503	J. Skinner	†M. Leahy.
Bridgnorth, Salop	5,151	14·3	15·1	22,477	Harold A. C. Gardner	George Jones.
Bridgwater, Somerset	17,139	17·51	10·59	89,602	H. Bedale	C. Bryer.
Bridlington, Yorks (E.R.)	19,704	14·55	14·27	157,862	George Melvin	J. A. Dew.
Bridport, Dorset	5,917	14·2	15·4	35,494	Sydney E. Howard	F. W. Knight.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1931.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).	Mayor, 1931-32. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.
Brighouse, Yorks (W.R.)	19,756	11·6	13·5	88,162	Ernest H. Clegg	J. H. Turner.
§Brighton, E. Sussex	247,427	13·55	12·96	1,544,048	J.H.Rothwell, C.B.E.	T. J. Braybon.
§Bristol, Glos. and Som.	396,918	15·73	11·59	2,632,101	*(See p.*	614-5.)*
Bromley, Kent	45,348	15·05	10·2	469,595	S. Critchley Auty	B. A. Glanvill.
Buckingham	3,082	11·6	9·6	16,394	Philip Wood	Byron Hill, B.A.
§Burnley, Lancs.	98,259	13·35	12·7	563,078	Colin Campbell	R. Place.
Burton upon Trent, Staffs	49,485	16·6	11·8	273,893	H.B.Chapman, O.B.E.	Miss M. Goodger.
§Bury, Lancs.	56,186	12·87	13·41	321,769	Richard Moore	J. L. Lord.
Bury St. Edmunds, W. Suffolk.	16,708	16·40	11·83	80,102	Thomas Wilson	Mrs. J. W. Greene.
Buxton, Derbysh.	15,353	13·4	10·1	144,952	H. C. Hoggett	George Howe.
Calne, Wilts.	3,463	12·2	10·9	16,273	C. O. Gough	F. J. Gale.
Cambridge	66,803	12·5	11·2	555,000	Cecil H. Kemp	W. L. Raynes.
Cannock, Staffs.	34,588	20·2	9·6	118,536	C. A. Loxton, LL.B.	†H. J. Foster.
§Canterbury, Kent	24,450	15·8	12·1	185,446	R. H. Wanklyn	F. Hooker.
Carlisle, Cumberland	57,107	18·1	12·5	337,400	Fred. G. Webster	M. Thompson.
Carlton, Notts	22,336	17·5	9·9	74,685	E. W. Turpin	†W. Thomas.
Carshalton, Surrey	28,769	17·0	7·6	260,097	J. W. Wright	†Mrs. A. Carpenter.
Castleford, Yks. (W.R.)	21,781	18·08	11·5	90,823	C. Marshall	†T.J.Brookes, M.B.E.
Chadderton, Lancs.	27,455	11·7	12·3	119,827	J. Scholfield, M.B.E.	†H. Brabin.
Chard, Somerset	4,053	11·72	11·0	19,804	JohnAdamsForward	H. E. Dening.
Chatham, Kent	42,996	20·9	12·5	214,287	Edward B. Lee	H. J. Cloake.
Chelmsford, Essex	26,537	16·7	9·7	230,281	G. E. Barford	H. Wright.
Cheltenham, Gloucester	49,385	12·9	13·4	392,154	Robt. Owen Seacome	Peter Philip Taylor.
Chepping Wycombe, Bcks.	27,987	17·0	10·3	204,883	P. B. Beecroft, LL.B.	W. H. Tyzack.
§Chester	41,438	16·3	13·6	297,667	J. Husband Dickson	S. Gerrard. ‡
Chesterfield, Derbyshire	64,746	17·7	10·6	297,559	J. L. Feather	T. D. Sims.
Chichester, W. Sussex	13,911	16·64	11·29	91,898	J. W. Loader Cooper.	W. H. Leggatt.
Chingford, Essex	22,051	19·7	7·8	167,000	A. S. Coldham	†GeorgeLittle, F.C.A.
Chippenham, Wilts.	8,493	14·4	9·1	45,704	A. Strand	E. N. Tuck.
Chipping Norton, Oxon.	3,489	14·3	17·8	12,038	Frank W. Morris	G. H. Hannis.
Chorley, Lancs.	30,795	14·2	12·9	137,507	George Jackson	Mrs. B. M. Gillett.
Christchurch, Hants	9,183	16·8	11·1	59,486	W. D. Platt, LL.B.	John W. Tucker.
Cinque Ports (*see* Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich, also Rye and Winchelsea)	...	...	...	...	*Registrar*:—R. E. Knocker, M.B.E., Dover	*Lord Warden*, Earl Beauchamp, K.G. (1913).
Cleethorpes, Lincs.	28,624	18·1	9·2	131,288	A. S. Barter	†Sir G. Moody.
Clitheroe, Lancs.	12,008	12·3	9·8	54,614	W. Self Weeks, F.S.A.	J. Boothman.
Coalville, Leicester	21,886	17·9	9·6	96,481	F. W. Newbold	†W. S. Austin.
Colchester, Essex	48,607	15·5	9·8	272,210	R. L. H. Hiscott	G. B. Hazell.
Colne, Lancs.	23,790	12·5	13·3	125,126	L. A. Venables	J. King.
Congleton, Cheshire	12,885	14·6	11·8	49,283	Edward A. Plant	F. W. Gibson.
Coseley, Staffs.	25,137	21·7	11·8	60,733	J. C. Roper	†W. Elwell.
Coulsdon and Purley, Surrey.	37,666	10·8	6·4	458,889	E. C. King	†J. M. Burtenshaw, F.C.A.
§Coventry, Warwick	167,046	13·9	9·6	954,514	Fredk. Smith, B.A.	V. Wyles.
Crewe, Cheshire	46,061	14·4	11·5	203,127	Harold S.K.Feltham	G. Wilkinson.
§Croydon, Surrey	233,115	15·8	10·5	1,961,171	Dr. J. M. Newnham.	W. Peet.
Dagenham, Essex	89,365	23·5	4·4	390,000	F. W. Allen	†H. C. Parry.
Darlington, Durham	72,093	16·8	11·5	452,575	H. Hopkins	W. Heslop.
Dartford, Kent	28,928	15·29	8·2	186,473	J. J. Hurtley	†A. Webb.
Dartmouth, Devon	6,707	11·0	9·5	48,000	Gilbert Jones	J. H. Smith.
Darwen, Lancs.	36,010	12·16	13·16	189,189	Charles C. Byers	W. Jepson.
Daventry, Northants	3,608	18·03	11·73	15,567	Geo. E. Foster	W. T. Wright.
Deal, Kent	13,680	17·23	13·25	83,704	Douglas A. Daniels	Capt. C. P. Davis.
Derby	142,406	19·05	13·5	774,068	G. Trevelyan Lee	W. H. Salisbury.
Devizes, Wiltshire	6,058	16·6	11·4	32,553	A. Hodge	W. F. Trumper.
Dewsbury, Yorks (W.R.)	54,303	16·4	13·1	288,114	Holland Booth	H. Shaw.
Doncaster, Yorks (W.R.)	63,308	16·3	11·1	454,106	W. Bagshaw, O.B.E.	A. Thomson.
Dorchester, Dorset	10,030	14·6	12·9	65,487	J. A. Hands, S.S.C.	W. J. Fare.
Dover, Kent	41,095	15·81	10·75	247,945	R.E. Knocker, M.B.E.	Capt. F. R. Powell.
Droitwich, Worcs.	4,553	12·36	16·94	23,744	Arthur V. Holyoake.	D. J. Green.
§Dudley, Worcestershire	59,579	20·72	11·6	216,934	George C. V. Cant	J. Fullwood.
Dukinfield, Cheshire	19,309	13·5	8·55	68,127	Ernest Barlow	F. D. Ashton.
Dunstable, Beds.	8,972	14·24	10·39	40,892	J. Murray Coombs	G. W. Simonds.
Durham	16,223	19·77	12·8	89,269	G. A. Carpenter	J. W. Wood.
Ealing, Middlesex	117,688	14·6	10·2	1,114,582	George E. Brydges	H. J. Stowell.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts*	Population, 1931.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Town Clerk. (or Clerk U.D.C.).	Mayor, 1931-32. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.
Eastbourne, E. Sussex ...	57,435	11·3	11·3	829,598	Hy. West Fovargue.	L. MacLachlan.
East Ham, Essex.....	142,460	15·4	9·8	683,168	C. Eustace Wilson ..	C. W.'Brading.
East Retford, Notts	14,228	19·16	13·78	71,982	Wm. Percival Jones.	A. Peatfield.
Eccles, Lancs.	44,415	14·1	11·9	230,481	A. V. Ridgway	E. Hallsworth.
Edmonton, Middlesex ...	77,652	18·4	9·4	421,077	F. W. Claxton.....	†Henry Barrass.
ELY, I. of Ely	8,382	17·1	10·8	35,564	A. E. Woodrow	†Lt.-Col.G.L.Archer
Enfield, Middlesex	67,869	16·45	9·63	485,099	K. E. Tansley	†E. W. Edwardson.
Epsom, Surrey.....	27,089	14·8	10·4	259,660	P. E. Whiteoak-Cooper.	†G. E. Alway.
Erith, Kent	32,780	33·6	10·4	201,889	D. S. Twigg	†C. G. Humphreys.
Eston, Yorks (N.R.)	31,142	20·4	13·1	111,386	T. Belk	†P. McPartlan.
Evesham, Worcestershire	8,799	16·3	11·8	57,782	Thomas Allard Cox.	Richard White.
◊EXETER.....	66,039	15·2	10·94	555,055	C. J. Newman.....	H. W. Michelmore.
Eye, E. Suffolk.....	1,733	12·3	10·8	5,949	Harold Warnes	Miss M. E. Short.
Falmouth, Cornwall	13,492	15·58	14·15	82,132	Ernest P. Skinner ...	J. Harris.
Farnworth, Lancs......	28,711	14·0	11·4	118,174	F. Entwistle	†Rev. J. Wilcockson.
Faversham, Kent	10,091	15·1	13·4	50,187	Guy Tassell.....	W. I. Gould.
Felling, Durham.....	27,041	20·9	11·4	77,539	W. P. Parkin	†T. A. Brown.
Finchley, Middlesex	58,961	13·3	9·9	665,066	H. Wood Barter ...	†A. T. Pike.
Fleetwood, Lancs.	22,983	21·4	10·8	125,428	A. Cottam	†P. McNicholas, M.B.E.
Folkestone, Kent	35,890	13·2	10·5	380,596	C. F. Nicholson... ...	J. W. Stainer.
Fowey, Cornwall.....	2,382	18·4	11·13	14,925	W. C. P. Gattey.....	C. J. Mitchell.
Friern Barnet, Middx. ...	23,081	15·1	7·51	201,431	G. T. Fletcher	†F. H. Stables.
◊Gateshead, Durham	122,379	21·3	12·6	501,312	John W. Porter.....	J. H. Ritson.
Gillingham, Kent	60,983	14·8	11·1	296,787	F. J. R. Mountain...	A. M. Davenport.
Glastonbury, Somerset ...	4,515	17·2	11·8	22,018	R. T. Gould, M.A. ...	Major E. M. Baily.
Glossop, Derby.....	19,510	12·4	12·4	85,745	Roger Rose	G. Platt.
◊GLOUCESTER	52,937	16·5	12·1	375,993	G. S. McIntyre, LL.B.	A. Daniels.
Godalming, Surrey	10,400	15·7	11·3	81,475	Alfred P. V. Moon...	E. D. Brown.
Godmanchester, Hunts...	1,991	15·3	11·4	6,132	Kenneth Hunnybun.	Miss G. Prescott.
Goole, Yorks (W.R.)	20,238	21·9	11·9	103,949	J. W. Pullon	†E. Creek.
Gosport, Hants.	37,928	17·53	10·67	265,091	H. R. Mangnall	C. E. Davis.
Grantham,Lincs.(Keste'n	19,709	16·8	12·0	108,529	Aubrey Cyril Malim	F. Weekly.
Gravesend, Kent.....	35,490	18·8	13·0	264,225	Hy. H. Brown, B.A.	E Aldridge.
◊Grimsby,Lincs.(Lindsey)	92,463	18·7	11·7	413,019	J. W. Jackson, O.B.E.	C. W. Dixon.
Guildford, Surrey	30,753	16·1	9·7	296,876	Charles H. Wood ...	W. Harvey.
Halesowen, Worcs.	31,058	17·1	10·0	83,917	A. Basterfield	†E. C. Starling.
◊Halifax, Yorks (W.R.)...	98,122	13·3	13·4	549,262	Percy Saunders.....	R. Stirk.
Harrogate, Yorks (W.R.)	39,785	12·3	11·6	493,075	Jos. Turner Taylor .	A. L. Foster.
Harrow, Middlesex	26,378	15·0	7·58	328,000	J. Strachan	†G. H. Exeter.
Hartlepool, Durham	20,545	26·1	13·3	60,435	W. Woodward	F. J. Carr.
Harwich, Essex	12,700	16·9	10·3	64,642	A. J. Hanslip Ward.	Mrs. R. Hill.
Haslingden, Lancs.....	16,637	10·0	12·6	99,072	Thomas Oldroyd.....	A. S. Watson.
◊Hastings, E. Sussex	65,199	12·2	10·25	655,415	D. W. Jackson	G. H. Ormerod.
Hayes and Harlington, Middlesex.	23,646	21·9	7·6	151,749	G. Mervyn Heap ...	†L. M. Graves.
Heanor, Derbyshire.....	22,386	18·0	9·5	76,870	F. Cattle	†J. T. Smith.
Hebburn, Durham	24,125	22·4	6·8	71,615	T. Stuart	†F. E. Bell.
Hedon, Yorks (E.R.)	1,509	16·6	17·6	5,153	J. Watson	J. E. Tinkler
Helston, Cornwall	2,544	16·8	15·24	2,885	Jos. Walker Tyacke.	Henry Toy.
Hemel Hempsted, Herts.	15,122	15·0	11·2	83,789	Alfred E. Usher	F. Stratford.
Hendon, Middlesex.....	115,682	33·69	18·10	1,371,687	L. Worden, LL.M. ...	†A. A. Naar, M.B.E.
Henley-on-Thames, Oxon	6,618	18·4	10·3	42,696	Alfred Caldecott ...	A. F. Flint.
HEREFORD.....	24,159	15·5	11·9	167,453	T. B. Feltham	W. H. Wright.
Hertford.....	11,376	14·0	9·5	79,683	Maj. J. A. Longmore, M.B.E.	A. T. Webb.
Heston & Isleworth, Middlesex.	75,446	17·12	8·65	548,315	H. J. Baker	†H. J. Nias, M.B.E.
Heywood, Lancs.....	25,967	14·2	12·8	112,933	George G. Bouchier	W. Duckworth
High Wycombe, Bucks ...	...	...	...	...	*See* "Chepping	Wycombe."
Higham Ferrers,N'thants	2,928	14·1	12·1	11,514	F. J. Simpson	F. W. Margetts.
Hindley, Lancs.	21,629	14·6	11·4	64,694	T. Robey	†J. Smith
Honiton, Devon	3,008	13·6	12·3	19,875	Cyril N. Tweed	Rev. F.L. Courtenay.
Hornchurch, Essex.....	28,417	16·1	8·1	216,599	W. C. Allen	†F. H. R. Davis.
Hornsey, Middlesex	95,524	13·7	11·8	998,000	E. B. Croasdell	W. Rowlands.
Hove, E. Sussex	54,994	9·83	10·47	783,726	W. J. Harrison, B.A.	E. J. J. Thompson.
◊Huddersfi'ld, Yks.(W.R.)	113,467	13·33	13·29	770,638	Samuel Procter	T. Shires.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1931.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).	Mayor, 1931-32. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.
§Hull, Yorks (E.R.) ...	313,366	20·6	12·5	1,571,021	(*See* p.	615.)*
Huntingdon	4,108	15·2	12·4	23,078	J. W. Winter	T. Coxon.
Hyde, Cheshire	32,066	12·8	13·7	144,598	Thos. Brownson, B.A.	A. Winterbotham.
Hythe, Kent.....	8,397	11·0	13·7	62,664	Herbert Stainer.....	Capt. G. Few.
Ilford, Essex.....	131,046	16·4	8·7	909,282	A. Partington.....	H. G. Odell.
Ilkeston, Derby	32,809	20·28	10·23	129,141	E. I. E. Williams ...	J. Richardson.
Ince in Makerfield, Lancs.	21,763	18·1	11·8	58,620	A. F. Howgate	†J. E. Loe.
§Ipswich, E. Suffolk... ...	87,557	16·8	10·5	487,888	A. Moffat.....	G. W. Senton.
Jarrow-on-Tyne, Durham	32,018	21·16	16·65	113,796	.....	William Gordon.
Keighley, Yorks (W.R.) .	40,440	13·3	11·9	306,327	S. Walker.....	M. P. Cryer.
Kendal, Westmorland ...	15,575	15·5	13·8	96,735	John E. Bolton	Clarence S. Webb.
Kettering, Northants.....	31,220	13·87	10·78	176,164	J. Chaston	†T. Seddon, M.B.E.
Kidderminster, Worcs....	28,914	15·5	12·7	130,608	J. H. Thursfield, M.C.	W. H. S. Smith.
King's Lynn, Norfolk.....	20,580	16·41	10·51	94,083	J. W. Woolstencroft	Lord Fermoy.
Kingston-on-Thames (Royal), Surrey.	39,052	13·3	11·0	382,965	Alfred W. Forsdike	William Bell.
Lancaster	43,396	16·3	12·6	225,448	R. M. Middleton ...	W. Procter.
Launceston, Cornwall ...	4,071	10·34	14·74	22,399	Stuart L. Peter	J. Harvey.
Leamington, Spa (Royal), Warwick.	29,662	14·0	13·3	265,818	Leonard Rawlinson	Dr. R. F. Bury.
§Leeds, Yorks (W.R.) ...	482,789	15·8	12·4	3,085,757	(*See* p.	614.)*
§Leicester	239,111	15·86	11·20	1,605,764	H. A. Pritchard	*W. E. Wilford.
Leigh, Lancs.	45,313	14·5	10·5	204,793	T. B. Bamber	T. Hindley.
Leominster, Hereford ...	5,707	14·8	14·4	29,383	A. H. Gibson	C. H. Harvey.
Lewes, E. Sussex	10,785	13·73	10·68	80,290	C. W. Stephenson ...	A. Turner.
Leyton, Essex	128,317	13·69	9·52	675,633	John Atkinson	J. B. Shimmin.
Lichfield, Staffs.	8,508	17·5	12·9	45,978	W. Brocksom	W. A. Wood.
§Lincoln	66,846	14·7	12·0	398,564	L. O. Need	W. F. Elderkin.
Liskeard, Cornwall	4,266	19·4	18·2	20,200	R. A. Peter	G. C. Maddever.
§Liverpool, Lancs.	855,539	22·2	13·2	6,414,518	(*See* p.	613).*
London	8,202,818	17·9	11·9	55,925,428	(*See* p. 603 and	pp. 604–6).*
Long Eaton, Derbyshire .	22,339	14·1	9·53	119,101	W. E. Stanley.....	†J. W. Martin.
Lostwithiel, Cornwall ...	1,325	10·88	19·44	5,223	J. Percival Heath ...	J. H. Turner.
Loughborough, Leics. ...	26,945	15·9	10·3	151,279	W. S. A. Robinson ..	T. W. Bailey.
Louth, Lincoln (Lindsey)	9,678	10·02	15·09	43,949	Hugh E. Roberts ...	J. P. Beckett.
Lowestoft, E. Suffolk	41,768	16·9	9·5	213,105	C. Ashton Stray.....	S. W. Humphery.
Ludlow, Salop	5,642	18·4	15·4	28,706	W. Charles Tyrrell...	Richard Peyner.
Luton, Beds	68,526	15·0	10·18	473,185	William Smith	Murry Barford.
Lydd, Kent	2,778	11·12	9·11	10,568	Walter Lamacraft....	G. T. Paine.
Lyme Regis, Dorset.....	2,620	11·3	10·0	19,831	H. J. Ramsbotham...	Reginald W. Baker.
Lymington, Hants	5,157	20·1	14·3	34,002	F. J. Beeching	John W. Howlett.
Lytham St. Anne's, Lancs.	25,760	9·0	12·6	298,046	Walter Heap	H. Eastwood.
Macclesfield, Cheshire ...	34,902	13·9	12·05	149,955	F. Ralph Oldfield ...	W. Hulme.
Maidenhead, Berks	17,520	16·29	11·85	132,483	H. E. Davies	E. B. Norris.
Maidstone, Kent	42,259	11·7	16·1	345,292	Graham Wilson	C. G. Larking.
The Maldens & Coombe, Surrey.	23,412	15·9	9·5	227,344	J. W. Johnson, M.B.E.	†F. S. Wagner.
Maldon, Essex	6,559	15·0	13·3	32,000	C. H. Cloughton	A. L. Clarke.
Malmesbury, Wilts	2,334	16·2	13·2	9,782	Montagu Hy. Chubb	J. A. Jones.
§Manchester, Lancs. ...	766,333	17·43	17·08	6,482,068	(*See* p.	613–4.)*
Mansfield, Notts	46,075	16·4	9·4	232,500	A. C. Shepherd	J. Pollard.
Margate, Kent	31,312	12·1	11·0	352,097	P. T. Grove, LL.B. ...	Percy B. Osborne.
Marlborough, Wilts	3,492	12·3	12·5	28,349	W. H. Vowles.....	H. M. Friend.
Merton & Morden, Surrey	41,228	12·9	6·9	277,668	C. J. Mountifield....	C. R. Inskip.
Middlesbrough, Yorks (N.R.).	138,489	26·5	14·13	613,259	Preston Kitchen, O.B.E.	A. Marshall.
Middleton, Lancs.	29,189	10·3	7·1	125,500	J. P. Walmsley	T. Partington.
Mitcham, Surrey.....	56,856	19·3	8·2	322,739	S. Chart	†H. Richards.
Morecambe, Lancs.	24,586	9·2	14·5	188,707	J. Entwistle, M.B.E.	J. S. Cordingley.
Morley, Yorks (W.R.) ...	23,397	14·4	10·7	94,836	F. Thackray	P. Marshall.
Morpeth, Northumb. ...	7,390	46·1	13·4	36,456	Edward C. Jackson	I. Armstrong.
Mossley, Lancs.	12,041	13·4	13·5	44,968	V. C. Procter	R. B. Glover.
Nelson, Lancs.	38,306	11·7	12·1	231,465	J. H. Baldwick	R. J. Husband.
Newark-on-Trent, Notts.	18,055	16·73	11·9	89,557	Lt.-Col. H. Tallents, D.S.O., M.A., B.C.L.	J. H. Knight.
Newbury, Berks	13,336	13·4	12·0	78,786	S. Widdicombe	F. A. Greet.
Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffs.	23,246	19·8	11·6	96,636	Joseph Griffith, LL.B.	Col. J. C. Wedgwood, M.P.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1931.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Town Clerk. (or Clerk U.D.C.).	Mayor, 1931-32. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.
§Newcastle upon Tyne	283,145	18·4	12·6	2,260,571	(*See* p. 615-6.)*	
Newport, I. of Wight	11,313	15·5	13·5	65,271	T. Ross Pratt	W. T. Collins.
New Romney, Kent	1,786	15·4	11·25	10,801	Walter Lamacraft	Maj M. Teichman-Derville, O.B.E.
Newton in Makerfield, Lancs.	20,150	16·9	11·3	107,482	C. Cole	†C. McG. Duncan.
§Northampton	92,314	13·0	11·4	602,881	W. R. Kew	C. J. Scott.
§Norwich, Norfolk	126,207	15·72	10·95	630,034	Noel B. Rudd, M.A.	*G. E. White.
§Nottingham	268,801	16·99	12·79	1,743,300	* (*See* p. 616.)	
Nuneaton, Warwick	46,305	19·2	10·0	192,989	W. H. Pollitt, LL.B.	F. P. Pembleton.
Okehampton, Devon	3,352	16·4	10·2	13,419	J. J. Newcombe	G. U. Fulford.
Oldbury, Worcestershire	35,918	21·5	10·8	117,829	A. Culwick	†K. Edwards.
§Oldham, Lancs.	140,309	13·3	13·7	703,904	J. J. Williams, LL.D.	J. Hague.
Ossett, Yorks	14,838	14·7	13·5	61,338	T. W. Wilson	E. Bickle.
Oswestry, Salop	9,754	15·3	15·7	66,919	H. Bird Jones	R. L. Davies.
§Oxford	80,540	13·75	10·44	704,829	Arthur Holt	F. W. A. Bennett.
Penge, Kent	27,762	17·2	11·2	201,087	A. J. Elson	†J. T. W. Huckin.
Penryn, Cornwall	3,414	21·4	17·8	10,193	Matthew H. Truscott	Capt. J. C. Annear.
Penzance, Cornwall	11,342	13·6	15·3	75,359	E. W. J. Nicholson, LL.B.	R. Hall.
Peterborough	43,558	15·8	11·4	262,889	Arthur J. Reeves	J. Mansfield.
§Plymouth	208,166	15·9	11·8	1,623,055	R. J. Fittall, O.B.E.	G. P. Dymond.
Pontefract, Yorks (W.R.)	19,053	22·13	13·25	86,418	Gilbert Wilkinson	W. Wordsworth.
Poole, Dorset	57,258	16·72	11·65	461,327	Charles Lisby	H. S. Carter.
§Portsmouth, Hants.	249,288	16·3	11·8	1,686,580	F. J. Sparks	*F. G. Foster.
§Preston, Lancs.	118,839	16·18	10·66	628,789	Sir Alfred Howarth	T. C. Rainford.
Prestwich, Lancs.	23,876	11·3	9·0	159,387	F. H. Ashton	†Col. H. T. Crook,
Pudsey, Yorks (W.R.)	14,762	17·7	14·8	68,090	Hanson A. Demaine	W. Womersley. [D.L.
Queenborough, Kent	2,941	16·6	9·7	13,690	E. C. Harris	B. T. Mayland.
Radcliffe, Lancs.	24,674	12·8	13·2	137,471	S. Mills	†H. T. Ogden.
Ramsgate, Kent	33,597	16·57	9·76	215,857	H. G. Curtis	C. Nixon.
Rawtenstall, Lancs.	28,575	11·9	14·2	137,283	Harry Isherwood	W. Hardman.
§Reading, Berks.	97,153	14·4	9·9	688,916	C. S. Johnson, M.C.	F. G. Sainsbury.
Redcar, Yorks (N.Riding)	20,159	15·8	10·0	114,000	R. McClean	J. E. Batty.
Reigate, Surrey	30,830	13·7	11·9	235,031	Alfred Smith	F. J. Spranger.
Richmond, Surrey	37,791	13·4	10·4	507,005	Edwin M. Neave	J. T. Mears.
Richmond, Yorks (N.R.)	4,769	24·8	7·7	19,837	W. W. Foster	Fred Dimsdale.
Ripon, Yorks (W.R.)	8,576	15·10	11·91	50,176	J. Henry Gough	John Proudfoot.
§Rochdale, Lancs.	90,278	13·7	13·8	501,493	W. H. Hickson, O.B.E.	W. Crossley.
Rochester, Kent	31,196	15·1	10·5	179,782	Jn. L. Percival, LL.B.	G. Jenner.
Romford, Essex	35,918	17·0	8·3	257,930	C. T. King	†J. B. Poel.
Romsey, Hants.	4,863	17·2	12·9	21,492	B. W. Attlee, M.A.	W. H. Summers.
Rotherham, Yorks (W.R.)	69,689	21·26	8·58	312,570	Chas. L. des Forges, M.B.E.	G. E. Caine.
Rowley Regis, Staffs	41,238	17·25	10·62	120,010	D. Wright	†C. C. Lewis.
Rugby, Warwickshire	23,824	12·8	9·8	183,835	D. E. Biart	†C. J. Newman.
Ryde, I. of Wight	10,519	12·3	15·8	80,472	Thomas J. Fawdry	E. C. Goble.
Rye, E. Sussex	3,947	12·35	13·01	34,930	Edwin P. Dawes, T.D.	J. M. Jenkins.
Saffron Walden, Essex	5,930	9·2	13·8	31,346	William Adams	J. Custerson.
St. Albans, Herts.	28,625	14·2	11·2	243,530	W. G. Marshall	J. Flint.
§St. Helens, Lancs.	106,793	21·5	11·4	404,974	W. H. Andrew	J. Hewitt.
St. Ives, Cornwall	6,687	14·22	16·51	23,454	T. J. Chellew, O.B.E.	W. R. Hollow.
St. Ives, Hunts.	2,664	11·9	11·6	12,793	G. Dennis Day, LL.B.	S. J. Allen.
Sale, Cheshire	28,063	11·86	10·03	196,123	J. W. L. Foulkes	†M. M. Newton.
§Salford, Lancs.	223,442	16·5	13·3	1,122,764	H. H. Tomson	J. Jackson.
Salisbury, Wilts.	26,456	15·5	12·1	189,656	Arthur Smart	J. S. Rambridge.
Saltash, Cornwall	3,603	15·1	11·9	18,988	Reginald McDonald	G. H. Howard.
Sandwich, Kent	3,287	16·1	9·78	19,139	E. Cotton Byrne, B.A.	W. R. Rose.
Scarborough, Yorks (N.R.)	41,791	13·9	13·1	360,475	Sydney Jones	J. W. Butler.
Scunthorpe, *Lincs*	33,761	22·9	10·2	167,518	J. F. Auld	†G. R. Walshaw.
Shaftesbury, Dorset	2,366	11·6	17·6	14,668	W. Farley Rutter	E. E. Browning.
§Sheffield, Yorks (W.R.)	511,742	15·1	11·0	2,685,875	(*See* p. 614.)*	
Shipley, Yorks (W.R.)	30,243	13·55	12·7	185,056	H. Barnes	†C. Cawtherne.
Shrewsbury, Salop	32,370	16·9	8·4	225,030	R. F. Prideaux	W. M. How.
Sittingbourne and Milton, Kent.	20,175	16·0	11·0	96,000	G. H. Potter	†H. Foster.
Slough, Bucks	33,530	14·2	7·8	252,075	F. R. Duxbury, M.A.	E. T. Bowyer.
Smethwick, Staffs.	84,354	18·0	10·4	367,648	Frank Chapman	Mrs. E. M. Sands.
Southall-Norwood, Middx.	38,932	16·7	7·77	256,419	H. E. Burwell	†J. A. Saxon.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1931.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Town Clerk. (or Clerk U.D.C.).	Mayor, 1931–32. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.
§Southampton, Hants ...	176,025	18·34	11·87	1,288,411	R. R. H. Meggeson, B.A.	F. Woolley.
Southend-on-Sea, Essex	120,093	12·9	10·6	1,198,307	H. J. Worwood.....	V. R. Tattersall.
Southgate, Middlesex.....	55,570	11·76	9·07	625,764	A. E. Lauder.....	†T. Hopper.
South Molton, Devon ...	2,831	14·8	14·9	11,432	J. Furse Sandels.....	Dr. P. H. Seal.
Southport, Lancs.	78,927	11·03	11·56	860,631	R. E. Perrins, LL.M.	W. H. Bellis.
§South Shields, Durham	113,452	20·0	12·9	478,777	John M. Hayton, B.A.	Col. R. Chapman.
Southwold, E. Suffolk ...	2,753	9·65	11·03	20,594	Ernest G. Naunton..	G. B. Bee.
Spenborough, Y'ks. (W.R.)	30,962	13·4	10·2	126,017	J. H. Linfield	†Andrew Stott.
Stafford	29,485	14·3	11·5	167,818	H. H. Battle.....	T. H. Tunnicliffe.
Stalybridge, Cheshire.....	24,823	13·8	11·8	103,452	Frank H. Worsley...	J. Marsden.
Stamford, Lincs. (Kesteven).	9,946	15·2	14·08	54,988	Charles Atter.....	S. Bassendine.
Stanley, Durham.....	24,458	19·6	11·9	105,997	J. Hamilton.....	†*John Heslop.*
Stockport, Cheshire	125,505	13·79	12·02	711,609	F. Knowles.....	James Penny.
Stockton-on-Tees, Durh...	67,724	23·25	12·49	317,999	Thos. Downey	W. J. Scaife.
§STOKE-ON-TRENT, Staffs.	276,619	19·9	11·7	994,484	E. B. Sharpley, O.B.E.	*Miss F. A. Farmer.
Stourbridge, Worcester...	19,903	16·69	11·50	95,725	Geoffrey Ince.....	H. E. Palfrey.
Stratford - upon - Avon, Warwickshire.	11,616	16·6	14·7	81,835	Robert Lunn	Sir A. D. Flower.
Stretford, Lancs.....	56,795	15·3	11·5	450,524	G. H. Abrahams.....	†James Child.
Sudbury, W. Suffolk	7,007	12·9	15·0	28,100	T. M. Braithwaite, M.A., LL.B.	G. F. Sidnall.
§Sunderland, Durham ...	185,870	23·1	13·5	812,534	Henry Craven, O.B.E.	E. H. Brown.
Surbiton, Surrey.....	29,396	18·08	12·22	325,495	C. E. Shelly	†W. Sauger, C.B.
Sutton and Cheam, Surrey	46,488	15·2	9·1	454,726	Harry Bolton	†S. J. Crowther-Smith.
Sutton Coldfield, Warw...	29,934	12·31	10·2	256,265	R. A. Reay-Nadin ...	J. P. Britton.
Sutton in Ashfield, Notts.	25,151	17·9	9·8	84,765	Luther Pepper	†A. Pepper.
Swadlincote, Derbysh. ...	20,305	17·16	9·72	64,092	E. R. Allen	†J. Beard.
Swinton and Pendlebury, Lancs.	32,761	13·4	11·2	154,200	W. Carter, M.B.E. ...	†Peter W. Potts.
Swindon, Wilts.	62,407	15·66	10·77	316,448	W. H. Bentley	J. L. Calderwood.
Tamworth, Staffs.	7,510	15·22	10·4	34,604	Henry Wood	W. T. Oliver.
Taunton, Somerset.....	25,177	14·2	9·6	171,092	W. H. Bailey	W. E. Maynard.
Teddington, Middx.	23,362	14·5	11·8	179,263	F. E. Read .....[T.D.	†H. W. Peachey.
Tenterden, Kent	3,473	15·6	11·4	21,590	Col. J. Munn-Mace,	W. A. V. Findlater.
Tewkesbury, Glouces. ...	4,352	13·0	11·01	15,519	H. Alec Badham.....	R. A. Gaze.
Thetford, Norfolk	4,097	64·5	14·1	15,478	G. R. Blaydon.....	Isaac B. Aspland.
Thornaby-on-Tees, Yorks. (N.R.).	21,233	24·2	14·3	61,739	J. R. Carr.....	E. E. Brennan.
Tipton, Staffs.....	35,792	22·6	12·55	132,682	K. W. Madin	†A. E. Bannister.
Tiverton, Devon	9,611	14·1	16·4	54,519	J. Follett Pugsley ...	W. E. Shapland.
Todmorden, Yorks(W.R.)	22,223	11·2	14·9	110,587	H. Garratt, M.B.E....	J. H. Whitaker.
Torquay, Devon	49,165	13·6	15·5	463,631	H. A. Hield, M.A. ...	F. W. Pratt.
Torrington, Great, Devon	2,913	14·72	16·01	10,305	Reginald Boase	Walter B. Starky.
Totnes, Devon	4,525	12·9	14·4	25,319	George E. Windeatt.	J. G. Kellock.
Tottenham, Middlesex ...	157,748	14·8	9·2	882,264	Eric Townson, LL.B.	†E. Stanley Brown.
TRURO, Cornwall.....	11,074	16·7	13·3	58,436	L. Jago Carlyon	F. R. Pascoe.
Tunbridge Wells (Royal), Kent.	35,367	11·6	10·3	414,498	John Whitehead ...	Albert Dennis.
Twickenham, Middlesex	39,909	16·5	9·86	343,366	Edwin G. Stray	A. C. Forman.
Tynemouth, Northumb.	64,913	19·41	11·94	354,424	C. C. Henderson.....	J. G. Telford.
Uxbridge, Middx.	31,866	17·8	8·5	221,207	J. Poole.....	†Maj. E. W. C. Flavell, M.C.
WAKEFIELD, Yorks(W.R.)	59,115	18·54	13·2	336,319	T. N. Grimshaw.....	S. Butterworth.
Wallasey, Cheshire.....	97,465	14·2	10·6	799,882	E. Evans, M.A., LL.B.	D. P Charlesworth.
Wallingford, Berks.	2,840	12·3	13·4	15,741	Francis R. Hedges...	L. Shepherd.
Wallsend, Northumb. ...	44,582	19·68	7·7	199,799	Charles S. Bradbury	W. North.
§Walsall, Staffs.	103,102	20·56	11·16	416,399	Herbert Lee.....	R. B. Sutton.
Walthamstow, Essex.....	132,965	15·7	9·3	651,491	F. G. Garner...	T. W. Smith.
Wareham, Dorset	2,057	18·0	9·2	8,574	J. W. Miller.....	R. H. Holland.
Warrington, Lancs.	79,322	19·5	11·8	332,265	A. T. Hallaway	David Plimston.
Warwick.....	13,459	16·3	12·9	81,214	R. H. Wright.....	Major H. N. Forbes.
Waterloo with Seaforth, Lancs.	31,180	15·6	11·5	215,843	G. Wilkinson	†S. Chaffers.
Watford, Herts.....	56,799	15·4	9·5	437,148	William Hudson.....	W. Bickerton.
Wealdstone, Middx.	27,001	19·3	7·08	212,845	R. J. Bryant.....	†G. Hullah.
Wednesbury, Staffs.	31,534	20·7	10·6	112,671	N. P. Lester	A. H. Westbury.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population 1931.	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).	Mayor, 1931-32. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.
Wellingborough, N'thants	21,221	14·2	12·0	107,868	F. E. Gadd	†R. E. Yorke.
Wells, Somerset	4,833	19·46	14·76	30,586	Ed. Pyndar Foster	J. W. Normansell.
Wembley, Middx.	48,546	17·45	7·85	525,452	E. R. Royle, O.B.E.	†E. B. Collison.
Wenlock, Salop	14,152	17·3	14·7	40,654	Frederick W. Derry	Owen D. Murphy.
§West Bromwich, Staffs.	81,281	20·7	11·4	305,072	Alfred Wickham	W. T. Poultney.
§West Ham, Essex	294,086	18·2	10·6	1,403,658	Charles E. Cranfield	J. T. Scoulding.
West Hartlepool, Durham	68,134	22·0	11·8	316,089	Harold W. Stanton, O.B.E., B.A.	G. W. Turnbull.
Weston-super-Mare, Som.	28,555	10·0	10·8	321,361	G. Knowles, LL.B.	†B. T. Butter.
Weymouth & Melcombe Regis, Dorset	21,982	12·5	13·3	199,618	Percy Smallman, LL.M.	Engr. Capt. F. W. Hamblin, R.N.
Whickham, Durham	20,782	17·59	10·98	123,339	Joseph Buggle	†A. S. Scott.
Whitley, Northumb.	24,210	10·69	10·83	222,077	A. Barker	†G. H. Mayhew.
Whitehaven, Cumberland	21,142	21·9	12·2	82,502	Tom Cuppage Bone	W. Rowe.
Widnes, Lancs.	40,608	20·6	11·2	162,749	E. W. McNorton	J. H. Bradley.
§Wigan, Lancs	85,357	18·03	13·24	361,024	W. H. Tyrer, O.B.E.	W. A. Hipwood.
Willenhall, Staffs.	21,147	20·8	11·3	73,454	F. G. T. Webb	†J. A. Harper.
Willesden, Middlesex	184,410	11·72	6·71	1,223,402	Edwin A. Pratt	†G. H. Hiscocks.
Wilton, Wilts	2,193	17·6	16·6	10,430	Percy D. Aylward	J. W. Beak.
Wimbledon, Surrey	59,520	12·9	10·9	689,571	Herbert Smith, LL.B.	J. W. Ramshaw.
Winchelsea, Sussex	693	...	...	4,500	Edwin P. Dawes	G. M. Truman, K.C.
Winchester, Hants	23,969	13·2	11·7	214,551	Thomas Holt, O.B.E.	W. J. Lansdell.
Windsor, Berks (Royal)	20,284	15·6	12·09	148,625	J. W. Hambidge	F. L. Ellen.
Wisbech, I. of Ely	12,005	17·7	13·8	57,755	F. W. Coulam	Dr. J. W. A. Wilson.
Woking, Surrey	29,927	14·6	8·7	282,436	F. H. Smith, LL.B.	†H. Quartermaine.
Wokingham, Berks	7,294	12·61	11·52	45,637	J. H. E. Clifton	A. E. Priest.
Wolstanton, Staffs.	30,528	18·38	10·7	127,048	E. Hollinshead	†G. W. Hoon.
§Wolverhampton, Staffs.	133,190	18·1	10·9	729,560	J. Brock Allon, B.A.	J. Lewis.
Woodford, Essex	23,946	13·0	9·9	193,000	J. A. Simpson, LL.B.	†Sir J. Hawkey.
Wood Green, Middlesex	54,190	13·4	10·0	447,202	H. Chubb, LL.B.	†F. Gillett
Woodstock, Oxon.	1,484	14·6	13·3	5,191	Stanley Henman	J. F. Wickson.
§Worcester	50,497	15·4	11·57	301,178	C. H. Digby-Seymour.	Miss D. Ogilvy.
Workington, Cumb.	24,691	17·7	12·8	95,229	Thomas Jackson	F. W. Iredale.
Worksop, Notts.	26,286	18·7	10·03	117,105	G. H. Featherston	C. A. Longbottom.
Worthing, W. Sussex	46,230	11·9	10·1	461,678	J. Kennedy Allerton	F. A. Watts.
§Yarmouth, Great, Norfolk and Suffolk.	56,769	15·3	10·25	311,390	W. E. Stephens, O.B.E.	A. H. Beevor.
Yeovil, Somerset	19,078	16·3	9·6	120,128	Maj. H. C. C. Batten, D.S.O.	W. E. Tucker.
§York	84,810	16·0	11·3	498,415	P. J. Spalding, LL.D.	*R. V. H. Wragge.

THE UNION JACK.

Days for hoisting the Union Jack on Government Buildings (from 8 A.M. to sunset).

March 18.—Birthday of Princess Louise.
March 31.— Do. Prince Henry.
April 14.— Do. Princess Beatrice.
April 25.— Do. Princess Mary.
May 1.— Do. Duke of Connaught.
May 6.—Accession of H.M. the King.
May 24.—Empire Day.
May 26.—The Queen's Birthday.
June 3.§—The King's Birthday.
June 22.—Coronation Day.
June 23.—Birthday of the Prince of Wales.
July 6.—Their Majesties' Wedding Day.
Nov. 11.—Armistice Day.
Nov. 26.—Birthday of Queen of Norway.
Dec. 14.— Do. Duke of York.
Dec. 20.— Do. Prince George.

And on the occasion of the opening and closing of Parliament by the King.

The *Royal Standard* is only to be hoisted when the King or Queen is actually present in the building, and never when Their Majesties are passing in procession.

§ And on such day appointed for the official celebration.

NATIONAL THRIFT.

(As at Oct. 1, 1930.)

The following Table gives an estimate of the total "small savings" of the people of the United Kingdom :

Savings Certificates :—	
Remaining (Principal)	£361,000,000
Do. (Accrued Interest)	122,000,000
Post Office Savings Bank—	
Deposits	284,000,000
Do. Government Securities held for Depositors	191,000,000
Trustee Savings Banks—Deposits	77,000,000
Do. Special Investment Dept.	50,000,000
Do. Government Securities held for Depositors	38,000,000
Other Savings Banks—Deposits	53,000,000
Building Societies—Share Capital and Deposits	255,000,000
Industrial Assurance	233,000,000
Industrial and Provident Societies	174,000,000
Friendly Societies	100,000,000
Trade Unions	11,000,000
Total	£1,949,000,000

THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Position and Extent.—The Principality of Wales occupies the extreme west of the central southern portion of the island of Great Britain, with a total area of 7,467 sq. miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea, on the S. by the Bristol Channel, on the E. by the English counties of Cheshire, Salop, Hereford and Monmouth, and on the W. by St. George's Channel. The greatest length from N. to S. (Point of Air to Barry Island) is 136 miles, and the greatest breadth from W. to E. (St. David's Head to the English border) is 92 miles. Separated from the mainland by the Menai Straits is the Welsh island-county of *Anglesey* or Môn (276 sq. miles), communication with which is facilitated by the Menai Suspension Bridge (1,000 ft. long), built by Telford in 1826, and by the tubular railway bridge (1,100 ft. long) of the L. & N.W. Railway, built by Stephenson in 1850. Holyhead harbour, on Holy Isle (N.W. of Anglesey), provides accommodation for a fast steam packet service to Kingstown and Dublin (70 miles).

Population.—The population at the *Census* of 1931 was 2,593,014 (inclusive of Monmouthshire).

Relief.—Wales is generally mountainous, the chief systems being those of North Wales (Snowdon 3,571 ft., Carnedd Llywelyn 3,484 ft., Carnedd Dafydd 3,426 ft.); Berwyn (Aran-fawddy 2,970 ft.); Powys (Plinlimmon 2,462 ft., Drygan Fawr 2,115 ft., Radnor 2,163 ft.); and the Black Mountain, Brecknock Beacons and Black Forest ranges (Carmarthen Van 2,632 ft., Brecon Beacon 2,862 ft., Pen-y-gaver fawr 2,660 ft.).

Hydrography.—The principal river of those rising in Wales is the *Severn* (*see* England), which flows from the slopes of Plinlimmon to the English border, dividing Montgomeryshire on its way. The *Wye* (130 miles) also rises in the slopes of Plinlimmon, and flows between Radnor and Brecon on its course to England. The *Usk* (56 miles) flows into the Bristol Channel, through Monmouthshire. The *Dee* (70 miles) rises in Bala lake and flows through the Vale of Llangollen, where an aqueduct (built by Telford in 1805) carries the Pontcysyllte branch of the Shropshire Union Canal across the valley. The estuary of the Dee is the navigable portion, 14 miles in length and about 5 miles in breadth, and the tide rushes in with dangerous speed over the "Sands of Dee." The *Towy* (68 miles), *Teifi* (50 miles), *Taff* (40 miles), *Dovey* (30 miles), *Tâf* (25 miles), and *Conway* (24 miles), the last named broad and navigable, are wholly Welsh rivers.

The largest natural lake in Wales is *Bala* (Llyn Tegid) in Merionethshire, 4 miles long and about 1 mile wide; *Lake Vyrnwy* is an artificial reservoir, about the size of Bala, and forms the water supply of Liverpool, while Birmingham is supplied from a chain of reservoirs in the Elan and Claerwen valleys.

EARLY HISTORY.

Celts and Romans.—The earliest inhabitants of whom there is any record appear to have been subdued or exterminated by the *Goidels* (a people of Celtic race) in the Bronze Age, and a further invasion of Celtic *Brythons* followed in the ensuing Iron Age. The *Roman* conquest of South Britain and Wales was for some time successfully opposed by *Caradog* (Caratācus), King of the Silures, a tribe inhabiting the present counties of Glamorgan, Brecon, Radnor and Monmouth. In A.D. 78 the conquest of Wales was completed under Julius Frontinus, and communications were opened up by the construction of military roads from Chester to Carleon-on-Usk and Caerwent, and from Chester to Conway (and thence to Carmarthen and Neath). *Christianity* was introduced (during the Roman occupation) in the 4th century, and the faith thus established was preserved (after the withdrawal of the Roman garrison) by native effort, and was carried to the northernmost corners of the British Isles by missionaries to the Hebrides and to the Orkneys and Shetlands.

The Anglo-Saxon Attacks.—The Anglo-Saxon invaders of South Britain drove the Celtic Goidels and Brythons into the mountain fastnesses of Wales, and into Strathclyde (Cumberland and S.W. Scotland) and Cornwall, giving them the name of *Waelisc*, or Welsh (=Foreign). The West Saxons' victory of Deorham (577) isolated the Waelisc of Wales from those of Cornwall, while the battle of Chester (613) similarly cut off communication with the Waelisc of Strathclyde. In the 8th century the boundaries of the Welsh were further restricted by the annexations of Offa, King of Mercia, and counter-attacks were largely prevented by the construction of an artificial boundary from the Dee to the Wye (Offa's Dike). In the 9th century *Rhodri Mawr* united the country against further incursions of the Saxons by land and against the raids of Norse and Danish pirates by sea, but at his death his three provinces of *Gwynedd* (N.), *Powys* (Mid.) and *Dehenbarth* (S.) were divided among his three sons—Anarawd, Mervyn and Cadell—the son of the last-named being Howel Dda, who codified the laws of the country, while Lewelyn ap Seissyllt (husband of the heiress of Gwynedd) again united the provinces and reigned as Prince from 1015-1022.

The Norman Conquest.—After the Norman conquest of England William I. created Palatine counties along the Welsh frontier, and Robert FitzHamon, the Norman Earl of Gloucester, raided South Wales and erected fortresses from the Wye to Milford Haven. Henry I. introduced Flemish settlers into South Wales, but after his death the Welsh rose under the leadership of *Griffith ap Rhys* and routed the Norman-Flemish forces at the fords of the Teifi (Cardigan) in 1136. From the early years of the 13th century the house Gwynedd, in the north, gained an ascendency over the whole of Wales, and Llewelyn ap Iorwerth was in constant strife with England for recognition as an independent sovereign; but Llewelyn, the son of Iorwerth, was killed in 1282 during hostilities between the Welsh and English, and his brother David was captured and executed by the English in 1283. On Feb. 7, 1301, Edward of Carnarvon, son of Edward I., was created *Prince of Wales*, a title thenceforward borne by the heir apparent to the throne of England.

The Welsh are a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of their own, and the national bardic festival (Eisteddfod), instituted by Prince Rhys ap Griffith in 1176, is annually maintained. These *Eisteddfodau* (sessions) form part of the *Gorsedd* (assembly), which is believed to date from the time of Prydian, a ruling prince in an age many centuries before the Christian era.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE 13 WELSH ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES.

County or Shire and Administrative Headquarters.	Acreage.	Population, 1931.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Anglesey (Shire Hall, Llangefni)	176,694	23,640	25,385	49,025
Brecknockshire (County Hall, Brecon)	469,281	29,310	28,461	57,771
Caernarvonshire (Caernarvon)	364,108	56,713	64,097	120,810
Cardiganshire (Aberystwyth)	443,189	25,411	29,753	55,164
Carmarthenshire (County Offices, Carmarthen)	588,472	88,899	90,164	179,063
Denbighshire (County Offices, Ruthin)	427,977	77,451	80,194	157,645
Flintshire (Mold)	163,707	54,755	58,094	112,849
Glamorganshire (County Hall, Cardiff)	469,112	392,351	373,790	766,141
Merionethshire (County Offices, Dolgelly)	422,372	20,929	22,269	43,198
Monmouthshire (County Hall, Newport)	345,001	178,608	167,015	345,623
Montgomeryshire (County Offices, Welshpool)	510,110	24,034	24,428	48,462
Pembrokeshire (County Offices, Haverfordwest)	393,003	42,814	44,365	87,179
Radnorshire (Llandrindod Wells)	301,165	10,562	10,752	21,314

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS AND CHAIRMEN OF Q.S.

County or Shire.	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff, 1931-32.	Chairman of Q.S.
Anglesey	Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt., K.C.B.	Sir W. H. Hoare Vincent, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	John Jones.
Brecknock	Lord Glanusk, D.S.O.	David J. Davies	His Honour Judge Ivor Bowen, K.C.
Caernarvon	John Ernst Greaves, C.B.E.	D. Elliott Alves	Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, O.M.
Cardigan	Earl of Lisburne	T. D. Jenkins	A. T. James, K.C.
Carmarthen	Lord Dynevor	J. Pascoe Williams	Sir F. D. W. Drummond, K.B.E
Denbigh	Col. R. W. H. W. Williams Wynn, C.B., D.S.O.	Sir Edmund Bushby	R. W. Egerton
Flint	Henry Neville Gladstone.	Frank Mortimer	Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Bankes, G.C.B.
Glamorgan	Earl of Plymouth, G.B.E., C.B.	Sir Lewis Lougher	Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys Williams, Bt., K.C., D.S.O.
Merioneth	Lord Harlech, C.B.	Frank Lloyd	Sir H. Beyer Robertson
Monmouth	Lord Treowen, C.B., C.M.G.	Col. J. Evans, D.S.O., T.D.	Sir H. M. Jackson, Bt., C.B.E.
Montgomery	Sir H. L. W. Williams-Wynn, Bt., C.B.	H. C. Pilkington	Major John Lomax
Pembroke	Visc'nt. St. Davids, G.B.E.	Victor J. Higgon, M.B.E.	Sir E. M. Samson, K.B.E., K.C.
Haverfordwest	Lord Kylsant, K.C.M.G.		
Radnor	Col. Sir C. Venables Llewelyn, Bt.	Maj.-Gen. W. Keith-Evans, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Capt. Hon. Reginald Walsh, M.V.O.

OTHER WELSH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County, &c.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.	Medical Officer.
Anglesey	Hugh Thomas	W. O. Joues, B.A. O.B.E.	R. H. Prothero.	Arnold Davies, M.D.
Brecknock	Idris Davies	Albert Jolly	Col. C. G. Cole-Hamilton, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Herbert Davies, M.D.
Caernarvon	W. J. Griffith	A. Bodvel-Roberts	Edward Williams	E. Ll. Parry Edwards, M.D.
Cardigan	John Wm. Lewis	Ivor Evans, M.A.	Steven Jones	Ernest Jones, M.D.
Carmarthen	Dr. J. H. Williams, M.P.	Daniel Johns	W. Picton Phillips	David A. Hughes, M.D.
Denbigh	Meredith Williams.	William Jones	G. T. Guest	Thos. Roberts, M.D.
Flint	T. Pennant Williams	H. A. Tilby, O.B.E.	R. Yarnell Davies, M.B.E.	A. E. Williams, M.D.
Glamorgan	Hubert Jenkins	Henry Rowland	L. Lindsay, M.V.O., O.B.E.	E. Colston Williams, M.D.
Merioneth	R. T. Vaughan	Hugh John Owen	R. Jones	E. Lewys Lloyd, M.D.
Monmouth	W. J. Saddler	Thomas Hughes	Victor Bosanquet	D. Rocyn Jones, C.B.E., M.B.
Montgomery	Thomas Williams	G. R. D. Harrison	J. E. Lloyd-Williams	E. W. Richards, M.D.
Pembroke Haverfordwest	H. A. Williams	R. A. Wheatley, B.C.L.	F. T. B. Summers	H. Middleton, M.C., M.B. C. A. Brigstocke.
Radnor	B. P. Lewis	G. W. Moseley	A. S. Michael	J. W. Miller, M.D.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF WALES AND MONMOUTH.

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and *Urban Districts*, with a population exceeding 40,000 (in *italics*).

CITIES, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1931.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).	Mayor, 1931-32. * Lord Mayor † Chairman, U.D.C.
Aberdare, Glamorg.	48,751	13·2	13·3	205,784	W. R. Morgan, M.B.E.	†D. Ezer Davies.
Abergavenny, Mon.	8,608	16·0	10·9	47,805	Wm. H. Hopwood	A. E. Tillman.
Aberystwyth, Card.	9,474	9·8	15·3	61,000	T. J. Samuel, M.B.E.	W. Diver.
BANGOR, Carn.	10,959	13·02	15·6	57,936	J. Pentir Williams	J. Williams.
Beaumaris, Anglesey	1,708	10·63	18·32	8,268	J. Hugh Thomas	J. H. Burton.
Brecon	5,334	14·5	9·2	25,280	G. Hyatt Williams	E. B. Powell.
Caernarvon	8,469	14·1	13·7	44,820	John Williams	D. Elliott Alves.
§CARDIFF, Glamorg.	223,648	16·9	11·4	1,807,868	(*see* below)	*(*see* below).
Cardigan	3,309	...	...	11,560	David Morgan Jones	John Evans.
Carmarthen	10,310	13·3	12·7	44,798	H. Brunel White	W. Jones.
Conway, Carn.	8,769	12·4	13·6	52,515	Hugh Parry	D. J. Roberts.
Cowbridge, Glamorg.	1,018	11·2	15·5	4,928	A. W. Gwyn	C. M. Davies.
Denbigh	7,249	16·5	13·5	29,543	Robert Davies	C. F. Roberts.
Flint	7,635	21·1	9·77	28,800	J. Bibby Denny	Robert Davies.
Gelligaer, Glamorg.	41,042	20·2	10·11	132,995	J. Evans	†David Daniel.
Haverfordwest, Pemb.	6,113	15·0	12·9	23,825	H. W. D. Williams	J. Nicholas.
Kidwelly, Carm.	3,161	16·12	9·61	7,369	Mervyn D. J. Paton	D. T. R. Griffiths.
Lampeter, Card.	1,742	12·68	18·47	9,015	J. Ernest Lloyd	D. Bowen.
Llandovery, Carm.	1,980	14·5	17·45	6,206	J. Phillips	J. B. Stokes.
Llanelly, Carm.	38,393	15·83	11·63	157,667	Henry W. Spowart	W. P. Rees.
Llanfyllin, Montgom.	1,449	16·0	13·3	4,446	N. B. Edwards	H. Watkins.
Llanidloes, Montgom.	2,356	12·8	10·8	7,125	Arthur Davies	Dr. W. E. Ll. Davies.
Merthyr Tydfil	72,099	15·3	14·2	233,043	T. Aneuryn Rees	J. E. Jones.
Monmouth, Mon.	4,731	16·0	12·6	22,579	A. C. Tweedy	G. Jones.
Montgomery	918	17·6	16·6	3,381	N.P. Vaughan-Pryce	Maj. Sir H. Harmood-Banner.
Neath, Glamorg.	33,322	16·9	11·0	138,261	A. E. I. Curtis	B. R. Bowen.
§Newport, Mon.	89,198	17·52	10·53	600,407	Oscar T. Morgan	G. J. Jones.
Pembroke	12,008	14·1	14·0	51,955	Ronald D. Lowless	J. Hay.
Pontypridd, Glam.	42,737	17·1	10·4	159,455	H. L. Porcher	†R. Roper.
Port Talbot, Glamorg.	40,672	17·8	11·46	152,546	Moses Thomas	J. Davies.
Pwllheli, Carnarvon	3,599	13·08	17·7	19,241	W. Cradoc Davies	E. R. Davies.
Rhondda, Glamorg.	141,344	17·3	11·5	544,668	D. J. Jones	†J. T. Rees.
Ruthin, Denbigh	2,912	11·6	12·7	16,429	Baldwin Griffith	*Oswald Thomas.*
§Swansea, Glamorg.	164,825	18·01	11·7	994,626	(*see* below)	(*see* below).
Tenby, Pemb.	4,108	13·3	13·3	23,853	G. Meyrick Price	J. B. Francis.
Welshpool, Montgom.	5,637	16·2	13·6	24,024	J. Ben Davies	John Eddowes.
Wrexham, Denbigh	18,567	14·6	12·7	106,099	Lawson Taylor	W. Dodman.

† See note at head of p. 618.

CARDIFF.

CARDIFF (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the rivers Taff (Caer Taff), Rummey and Ely, the port of the South Wales coal fields, has a municipal area of 13,628 acres, and a population (1931) of 223,648. The principal industries include ship repairing, rope making, steel, copper, lead and zinc works, iron and steel foundries, patent fuel works, engine wagon works, flour mills, chemical factories, paper mills, breweries, jam, vinegar and ice factories, tin plate and paint works. The *chief imports are grain, timber*, pitwood, ore, fruit, butter, cheese, frozen and chilled meat, live cattle, canned goods, sugar, potatoes. The exports include coal, coke, patent fuel, iron and steel manufactures, tin plates, &c.

The principal buildings are Cardiff Castle, built in the 11th century, the National Museum of Wales, Public Library, the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, the Registry of the University of Wales, Technical College, City Hall and Law Courts, and Glamorgan County Hall. The city returns 3 members to Parliament.

The *Lord Mayor* (1931-32), C. W. Melhuish.
Stipendiary Magistrate, W. Hugh Jones, K.C.
Recorder, Roland E. L. Vaughan-Williams, K.C.
Town Clerk & Clk. of Peace, Cecil G. Brown, LL.B.

SWANSEA

SWANSEA (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the River Tawe, is the chief centre of the copper, tinplate and spelter industry of the United Kingdom, and contains the largest tube works in the country. The trade of the port also includes coal (the largest anthracite port), patent fuel, ores, and the import and export of oil (National Oil Refineries). There is also a large ship-repairing industry. The trade is principally with France, Italy and Belgium. The municipal area is 24,193 acres, with a population at the census of 1931 of 164,825. Included in the borough is the health resort of Mumbles.

The principal buildings are the Norman castle (re-built in 1330), the Royal Institution of South Wales, founded in 1835 (containing Museum and Library), the University College at Singleton, and the 17th century Grammar School, founded by Hugh Gore. Swansea was chartered by King John, and incorporated as a borough by Henry III. The borough returns 2 members to Parliament.

Mayor (1931-32), J. B. Owen.
Recorder, E. W. Milner-Jones.
Town Clerk, H. L. Lang-Coath.

THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND.

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of Scotland occupies the northern portion of the main island of Great Britain and includes the Inner and Outer Hebrides, and the Orkney, Shetland, and many other islands. The Kingdom lies between 60° 51′ 30″ and 54° 38′ N. latitude and between 1° 45′ 32″ and 6° 14′ W. longitude, its southern neighbour being the Kingdom of England, with the Atlantic Ocean on the N. and W., and the North Sea on the E. The greatest length* of the mainland (Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway) is 274 miles, and the greatest breadth (Buchan Ness to Applecross) is 154 miles. The total area of the Kingdom is 31,510 square miles (land and water). The population (at the census of 1931) was 4,842,554, a decrease of 39,943 since the census of 1921.

Relief.—There are three natural orographic divisions of Scotland. The *Southern Uplands* have their highest points in Merrick (2,764 feet), Rinns of Kells (2,668 feet), and Cairnsmuir of Carsphairn (2,612 feet), in Kirkcudbright; Hartfell (2,651 feet) in Dumfries; and Whitecoomb (2,695 feet), in Peebles. The *Central Lowlands* include the valleys of the Tay, Forth and Clyde, and the cities of Edinburgh, the capital of the Kingdom, and Glasgow, its principal seaport. The heather-clad *Northern Highlands* extend almost from the extreme north of the mainland to the central lowlands, and are divided into a northern and southern system by the *Great Glen*; they contain, in the central Grampian Hills, *Ben Nevis* (4,406 feet), the highest point in the British Isles, and Ben Muich Dhui (4,296 feet). The *Cheviot Hills* form a natural boundary between Scotland and England, their highest point being Cheviot Hill (2,676 feet).

Hydrography.—The principal river of Scotland is the *Clyde* (106 miles), one of the most important rivers in the world, with the greatest commercial estuary in Scotland. The Clyde is formed by the junction of Daer and Portrail water, and flows through the city and port of Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde. During its course it passes over the picturesque *Falls of Clyde*, the largest falls in the British Isles, Bonnington Linn (30 feet), Corra Linn (84 feet), Dundaff Linn (10 feet), and Stonebyres Linn (80 feet), above and below Lanark. The *Tweed* (96 miles) has important woollen industries ("Tweeds") in its valley. The *Tay*, noted for its salmon, and the longest river in Scotland (117 miles), flows into the North Sea, with Dundee (the centre of the jute industry) on the estuary, which is spanned by the *Tay Bridge* (2 miles 73 yards), opened in 1887 to replace that destroyed by a gale (Dec. 28, 1879). The *Dee* (90 miles), a noted salmon river, flows through scenery of unequalled beauty to the North Sea at Aberdeen. The *Spey* (110 miles), the swiftest flowing river in the British Isles, and also noted for its salmon and its scenery, flows into the Moray Firth. The *Forth* (66 miles), navigable to Stirling, is spanned by the *Forth Bridge*, constructed 1882–9 at a cost of £3,000,000, with a length of 5,330 feet (with approaches 8,295 feet).

The *lochs* are the principal hydrographic feature of the Kingdom, both on the mainland and in many of the Islands. The largest in the Kingdom and in Great Britain is *Loch Lomond* (24 miles long), with Lochs Awe, Tay, Rannoch and Ericht in the Grampian valleys; *Loch Ness* (24 miles long and 800 feet deep), with Lochs Oich and Lochy, in the Great Glen; and Lochs Shin (20 miles) and Maree in the northern Highlands.

Orkney.—About 6 miles N. of the Caithness coast, separated from the mainland by the *Pentland Firth*, is the island county of Orkney, a group of 90 islands and islets ("holms" and "skerries"), of which one-third are inhabited. The total area of the group is 375½ square miles, with a population (1911) of 25,896. Kirkwall, in *Pomona* (or mainland), the largest island of the group, is the capital of the county. Many of the Orkney (and Shetland) Islands contain *brochs* (Pictish towers) and other Pictish and Scandinavian remains. *Scapa Flow*, between Pomona and Hoy, was the war station of the Grand Fleet from 1914–9 and the scene of the *scuttling of the surrendered German High Seas* Fleet (June 21, 1919).

Shetland.—About 50 miles N. of Orkney (with the detached Fair Isle at 25 miles N.) is the island county of Shetland, a group of about 100 islands and islets, of which 29 are inhabited. The total area of the group is 551 square miles, with a population (1911) of 27,911. Lerwick, in *Mainland* (the largest and principal island), is the capital of the county. *Fair Isle*, the southernmost of the group, is famous for hand-knitted hosiery, and *Unst* for the finest of the Shetland woollen work, for which the county is famous. *Muckle Flugga*, about 1 mile N. of Unst, is the most northerly of the group and of the British Isles (60° 51′ 30″ N. lat.).

*Western Islands.**—Off the W. coast, at varying distances, and extending from Sutherland to Argyll, are over 500 islands and islets, of which 102 are inhabited. The total area of these Western Islands is 2,812 square miles, with a population of close on 80,000, but owing to the mountainous surface of the land only about 300 square miles are under cultivation. The *Inner Hebrides* include the island of *Skye* (643 square miles—capital, Portree, famous as the refuge of Prince Charlie after his defeat at Culloden, Invernessshire, in 1746), which contains the *Cuillins* (Sgurr-na-Banachdich, 3,243 feet), *Red Hills* (Ben Caillich, 2,403 feet), and many other picturesque mountains; *Mull* (367 square miles), containing *Ben More* (3,185 feet), *Ben Buy* (2,354 feet), and *Ben Creach* (2,289 feet); *Jura*

* *Land's End to John o' Groats.*—The customary measurement of the Island of Great Britain is from the site of John o' Groat's house, near Duncansby Head, Caithness (at the N.E. extremity of the island) to Land's End, Cornwall (at the S.W. extremity), a total distance of 597 miles in a straight line and (approximately) 900 by road. But the site of the house of John de Groot (with its 8 doors and octagonal table, to solve the question of precedence between John and his 7 brothers) is about 4 miles S.W. of Duncansby Head, while Dunnet Head (also in Caithness) extends farther N. than Duncansby. John de Groot is believed to have obtained permission to settle in Caithness (from the Netherlands) in the reign of James IV. (1488–1513).

* *The Hebrides.*—Until the closing years of the 13th century "The Hebrides" included other Scottish islands in the Firth of Clyde, the peninsula of Kintyre (Argyllshire), the Isle of Man, and the (Irish) Isle of Rathlin. The origin of the name is stated to be the Greek *Eboudai*, latinized as *Hebudes* by Pliny, and corrupted to its present form. The Norwegian name *Sudreyjar* (Southern Islands) was latinized as *Sodorenses*, a name that survives in the Anglican bishopric of "Sodor and Man."

(160 square miles), with a chain of hills culminating in the *Paps of Jura*, Beinn-an-Oir (2,571 feet), and Beinn Chaolais (2,407 feet); *Islay* (235 square miles), and many smaller islands. The *Outer Hebrides*, separated from the mainland by the *Minch*, include *Lewis-with-Harris* (770 square miles), celebrated for its homespun "Tweeds," *North Uist*, *South Uist*, *Barra* and other islands. Thirteen miles W. of *Stornoway* (the largest town of Lewis and of the Hebrides) are the "Druidical" remains of *Callernish*, a well-preserved series of monolithic circles, cruciform in general arrangement, but generally regarded as a heathen monument of the remote Stone Age.

Climate.—The climate of Scotland is influenced by the much indented coast line and (like that of South Britain) by the *Gulf Stream Drift*, which emerges from the Gulf of Mexico as a strong current about 30 miles in width, with a speed of about 4 miles per hour; the stream gradually loses its velocity and becomes shallower and cooler, until at about 35° N. lat. (off Cape Hatteras) it ceases to be a distinct stream and its surface waters are carried across the Atlantic by the prevailing westerly winds. The climate is more bracing and less treacherous than that of England, the average duration of sunshine on the east coast being greater than on the east coast of England, while the south-western section is no wetter or more relaxing than the corresponding section of England. The mean winter temperature is in the neighbourhood of 35°, and that of summer about 58° Fahrenheit.

The offices of the *Scottish Travel Association* are at 37, George Street, Edinburgh.

EARLY HISTORY.

Prehistoric Man.—North Britain appears to have been invaded in Palaeolithic times by a succession of races, who died out or were exterminated by other immigrants. The earliest race of which there is any record is that since known as the *Picts*, believed to be of non-Aryan origin, and stated to have been named *Picti* by the Romans on account of the tribal habit of painting the body. The Picts seem to have inhabited the whole of North Britain and to have spread over the north of Ireland. *Picts' Houses* are most frequent in the northern counties of Caithness and Sutherland and in the Orkney Islands, and it is generally believed that the Picts were driven northwards by later Celtic immigrants. Celtic *Goidels* and *Brythons* arrived from Belgic Gaul during the latter part of the Bronze Age and in the early Iron Age, and except in the extreme north of the mainland and in the islands the civilization and speech of the people were definitely Celtic at the time of the Roman Invasion of Britain.

The Roman Invasion.—In A.D. 80 Julius Agricola extended the Roman conquests in Britain by advancing into *Caledonia* as far as the "Grampian" Hills, but after a victory at *Mons Graupius* (since corrupted to "Grampius") he was recalled, and no further advance was made for about 60 years, when the Roman frontier was carried to the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde and marked by the *Wall of Pius*, towards which ran military roads from the Cheviots. The Roman occupation of Southern Caledonia was not so effective as that of South Britain, and before the close of the second century the northern limit of Roman Britain had receded to *Hadrian's Wall*, from the Tyne to Solway Firth, where it was maintained until about A.D. 450.

The Scots.—During the later years of the Roman occupation the garrison was continually harassed by Pictish tribes north of the Wall, aided by Scots (the Gaelic tribe then dominant in Ireland), and when the garrison was withdrawn these *Picts* and *Scots* were the principal enemies of the Celtic Brythons, who are believed to have called in the Saxons to protect them from the invasions of their neighbours. A relic of the struggle between Pict and Brython is still to be seen in the *Catrail*, or Picts' Work Dyke, of Roxburgh (from Torwoodle, near Galashiels, to Peel Fell in the Cheviots). *Christianity* was introduced into Southern Caledonia about 380 by missionaries from Romanized Britain, who penetrated to the northern districts and islands. After the withdrawal (or absorption) of the Roman garrison of Britain there were many years of tribal warfare between the Picts and Scots, the Brythonic Waelisc (Welch) of Strathclyde (South-west Scotland and Cumberland), and the Anglo-Saxons of the Lothians. The Waelisc were isolated from their kinsmen in Wales by the victory of the West Saxons at Chester (613), and towards the close of the 9th century the Scots under *Kenneth Macalpine* became the dominant power in Caledonia. In the reign of Malcolm I. (943–954) the Brythons or Waelisc (Welch) of Strathclyde were brought into subjection, the lowland kingdom of the English (Lothian) being conquered by Malcolm II. (1005–1034). From the close of the 11th century until the middle of the 16th there were constant wars between Scotland and England, the outstanding figures in the struggle being *William Wallace*, who defeated the English at Stirling Bridge (1297), and *Robert Bruce*, who won the victory of Bannockburn (1314). James IV. and many of his nobles fell at the disastrous battle of *Flodden* (1513), and in 1603 James VI., the Stuart King of Scotland and the heir to the Tudor line of England (his mother, Mary "Queen of Scots," was the great-granddaughter of Henry VII.), succeeded Queen Elizabeth on the throne, his successors reigning as Sovereigns of Great Britain. After the abdication (by flight) of James VII. and II., the crown devolved upon *William III.* (grandson of *Charles I.*), and *Mary* (daughter of James VII. and II.) and, their issue failing, upon Anne (second daughter of James VII. and II.). Anne's children died young, and the throne devolved upon George I. (great-grandson of James VI. and I.). In 1689 Graham of Claverhouse "roused the Highlands" on behalf of James VII. and II., but died after a military success at Killiecrankie. In 1715, armed risings led to the indecisive battle of Sherriffmuir, but the movement died down until 1745, when the "Young Pretender" defeated the Royalist troops under Sir John Cope at Preston Pans and advanced to Derby in England (1746). From Derby, the adherents of "James VIII. and III." (the title claimed for his father by the Young Pretender), fell back on the defensive, and the *Jacobite* movement was finally crushed by the Royalist troops under the Duke of Cumberland at *Culloden* (April 16, 1746).

The Hebrides did not become part of the Kingdom of Scotland until 1266, when they were ceded to Alexander III. by Magnus of Norway. Orkney and Shetland fell to the Scottish Crown as a pledge for the unpaid dowry of Margaret of Denmark, wife of James III., in 1468, the Danish suzerainty being formally relinquished in 1590.

AREA AND POPULATION OF SCOTTISH COUNTIES.
WITH CAPITALS, LORDS LIEUTENANT AND CONVENERS.

Counties and Headquarters.	Population, 1931.	Acres.	Lord Lieutenant.	Convener of County.
Aberdeen (Aberdeen)	300,430	1,261,521	Marq. of Aberdeen, K.T.	Earl of Caithness.
Angus (Forfar)	270,190	560,186	Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, K.T., G.C.V.O.	Lt.-Col. W.T.J. S. Steuart-Fothringham.
Argyll (Lochgilphead)	63,014	1,990,472	Duke of Argyll	Lt.-Col. T. O. Lloyd, C.M.G.
Ayr (Ayr)	285,182	793,600	Marquess of Ailsa	N. J. K. Cochran-Patrick.
Banff (Banff)	54,835	410,112	James Archibald	Sir George Abercrombie.
Berwick (Duns)	26,601	294,805	(Vacant)	Earl of Howe.
Bute (Rothesay)	18,822	139,432	Duke of Montrose, C.B	N. H. Constable. [M.P.
Caithness (Wick)	25,656	448,068	Sir A. H. M. Sinclair, Bt.	Col. E. W. Horne, C.M.G.,
Clackmannan (Clackmannan)	31,947	30,477	Earl of Mar & Kellie, K.T.	Earl of Mar & Kellie, K.T.
Dumbarton (Dumbarton)	147,751	157,289	Sir I. Colquhoun, Bt., D.S.O.	Capt. Alan Burns.
Dumfries (Dumfries)	81,060	680,217	Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.	Hugh S. Gladstone.
East Lothian (Haddington)	47,369	179,142	Earl of Wemyss	Lord Polwarth.
Elgin or Moray (Elgin)	40,805	304,606	Duke of Richmond	Lt.-Col. M.G.G. Peterkin.
Fife (Cupar)	276,261	314,952	Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt.	Earl of Elgin.
Inverness (Inverness)	82,082	2,616,545	Mackintosh of Mackintosh	Lord Lovat, K.T.
Kincardine (Stonehaven)	39,864	245,347	Viscount Arbuthnott	William Low.
Kinross (Kinross)	7,454	46,487	Capt. Alex. Price Haig	Sir H. P. R. Montgomery,
Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbt.)	30,341	574,588	Col. R. F. Dudgeon, C.B.	Capt. F. W. Weekes. [Bt.
Lanark (Lanark)	1,585,968	562,821	James Knox	Gavin Hamilton.
Midlothian (Edinburgh)	526,277	231,724	Earl of Rosebery	Sir J. Don Wauchope, Bt.
Nairn (Nairn)	8,294	124,968	Brodie of Brodie, D.S.O.	Earl of Leven.
Orkney (Kirkwall)	22,075	240,476	Alfred Baikie	Joseph Storer Clouston.
Peebles (Peebles)	15,050	226,899	Michael Grieve Thorburn.	Michael Grieve Thorburn.
Perth (Perth)	120,772	1,617,808	Duke of Atholl, K.T.	J. M. Hodge.
Renfrew (Paisley)	288,575	156,785	Col. Sir Hugh Shaw-Stewart, Bt., C.B.	Col. Sir Hugh Shaw-Stewart, Bt., C.B.
Ross & Cromarty (Dingwall)	62,802	1,970,004	Sir Hector Munro, Bt.	Sir R. W. Brooke, Bt.
Roxburgh (Jedburgh)	45,787	425,656	Duke of Roxburghe, K.T.	Duke of Roxburghe, K.T.
Selkirk (Selkirk)	22,608	172,549	Maj. C. H. Scott-Plummer	Maj. C.H. Scott-Plummer.
Shetland (Lerwick)	21,410	352,889	(Vacant)	Magnus Shearer.
Stirling (Stirling)	166,447	286,338	William L. Pullar	Capt. Thomas Harvey.
Sutherland (Dornoch)	16,100	1,297,849	Duke of Sutherland	Alfred N. MacAulay.
West Lothian (Linlithgow)	81,426	76,807	Marq. of Linlithgow, K.T., G.C.I.E.	Daniel Robertson.
Wigtown (Wigtown)	29,299	310,747	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Maxwell, Bt.	Earl of Stair, D.S.O.

EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH, the Capital of the Kingdom, has a municipal area of 32,402 acres, and a population (Census of 1931) of 438,998 (over the enlarged area). The boundaries were extended in 1920 so as to include the Burgh of Leith and part of the suburban district of the County of Midlothian. The city is built on a group of hills and contains in Princes Street the most beautiful thoroughfare in the world. The principal buildings are St. Giles's Church (restored 1879-83), and St. Mary's (Scottish Episcopal) Cathedral (Sir Gilbert Scott), the Castle (which contains, in St. Margaret's Chapel, the oldest building in Scotland), Parliament House (the present seat of the judicature, containing the Advocates' and Signet Libraries), the University, the General Register House (Robert Adam), Royal Scottish Academy, National Portrait Gallery, and Holyrood Palace (containing parts of the royal palace of James IV. and V.). The city is governed by a town council of 71 members, and sends 6 members to Parliament (including the member for Leith).

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1929-32), Sir T. B. Whitson.
Town Clerk, Sir Andrew Grierson, LL.D., S.S.C., J.P.
City Chamberlain, John D. Imrie, M.A., B.COM.

GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, a Royal Burgh, City and County of a City, and the principal commercial centre in Scotland, has a municipal area of 30,046 acres, and an estimated population of 1,088,417. The city occupies the north and south banks of the Clyde, one of the chief commercial estuaries of the world, and its trade was valued at £81,695,332 in 1929, the total net tonnage of the ships entering (1930-31) being 6,916,724 tons; of those cleared 6,842,469 tons. The principal industries are iron and steel works, shipbuilding, chemicals, leather, woollens, muslin-weaving, distilling, tobacco, cotton-mills and furniture. The chief buildings are the Early English Cathedral, built early in the 13th century, and incorporating part of an earlier structure, the University (Sir Gilbert Scott), the City Chambers, the Royal Infirmary and the Western and Victoria Infirmaries, the Art Galleries and the Mitchell Library. The City is governed by a town council of 113 members, and sends 15 members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1929-32), Sir Thomas Kelly.
Town Clerk, David Stenhouse, J.P.
City Chamberlain, A. C. McMillan, C.A.

SCOTTISH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Counties.	County Clerk.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.
*Aberdeen	H. L. F. Fraser	Archib'dC. Morrison, O.B.E.	John Gauld.
*Angus (Forfar)	R. W. Anderson	Thomas C. Louzon.	D. C. Christie.
Argyll	*Malcolm Sinclair*	*Malcolm Sinclair*	D. A. Ross.
Ayr	James E. Shaw	John Howie	Capt. H. F. Munro.
Banff	G. A. Cumming	J. L. M'Naughton, M.B.E., V.D., Buckie.	William Hope.
Berwick	R. G. Johnston, O.B.E.	Alexander N. McDougal	John Morren.
Bute	David Arnot	James Matheson	John Robertson, Paisley.
Caithness	James Robertson	G. A. O. Green, Wick	Wm. K. Cormack, Wick.
Clackmannan	T. Cunningham Shanks	James Cuthbert	John Scott.
Dumfries	John Robson	B. M'Gowan	William Gordon.
Dumbarton	A. A. Templeton	John W. L. Craig	Neil McLennan.
East Lothian	George Cruikshank	A. C. Stevenson	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Elgin or Moray	E. D. Jameson	D. A. Shiach	William Stewart.
Fife	J. M. Mitchell	R. Osborne Pagan, W.S.	J. Tennant Gordon, O.B.E.
Inverness	J. W. Mackillop	D. Noble	Maj. A. C. Maclean.
Kincardine	John Falconer	J. B. Cunningham	Robert Mitchell.
Kinross	D. A. R. Cuthbert	D. A. R. Cuthbert	M. J. Martin.
Kirkcudbright	Adam Brown	Patrick Gifford	Alex. Donald, O.B.E.
*Lanark	John McGhie and R. Bryce Walker.	James Annan, *Upper Wd.* J. T. T. Brown, LL.D., *Middle Ward* James Austin, *Lower Wd.*	Alex W. Keith. Alexander Nesbit Keith.
*Midlothian	G. J. McGregor	W. B. Robertson, S.S.C., N.P.	Maj. S. W. Douglas, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Nairn	John McDonald	H. G. Strachan	William Stewart.
Orkney	Duncan J. Robertson, O.B.E	D. J. Robertson, O.B.E.	John Muir Tulloch.
Peebles	J. Ramsay Smith and Wm. T. Blackwood.	William T. Blackwood	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O., C.B.E.
Perth	T. B. Marshall	Alexander Stewart	M. J. Martin.
Renfrew	J. Caldwell Fraser	T. MacRobert, Junr.	John Robertson.
Ross & Cromarty	T. S. H. Burns, Dingwall	W. S. Dewar	Capt. D. Finlayson, O.B.E.
Roxburgh	George J. Sherriff	T. Colledge Halliburton	John Morren, O.B.E.
Selkirk	W. C. Dundas, LL.B.	J. Mowbray Kinnaird	John Morren, O.B.E.
Shetland	John N. Sinclair	R. A. Johnson	Gifford Gray.
Stirling	James Learmonth	(Vacant)	Charles E. Middleton, O.B.E.
Sutherland	Archibald Argo	J. Macrae	Hugh Chisholm.
West Lothian	J. G. B. Henderson, W.S.	A. P. Simpson, O.B.E., W.S.	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Wigtown	A. Aitken, Stranraer	Percy J. Adair, Stranraer	Alexander Donald, O.B.E.

* The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant.

DUNDEE.

DUNDEE, a City, Parliamentary, Municipal and Royal Burgh, on the left bank of the River Tay, 42 miles N. of Edinburgh, has a municipal area of 6,678 acres, and a population (Census 1931) of 175,583 (an increase of 7,268 since 1921). The principal buildings are University College (St. Andrews University), the Technical Institute, High School, Albert Institute and the Caird Hall Buildings. One of the finest Public Baths is in Dundee. The harbour affords dock accommodation of nearly 38 acres. The principal industries are jute manufacture in all its branches, and various forms of linen weaving, the making of preserves, shipbuilding, engineering, dyeing, and brewing. The City is governed by a town council of 34 members and sends 2 members to Parliament.

The Lord Provost (1930–32), G. A. Johnston.
Town Clerk, W. H. Blyth Martin.

ABERDEEN.

ABERDEEN, a City and a Royal, Municipal and Parliamentary Burgh, 130 miles N.E. of Edinburgh, received its charter as a Royal Burgh from William the Lion in 1179. The municipal area is 6,748 acres, with a population (Census 1931) of 167,259 (an increase of 8,290 since 1921). The tonnage of the ships entered in 1930 was 965,035 tons (and fishing vessels 1,344,565 tons). The chief industries are granite quarrying and working, white fish, salmon and herring fisheries, engineering, chemicals, brewing, distilling, shipbuilding, paper-making, and woollen, jute and linen manufacture. The principal buildings are the East and West Churches of St. Nicholas, Municipal Offices, Marischal College, King's College, Roman Catholic pro-Cathedral, Public Library, H.M. Theatre, Art Gallery and Museum, and the Cathedral of St. Machar (14th century). The City is governed by a Town Council of 37 Members, and sends 2 Members to Parliament.

The Lord Provost (1930–32), James R. Rust.
Town Clerk, George S. Fraser.

BURGHS OF SCOTLAND IN ORDER OF POPULATION.

NOTE.—R signifies a Royal Burgh; P, a Parliamentary Burgh. Remainder are Police Burghs.

	Burgh.	Population.
1.	Glasgow, R.P	1,088,417
2.	Edinburgh, R P.	438,988
3.	Dundee, R.P.	175,583
4.	Aberdeen, R.P.	167,259
5.	Paisley, P.	86,441
6.	Greenock, P.	78,948
7.	Motherwell and Wishaw	64,708
8.	Clydebank	46,963
9.	Kirkcaldy, R.P.	43,874
10.	Coatbridge*	43,056
11.	Kilmarnock, P.	38,099
12.	Hamilton, P.	37,863
13.	Ayr, R.P.	36,784
14.	Falkirk, P.	36,565
15.	Dunfermline, R.P.	34,954
16.	Perth, R.P.	34,807
17.	Airdrie, P.	25,954
18.	Rutherglen, R.P.	25,157
19.	Dumfries, R.P.	22,795
20.	Stirling, R.P.	22,593
21.	Inverness, R.P.	22,582
22.	Dumbarton, R.P.	21,546
23.	Port-Glasgow, P.	19,580
24.	Buckhaven and Methil	17,643
25.	Arbroath, R.P.	17,637
26.	Hawick, P.	17,059
27.	Musselburgh, P.	16,996
28.	Renfrew, R.P.	14,986
29.	Alloa	13,322
30.	Galashiels, P.	13,102
31.	Johnstone	12,837
32.	Cowdenbeath	12,731
33.	Peterhead, P.	12,545
34.	Barrhead	12,308
35.	Irvine, R.P.	12,032
36.	Kirkintilloch	11,817
37.	Grangemouth	11,798
38.	Montrose, R.P.	10,196
39.	Saltcoats	10,173
40.	Bathgate	10,097
41.	Borrowstounness	10,095
42.	Fraserburgh	9,720
43.	Forfar, R.P.	9,660
44.	Rothesay, R.	9,346
45.	Lochgelly	9,297
46.	Helensburgh	8,893
47.	Gourock	8,844
48.	Elgin, R.P.	8,810
49.	Dunoon	8,780
50.	Buckie	8,688
51.	Troon	8,544
52.	Prestwick	8,538
53.	St. Andrews, R.P.	8,269
54.	Kilsyth	7,551
55.	Wick, R.P.	7,548
56.	Dalkeith	7,502
57.	Leven	7,411
58.	Androssan	6,888
59.	Brechin, R.P.	6,838
60.	Stranraer, R.	6,420
61.	Campbeltown, R.P.	6,309
62.	Lanark, R.P.	6,178
63.	Largs	6,115
64.	Peebles, R.	5,853
65.	Oban, P.	5,759
66.	Selkirk, R.P.	5,667
67.	Crieff	5,544
68.	Denny and Dunipace	5,512
69.	Burntisland, R.P.	5,389
70.	Kilwinning	5,324
71.	Girvan	5,292
72.	Milngavie	5,056
73.	Armadale	4,854
74.	Carnoustie	4,806
75.	Blairgowrie and Rattray	4,676
76.	Galston	4,601
77.	Cupar, R.P.	4,596
78.	Tranent	4,526
79.	Inverurie, R.P.	4,524
80.	Bonnyrigg and Lasswade	4,483
81.	Keith	4,424
82.	Haddington, R.	4,405
83.	Lerwick	4,221
84.	Maybole	4,210
85.	Nairn, R.P.	4,201
86.	Stonehaven	4,185
87.	Forres, R.P.	4,169
88.	Newmills and Greenholm	3,979
89.	Annan, R.P.	3,959
90.	Loanhead	3,940
91.	Lossiemouth	3,914
92.	Kelso	3,855
93.	Alva	3,830
94.	Huntly	3,778
95.	Stornoway	3,771
96.	Dunbar, R.	3,751
97.	Linlithgow, R.P.	3,666
98.	Cumnock and Holmhead	3,653
99.	Kirkwall, R.P.	3,517
100.	Banff, R.P.	3,489
101.	North Berwick, R.	3,473
102.	Kirriemuir	3,326
103.	Kilrenny, Anstruther Easter and Anstruther Wester, R.P.	3,325
104.	Macduff	3,276
105.	Newport	3,275
106.	Darvel	3,232
107.	Inverkeithing, R.P.	3,185
108.	Tayport	3,164
109.	Jedburgh, R.	3,057
110.	Dalbeattie	3,011
111.	Castle-Douglas	3,008
112.	Monifieth	2,984
113.	Tillicoultry	2,953
114.	Thurso	2,946
115.	Bridge of Allan	2,897
116.	Penicuik	2,750
117.	Stewarton	2,749
118.	Dunblane	2,692
119.	Lockerbie	2,574
120.	Dingwall, R.P.	2,554
121.	Fort-William	2,527
122.	Cockenzie and Port Seton	2,526
123.	Kinross	2,525
124.	Leslie	2,477
125.	Langholm	2,448
126.	Whitburn	2,440
127.	Prestonpans	2,426
128.	Innerleithen	2,359
129.	Kirkcudbright, R.P.	2,311
130.	Turriff	2,298
131.	Auchterarder	2,254
132.	Eyemouth	2,231
133.	Newburg, R.	2,152
134.	Millport	2,083
135.	Melrose	2,052
136.	Moffat	2,006
137.	Kinghorn, R.P.	2,001
138.	Markinch	1,988
139.	Newton-Stewart	1,914
140.	Coupar-Angus	1,883
141.	Queensferry, R.P.	1,798
142.	Duns	1,788
143.	Sanquhar, R.P.	1,753
144.	Banchory	1,690
145.	Cullen, R.P.	1,688
146.	Findochty	1,675
147.	Alyth	1,662
148.	Portsoy	1,651
149.	Pittenweem, R.P.	1,619
150.	Portknockie	1,619
151.	Stromness	1,592
152.	Grantown-on-Spey	1,577
153.	Callander	1,572
154.	Aberfeldy	1,505
155.	Dollar	1,485
156.	Dufftown	1,454
157.	Invergordon	1,417
158.	Tain, R.P.	1,383
159.	Biggar	1,323
160.	Laurencekirk	1,316
161.	Ellon	1,300
162.	Rothes	1,292
163.	Wigtown, R.	1,261
164.	Burghead	1,255
165.	Auchtermuchty, R.	1,253
166.	Coldstream	1,233
167.	Ballater	1,198
168.	Charlestown of Aberlour	1,175
169.	Ladybank and Monkston	1,128
170.	Elie and Earlsferry, R.	1,098
171.	Rosehearty	1,079
172.	Kingussie	1,067
173.	Crail, R.P.	1,058
174.	Inverbervie, R.P.	1,032
175.	Lochmaben, R.P.	1,014
176.	Old Meldrum	980
177.	Lochgilphead	974
178.	Cove and Kilcreggan	954
179.	Whithorn, R.	951
180.	Gatehouse	888
181.	East Linton	882
182.	Fortrose, R.P.	875
183.	Aberchirder	868
184.	Cromarty, P.	837
185.	Doune	822
186.	Falkland, R.	791
187.	Tobermory	771
188.	Kintore, R.P.	756
189.	Dornoch, R.P.	725
190.	Lauder, R.	628
191.	Abernethy	595
192.	Culross, R.P.	495
193.	Inveraray, R.P.	455
194.	New Galloway, R.	307

* Town with privileges of a Royal Burgh.

Position and Extent.—Ireland lies in the Atlantic Ocean, to the West of Great Britain, and is separated from Scotland by the North Channel and from Wales by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. The land area of the island is 32,531 sq. miles and its geographical position between 51° 26′ and 55° 21′ N. latitude and from 5° 25′ to 10° 30′ W. longitude. The greatest length of the island, from N.E. to S.W. (Torr Head to Mizen Head), is 302 miles, and the greatest breadth, from E. to W. (Dundrum Bay to Armagh Head), is 174 miles. On the N. coast of *Achill Island* (Co. Mayo) are the highest cliffs in the British Islands, 2,000 feet sheer above the sea. Ireland is occupied for the greater part of its area by the *Central Plain*, with an elevation of 50 to 350 ft. above mean sea level, with isolated mountain ranges near the coast line. The principal mountains, with their highest points, are the *Sperrin Mountains* (Sawel 2,240 ft.) of County Tyrone in the North; the *Mountains of Mourne* (Slieve Donard 2,796 ft.) of County Down, and the *Wicklow Mountains* (Lugnaquilla 3,039 ft.) in the North-East; the *Derryveagh Mountains* (Errigal 2,466 ft.) of County Donegal in the North-West; the *Connemara Mountains* (Twelve Pins 2,695 ft.) of County Galway in the West; *Macgillicuddy's Reeks* (Carrantuohill 3,414 ft., the highest point in Ireland) in the South-West; and the *Galtee Mountains* (3,018 ft.) of County Tipperary, and the *Knockmealdown* (2,609 ft.) and *Comeragh Mountains* (2,470 ft.) of County Waterford, in the South. The principal river of Ireland (and the longest in the British Isles) is the *Shannon* (240 miles), rising in County Cavan and draining the central plain. The Shannon flows through a chain of loughs to the city of Limerick, and thence to an estuary on the western Atlantic seaboard. The *Slaney* flows into Wexford Harbour, the *Liffey* to Dublin Bay, the *Boyne* to Drogheda, the *Lee* to Cork Harbour, the *Blackwater* to Youghal Bay, and the *Suir*, *Nore*, and *Barrow* to Waterford Harbour. As in Scotland, the principal hydrographic feature is the *Loughs*, of which Lough *Neagh* (150 sq. miles) in the north-east is the largest in Ireland and the British Isles, others being the Shannon Chain of *Allen*, *Boderg*, *Forbes*, *Ree* and *Derg*, and the Erne Chain of *Gowna*, *Oughter*, *Lower Erne*, and *Erne*, in the central plain; *Melvin*, *Gill*, *Gara* and *Conn* in the north; and *Corrib* and *Mask* (joined by a hidden channel) in the south. In County Kerry, to the east of Macgillicuddy's Reeks, are the famous *Lakes of Killarney*. The climate of Ireland is more equable than that of Great Britain, and the rainfall is more evenly distributed. The variation in mean temperature is only about 3° Fahrenheit, the summer extremes being 59° in the N. and 62° in the S.

Primitive Man.—Although little is known concerning the earliest inhabitants of Ireland, there are many traces of neolithic man throughout the island, while the use of bronze implements appears to have become known about the middle of the 17th century B.C. In the later Bronze Age a Celtic race of *Goidels* appear to have invaded the island, and in the early Iron Age *Brythons* from South Britain are believed to have effected settlements in the south-east, while *Picts* from North Britain established similar settlements in the north. Towards the close of the Roman occupation of Britain, the dominant tribe in the island was that of the *Scoti*, who afterwards established themselves in Scotland.

Legendary History. — According to Irish legends, the island was settled by a Milesian race, who came from Scythia by way of Spain, and established the *Kingdom of Tara*, about 500 B.C. The supremacy of the *Ardri* (high king) of Tara was acknowledged by eight lesser kingdoms (Munster, Connaught, Ailech, Oriel, Ulidia, Meath, Leinster and Ossory) ruled by descendants of the eight sons of Miled. The basalt columns on the coast of Antrim, eight miles from Portrush, known as the *Giant's Causeway*, are connected with the legendary history of Ireland as the remnants of a bridge built in the time of Finn M'Coul (Fingal) to connect Antrim with Scotland (Staffa).

Christianity.—Christianity did not become general until the advent of St. Patrick. *St. Patrick* was born in Britain about 389, and was taken to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. In 432 he was consecrated Bishop at Auxerre and landed in Wicklow to establish and organise the Christian religion throughout the island.

Later History.—The Roman conquest of Britain was not extended to Ireland, and little is known of the history of the country until the invasions of *Northmen* (Norwegians and Danes) towards the close of the 8th century A.D. The Norwegians were distinguished as Findgaill (White Strangers) and the Danes as Dubgaill (Black Strangers), names which survive in "Fingall," "MacDougall" and "MacDowell," while the name of the island itself is held to be derived from the Scandinavian *Ira-land* (land of the Irish), the names of the Provinces being survivals of Norse dialect forms (Ulaids-tir, Laigins-tir, Mumans-tir and Kunnak-tir). The outstanding events in the encounters with the Northmen are the *Battle of Tara* (980), at which the Hy Neill king Maelsechlainn II. defeated the Scandinavians of Dublin and the Hebrides under their king Amlaib Cuarán; and the *Battle of Clontarf* (1014) by which the Scandinavian power was completely broken. After Clontarf the supreme power was disputed by the O'Brians of Munster, the O'Neills of Ulster, and the O'Connors of Connaught, with varying fortunes. In 1152 Dermod MacMurrough (Diarmait MacMurchada), the deposed king of Leinster, sought assistance in his struggle with Ruaidhri O'Connor (the high king of Ireland), and visited Henry II., the Norman king of England. Henry authorized him to obtain armed support in England for the recovery of his kingdom, and Dermod enlisted the services of Richard de Clare, the Norman Earl of Pembroke, afterwards known as *Strongbow*, who landed at Waterford (Aug. 23, 1170) with 200 knights and 1,000 other troops for the reconquest of Leinster, where he eventually settled, after marriage with Dermod's daughter. In 1172 (Oct. 18) Henry II. himself landed in Ireland, with a force larger than Strongbow's, and obtained homage from the Irish kings, but Anglo-Norman rule underwent many fluctuations in the succeeding centuries, being confined in the early 15th century within the English "Pale" of 600 square miles. In the reign of Henry VII. English rule was greatly extended, and the administration of Irish affairs was anglicised by *Robert Poyning*, Lord Deputy of Ireland, who summoned the *Parliament of Drogheda* (Dec. 1494), at which were enacted the Statutes of Drogheda, afterwards known as *Poyning's Law*, making the legislature of Ireland subordinate to and dependent on that of England. A later parliament conferred on Henry VIII. the title of King of Ireland.

Provinces, Counties (with Assize Towns), and *County Boroughs.*	Acreage.	Population, 1926.	Density of Popn. per sq. mile.
***Northern Ireland :—**			
ULSTER.			
Antrim (Belfast)	702,851	191,643	175
Belfast County Borough	14,797	415,151	17,956
Armagh (Armagh)	312,767	110,070	225
Down (Downpatrick)	608,861	209,228	220
Fermanagh (Enniskillen)	417,912	57,984	89
Londonderry (Londonderry)	512,494	94,534	118
Londonderry County Borough	2,199	45,189	13,143
Tyrone (Omagh)	779,563	132,792	109
Total, Northern Ireland	3,351,444	§1,256,561	240

§ Males, 608,088 ; Females, 648,473. Increase, 1911–1926, 0·5 per cent.

Provinces, Counties and *County Boroughs.*	‡Acreage.	Population, 1926.	Density of Popn. per sq. mile.
†The Irish Free State :—			
LEINSTER.			
Carlow (Carlow)	221,485	34,476	100
Dublin (Dublin)	219,344	188,961	551
Dublin County Borough	8,357	316,693	24,253
Kildare (Naas)	418,644	58,028	89
Kilkenny (Kilkenny)	509,470	70,990	89
King's (Tullamore)	493,637	52,592	68
Longford (Longford)	257,935	39,847	99
Louth (Dundalk)	202,814	62,739	198
Meath (Trim)	577,816	62,969	70
Queen's (Maryborough)	424,892	51,540	78
Westmeath (Mullingar)	435,604	56,818	83
Wexford (Wexford)	580,894	95,848	106
Wicklow (Wicklow)	500,244	57,591	74
	4,851,136	1,149,092	152
MUNSTER.			
Clare (Ennis)	787,768	95,064	77
Cork (Cork)	1,840,905	287,257	100
Cork County Borough	2,685	78,490	18,709
Kerry (Tralee)	1,161,708	149,171	82
Limerick (Limerick)	661,573	100,895	98
Limerick County Borough	2,386	39,448	10,581
Tipperary, North Riding (Nenagh)	493,255	59,645	77
,, South Riding (Clonmel)	558,034	81,370	93
Waterford (Waterford)	453,051	51,915	73
Waterford County Borough	1,438	26,647	11,860
	5,962,803	969,902	104
CONNAUGHT.			
Galway (Galway)	1,467,639	169,366	74
Leitrim (Carrick-on-Shannon)	376,774	55,907	95
Mayo (Castlebar)	1,333,941	172,690	83
Roscommon (Roscommon)	608,540	83,556	88
Sligo (Sligo)	443,928	71,388	103
	4,230,822	552,907	84
ULSTER.			
Cavan (Cavan)	467,162	82,452	113
Donegal (Lifford)	1,193,573	152,508	82
Monaghan (Monaghan)	318,985	65,131	131
	1,979,720	300,091	97
Total, Irish Free State	17,024,481	2,971,992	112

* NORTHERN IRELAND.—Under the *Government of Ireland Act*, 1920, as amended by the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act*, 1922, the *Irish Free State (Consequential Provisions) Act*, 1922, and the *Ireland (Confirmation of Agreement) Act*, 1925, Northern Ireland comprises the cities of Belfast and Londonderry, and the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone, with its capital at Belfast.

† IRISH FREE STATE.—Under the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act*, 1922, the Provinces of Leinster, Munster and Connaught, with the Ulster Counties of Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan, form the Irish Free State, with its capital at Dublin.

‡ Excluding the larger lakes, rivers and tideways. The estimated population of the Irish Free State at June, 1931, was 2,952,000.

Northern Ireland.

THE GOVERNOR.

His Grace the DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G., K.P., *born* 1869; *appointed Governor* 1922; *re-appointed for further term* Dec. 8, 1928 (Government House, Hillsborough, Northern Ireland. Telegrams: Govnorire, Belfast; Telephones: Official, Hillsborough 19; Private, Hillsborough 18) £8,000

Private Secretary and Comptroller, Lt.-Com. Oscar Henderson, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N. (retd.).

Aide-de-Camp, Capt. H. de C. Martelli, M.C.

Military A.D.C., Lieut. C. A. R. Shillington, R.N.V.R.

Royal Air Force, A.D.C., Major M. F. Hammond-Smith. M.C.

Surgeon in Ordinary, Professor Thomas Sinclair, C.B., F.R.C.S., M.P.

Physician in Ordinary, Sir Thomas Houston, M.D.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

UNDER the Goverment of Ireland Act, 1920, as amended by the Irish Free State (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1922, and the Northern Ireland (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1928, a separate Parliament and Executive Government were established for Northern Ireland, which comprises the six parliamentary counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone, and the Boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry. The Constitution of Northern Ireland is Federal in type, certain legislative and fiscal powers being reserved to the Imperial Parliament.

The Northern Irish *Parliament* consists of a House of Commons of 52 elected members (who receive an allowance of £200 per annum) and a Senate of 2 *ex-officio* Senators and 24 Senators elected by the members of the House of Commons on the proportional representation system. Northern Ireland continues under the Act of 1920 to return 13 members to the Imperial House of Commons.

The *Executive* power is vested in the Governor on behalf of His Majesty the King; he holds office for 6 years, and is advised by 7 Ministers responsible to Parliament. [The Cabinet Salaries and the allowances of the Members of Parliament here have voluntarily abated by 15 per cent. for years 1931/32.]

THE CABINET (June 8, 1921.)
(Stormont Castle, Belfast).

Prime Minister, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Craigavon, D.L., M.P. £3,200

Minister of Finance, The Rt. Hon. Hugh MacDowell Pollock, D.L., M.P. £2,000

Minister of Home Affairs, The Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Dawson Bates, O.B.E., D.L., M.P. £2,000

Minister of Labour, The Rt. Hon. John Miller Andrews, D.L., M.P. £2,000

Minister of Education, The Rt. Hon. the Viscount Charlemont, V.L. £2,000

Minister of Agriculture, The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Mervyn Archdale, Bt., D.L., M.P. £2,000

Minister of Commerce, The Rt. Hon. J. Milne Barbour, D.L., M.P. £2,000

The above form the Cabinet.

Secretary to the Cabinet, C. H. Blackmore, C.B.E.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES.

Prime Minister's Dept., Senator J. A. Long.

Finance (Financial Secretary), The Rt. Hon. John Milne Barbour, D.L., M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, Rt. Hon. Herbert Dixon, D.L., M.P.

Asst. Parliamentary Secretary, Capt. Sir Basil S. Brooke, Bt., C.B.E., M.A., M.P.

Home Affairs, George B. Hanna, B.L., M.P.

Labour, J. F. Gordon, M.P.

Education, J. H. Robb, K.C., M.P.

CABINET SECRETARIAT.

Secretary, C. H. Blackmore, C.B.E.

Principal Officer, J. Taylor.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE.
(Stormont, Belfast.)

Permanent Secretary, Lt.-Col. Sir W. B. Spender, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Parliamentary Counsel, Sir A. Quekett, K.C., LL.D.

Principal Assistant Secretary, G. C. Duggan, C.B., O.B.E.

Assistant Secretary, R. E. Thornley, C.B.E.

Solicitor, J. H. B. Gunning, O.B.E.

Commissioner of Valuation and Director of Works. Major P. E. Shepherd, O.B.E.

Registrar-General and Statistician, L. A. Bullwinkle, O.B.E.

Deputy Keeper of Public Records, D.A. Chart, Litt.D.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.
(Stormont, Belfast.)

Permanent Secretary, Maj. Geo. A. Harris, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Assistant Secretaries, W. A. Magill; D. L. Clarke, O.B.E.

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. A. B. Babington, K.C., M.P.

Chief Crown Solicitor, R. Haldane Carson.

Chief Medical Officer, Norman Colum Patrick, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR.
(Stormont, Belfast.)

Permanent Secretary, H. Conacher, C.B.E.

Assistant Secretaries, R. R. Bowman; J. S. Godden, O.B.E.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.
(Stormont, Belfast.)

Permanent Secretary, A. N. Bonaparte Wyse, C.B.E., M.A.

Assistant Secretaries, W. A. Houston, M.A.; H. Garrett, B.Sc., Ph.D.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.
(Stormont, Belfast.)

Permanent Secretary, J. S. Gordon, C.B.E., D.Sc.

Assistant Secretaries, Geo. T. Fidler, O.B.E.; G. Scott Robertson, D.Sc., F.I.C.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.
(15, Donegall Square, West, Belfast.)

Permanent Secretary, Chairman of Electricity Commissioners, Registrar of Friendly Societies, and Industrial Insurance Commissioner, W. D. Scott, C.B.E.

Assistant Secretary, G. H. E. Parr, M.B.E.

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Business Names, Moneylenders, W. Abbott, O.B.E.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

Comptroller and Auditor-General, W. R. Maconkey.

Principal Auditor, F. H. Kerr.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Secretary, S. Sloan.

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY.

Inspector-General, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles G. Wickham, D.S.O.

Deputy Inspector-General, Frederick A. Britten, O.B.E., B.A.

THE LEGISLATURE.

(Parliament Buildings, Belfast.)

Speaker of the Senate, Lt.-Col. The Viscount Bangor, O.B.E.

Speaker of the House of Commons, Rt. Hon. H. G. H. Mulholland, M.P.

Black Rod, Maj. T. Dalby Hackett, D.S.O.

Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker, Rt. Hon. Thomas Moles, M.P.

Serjeant-at-Arms, Brig.-Gen. H. G. Young, C.I.E., *Librarian*, W. S. Gibson. [D.S.O.

Clerk of the Parliaments, A. O'Neill Chichester.

Clerk Assistants, Maj. George Thomson, D.S.O., M.A.; G. C. Young.

THE JUDICATURE.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, LAW COURTS, BELFAST.

Judges.

The Rt. Hon. William Moore, Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland £5,000

The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (James) Andrews, £4,000; The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (Richard) Best, £4,000; The Hon. Mr. Justice (Daniel Martin) Wilson, £3,500; The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice (Thomas Watters) Brown, £3,500.

Secretariat.

Permanent Secretary to Supreme Court and Clerk of the Crown for Northern Ireland, A. Newton Anderson.

Private Sec. to L. C. J., William Johnson, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.

Registrar's Department

Registrar, J. M. Davies, B.A.

Asst. Registrars, J. G. Breakey; R. McQuitty; William Horner.

First Class Clerks, John O'H. Devine; W. M. Knight, J. F. Caldwell.

Chief Clerk's Department.

Chief Clerk, T. B. Wallace.

Asst. Chief Clerks, A. J. Weir; F. Redmond.

First Class Clerks, James Beattie; H. E. Montieth; John Henderson.

Taxing Master's Department.

Taxing Master, Barry Meglaughlin.

First Class Clerk, H. C. Neilson.

Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General, J. H. Elliott, A.C.A.

Chief Clerk, W. T. Barry, A.C.A.

First Class Clerk, N. G. Bell.

Land Registry. *Central Office.*

Registrar of Titles, Martin J. Burke.

Examiner of Titles, E. R. Wade.

Deputy Registrar, Paul Burrowes.

Chief Clerk, J. McHenry.

Legal Assistant, W. R. Dunlop.

Court of Criminal Appeal.

Registrar, J. M. Davies.

Assistant Registrar, J. F. Caldwell.

Recorders.

Belfast, H. M. Thompson.....£2,000

Londonderry, R. E. Osborne 1,500

Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.

Armagh and Fermanagh, G. C. Green.....£1,400

Down, A. H. Bates 1,400

Tyrone, J. Linehan, K.C. 1,400

EDUCATION.

On Dec. 31, 1930, there were 1,893 Public Elementary Schools with 201,071 pupils. In 1930-31 there were 73 Preparatory, Intermediate and Secondary Schools recognised by the Ministry of Education, with 12,094 pupils, and 123 Centres of Technical Instruction, with 23,941 students. The Queen's University at Belfast had 123 Professors, Lecturers and Demonstrators, and 1,427 students in 1930-31.

FINANCE.

The greater part of the taxation in Northern Ireland is imposed and collected by the Imperial Authorities; the balance after deducting the cost of collection and of certain services reserved to the control of the Imperial Parliament is paid over to Northern Ireland's Exchequer. Northern Ireland makes a contribution to the cost of the Imperial Services, i.e., Navy, Army and Air Force, National Debt, &c.

	1929-30.	1930-31.
Total revenue	£11,126,000	£12,233,000
Total expenditure (including Imperial contribution)	£11,109,000	£12,229,000

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1930 there were 315,259 acres under corn crops (oats, 306,809 acres), 182,565 under green crops (potatoes, 136,294), 28,507 under flax, 8,906 under fruit, and 478,044 under hay, a total acreage of 1,013,281. The production (1930) in tons was: oats, 277,186; potatoes, 856,435; turnips, 753,060; flax, 5,363; hay, 835,912. The *Live Stock* included 672,776 cattle; 704,100 sheep; 216,315 pigs; 48,338 goats; 104,304 horses; 235 mules, and 8,699 asses.

Principal Industries.—Agriculture, shipbuilding and ship repairing, flax spinning and weaving, linen bleaching and finishing, distilling, linen embroidering, fruit preserving, food canning, milling, and the manufacture of textile machinery, ropes and twine, furniture, tobacco, tweeds and woollens, shirts and collars, chemical manures, soaps and candles, clothing, hosiery, pottery, roofing felts, biscuits, matches, &c., the production of aluminium oxide, bauxite, salt, diatomite or kieselguhr. Herring fishing and pickling is an important industry during the summer months.

Minerals.—About 2,400 persons were engaged in the various mines and quarries in 1930, the principal output being igneous rocks (other than granite) about 415,000 tons, sandstone 187,000 tons, chalk 206,000 tons, clay 238,000 tons, granite 78,000 tons, limestone 107,000 tons.

Manufactures.—Belfast is the principal industrial centre. Linen manufactures provided employment for over 75,000 persons in 1931, the number of spindles being 900,000. The shipyards employed about 13,000 persons in 1930, the output exceeding 168,000 tons.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Seaports.—The principal seaports are Belfast, Londonderry, Newry, Larne and Coleraine. There are regular week-day shipping services from Belfast to Liverpool, Heysham, Ardrossan and Glasgow, and from Larne to Stranraer. Other services are maintained at regular intervals and there are also indirect routes *viâ* Greenore and Holyhead and Kingstown and Holyhead.

Railways.—The principal railways are the Great Northern, L.M. & S. (Northern Counties Committee), Belfast and County Down, Londonderry and Lough Swilly, and the Clogher Valley. The total railway mileage in 1930 was 766 miles.

TOURIST ASSOCIATION.—*The Ulster Tourist Development Association*, 6, Royal Avenue, Belfast.

Saorstat Eireann—The Irish Free State.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

His Excellency James McNeill, *born* March 27, 1869, *appointed Governor General* Dec. 15, 1927 ..... £10,000

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

UNDER the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act*, 1922, the Irish Free State (*Saorstat Eireann*) is a coequal member of the Community of Nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Constitution, as issued by the Crown, June 16, 1922, contains five Sections, of which Section I. is declaratory of Fundamental Rights. (1) The coequality of the Irish Free State. (2) Power of government derived from the people, in accordance with the Constitution. (3) Irish domicile for seven years, or Irish parentage on either side, conferring Irish nationality, and men and women having equal rights as citizens. (4) Irish the national language, English being recognised as an official language. (5) No titles or honours may be conferred on any citizen, except with the approval or advice of the Executive Council. (6) Liberty of the person inviolable. (7) Dwelling of each citizen inviolable. (8) Freedom of conscience and profession and practice of religion, and no law establishing or prohibiting religion may be passed. (9) Free speech and right of lawful assembly. (10) Free education for all citizens. (11) Natural resources of the State inalienable.

Section II. provides for a legislature (*Oireachtas*) of the King and two houses, the Chamber of Deputies (*Dail Eireann*) and the Senate (*Seanad Eireann*), the former elected by secret ballot and by direct vote of all citizens above the age of 21 years who comply with the existing electoral laws and consisting of not less than one member for each 30,000 of the population and not more than one member for each 20,000 of the population. The latter, consisting of 56 Senators and of 2 Senators from each University, elected by all citizens above the age of 30 years who comply with the existing electoral laws. Every citizen who has reached the age of 21 years is eligible for the Chamber of Deputies; the Senate is composed of citizens who have reached the age of 35 years and have done honour to the nation by reason of useful public service, or who are specially qualified as representing important aspects of the nation's life. Parliament shall hold at least one session each year. Provision is made for the "Initiative" of proposals for laws or constitutional amendments on a petition of 50,000 voters on the register; and for the submission of any bill passed by both houses to a "Referendum" for the decision of the people. In this Section also Article 45 declares that the Parliament (*Oireachtas*) has the exclusive right to regulate the raising and maintaining of such armed forces as are mentioned in the scheduled Treaty in the territory of the Irish Free State, and every such force shall be subject to the control of the Parliament. Save in the case of national invasion, the Irish Free State shall not be committed to active participation in any war without the assent of the Parliament.

Section III. vests the Executive Authority in the King and provides for its exercise as in the Dominion of Canada, by the representative of the Crown. The Executive Council (*Aireacht*) is responsible to the Chamber, and consists of not more than twelve Ministers (*Airi*) appointed by the representative of the Crown, of whom four ministers shall be members of the Chamber, and a number not exceeding eight chosen from all citizens eligible for election to the Chamber, who shall not be members of Parliament during their term of office, and who, if at the time of their appointment they are members of Parliament, shall by virtue of such appointment vacate their seats; provided that the Chamber may from time to time, on the motion of the President of the Executive Council, determine that a particular Minister or Ministers, not exceeding three, may be members of Parliament, in addition to the four members of the Chamber above mentioned.

Section IV. establishes a Judiciary, consisting of Courts of First Instance, and a Court of Final Appeal to be called the Supreme Court (*Cuirt Oachtarach*). The Courts of First instance include a High Court (*Ard Chuirt*), invested with full original jurisdiction in and power to determine all matters and questions whether of law or fact, civil or criminal, and also Courts of local and limited jurisdiction with a right of appeal as determined by law. The decision of the Supreme Court shall in all cases be final and conclusive, and shall not be reviewed or capable of being reviewed by any other Court, Tribunal or Authority whatsoever. Provided that nothing in the Constitution shall impair the right of any person to petition his Majesty for special leave to appeal from the Supreme Court to his Majesty in Council or the right of his Majesty to grant such leave.

Section V. contains certain Transitory Provisions to meet the special circumstances incidental to the establishment of the Legislature, &c.

THE EXECUTIVE.

ARD-CHOMHAIRLE—EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President of the Executive Council, Liam T. MacCosgair (William T. Cosgrave, LL.D.) £2,500

Vice-President, Minister for Finance, and Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, Earnán de Blaghd (Ernest Blythe) 1,700

Minister for Justice, Séamus MacGearailt O Cionnaoith (J. Fitzgerald-Kenney, S.C.) 1,700

Minister for External Affairs and Minister for Industry and Commerce, Pádraig MacGiollagáin (Patrick McGilligan, M.A., B.L.) 1,700

Minister for Agriculture, Pádraig O hOgain (Patrick Hogan, B.A.) 1,700

Minister for Local Government and Public Health, Risteárd Ua Maolchatha (Richard Mulcahy) 1,700

Minister for Defence, Deasmhumhan MacGearailt (Desmond Fitzgerald) 1,700

Minister for Lands and Fisheries, Fionán O Loingsigh (Finian Lynch, B.A.) 1,700

Minister for Education, Seán O'Suilleabháin (John M. O'Sullivan, M.A., Ph.D.) 1,700

Attorney-General.

Attorney-General of the Irish Free State, Seán MacCoisdealbha (John A. Costello. LL.B., S.C.).

Parliamentary Secretaries.

Parliamentary Secretary to the President, and to Minister for Defence, Eamon O Dugáin (Edmund Duggan).

Parliamentary Secretary to Minister for Finance, Séamus de Burca (James Burke, B.L.).
Do. to Minister for Lands and Fisheries, Máirtín O Rodaigh (Martin Roddy).
Do. to Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, Micheál O hIfearnáin (Michael R. Heffernan).
Do. to Minister for Industry and Commerce, Séamus O Dóláin (James N. Dolan).

Sec. to the Executive Council, Diarmuid O hEigceartuigh (Diarmuid O'Hegarty).
Assistant-Secretary to the Executive Council, Micheál MacDonnchadha (Michael McDunphy, B.L.).

High Commissioner in London,

High Commissioner, J. W. Dulanty, C.B., C.B.E., *Office,* 33, 35 & 37, Regent St., London, S.W. 1.
Secretary of the Office of the High Commissioner, T. J. Kiernan, M.A., Ph.D.

Envoys Extraordinary.

To U.S.A.:—Michael MacWhite (1929), 1,800, Connecticut Avenue, Washington, N.W.1, D.C.
To Holy See.—Charles H. Bewley, S.C.
To Germany—Daniel A. Binchy, D.Ph.
To France—Count Gerald O'Kelly de Gallagh et Tycooly.

THE JUDICATURE—CUIRT OACHTARACH.

The Supreme Court of the Irish Free State has appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the High Court.

Chief Justice, Hon. Hugh Kennedy £4,000
Pres. of the High Court, Hon. Timothy Sullivan 3,000
Judges, Supreme Court, Hon. Gerald Fitz-Gibbon; Hon. J. A. Murnaghan ....each 3,000
Judges, High Court, Hon. J. Creed Meredith; Hon. W.E. Wylie; Hon. W.J. Johnston; Hon. H. Hanna; Hon. J. O'Byrne each 2,500

OVERSEAS MIGRATION.*

Saorstat and British Nationality *only.*

Direction.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Inward	2,154	2,120	2,597
Outward	24,691	20,802	15,966
Balance Outward...	22,537	18,682	13,369

* *Inward,* with intention of remaining a year or more. *Outward,* with intention of residing abroad for a year or more.

DEFENCE—ROINN COSANTA.

Article 46 of the Constitution of the Irish Free State lays it down that the Oireachtas has the exclusive right to regulate the raising and maintaining of the armed forces in the Irish Free State. The strength provided for (1931-32) is 518 Commissioned Officers and 5,700 Non-Commissioned Officers and men. The estimated total expenditure on the Army for the financial year ending March, 1932, is £1,437,041.

RELIGION.

(Census of 1926.)

Catholics	2,751,269
Episcopalians	164,215
Presbyterians	32,429
Methodists	10,663
Other	13,416
Total	2,971,992

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is directed by the State. Secondary Education is in private hands and is largely conducted by Religious Orders. There are two Universities in Dublin, of which the National University has 3 constituent colleges (Cork, Galway and Dublin). The estimated State expenditure on education in 1931-32, excluding administration and inspection, was Primary £3,638,051; Secondary £340,245; Technical £181,103; Science and Art £40,719.

FINANCE.

	1930-31. Actual.	1931-32 Estimated.
*Receipts	£24,365,196	£25,425,000
†Expenditure	25,276,784	25,408,150

The estimated *Revenue* for 1931-32 includes Customs, £8,173,000; Excise, £6,156,000; Estate, etc., Duties, £1,231,000; Income Tax and Super Tax, £4,035,000; Excess Profits Duty, £80,000; Corporation Profits Tax, £250,000; Motor Vehicles Duties, £900,000; Post Office Services, £1,831,000.

The principal items of estimated *Expenditure* for 1931-32 are Debt Service, £2,070,027 (Interest £1,372,667, Sinking Fund £697,360); Local Taxation Grants, £2,407,773; Army Services, £1,637,480; Police, £1,609,426; Education, £4,646,946; Old Age Pensions, £2,756,500; Postal Service, £2,201,775; Lands and Agriculture, £1,113,467, etc.

The expenditure figures also include a number of items of a capital and productive character, together with certain abnormal and non-recurrent charges.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1930 the were 790,783 acres under corn crops, 655,8 under root and green crops, 3,950 under fla 7,903 under fruit, and 2,295,726 under hay; a tot of 3,754,191 acres. The principal produ in 1930 was: oats, 632,146 tons; potatoes, 2,337,452 tons; turnips, 3,175,975 tons; mangolds, 1,576,580 tons; flax, 703 tons; and hay, 4,777,040 tons. The *Live Stock* included 4,038,344 cattle, 3,515,147 sheep, 1,052,217 pigs, 158,484 goats, 447,699 horses, 16,486 mules, and 182,956 asses.

Minerals.—517 persons were employed in the coal mines in 1929. 84,055 tons of coal were won.

Sea Fisheries.—Over 12,000 persons were employed in the fisheries in 1930, the total value of all fish landed being £248,676.

TRADE.

The total trade of the Irish Free State for 1930, exclusive of Bullion and Specie, was valued at £102,513,721, being £56,768,702 for Imports and £45,745,019 for Exports; the Imports from Great Britain were valued at £39,656,374, and the Exports to Great Britain at £36,923,698; the Imports from Northern Ireland at £5,767,929, and the Exports to Northern Ireland at £4,870,954

* Does not include issues to meet capital expenditure or issues for redemption of debt, &c.

† Does not include repayment of temporary advances or money raised by creation of debt.

THE LEGISLATURE—OIREACHTAS EIREANN.

The Legislature (*Oireachtas*) consists of a Senate (*Seanad Eireann*) of 60 members; and of a Chamber of Deputies (*Dáil Eireann*) on a population basis (153 at present) elected on the principles of Proportional Representation. The Oireachtas, unless sooner dissolved, continues for "six years or such shorter period as may be fixed by legislation." The period fixed by legislation is at present five years.

Speaker of Dáil Eireann, Micheál O hAodha (Michael Hayes, M.A., B.L.) ... £1,700
Deputy Speaker of Dáil Eireann, Domhnall O Muirgheasa (Daniel Morrissey) 1,000
Clerk of the House, Colm O Murchadha (Colm Murphy) .....

Party Strength (Dáil Eireann).

Government	64
Fianna Fail	56
Labour	12
Independents	11
Farmers	6
National League	2
Independent Republican	1
The Speaker	1
Total	153

*** Members of Dáil Eireann, other than Ministers, are allowed £30 a month towards expenses, together with free travelling facilities between Dublin and their constituencies.

The Senate—Seanad Eireann.

MEMBERS OF SEANAD EIREANN.

John Bagwell, D.L.
Henry L. Barniville, M.D., M.Ch.
William Barrington, M.Inst.C.E.
Sir Edward Bellingham, Bt.
Thomas Westropp Bennett.
Sir Edward Coey-Bigger.
Kathleen Browne.
Samuel Lombard Brown, K.C.
Richard A. Butler
Alfred Byrne.
Caitlin Bean Ui Chleirigh.
Michael Comyn, K.C.
Joseph Connolly.
Mrs. Eileen Costello.
John C. Counihan.
William Cummins.
Dowager Countess of Desart.
James Dillon.
James Green Douglas
J. C. Dowdall.
Michael Duffy.
Sir Thomas Henry Gratton Esmonde, Bt.
Michael Fanning.
Thomas Farren.
Thomas Foran.
Oliver St. J. Gogarty, M.D.
Rt. Hon. Earl of Granard, K.P., G.C.V.O.
Sir John Purser Griffith, M.Inst.C.E.
Henry Seymour Guinness.
Gen. Sir William Hickie.
Rt. Hon. Andrew Jameson, D.L.
Thomas Johnson.
Sir John Keane, Bt.
Cornelius Kennedy.
Thomas Linehan.
Seán E. McElin.
The McGillycuddy of theReeks.
Francis McGuinness.
James McKean.
John McLoughlin.
Sean Milroy.
William John Molloy.
Colonel Maurice Moore.
James Moran.
Sir Walter Richard Nugent, Bt.
Joseph O'Connor.
Joseph O'Doherty.
John Thomas O'Farrell.
Michael F. O'Hanlon.
Laurence O'Neill.
Bernard O'Rourke.
William O'Sullivan, M.D.
James J. Parkinson.
Mrs. Wyse Power.
Séumas Robinson.
Michael Staines.
Thomas Toal.
Arthur R. Vincent.
Richard Wilson.
(One vacancy.)

The Chamber of Deputies.—Dáil Eireann.

MEMBERS OF DÁIL EIREANN.

Aiken, Frank.
Aird, William P.
Allen, Denis.
Alton, Prof. Ernest Henry.
Anthony, Richard.
Beckett, J. Walter.
Bennett, George C.
Blaney, Neal.
Blythe, Ernest.
Boland, Gerald.
Boland, Patrick.
Bourke, Daniel.
Bourke, Seamus A.
Brady, Seán.
Brennan, Michael.
Briscoe, Robert.
Broderick, Henry.
Broderick, Seán.
Buckley, Daniel.
Byrne, John J.
Carey, Edmund.
Carney, Frank,
Carty, Francis J.
Cassidy, Archie J.
Clery, Michael.
Clancy, Patrick.
Coburn, James.
Colbert, James.
Cole, John James.
Collins-O'Driscoll, Mrs. Margaret
Conlon, Martin.
Connolly, Michael P.
Cooney, Eamon.
Corkery, Daniel.
Corry, Martin J.
Corish, Richard.
Cosgrave, Liam T., LL.D.
Craig, Prof. Sir J.
Crowley, Fred H.
Crowley, James.
Crowley, Tadhg.
Daly, John.
Davin, William.
Davis, Michael.
De Loughrey, Peter.
Derrig, Thomas.
De Valera, Eamonn.
Doherty, Eugene.
Dolan, James N.
Doyle, Edward.
Doyle, Peadar Seán.
Duggan, Eamon John.
Dwyer, James.
Egan, Barry M.
Esmonde, Osmond Grattan.
Everett, James.
Fahy, Frank.
Finlay-Thomas A.
Fitzgerald, Desmond.
Fitzgerald-Kenny, James, S.C.
Flinn, Hugo.
Fogarty, Andrew.
French, Seán.
Geoghegan, James, K.C.
Good, John.
Gorey, Denis John.
Gorry, Patrick J.
Goulding, John.
Harris, Thomas.
Haslett, Alexander.
Hassett, John J
Hayes, Seán.
Hayes, Michael, M.A., B.L.
Heffernan, Michael R.
Hennessy, Michael J.
Hennessy, Dr. Thomas.
Hennigan, John.
Henry, Mark.
Hogan, Patrick, B.A.
Hogan, Patrick.
Holohan, Richard.
Houlihan, Patrick.
Jordan, Michael.
Jordan, Stephen.
Kelly, Patrick M.
Kennedy, Michael J.
Kent, William Rice.
Keogh, Dr. Myles.
Kerlin, Frank.
Killilea, Mark.
Kilroy, Michael.
Law, Hugh A.
Lemass, Seán.
Leonard, Patrick.

MEMBERS OF DÁIL EIREANN—*continued.*

Little, Patrick J.
Lynch, Finian, B.A.
McDonagh, Martin.
McEntee, Seán.
McEllistrim, Thomas.
MacEoin, Lieut.-Gen. Seán.
McFadden, Michael Og.
McGilligan, Patrick, M.A., B.L.
Maguire, Ben J.
Mathews, Arthur P.
Mongan, Joseph W.
Moore, Seamus.
Morrissey, Daniel.
Mulcahy, General Richard J.
Mullins, Thomas.
Murphy, James Edward.
Murphy, Joseph X.
Murphy, Timothy J.
Myles, Major James Sproule.
Nally, Martin Michael.
Nolan, John Thomas.
O'Conaill, Risteard.
O'Connell, Thomas J.
O'Connor, Bart.
O'Donovan, Timothy J.
O'Dowd, Patrick J.
O'Hanlon, John F.
O'Higgins, Dr. Thomas.
O'Kelly, Seán T.
O'Leary, Daniel.
O'Leary, William.
O'Mahony, Dermot Gun.
O'Reilly, Dr. John J.
O'Reilly, Matthew.
O'Reilly, Thomas.
O'Sullivan, Gearoid, B.L.
O'Sullivan, Prof. J. Marcus.
Powell, Thomas P.
Redmond, Capt. William Archer.
Reynolds, Patrick.
Rice, Vincent, K.C.
Roddy, Martin.
Ruttledge, Patrick J.
Ryan, James.
Sexton, Martin.
Shaw, Patrick W.
Sheehy, Timothy.
Sheehy, Timothy.
Smith, Patrick.
Thrift, Prof. William Edward.
Tierney, Prof. Michael.
Tubridy, Dr. John.
Vaughan, Daniel.
Walsh, Richard.
Ward, Dr. Francis C.
White, John.
White, Dr. Vincent J.
Wolfe, George.
Wolfe, J. Travers.

THE UNION JACK CLUB,

Waterloo Road, S.E. 1. Tel.: Hop. 3511.

Patron-in-Chief: His Majesty the King.

Patroness-in-Chief: Her Majesty the Queen.

Patrons: H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.; H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G.

President: Sir Walter R. Lawrence, Bt., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., C.B.

Vice-President: Colonel Sir Henry Streatfeild, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.

Hon. Treasurer: Sir George J. Marjoribanks, K.C.V.O.

Comptroller of Club: Brig.-General Sir Frederick Gascoigne, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.

This is one of our great National Institutions, where Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen can go when on leave or passing through London; a place where they may obtain at moderate charges good meals and comfortable bedrooms and where they find the usual amenities of a club, including Library and Writing Room, Billiard Room, Baths, Barber's Shop, and also a Club Shop in which articles of everyday use and almost everything that Service men require may be purchased. The Club is open throughout the day and night.

The Union Jack Club was erected by public subscription as a National Memorial to those who had fallen in the South African War, and other campaigns, and was opened on July 1st, 1907, by His late Majesty King Edward VII. Membership is open to those below the rank of Officer who are serving on the Active List of the Regular Forces, honorary membership being extended to the Colonial Permanent Forces and to the Navies, Armies and Air Forces of Foreign Powers visiting England. A limited number of ex-Service Warrant Officers, Petty Officers, N.C. officers and men may also be elected members of the Club.

The Club is managed by a Council and a General Committee, which includes representatives of the members.

A considerable extension of the Club with funds raised in all parts of the Empire to commemorate the services of our gallant fighting forces in the Great War of 1914–18 and to provide increased accommodation was completed in 1923.

Since 1926 the Council has been enabled, through the anonymous gift of one of its members, still further to enlarge the premises, bringing the number of beds available to 816, as against the original 208 when the Club opened.

THE UNION JACK HOSTEL,

Exton Street, Waterloo Road, S.E. 1.
Tel.: Hop. 2724. Opened June, 1913.

Patron-in-Chief: His Majesty the King.

Patroness-in-Chief: Her Majesty the Queen.

Patron: H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.

President: Brig.-General Sir Frederick Gascoigne, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Vice-President: Sir Herbert J. Creedy, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Hon. Treasurer: Sir George J. Marjoribanks, K.C.V.O.

Secretary: J. R. Hayward, M.B.E.

Warden: Miss B. R. Morris.

The Hostel provides lodging and accommodation for the wives and children (with or without their husbands and fathers) of members and ex-members of the Naval and Military Forces of the Crown, below the rank of Officer. It is managed by a Council, and though run closely in connexion with the Union Jack Club, the organisation and finances of the two institutions are quite separate from one another.

LONDON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED, DUKE STREET, STAMFORD STREET, S.E.1.

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 governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India; while "India" means British India, together with any territories of any prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, exercised through the Governor-General of India or through any governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India (Act 52–3 Vict., c. 63, s. 18). There are tracts of tribal territory on the N.W. and N.E. frontiers under the political influence, though not yet under the administrative rule, of the Indian Government.

Boundaries.—The political boundary of India marches with Persia and Afghanistan from the Gulf of Oman to Povalo Schveikovski on the Taghdumbash Pamir. From this point the frontier—in many parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire and Nepal, 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 1,805,000 square miles, with a population of nearly 353 millions (about three-fourths of the population of the British Empire). The British Provinces, as distinguished from the Indian States, comprise 61 per cent. of the area, and nearly 77 per cent. of the population. The details of the 1931 Census (revised totals) are as follows:—

Province, State, or Agency.	Area in square miles (1921).	Persons. 1931. Males.	Females.	Total.	1921. Total.	Difference per cent. 1931 & 1921.
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	296,081	264,211	560,292	495,271	+ 13·1
Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	19,702	9,761	29,463	27,086	+ 8·8
Assam	53,015	4,537,206	4,085,045	8,622,251	7,450,128	+ 15·6
*Baluchistan	54,228	270,604	193,504	463,508	420,648	+ 10·1
Bengal	76,843	26,044,380	24,073,170	50,122,550	46,701,571	+ 7·32
Bihar and Orissa	83,161	18,752,046	18,838,310	37,590,356	33,956,154	+ 10·6
Bombay (*Presidency*)	123,621	11,719,591	10,540,386	22,259,977	19,348,219	+ 15·04
Bombay	*77,035*	*9,507,063*	*8,810,707*	*18,323,800*	*16,012,342*	*+ 14·4*
Sind	*46,505*	*2,189,871*	*1,704,437*	*3,885,308*	*3,279,377*	*+ 18·5*
Aden	*80*	*31,657*	*19,152*	*50,809*	*56,500*	*— 10·1*
Burma	233,707	7,489,460	7,276,158	14,665,618	13,212,192	+ 11·0
Central Provinces and Berar	99,876	7,746,283	7,726,445	15,472,628	13,912,760	+ 11·2
Coorg	1,582	90,434	72,655	163,089	163,638	— 0·45
Delhi	557	369,497	266,749	636,246	488,452	+ 30·3
Madras	142,230	23,098,601	23,650,043	46,748,644	42,318,985	+ 10·5
*North-West Frontier Province	13,419	1,315,818	1,109,258	2,425,076	2,251,340	+ 7·72
Punjab	99,882	12,856,312	10,704,539	23,560,851	20,685,478	+ 13·9
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	106,295	25,445,006	22,963,757	48,408,763	45,375,069	+ 6·7
Agra		*18,805,132*	*16,868,652*	*35,013,784*	*33,208,427*	*+ 5·2*
Oudh		*6,639,874*	*6,155,105*	*12,794,979*	*12,166,642*	*+ 5·10*
Total Provinces	1,094,300	140,070,321	131,673,991	271,749,312	246,856,191	+ 10·8
Assam States (Manipur and Khasi States)	8,456	306,927	318,679	625,606	531,118	+ 17·8
Baluchistan States	80,420	218,410	185,699	405,109	378,977	+ 6·8
Baroda State	8,127	1,257,817	1,185,190	2,443,007	2,126,522	+ 14·8
Bengal States	5,434	516,147	457,163	973,316	896,926	+ 8·52
Bihar and Orissa States	28,648	2,284,100	2,359,356	4,643,456	3,959,669	+ 17·3
Bombay States	63,453	2,290,327	2,178,754	4,469,081	3,867,819	+ 15·5
Western India States Agency		2,025,414	1,972,038	3,997,452	3,541,610	+ 12·5
Central India Agency	51,531	3,396,252	3,213,858	6,610,110	6,002,590	+ 10·2
Central Provinces States	21,176	1,232,146	1,246,373	2,478,519	2,066,900	+ 19·9
Gwalior State	26,357	1,867,031	1,656,039	3,523,070	3,193,198	+ 10·33
Hyderabad State	82,698	7,239,091	7,055,402	14,395,493	12,471,779	+ 15·4
Jammu and Kashmir State	84,258	1,938,010	1,707,329	3,645,339	3,320,518	+ 9·78
Madras States	10,696	3,373,163	3,381,236	6,754,399	5,460,312	+ 23·7
Mysore State	29,475	3,354,899	3,202,972	6,557,871	5,974,892	+ 9·69
North-West Frontier Province (Agencies and Tribal Areas)	25,500	1,212,347	1,046,941	2,259,288	2,825,256	— 20·3
Punjab States	37,959	2,680,684	2,229,421	4,910,105	4,416,036	+ 11·2
Rajputana Agency	128,987	5,855,028	5,340,184	11,225,712	9,831,755	+ 14·2
Sikkim	2,818	55,619	54,032	109,651	81,721	+ 34·1
United Provinces States	5,949	618,171	587,899	1,206,070	1,114,881	+ 8·3
Total, States and Agencies	711,032	41,851,593	39,385,971	81,237,564	72,086,289	+ 12·7
Total, India	1,805,332	181,921,914	171,059,962	352,986,876	318,942,480	+ 10·6

In this table the population shown in the Census Tables of 1921 have been adjusted with subsequent change of area.

* Districts and Administered Territories.

Physical Features.—Excluding Burma, which forms no part of the Indian peninsula, we may broadly divide the country into three sections, viz., the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern table-land.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,141 feet, Kunchinjunga, 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the centre of the range; and Mount Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes afford a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the S.E. is the great fever-haunted Tarai or Duar jungle, densely forest-covered and full of big game.

The Great Plain.—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. The sources of two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus, and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Ganges, 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal; it is still the fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. The richness of the Indo-Gangetic plain, with its ample rainfall, enables it to support a dense population, almost wholly agricultural. The density of the population rises in some districts to 900 per square mile. On the other hand, in Baluchistan there are only 6 persons to the square mile. The population has increased most in the densest areas, and pressure on the soil is severe in parts of Bihar and the United Provinces. In Northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharif* (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea; while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

The Deccan.—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Suleiman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhyas. The Eastern and Western Ghauts all but complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghauts, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghauts lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapti; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghauts, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), the Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical

geography of Southern India has shaped its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by mountains, is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghauts, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the 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 tableland has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are coal, manganese ore, mica, monazite, and gold.

Burma.—Beyond the Bay of Bengal is the large province of Burma, watered by the 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 sixth general census of India was taken on the 26th February, 1931. The returns (revised totals) gave a population of 352,986,876, as compared with 318,942,480 in 1921 (for details *see* p. 641), an increase in the ten years of 10·6 per cent. The census total of 1931 is divisible into 271,749,312 (or nearly 77 per cent.) for British India, and 81,237,564 (or over 23 per cent.) for Indian 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 1931 37 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. The chief castes are:—Sheikh (33,388,000), Brahman (14,255,000), Chamar (11,225,000), Ahir (9,032,000), Rajput (8,773,000), Burmese (7,827,000), Jat (7,375,000), Maratha (6,566,000).

Religions.—The population by religions in 1921 includes 216,734,586 Hindus (68 per cent. of the total), 68,735,233 Muhammadans (21 per cent.), 11,571,268 Buddhists (3·6 per cent.), nearly all in Burma, leaving nearly 7 per cent. for all other religions, including 4,754,064 Christians (seven-twelfths of whom are in Madras, Travancore, and Cochin), 3,238,803 Sikhs, 1,178,596 Jains (a decline), 101,778 Parsis, and 9,774,611 described as Primitive or Animists, who believe in magic and strive to propitiate impersonal forces. The Muhammadans, who are increasing faster than the Hindus, are influenced by the caste system and other Hindu characteristics. The number of Indian Christians has increased nearly threefold since 1872.

Occupations.—Over 72 per cent. of the population was in 1921 dependent on agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Industrial occupations support 33,000,000 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 comprise over 4,825,000 persons.

Sex.—Marriage is almost universal owing to religious obligations. The movement against infant marriage and enforced widowhood is gaining ground. There were in 1921 over 26,834,000 widows in India. The males outnumbered the females in 1921 in the proportion of 1,000 to 945, and 1,000 to 943 in 1931.

Languages.—India has 222 vernacular languages, of extraordinary variety. The languages spoken by 316,056,000 persons in 1921 are grouped in seven families. The principal languages are Western Hindi (spoken by 96,714,000 persons), Bengali (49,295,000), Telugu (23,601,000), Marathi (18,798,000), Tamil (18,780,000), Punjabi (16,231,000), Rajasthani (12,681,000), after which come Oriya, Kanarese, Gujarati, 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 122,000 (*including Cantonments*).

	In 1931.	In 1921.		In 1931.	In 1921.
Calcutta, including Suburbs and Howrah	1,419,321	1,272,565	Amritsar	264,840	160,218
Bombay City and Island	1,157,851	1,175,914	Allahabad	183,914	157,220
Madras City	647,228	526,911	Mandalay	144,899	148,917
Hyderabad	377,006	404,187	Nagpur	215,003	145,913
Rangoon	400,415	345,621	Srinagar	173,649	141,735
Delhi	447,442	304,420	Madura	182,007	138,894
Lahore	429,747	281,871	Bareilly	144,031	129,459
Ahmedabad	310,000*	274,007	Meerut	136,709	122,609
Lucknow	274,659	240,566	Trichinopoly	141,640	120,442
Bangalore	306,365	237,496	Jaipur	144,179	120,207
Karachi	260,639	216,883	Patna	158,230	119,976
Cawnpore	243,775	216,436	Sholapur	135,632	119,581
Poona	163,100	214,796	Dacca	138,578	119,450
Benares	205,315	194,887	Indore	127,327	93,091
Agra	229,764	185,532	Jubbulpore	124,469	108,793

* Enumeration incomplete.

A Brief Sketch of Indian History.

ALEXANDER'S invasion of India (326 B.C.) is the first landmark of Indian history. A dim outline of earlier events can be traced from the evidences of race and language, from the traditions contained in ancient Indian literature, from accounts by later Greek and Chinese writers, and from coins and inscriptions. The oldest Indian books are supposed to date from about 1500 B.C.; they are written in Sanskrit, a language akin to Persian and to the principal European languages. The writers of these books were Aryans, a race which, as their traditions indicate, came into India from north of the Hindu Kush. They found in India, and conquered, a population of yellow-skinned type in the Himalayan districts, and a short, dark-skinned race, of low civilisation, in the rest of India. Of both these types there are still survivals. The religion and metaphysics of the Aryans are to be found in the *Vedas* and *Upanishads;* their epics, the *Mahabhárata* and *Rámáyana,* extol their mythical heroes; while in the *Code of Manu* we find a picture of Indian society, rather as the priestly caste of *the day wished it to exist, than as it actually* existed. The ascendancy of the Brahman priesthood over the soldier class of Kshetriyas is represented as fully established. The system of caste, originating in the attitude of the *Aryas* (kinsmen) to the dark and servile aborigines, generally prevails, and the people are organised in village communities. In the sixth century B.C. a new religion arose, called Buddhism. Its founder was Gautáma, a prince of the Kshetriya caste, who took the name of Buddha, the "awakened," and died about 487 B.C. His supposed remains were discovered near Peshawar in 1909. His tenets are contained in the *Tripitaka,* the Buddhist gospel. Buddhism was, in India itself, mainly a social reform, a revolt against the pride of caste and the exclusiveness of the Brahman priesthood. It prevailed widely from 250 B.C. to 350 A.D., but was never quite general, and existed

The principal latest official publications relating to India, are:—*Parliamentary Papers* (Session 1930–31).—India Finance Act, 1931 (H.C. 109); Moral and Material Progress Report, 1929–30 (H.C. 111); Burma Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1931 (H.C. 120); East India Budget, 1931–2 (H.C. 138); Constitutional Reforms (Cd. 3700, 3712); Round Table Conference (Cd. 3728, 3772, 3778); Statistical Abstract, 1919–20 to 1928–29 (Cd. 3882); Royal Commission on Labour, Report (Cd. 3883); Cawnpore Riots, Report (Cd. 3891); Finance and Industry Committee, Report (Cd. 3897); Burma Rebellion (Cd. 3900); Elections in India, 1929–30 Return (Cd. 3922). *Non-Parliamentary Papers* (Stationery Office Publications):—Royal Commission on Labour in India, 11 vols. of evidence, &c.; Round Table Conference: Sub-Committee's Proceedings (two parts); Revised Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure, 1930–1; Customs Regulations relating to Passengers' Baggage; Indian Military College, Committee's Report; Home Accounts of the Government of India, 1929–30; Conditions and Prospects of British Trade in India, 1929–30. *Government of India Publications.*—Reports of various Commissions and Committees on—Depressed classes and aboriginal tribes (Bombay); Bombay riots; Economic and financial relations between British India and Indian States; Economic advisory organisation in India (Sir Arthur Salter); North-West Frontier Province Subjects; Cawnpore Riots Enquiry (evidence). Parliamentary and Non-Parliamentary Papers can be purchased through any Bookseller, or direct from H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C. 2. Government of India publications can be obtained from the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.

One-inch Ordnance Survey Maps are published by the Survey of India, and can be obtained from the High Commissioner for India (address above) (1s. to 1s. 9d. each).

side by side with Brahmanism, which it never succeeded in ousting. At length it lost ground, less through persecution than through a change in popular feeling; and before the twelfth century it had become practically extinct in India itself, though it still flourishes not only in Siam, China, and Japan, but also in Nepal, Burma, and Ceylon. Its decline in India was accompanied by a revival of Brahmanism, much modified.

According to Herodotus the twentieth satrapy of Persia at one time included part of the north-west of India. Alexander (326 B.C.) did not penetrate beyond the tributaries of the Indus, though he sailed down the river. At his death his Indian possessions fell to Seleucus, whose ambassador, Megasthenes (306 B.C.), has left an account of the country under the rule of Chandragupta, the Greek Sandracottus. Megasthenes describes the democratic village communities of the Punjab, speaks of the people as brave and truthful and adverse to litigation, and notes the absence of slavery. Asoka (272–231 B.C.), the grandson of Chandragupta, whose edicts on stone pillars throw light upon this period, was a convert to Buddhism, which became the State religion. Our last contributors to a knowledge of India before the period of continuous authentic history are the Buddhist pilgrims from China who visited the country between 399 and 695 A.D.

The influence of the Greek conquest was swept away by the Scythians, who poured in many waves, between about 165 B.C. and 320 A.D., over Northern India. Their inroads left a lasting influence on the character of the population, and profoundly modified the religious beliefs and domestic institutions of the Hindus. The sixth century was a period of confusion. The emperor Harsha (606–648), after many years of fighting, made himself master of Northern India, and ended his reign in piety and peace. From about 650 to 950 anarchy prevailed.

The Arab conquest of Persia, towards the middle of the seventh century, brought the successors of Muhammad to the Indus, and in N.W. India they made some temporary acquisitions; but three centuries were to pass before the foundations of a durable Muhammadan empire were laid. It was in 999 that Mahmud of Ghazni (in Afghanistan) began a long series of incursions into India, no fewer than fifteen expeditions taking place between 999 and 1027, one of which carried him beyond the Jumna, while another ended in the capture of Somnath, in Kathiawar. The succeeding dynasties of Afghan kings held power in India for 500 years; but their advance was gradual, for it was not till 1206 that Delhi was taken and the greater part of Hindustan annexed by Kutb-ud-din, whose memory is perpetuated by the Kutb Minar, near Delhi. The first Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan took place in 1294.

THE MOGUL EMPIRE.—The Muhammadan Mongols, or Moguls, after overrunning Central and Western Asia, arrived in 1219, under Genghis Khan, on the frontiers of India, but did not cross the Indus. During the reign of the last monarch of the Taghlak line, the famous Tamerlane (or Timur) burst into India at the head of a mighty host, captured and sacked Delhi in 1398, and laid waste a great part of Hindustan. A period of weak dynasties followed; frequent invasions from without, and general misrule and anarchy within, paved the way for larger conquests by the Mogul Emperors. In 1526 *Babar*, a direct descendant of Timur, overthrew the last of the Afghan kings at Panipat, and founded the MOGUL EMPIRE, which at his death extended from the Oxus river in Central Asia to the borders of the Gangetic delta. His son, *Humayun* (1530–56), lost the whole of the territory conquered by Babar, but recovered a portion of it (including Delhi) shortly before his death. His victor was Sher Shah Sur, who reigned from 1540–1545. *Akbar the Great*, Humayun's son (1556–1605), spent a long reign in firmly establishing the empire; at his death his dominions extended over Kabul, Kandahar, and all India north of the Nerbudda. Moreover, of the Muhammadan kingdoms of the Deccan, Ahmednagar, Berar and Bidar were absorbed, and Bijapur and Golconda forced to pay tribute. Akbar followed up his conquests by important financial reforms. He was tolerant in religion, and just to all classes of his subjects. Among the great men of his time were the Hindu, Todar Mall, his able finance minister; Abul Fazl, the historian of his reign; and Faiz, the poet. *Jahangir* (1605–27) received in 1616 Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of James I. Under *Shah Jahan* (1627–1658) the Mogul Empire reached the zenith of its glory. Many stately buildings, including the Taj Mahal at Agra, testify to his magnificence and taste. The close of Shah Jahan's reign was embittered by the rivalries of his four sons. *Aurangzeb* (1658–1707) defeated and killed his brothers and kept his father a prisoner till death (1666). Aurangzeb had great ability and courage, but religious intolerance, distrust and dissimulation characterised his chequered career. His reign, in some respects splendid, ended in failure. He brought the Mogul Empire to its greatest extent by conquering and incorporating all India as far south as Tanjore. But from this time the decline of the empire began. Four sons disputed the right of succession, and *Bahadur Shah* (1707–12) secured the crown. After four short-lived emperors *Muhammad Shāh* (1719–48), grandson of Bahadur, came to the throne. His viceroys became rebellious, and so contributed to the success of the Mahrattas, who subdued the Deccan. About 1724 part of the Deccan became practically independent under Nizam-ul-Mulk (ancestor of the present Nizam). In 1738, to avenge an alleged insult, Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India, captured Delhi, gave orders for a general slaughter of the inhabitants, and carried off enormous plunder. All the country west of the Indus was lost to the empire. On the death of Muhammad, the phantom rulers, *Ahmad Shah* (1748–1754) and *Alamgir II.* (1754–1759), occupied the throne, and were succeeded by *Shah Alam* (1759–1806), who came to terms with the British.

THE MAHRATTAS.—As the Moguls declined, the power of the Mahrattas increased. They were Hindus, and their country was in the Western Ghats, to the east of Bombay. The founder of their power was *Sivaji* (1627–1680), a chieftain of the family of Bhonsla, who became famous by his raids in the Deccan, and aimed at founding a Hindu kingdom. *Balaji Vishwanath* (1712–1720) Peishwa, or Prime Minister, succeeded in making that office of paramount importance and hereditary in his family, Sivaji's descendants thenceforth holding a merely nominal position. Under the Peishwas, aided by Scindia, Holkar, and the Gaekwar, who formed independent States about this time, the Mahrattas rapidly extended their territory and influence, conquering Gujarat,

Malwa, Berar, and Orissa. Although they were severely defeated at Panipat in 1761 by Ahmad Shah, the Afghan invader, they remained for some time the first power in India, and were the most dangerous opponents of the English. Too often their rule degenerated into a system of organised plunder. With the Pindaris, a horde of freebooters who followed in their train, they became a scourge to the country. It was not until both Pindaris and Mahrattas were finally overthrown in 1818 that India enjoyed the blessings of internal peace. The Mahratta empire, containing within itself the seeds of disintegration, was fated to bend before the superior sway of Europeans, who had gradually extended their power in India.

THE SIKHS.—The Punjab lay beyond the reach of the Mahrattas. There the decay of the Mogul empire gave the opportunity, not to a nation, but to a religious sect, united by military discipline, to establish territorial dominion. The founder of the Sikh religion was *Nanak Shah*, a Hindu reformer, born near Lahore in 1469. He preached the one God, purity of life, and abolition of caste. He had ten successors, named *gurus* or apostles, ending with *Govind Singh* (1708). The sect, though cruelly persecuted, survived, and gradually adopted a political organisation. It became a power under *Ranjit Singh* (1780–1839), who, revolting against the Afghan Amir, by whom he had been appointed Governor of Lahore, founded the kingdom of the Punjab. The powerful army he had organised brought on the collision with the British, and after two wars the Sikh kingdom was annexed, and became the province of the Punjab (1849).

EUROPEAN ADVENTURE.—From time immemorial the lucrative trade of Europe with India and the farther East has enormously enriched in turn each nation that has held it. In the 15th century it was mainly possessed by the Venetians on the European side, and by the Arabs on the Eastern side. The chief trading centres of the Arabs were Calicut, Ormuz, Aden, and Malacca. Seeing the large profits to be derived from this trade, the rising nations of Europe in the 15th century sought to obtain a share. Hence the ardour of the navigators who set out to discover an ocean route to India. The sea route round the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Vasco da Gama, who anchored before Calicut in May, 1498. From that time until they lost their naval supremacy, a century later, the *Portuguese* enjoyed practically a monopoly of Indian trade. The first Portuguese viceroy, Francis of Almeida (1505–1509), established numerous factories and fortresses; while his successor, Alfonso de Albuquerque, captured Goa (1510), and extended the Portuguese dominion, notably on the Malabar coast. This dominion for 60 years from 1542 was tantamount to an entire regulation of the Asiatic coast trade with Europe from the Persian Gulf to Japan. It was stained by great cruelty. Up to the union of the crowns of Spain and Portugal in 1580 under Philip II., the Portuguese brought Indian products to Lisbon, whence the Dutch carried them to other parts of Europe. But when Philip II., on account of the Dutch revolt, shut Lisbon against them, the *Dutch* were driven to trade directly with the East. In 1602, by amalgamating existing trading companies, they formed "The Dutch East India Company," and the principal Portuguese settlements in the East were gradually captured. By 1661 the Portuguese held only those remnants of their Indian possessions which they still hold. The Dutch, who had some small trading factories, were in turn forced by the British to relax their hold on India. *French* and *Danish* East India Companies were established in 1601 and 1616 respectively. The latter achieved little, but, as will be seen directly, the French had a brief but brilliant period of influence in the middle of the 18th century.

ENGLISH DOMINION.—At the close of the 16th century the English became eager to share in the profits of Indian commerce. After some smaller ventures, the London East India Company was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth by royal charter on 31st December, 1600. There were 217 subscribers of the capital of £68,373, and the official title was "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies." A second charter in 1609 made the Company's privileges perpetual. The Portuguese resisted the new competitors, who nevertheless obtained a permanent footing at Surat after several stubborn engagements off Swally in 1612. In 1615 the British ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, supported by the Emperor Jahangir, greatly improved the position of the Company. In 1639 the English acquired a strip of land on the east coast, built a factory there, fortified it, and named it Fort St. George; in 1653 this settlement of Madras became a Presidency. In Charles I.'s reign rival enterprises led to confusion and piratical excesses, but in 1657 co-operation and discipline were secured by the charter granted by Cromwell to a single company comprising the whole body of merchants. The charter was renewed by Charles II., in whose reign the Company enjoyed great prosperity. When, in 1662, Charles II. married Katharine of Braganza, a part of her dowry from Portugal was the Island of Bombay; in 1668 he transferred all his rights over it to the Company for an annual payment of £10. In 1687 Bombay replaced Surat as the seat of the western Presidency. Although in 1633 the Company had obtained certain treaty rights in Bengal from the Mogul, and in 1651 a factory had been established at Hooghly, yet in that part of India they held no territory as in Bombay and Madras. In 1688 the Muhammadan rulers forced them to abandon their settlement, but being invited to return, they laid, in 1690, amid swamp and jungle, the foundations of the Presidency of Fort William, which was destined to develop into the city of Calcutta. In 1693 a new charter was granted to the company. In 1698 a charter was granted to a rival company called "The English East India Company," to distinguish it from the old "London Company." After a brief period of conflict and trade losses, the rival companies came to terms in 1702; and in 1708 they were amalgamated under the title of "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies."

When Great Britain engaged in war with France in 1744, the rival Companies of England and France came into collision, with the result that Madras was captured in 1746. Had Dupleix been well supported from home, he might have founded a French empire in India. The first reverses of the English were retrieved by Clive, whose gallant defence of Arcot (1751) was followed up by a series of brilliant movements, culminating in the utter defeat of the

French army by Coote at Wandiwash in 1760, and in the capture of Pondicherry in 1761, which completed the ruin of the French Company. Since then the territory retained by the French in India has been insignificant; and in it they are forbidden by treaty to hold any considerable military force. The tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta (1756) summoned Clive from Madras, and his victory at Plassey over the Nawab of Bengal in 1757 made British influence predominant.

Clive was appointed first Governor of Bengal in 1758. In 1760 he returned home, and in 1763 the English were again embroiled in Bengal, but completely defeated their opponents at Buxar (1764). In 1765 Clive (now Lord Clive) returned to Bengal as Governor, and before he left finally in 1767 he succeeded in reforming the services, in which great abuses existed. Owing to Clive's efforts, the Company in 1765 received from the Emperor at Delhi the *diwani* or fiscal administration of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, with the Northern Circars (Madras), and 25,000,000 people came under their government. Thus were laid the foundations of England's territorial dominion in India.

After an interval of misrule *Warren Hastings* (1772-85) was appointed Governor of Bengal, and in 1774 Governor-General, on the creation of that office under the Regulating Act of 1773. He vigorously reformed the revenue system and judicial procedure. Hastings was the first great administrative organiser of the British possessions. He greatly increased the power and territory of the Company, notwithstanding the opposition of his Council. Mysore in 1760 had been seized by Hyder Ali, a Mussulman adventurer, and a powerful and inveterate enemy of the English. By repelling Hyder Ali's memorable invasion of the Carnatic (1780), and defeating the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and Hyder Ali, Hastings probably saved British India. On his return to England he was impeached on a number of charges, but acquitted.

The first administration of *Lord Cornwallis* (1786-93) was marked by a thorough reform of the Company's Civil Service, by the introduction of a permanent settlement of the land revenue, by a reform of the judicial system, and by the third Mysore War, in which he defeated Tippoo, the son and successor of Hyder Ali. The rule of *Sir John Shore* (1793-98) was uneventful.

The administration of the *Marquess Wellesley* (1798-1805) was distinguished by many important events. Tippoo, as hostile to the English as Hyder, was in 1798 in secret correspondence with the French, who were then dominant in the military councils of the Nizam and of Scindia, were established in Mauritius, and under Napoleon, then engaged in his Egyptian campaign, were aiming at a great Eastern Empire. *Lord Wellesley saw the necessity of crushing* this dangerous Power, and the Fourth Mysore War ended in the capture of Seringapatam (1799), the death of Tippoo, and the conquest and restoration of Mysore to a representative of the family of Hindu Rajas whom Hyder Ali had dethroned. The Treaty of Bassein (1802) broke up the Mahratta confederacy, but led to the Second and Third Mahratta Wars, which curtailed the power of Scindia and Holkar, and increased the strength and extent of the Company's dominions. Lastly, Lord Wellesley developed, if he did not initiate, a system of subsidiary alliances with Native States, which aimed at making the British the one paramount Power, while giving greater security than the balance of power attempted by his predecessors. Wellesley doubled the territories of the Company, and transformed a mercantile body into a political power with a preponderating influence throughout India. During the brief second administration of *Lord Cornwallis* (1805), and that of *Sir G. Barlow* (1805-7), Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliances was reversed.

Lord Minto (1807-13) established peaceful relations with the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Persia, through the mediation of Metcalfe, Elphinstone, and Malcolm respectively. On the renewal of the Company's charter in 1813 the monopoly of Indian trade was abolished.

Under the *Marquess of Hastings* (1814-23) a severe struggle with Nepaul ended with the Treaty of Sagouli (1816), which still regulates India's relations with that State. The annexation in 1818 of the territory of the Mahratta Peishwa enlarged Bombay Presidency to its present dimensions. Lord Hastings in the same year crushed the marauding Pindaris of Central India, who had devastated the country in all directions. Reviving Lord Wellesley's policy of alliances, he settled on their existing basis the relations of the Supreme Power with the feudatory States of Rajputana and Central India. He encouraged education. *Lord Amherst* (1823-8) succeeded Lord Hastings. Encroachments on British districts by the King of Ava and his insolent refusal of all redress led to the first Burmese War, which cost 20,000 lives and nearly £14,000,000, but gave to India the provinces of Aracan and Tenasserim, and, practically, Assam.

While *Lord William Bentinck* was Governor-General (1828-35), steam communication with India was introduced, suttee (or widow-burning) was abolished, educated natives were admitted more freely into the service of the Company, and various reforms were passed affecting education, the liberty of the Press, finance, and justice. The new charter of the East India Company in 1833 abolished the remaining monopoly of Chinese trade, introduced reforms in the constitution of the Indian Government, made the North-West Provinces a separate administration, and abolished the restrictions on the residence of British subjects in India. The resolution of *Lord Auckland* (1835-42) to support Shah Shuja against Dost Muhammad brought on the first Afghan War (1839-42), and the serious disaster attendant on the fatal retreat from Cabul. The administration of *Lord Ellenborough* (1842-44) saw the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier and its annexation (1843). *Lord Hardinge* (1844-48) conducted in person the first Sikh War, and fought a series of severely contested battles, ending with Sobraon (1846).

Lord Dalhousie's administration (1848-56) was fruitful in events. The Second Sikh War resulted, after severe fighting, in the submission of the Sikhs and the annexation of the Punjab (1849). The second Burmese War (1852), deprived the King of Burma of Pegu. Lord Dalhousie promoted the introduction of railways and the telegraph. He established cheap postage, promoted steam navigation with England *viâ* the Red Sea, and opened the Ganges Canal. His annexation policy was much criticised at home. It proceeded on the principle that British being preferable to native rule, gross misrule or a break in the natural succession justified, in the interest of the subject populations, the transfer

of a native State to the British Government. In 1849 this "doctrine of lapse" was applied to Satara, and in 1853 Jhansi similarly became British territory; while on the death of the last of the Mahratta Princes of Nagpur, his territory was annexed, and became the Central Provinces in 1853. In 1856, after repeated warnings to the tyrannical ruler of Oudh, that kingdom was also annexed, without bloodshed or fighting.

Earl Canning (1857-62), who succeeded Lord Dalhouise, left England pledged to pursue a policy of peace, but he was destined to face the greatest crisis that has threatened British rule in India. A mutiny of sepoys broke out on the 10th May, 1857, at Meerut, and spread through the whole Bengal Army. Delhi was for some months in the possession of the rebels, and many chiefs joined the revolt. The siege of Delhi, the massacre at Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, and the Central India campaign stand out among the stirring events of that momentous time. Although the control of Indian affairs was vested in the Cabinet through the Board of Control, the great mutiny was laid to the charge of the East India Company, whose eventful annals were brought to a close by the transfer of the entire administration of India to the Crown.

INDIA UNDER THE CROWN.—The "Act for the Better Government of India" established the authority of the Crown; and a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated the 1st Nov., 1858, announced the resolution of Her Majesty to assume the government of the territories in India "heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company." Legislative Councils were established. *Lord Canning* was succeeded in 1862 by *Lord Elgin*, who, however, died in Nov., 1863.

Sir John (*Lord*) *Lawrence* (1861-69) reformed the finances, which had been seriously burdened by the heavy military expenditure necessitated by the Mutiny. His administration was marked by the Bhutan War (1864) and by the terrible Orissa Famine of 1866. He encouraged irrigation.

Lord Mayo (1869-72) effected many administrative reforms, instituted State railways, promoted the construction of roads and canals, and inaugurated the system of provincial finance, which has since been extended.

During the tenure of office of *Lord Northbrook* (1872-76) the late King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, visited India. The Viceroy devoted attention to finance and to famine relief. In 1875 the reigning Gaekwar of Baroda was deposed for misrule and disloyalty.

Lord Lytton's administration (1876-80) was made eventful by a terrible famine in Southern India and by the Second Afghan War. In 1877 the Queen assumed the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The peaceful term of the *Marquess of Ripon* (1880-84) was marked by the extension of local self-government, and by fiscal, judicial, educational, and other reforms.

His successor was the *Marquess of Dufferin* (1884-88). In 1885-6 occurred the Third Burmese War, by which Upper Burma with the Shan States was annexed. The N.W. frontier of Afghanistan was delimited, the frontier of India strengthened, and the army increased. The first Indian National Congress met in 1885.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* (1888-94) continued his predecessor's policy of strengthening the army and consolidating British influence on the frontier. The Indo-Afghan boundary was defined, and a serious outbreak in Manipur was suppressed. He took the first step in currency reform by closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. He reconstituted the Legislative Councils in 1892 by introducing a more popular element, and conferring a limited right of interpellation and criticism in financial matters.

The viceroyalty of *Lord Elgin* (1894-99) was full of events. In 1895 an outbreak in Chitral made necessary a large military expedition to relieve the garrison. Plague broke out in 1896, and has raged more or less severely ever since. In 1896-7 an area of 307,000 sq. ms., with a population of 70 millions, was visited by a grievous famine. In 1897 the border tribes from Chitral to Baluchistan rose against the British garrisons. In the Tirah campaign that followed over 40,000 troops were employed. Several boundaries were settled under Lord Elgin, notably those with Russia on the Pamirs and with France on the Mekong. The frontiers of Afghanistan, Persia, and China were also defined. The general Customs tariff, abolished in 1882, was reimposed in 1894.

Lord Curzon (1859-1904 and 1904-5) succeeded Lord Elgin. In 1899 the pound sterling was made legal tender in India concurrently with the rupee, at the exchange of Rs. 15 to £1. In 1899-1900 occurred one of the worst famines on record, the tracts affected covering 475,000 sq. ms. with a population of 60 millions. Lord Curzon's term of office was a period of reform and reconstruction. He appointed Commissions of Inquiry on irrigation, railways, universities, agricultural banks, excise, and police, all of which suggested important reforms. He instituted agricultural banks and departments, and initiated legislation to free the cultivators from the money-lenders. The famine codes were amended. A new province, under the direct control of the Governor-General in Council, was created, called the North-West Frontier Province (1901). The Aden and the Perso-Afghan boundaries were delimited. An Imperial Cadet Corps of native princes and nobles was inaugurated. Educational policy was reviewed and reforms introduced. A much-needed reform of the police was undertaken. Lord Curzon also secured a perpetual lease of Berar from the Nizam. In 1904 a mission with a military escort proceeded to Tibet, and secured a favourable treaty. During Lord Curzon's absence in England for a few months in 1904 *Lord Ampthill* occupied the post of Viceroy. *Lord Curzon* was reappointed in Dec., 1904. In 1905 the treaty with Afghanistan was renewed. The Viceroy reduced the dimensions of Bengal, and constituted a new province, called Eastern Bengal and Assam, by combining parts of Bengal with Assam. He carried out great reforms in the Army in conjunction with Lord Kitchener (appointed Commander-in-Chief in 1902), but, differing from certain proposals made by the latter, and finding that he lacked the support of the Home Government, he resigned (Aug., 1905).

Lord Minto succeeded in Nov., 1905. The Prince of Wales (now H.M. King George) made a tour in India during the winter of 1905-6. For some years after 1905 there was agitation among Bengalis owing to the partition of Bengal, and a Seditious Meetings Act was passed in Nov., 1907. In his Budget speech in 1907 the Secretary of State, Viscount Morley, foreshadowed important reforms in Indian administration, designed to associate the people more closely with the Government. He

nominated two Indian members to his own Council, and an Indian member to the Governor-General's Council. He appointed Commissions to inquire into railways, into the possibilities of financial and administrative decentralisation, and into the conditions of factory labour, and action was taken on their reports. In 1908 the unrest in Bengal assumed an anarchical character. To mark the fiftieth anniversary of the transfer of India to the Crown a royal proclamation was issued in Nov., 1908, promising extended self-government. Owing to the continued unrest in 1909 and 1910, a Press Act, to control printing presses, was passed.

Lord Hardinge succeeded in Nov., 1910. The Indian Legislative Council in June, 1911, prohibited indentured emigration from India to Natal after 1 July, 1912, and a new Seditious Meetings Act was passed. A great Durbar was held at Delhi on 12 December, 1911, by H.M. King George, to announce his Coronation. On this occasion the King-Emperor also made announcements of new and far-reaching steps in Indian policy, viz., the transfer of the seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi, and the creation of a Governorship for the presidency of Bengal, of a Lieut.-Governorship for Bihar, Chota-Nagpur, and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership for Assam. Delhi was chosen as the capital on geographical, historical, and political grounds. The provincial changes involved a partial rescission of the partition of Bengal and the abolition of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, created in 1905. Bengal as reconstituted is a compact Bengali-speaking province, placed under a Governor in Council. A new province, Bihar and Orissa, was formed, including Chota-Nagpur and the Sambalpur district. Assam again became a separate province, under a Chief Commissioner. The reconstituted provinces came into existence on 1 April, 1912. In pursuance of recommendations by the Decentralisation Commission, enhanced powers in respect of appointments and expenditure were granted to local governments having a quasi-permanent provincial settlement. Moreover, greater permanency was arranged for in financial settlements with the provinces, the control of the Government of India being relaxed. In Dec., 1912, the Viceroy took formal possession of the new headquarters at Delhi. The State entry was marred by an attempt on the life of the Viceroy. The outbreak of *The Great War* in August, 1914, was the signal for an 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.

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. Lord Hardinge's term of office as Viceroy was extended from November, 1915, to March, 1916. The Viceroy announced in March, 1916, that it had been decided eventually to abolish the system of indentured emigration from India. Lord Hardinge put forward proposals for post-war constitutional reforms.

Lord Chelmsford succeeded in April, 1916. 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."

The Public Services Commission, appointed during Lord Hardinge's administration, reported.

Towards the end of 1917 the Secretary of State visited India in connexion with a development of constitutional progress. The Bombay Government took the first steps towards obligatory primary education; a policy of more complete local self-government was decided on by the Government of India. The influenza epidemic spread to India, and it is estimated that over 12 million deaths in British India and Indian States resulted. The Industrial Commission, appointed in 1916, issued a report. In 1919 a bill was introduced into Parliament embodying the proposals of the "Montagu-Chelmsford Joint Report," and eventually passed. During the year considerable distress occurred in consequence of the partial failure of the 1918 autumn crops throughout Northern India and the Peninsula, and relief measures were undertaken. Serious disturbances in the Punjab and Delhi, resulting in many deaths, followed on a "passive resistance" movement, inaugurated by Mr. Gandhi against the "Rowlatt" Bills, introduced by the Government of India, on the recommendation of the "Rowlatt" Committee, for renewing some of the powers with which the Government had armed themselves during the War to deal with sedition. The murder of the Amir and the subsequent events in Afghanistan were followed by an inroad of Afghans and some frontier tribes into India, necessitating prompt military action by the Government of India. The "Sadler" Commission on the Calcutta University reported during the year, and made drastic proposals for recasting the Indian secondary and university educational system. The Home Parliament, by rules, laid down the details of the constitution of the new Central and Provincial Governments (*see* pp. 655, 657). The Amir's representatives visited India and discussed with officers of the Indian Government the possibility of a resumption of more friendly relations. Fighting with the Mahsuds on the North-West frontier continued throughout the year, in consequence of which the Viceroy announced Government's intention to occupy Central Waziristan, and to continue the railway from Jamrud towards the Khyber. Further steps towards employing more largely Indians in the various Government services and for the improvement of conditions of service and pay of both European and Indian members of the same were taken. The recommendation of the Exchange and Currency Committee for the linking of the rupee to gold and the adoption of an exchange rate equivalent to one-tenth of the gold contents of the sovereign, *i.e.*, an exchange rate of Rs. 10 to the £, was adopted. A *High Commissioner for India* in London, with a separate establishment, responsible to the Government of India for certain agency work, previously performed by the India Office, was appointed. The Army in India and the Medical Services Committees respectively reported. The Army in India Committee attempted to determine the part to be played by the Army in India in a scheme of Imperial Defence and to analyse the steps which must be taken to make the Army, both in its administration and its personnel, more efficient and more attractive to the right type of soldiers.

In January, 1921, the new Indian Legislature, Provincial Councils, and the Chamber of Princes, were inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught.

Lord Reading succeeded in April, 1921. The battle between constitutionalism and revolution continued. A conflict between Sikhs at Nankana resulted in many deaths. Mr. Gandhi, the Ali brothers, and their associates, continued to advocate non-co-operation with the Government and boycott of the reforms. The utterances of the Ali brothers forced Government to order their arrest. The Moplahs (Muhammadan fanatics of Malabar) resisted the ordinary processes of law, and a widespread outbreak of violence ensued which forced the authorities to take strong military measures for its suppression. Frontier disturbances and fighting continued. Failure of the crops in some parts necessitated the opening of relief works. Special missions were sent to Afghanistan and Tibet. The Railway Committee reported and recommended drastic changes, including the termination of the system of management of railways by Government companies domiciled in England. The Jails Committee reported, and Government announced its intention to abolish the Andamans penal settlement.

In November the Prince of Wales visited India. In 1922 the Government arrested Mr. Gandhi, who was sentenced to six years' imprisonment. The Government found it necessary to give to Ruling Princes some measure of protection against attacks in the Press.

The Fiscal Commission (appointed in 1921) reported and advised the adoption of a policy of protection.

The Hon. V. Srinivasa Sastri visited the Dominions, as a representative of the Government of India, to discuss with the leaders of political thought the disabilities of Indians in the self-governing Dominions. Twenty-three Acts and Regulations supplementing the criminal law were repealed. A Central Advisory Board for Railways was established.

In 1923 Burma was constituted a Governor's Province. The "Inchcape" Retrenchment Committee, appointed in 1922, reported and recommended a total reduction in the Budget of Rs. 19¼ crores. The Government accepted the principle of Protection, but declared that it should be applied with discrimination; hitherto the Indian tariff had been a revenue tariff. A trade Convention was concluded with Afghanistan. A Bill was passed providing for the removal of existing racial distinctions in the criminal procedure applicable to Indians and non-Indians. The new frontier policy was further developed by the completion of various roads for mechanical transport within Waziristan and along the Derajat border: Jandola and Razmak were held by regular troops pending the completion of this road programme. At the Imperial Conference, a Resolution was passed recommending each Dominion of the Empire concerned to set up a Commission to consider, in conjunction with a Commission of equal number from India, how far the principle laid down by the Imperial Conference of 1921, that Indians lawfully resident overseas should not suffer derogation of rights of citizenship, had been given effect to and to what extent it could be further applied. Conspiracies and methods of violence to further political aims were revived during the year, and the Bengal Government was given special powers to deal with violent crime. The Punjab was greatly disturbed by the Sikh invasion of the Nabha State. The Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services, appointed in 1923, reported and recommended financial improvements for the Indian Civil and other Services. Further Indianisation of the Services was recommended. During the year a Legislative Council was set up in Coorg.

Early in 1925, the Swarajist leader, Mr. Das, repudiated the policy of violence, but asked in return for the cessation of "repressive" measures. A committee was appointed to enquire into the difficulties arising from or inherent in the working of the Constitution, and recommended many alterations, particularly that the control of the Secretary of State should be relaxed in purely Indian matters. The terms of reference did not, however, extend to the larger question of a complete revision of the Constitution, contemplated in the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme of 1918. The Viceroy came home to confer with the Home Government, and on his return to India announced the decision that the moment for such an enquiry had not arrived. The Government extended the policy of protection by granting a bounty on steel manufactured in India. The Khyber Pass Railway, 27 miles in length, from Jamrud—some three miles from the entrance of the Pass—to Landi Kotal, on the Afghan border, was opened.

In 1926 the Finance Member announced, for the fourth year in succession, a balanced budget, and that, consequently, more expenditure on medical research, education, sanitation, &c., was contemplated. The Cotton Excise duty was abolished.

It was decided to reconstruct the Royal Indian Marine as a combatant force so that India may ultimately undertake her own naval defence. The Government of India decided to prohibit the export of opium for medical purposes, thus taking the lead in initiating the measures for which the Geneva Protocol provides.

Lord Irwin succeeded Lord Reading as Viceroy in April, 1926.

In the United Provinces a Bill was passed to improve the lot of tenants in Agra Province by facilitating occupancy tenure and for the prevention of unauthorised imposts by landlords.

The Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance recommended that the gold value of the rupee should be fixed at 1*s.* 6*d.*, that the currency authority should be put under a statutory obligation to buy and sell gold or gold exchange at appropriate prices to maintain the ratio, that a central bank should be created apart from the Imperial Bank and that measures should be taken to establish a gold standard for India. Government announced their intention to adopt the ratio of 1*s.* 6*d.* and to pass the necessary legislation to put the matter on a statutory basis.

Following the success of the Government mission for the suppression of slave trading in the Hukawng valley an expedition was sent to the Kachin tribal chiefs in Burma with the object of endeavouring to persuade the chiefs to agree to the abolition of the system of tribal slavery in the area lying between the head waters of the Irrawaddy. In Nepal the slave liberation scheme, formulated by the Prime Minister of that State, was completed at a cost of £275,000.

Important changes in the administration of the State of Hyderabad were made by H.H. the

Nizam following representations by the Supreme Government.

During the year there was a recrudescence of communal and religious strife between Moslems and Hindus, and serious riots, with great loss of lives, occurred in most parts of India, particularly in Kohat, Calcutta and Delhi. The Government of Bengal was obliged to proclaim a state of emergency.

The elections for the Indian Assembly and Provincial Councils were held towards the close of the year.

In **1927** a continuance of the measures for the protection of the Indian steel industry, in a modified form, was recommended by the Indian Tariff Board, whose main proposals were accepted by the Government of India. It was also decided to protect the cotton textile industry against competition in cotton yarn produced under conditions which enable such yarn to be produced at a cost below that at which it can be produced in India, by an alteration in the import duty on cotton yarn, and to abolish the duty on imported mill stores, etc. An Act for the registration of trade unions came into force. The rupee was stabilised by legislation, at 1*s.* 6*d.*, and a bill for the establishment of an Indian Reserve Bank was introduced. The Bombay Back Bay Reclamation Committee recommended the carrying on of a certain portion of the work, but that it should in future, as far as possible, be undertaken by contract agency.

A substantial and progressive Indianisation of the Indian Army was recommended by the Sandhurst (Skeen) Committee in order that, by 1952, 50 per cent. of the cadre of officers should be Indians.

A settlement was reached with the Government of South Africa on the question of the position of Indians in the Union. A Public Services Commission was formally constituted. The new Council House at New Delhi was opened. The Indian Princes met in conference to consider their future status. His Highness, the Maharajah of Patiala, sanctioned a scheme of compulsory education in his State. Slavery was abolished in the State of Kalat (Baluchistan).

In the Home Parliament the Indian Navy Bill and the Indian Church Bill were passed. The latter provides that the Church in India shall be an autonomous body.

In November the Home Government announced its intention to set up a Statutory Commission, with the Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon as Chairman, to report to what extent it is desirable to establish the principles of responsible government in India, or to extend, modify or restrict the degree of responsible government.

In **1928** the Commission visited India, but was unfavourably received by many who were dissatisfied with the terms of reference. Boycotts and sympathetic strikes were organised. Towards the end of the year the Commission succeeded in securing the offer of the co-operation of most of the political parties and groups previously hostile. A Committee was appointed, with Sir Harcourt Butler as Chairman, to consider the relations between the Paramount Power and the Indian States, with special reference to the financial and economic relations between British India and the States.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture in India (appointed in **1926**) issued its Report and the first step to carry out its recommendations was taken by the opening of a Conference in India to draw up schemes for co-ordinated action.

In **1929** it was announced that in future, the number of direct vacancies open to Indian candidates at Sandhurst will be doubled, that a certain number of vacancies will be reserved for Indian officers holding the Viceroy's commission, and that Woolwich and Cranwell will be open to Indian aspirants for King's Commissions.

In **1929**, power was given by the Appellate Jurisdiction Act to appoint Indian judges, etc., as additional members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for the hearing of appeals from India. The Statutory Commission continued its labours, but met with a considerable amount of opposition organised by some of the political groups in India. Indian leaders attempted (but with little success) to draw up proposals acceptable to the main recognised political parties for submission to the Commission. A bill was introduced in the Assembly providing for the removal from India of non-Indian communist agents and a few days later an attempt was made by communists to destroy members of the Assembly by throwing bombs at the Government benches. The Bill was passed later as an Ordinance owing to the refusal of the President of the Assembly to allow its discussion on the ground that some of its provisions were *sub judice* in view of a trial of some conspirators then proceeding. There was considerable unrest in parts of India during the year, particularly in Bombay. An Act was passed providing for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes; under it strikes and lock-outs in utility services are penalised; strikes and lock-outs having any object than the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers or employers are engaged, or are designed to inflict severe general and prolonged hardship upon the community and government are illegal.

A Royal Commission was appointed to report on the existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings in British India, on the health, efficiency and standard of living of the workers, and on the relations between employers and employed. A Committee was also appointed to consider the general problem of road development.

An Act was passed providing that the age of marriage shall not be less than 14 and the age of consent not less than 16.

The Indian States Committee presented its Report. It recommended that the Viceroy, not the Governor-General in Council, should in future be the Agent of the Crown and that important matters of dispute between the states themselves, between the states and the Paramount Power and between the states and British India should be referred to independent Committees for advice. The Committee dealt with the relationship between the Paramount Power and the financial relations between British India and the states, particularly the claim of the states for a share in the maritime customs, the proceeds of which are enjoyed at present exclusively by British India.

In view of the impending issue of the Report of the Statutory Commission it was decided to extend the term of the Central and Provincial legislatures, thus postponing the elections beyond the end of the year.

In **1930** the outstanding event was the issue of the Report of the Statutory Commis-

sion (the Simon Commission). The report was unanimous. A survey of the facts, containing an analysis of the trend of political thought in India was first published (Cmd. 3568); then, after a short interval, the Commission's Recommendations (Cmd. 3569). These, though in no sense revolutionary, foreshadowed many changes: First, the separation of Burma, whose political association with India is not based on any natural or racial affinity, but is a mere accident of history; and, secondly, a number of radical reforms in the constitution of India proper. Broadly these may be summarised as the grant of the greatest possible measure of independence to Local Governments within their own sphere, and the substitution of a Federal system in place of the existing arrangements. Measures were also proposed whereby representatives of the Indian States will join with representatives of British India for the discussion of matters of common concern in a "Council of Greater India," to be appointed not by Statute but by Royal Proclamation.

A notable feature of the Statutory Commission's scheme was its insistence on the principle that the constitution to be framed should be such as will not require to be revised and overhauled by external authority at stated intervals, but should contain within itself provision for adaptation by a process of natural growth, to meet new circumstances and changing conditions, thus avoiding the unsettlement caused by periodic enquiries. The ideal of a Federation for All-India was held up as one to be attained by degrees as the Feudatory States come to realise the desirability of entering into closer political relations with British India; and the reconstruction of the constitution of British India on a federal basis was advocated as an essential preparatory step towards that ultimate objective.

It was proposed that the Provinces should be provided with enlarged financial resources. Their Governments would no longer be "dyarchic," as under the Montagu-Chelmsford Constitution, but unitary, every Member being required to accept joint responsibility for all acts of the Administration. Ministers, whether chosen from the local Legislature or not, were to be nominated by the Governor, and would have charge of those branches of the administration which are now "reserved" to the Official Side of the Government, *e.g.*, control of the Police and maintenance of Law and Order. The Commission recommended that reserve powers should be vested in the Governor for such essential purposes as the protection of minorities and of the rights of the Services, and the carrying on of the Government in any emergency such as the breakdown for any reason of the normal arrangements; that Legislatures should be enlarged, the franchise-basis widened, and constituencies reduced to more manageable size. Moreover, a certain elasticity was recognised as indispensable, and measures were indicated whereby each Province may advance towards self-government on the lines found best suited to its individual needs, provided always that the rights of minorities were not invaded by any constitutional changes thus effected.

Other recommendations were that in the Central Government the "Legislative Assembly" should become the "Federal Assembly"; the Council of State, or Upper House, to continue with its existing functions and constituent elements.

The Commission suggested that it may be desirable to treat the defence of India as a matter falling within the responsibility of the Governor-General (advised by the Commander-in-Chief as at present) as representative of the Imperial Authorities instead of as a function of the Governor-General in (Executive) Council in association with the Indian Legislature. The possibility that this suggestion might be held to derogate from the prestige of the Indian Government was recognised: the Commission made it only because on any other basis they regarded the military problem as an "almost insuperable" obstacle to the carrying out of the policy laid down in 1919 of the "progressive realisation of responsible government." It was submitted that so long as British troops are required for the defence of the Indian frontier the British Parliament cannot surrender to any subordinate or independent authority effective control in this sphere.

The Commission's Report, published in June, was received with a storm of disapprobation in Indian political circles, and was the signal for a recrudescence of the non-co-operation movement in an acute form. There were serious riots and bomb outrages in various parts of India. In the course of the measures taken to restore order Mr. Gandhi and numerous other political leaders were brought to trial, convicted, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

In September the Round Table Conference was convened in London as the next stage in the process of settling the future constitution.

On the North West Frontier there were repercussions of the unrest in India itself. Repeated raids by tribesmen necessitated defensive and retaliatory measures, particularly by the Royal Air Force.

General elections to the Indian and Provincial Legislatures took place in the autumn.

In 1931 the various Committees of the Round Table Conference presented their Reports, one of the most important being that of the Federal Relations Sub-Committee outlining the constitution of a Federal Government of India. The representatives of the Indian States had expressed their willingness to consider their entry into a Federal system. The Conference adjourned in January. Later, there was considerable disorder in India, but eventually negotiations resulted in an agreement for the cessation of civil disobedience and of the boycott of English goods.

New Delhi was inaugurated in February. The Earl of Willingdon succeeded Lord Irwin as Viceroy in April.

The Round Table Conference re-assembled in London in October, and during the month discussed the composition and functions of the proposed Federal Legislature, the Federal Court, the representation of minorities, the States' places in the Legislature, &c. On November 1 it was announced that the Federal Structure Committee's Draft Report (subject to alterations and amendments by the Committee) contained proposals for the constitution of a Federated India, with a scheme for a Legislature, consisting of (1) an Upper House (200 members), composed of representatives of the Provinces and of the States, "elder statesmen," and a small proportion of members appointed by the Viceroy; (2) a Lower House (300 members), including 100

representatives of the States elected by the free vote of qualified voters from territorial constituencies, and special representatives of the landlord interest, commerce and labour. Other proposals were that members should be required to take an oath of allegiance, that Bills to become laws should be assented to by both Chambers, that power should be vested in the Governor-General to call a Joint Session in case of disagreement, and that the same course should be followed in financial legislation.

During the year it was decided to convene a Round Table Conference to consider the future constitution of Burma and the relations of Burma with India. The position of the North West Frontier Province in the proposed Federation was considered by a Committee appointed by the Government of India. The Royal Commission ("Whitley") on Labour, appointed in 1929, submitted their Report and recommendations. In September the Finance Minister announced that, in consequence of the developments in the first half of the year, it was proposed to impose a temporary surcharge of 25 per cent. on all but one of the existing taxes, including the salt tax, applicable to all customs and excise duties, income tax and super-tax, but not to the customs duty on exports. Inland postal and telegraph rates would be increased by 50 per cent. The duty on artificial silk piece goods would be raised from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent.; the duties on boots, brown sugar and electric bulbs would be increased in varying degrees; machinery and dyes would be taxed 10 per cent., and raw cotton ½ anna a pound.

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), all the territories governed by the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, and all the powers exercised by the Company and the Board of Control were vested in the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council. Under this Act as amended by Acts of 1889, 1907, 1915 and 1919, at least one-half of the members of Council must have served in India for 10 years, and must not have left India more than 5 years prior to their appointment. The number of members may be 12 and must not be less than 8, and is at present 9. Their term of office is now 5 years, with power of extension. There are now 3 Indian members. In 1877 (under the Royal Titles Act) Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. By the Indian Councils Act (1909) the imperial and provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged, their powers of interpellation and criticism enhanced, and the elective element extended, special provision being made for the representation of landholders, the professional classes, Muhammadans, and European and Indian traders and planters. The executive councils of Madras and Bombay were increased in size, and power was given to constitute executive councils in provinces under Lieut.-Governors. The Government of India Act (1912) created a Governor of Bengal, established an Executive Council for Bihar and Orissa, and authorised the creation of legislative councils in provinces under Chief Commissioners. The Indian High Courts Act (1911) empowered the Government of India to increase the number of High Court judges from 15 to 20, to establish new High Courts, and to appoint temporary judges. An Act to consolidate the Imperial Legislation relating to the Government of India was passed in 1915. The Government of India Act, 1919, confers on provinces a larger measure of independence of the Government of India; it distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature; it provides for the devolution of authority in respect of provincial subjects to local governments, for the allocation of revenues to those governments and for the use under the authority of the Governor-General in Council of the agency of local governments in relation to central subjects; it provides for the transfer of some provincial subjects to the administration of the Governor acting with Ministers. It gives borrowing powers to local governments. It lays down that the major provinces shall be governed, in relation to reserved subjects, by a Governor in Council, and in relation to transferred subjects by a Governor acting with Ministers, appointed from among the elected Members of the local legislative Council. It confers extended powers on local legislatures. For the Supreme or Central Government, it provides that the Legislature shall consist of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz., the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. It provides for the appointment of an Auditor-General and a Public Services Commission on India.

By the Government of India Act, 1929, His Majesty may by Order in Council transfer the control of the military government of Aden to such person or authority as may be specified in the Order.

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 Right Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., 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. Subject to the provisions of the Government of India Act and rules made thereunder, the Secretary of State can impose his orders on the Government of India. In matters requiring secrecy (*e.g.*, foreign policy and the affairs of Indian States) the Secretary of State can act on his own authority without consulting his Council, and in most other matters can overrule the majority of his Council. Indian Government business in England is transacted at the India Office and at the office of the High Commissioner for India (*see* page 214-15).

The King-Emperor appoints the Governor-General, the Governors of the 9 major Provinces (Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Assam and Burma), the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of the Executive Councils of the Governor-General and of Governors, and the Judges of the High Courts. The term of these appointments, except judgeships, is usually 5 years.

Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India, in both civil and military affairs, is the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General's Executive Council now contains 7 members including the Commander-in-Chief (three of whom must have served in India 10 years), as well as himself. Ordinarily, the opinion of the majority prevails, but the Governor-General is empowered in special circumstances to overrule the majority. In accordance with the Government of India Act, 1919, and rules thereunder, the *Indian Legislature* consists of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz., the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly (*see* pp. 655, 657 as to their constitution). Except as otherwise provided by or under the Act, a Bill is not deemed to have been passed unless agreed to by both Chambers. The Act confers powers on the Governor-General of securing essential legislation in emergencies, subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council; of returning Bills for reconsideration, and of vetoing proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of British India. The Indian Budget is submitted to both Chambers, and is voted on by the Legislative Assembly except in regard to certain specified heads, but the Governor-General in Council can act, notwithstanding a refusal or reduction of grants, where essential to the discharge of his responsibilities, and he may authorise expenditure necessary for the safety and tranquillity of British India or any part thereof. Differences of opinion between the two Chambers may be referred for decision by the Governor-General to a joint meeting of members of both Chambers appointed for the purpose. Although the Government does not command a majority in the Indian Legislature, it is necessarily given the power to reject adverse votes, since its responsibility is not to the Indian Legislature, but to Parliament.

The seat of the Supreme Government is at Delhi the summer headquarters being still at Simla.

Business is conducted by 9 Departments—Finance; Foreign and Political; Home; Legislative; Commerce; Industries and Labour; Education, Health and Lands; Army; and Railway. Each Department is in the charge of a Secretary to Government (the Foreign and Political Department has both a Foreign and a Political Secretary), and is under the care of a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor-General and his Council. The Governor-General himself superintends the Foreign and Political Department. The *Finance Department* deals with public accounts, loans, taxation, opium, currency, banking, mints, &c. The *Foreign and Political Department* conducts relations with external politics, relations with Foreign States, frontier tribes, relations with Indian States and Feudatories within the limits of India, and, through its Political Residents and Agents in the various Indian States, supervises their administration and regulates their relations with the paramount Power. The Political Residents in the Persian Gulf and Muscat look after the commercial and political interests of India in those quarters. The *Home Department* deals with the internal politics, civil service, judicial affairs, prisons, police, &c. The Legal Member of Council takes charge of Government Bills in connexion with the *Legislative Department*. The department of *Commerce* deals with trade and shipping, ports, &c. The department of *Industries and Labour* deals with industries, stores, labour, public works, post-office, telegraphs, civil aviation, communications, irrigation, factories, &c. The Army is under the *Army Department*, of which the Commander-in-Chief has charge in Council. The *Education, Health and Lands Department* has the control of education, local government, sanitation, land revenue and surveys, agriculture, famine, meteorology, forests, foodstuffs, &c. Railway administration is entrusted to a *Railway Department*, which is in the charge of the Commerce Member of Council.

British India is divided into 15 *Local Governments and Administrations*, viz.:—Under Governors, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, still termed Presidencies, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Assam, and Burma; under Chief Commissioners, who are under the immediate authority of the Governor-General in Council, the North-West Frontier Province, British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal are permitted to communicate direct with the Secretary of State.

The unit of administration throughout British India is the District, the executive head of which is the District Officer, called Collector-Magistrate or Deputy-Commissioner, as the case may be. In subordination to a 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 273 Districts in British India.

There are separate *High Courts* for both civil and criminal cases in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab and Burma, and a Chief Court in Oudh. Appeals may be carried to the English Privy Council. The Central Provinces, Berar, Coorg, Sind, and the North-West Frontier Province have each a *Judicial Commissioner's Court.*

CONSTITUTION OF THE TWO CHAMBERS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

President, Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, C.I.E.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

President, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The *Council of State* consists of 60 members, 34 elected and 26 nominated. Of the latter not more than 20 may be officials. The total electorate in the 1930 election was 40,513.

The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 145 members, 104 elected and 41 nominated, 26 of the latter being officials. The total electorate in the 1930 election was 1,212,172.

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. Earl of Willingdon, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.B.E. (assumed charge April 18, 1931) .....*per mensem* Rs.20,900

Private Secretary, E. C. Mieville, C.M.G. Rs.2,750

Military Secretary, Lt.-Col. H. L. Ismay, C.I.E., D.S.O.

Comptroller of the Household, Major A. L. B. Anderson, 15th Lancers, allnce. (Rs.500–700) + r. pay.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. C. R. Bugden, 3rd Cavalry; Flight-Lt. V. Bruce Bennett, Royal Air Force; Capt. J. Brittain Jones, Black Watch; Capt. R. J. Streatfield, Royal Artillery; Capt. M. G. D. Clive, Grenadier Guards; *Indian Aides-de-Camp*, Subadar-Major (Hony. Captain) Bhikham Singh, Bahadur, M.C., I.D.S.M., 4/12th Frontier Force Regiment; Risaldar-Major (Hon. Lieut.), Mehtab Singh, Governor-General's Body Guard.

Surgeon, Lt.-Col. H. H. Thorburn, C.I.E. Rs.2,100

Commandant, Governor-General's Bodyguard, Major E. G. Atkinson, 15th Lancers.

Adjutant, Governor-General's Bodyguard, Capt. H. L. Mostyn-Owen, 19th K.G.O. Lancers.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Members, General Sir Philip Chetwode, Bt., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. Commander-in-Chief in India (1925) Rs.8,333

Sir James Crerar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Home*); Khan Bahadur Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain, K.C.I.E. (*Education, Health, and Lands*); Sir George Rainy, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (*Railways and Commerce*); Sir George E. Schuster, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.B.E., M.C. (*Finance*); Sir Joseph Bhore, K.C.I.E., C.B.E. (*Industries and Labour*); Sir Brojendra L. Mitter (*Law*) each Rs.6,667

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, H. W. Emerson, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E. Rs.4,000

Joint Secretary, C. W. Gwynne, C.I.E., O.B.E. Rs.3,500

Reforms Commissioner, J. M. Dunnett, C.I.E. Rs.4,000

Deputy Secretary, S. N. Roy.....Rs.2,250

Director, Intelligence Bureau, Sir D. Petrie, C.B.E., C.I.E., C.V.O. Rs.3,000

Director of Public Information, R.S. Bajpai, O.B.E. Rs.2,000

Public Service Commission: (see p. 656).

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Political Secretary, Sir Charles C. Watson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Rs.4,000

Foreign Secretary, E. B. Howell, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs.4,000

Joint Secretary, K. S. Fitze (*temp.*).....Rs. 3,000

Deputy Secs., H. A. I. Metcalfe, C.I.E., M.V.O., (Rs. 2,250); F. V. Wyllie, C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,200

Under Secretary, Capt. C. G. N. Edward Rs.1,600

Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces, Col. H. Campbell, D.S.O., M.V.O.

AGENTS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Central India, Lt.-Col. R. J. W. Heale, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.; *Rajputana*, Sir L. W. Reynolds, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.C.; *Baluchistan, see* p. 663; *North-West Frontier Province, see* p. 662; *States of Western India*, E. H. Kealy, C.I.E. (each Rs.4,000); *Punjab States*, J. A. O. Fitzpatrick, C.I.E., C.B.E.; *Madras States*, Lieut.-Col. H. R. N. Pritchard, C.I.E., O.B.E. (*offg.*) .....each Rs.3,000

RESIDENTS.

Hyderabad, Lt.-Col. T. H. Keyes, C.S.I., C.M.G., C.I.E.; *Mysore*, Lieut.-Col. R. J. C. Burke; *Persian Gulf*, Lt.-Col. H. V. Biscoe (each Rs.4,000); *Kashmir*, C. Latimer; *Baroda*, Lt.-Col. C. G. Crosthwaite, C.B.E.; *Waziristan*, Lt.-Col. R. E. H. Griffith, C.I.E.; *Gwalior*, Lt.-Col. D. G. Wilson ..... each Rs.3,000

BRITISH ENVOY TO NEPAL, Lt.-Col. C. T. Daukes, C.I.E. Rs.3,000

H.B.M.'S CONSUL-GENERAL AND AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, KHORASAN, Lt.-Col. C. C. J. Barrett, C.S.I. C.I.E.....Rs.2,250

H.B.M.'S CONSUL-GENERAL, KASHGAR, N. Fitzmaurice Rs.1,000

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ORDINARY BRANCH.

Secretary, Sir A. McWatters, C.I.E. Rs.4,000

Additional Secretary, H. Denning, C.I.E. Rs.4,000

Deputy Secretary, W. R. Tennant Rs.2,000

Currency, Controller of, J. B. Taylor Rs.3,000–3,500

Auditor-General, Sir E. Burdon, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs.5,000

Revenue, Central Board of: Members, Sir A. R. Loftus Tottenham, C.I.E. (Rs.3,750); A. H. Lloyd (Rs.3,000–125–3,500). *Secretary*, P. S. Shah Rs.2,000

MILITARY FINANCE BRANCH.

Financial Adviser, A. Macleod Rs.3,250
Deputy Financial Advisers, J. C. Crawford; H. L. Livingstone; H. F. Playne; G. R. O'Dowd; P. E. Barker Rs.1,000–2,250
Military Accountant-General, Lt.-Col. S. G. V. Ellis, D.S.O.....Rs.2,750

MINTS.

Master Security Printing, Col. Sir G. H. Willis, C.I.E., M.V.O. Rs.3,675
Mint Masters, Lt.-Col. M. Stagg, O.B.E. (Calcutta), Lt.-Col. R. E. Stace (Bombay) (Rs. 2,000–200–3,000); Major A. J. Ransford (*offg., Bombay*) Rs.1,250–1,750
Assay Master, Bombay and Calcutta Mints, Major W. J. Kennedy-Minards Rs.1,400–1,800

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, G. M. Young, C.I.E. Rs.4,000
Deputy Secretary, J. R. Blair Rs.2,250

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

Director, Rear-Admiral H. T. Walwyn, C.B., D.S.O., R.N. Rs.2,800
Chief of Staff, Capt. E. H. Dauglish, R.I.M. Rs.1,900
Commander, Bombay Dockyard, Commdr. J. N. Metcalfe, O.B.E. .....(P. R. & Rs400)
Constructor, W. G. J. Francis.
Engineer Manager, Bombay Dockyard, Eng.-Capt. W. A. Williams .....(Rs.1,750)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Secretary, J. A. Woodhead, C.I.E. Rs.4,000
Joint Secretary, J. C. B. Drake, C.I.E., C.B.E. Rs.3,000
Actuary, N. Mukerji Rs.1,300
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Dr. D. B. Meek, O.B.E.....Rs.2,500
Indian Tariff Board: President, A. E. Mathias Rs.4,000
Members, Dr. John Matthai, Fazl Ibrahim Rahimtoola G. T. Boag, C.I.E.....Rs.3,000
Secretary, G. S. Bozman Rs.1,475

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, Sir L. Graham, K.C.I.E. Rs.4,000
Joint Secretary, D. G. Mitchell, C.I.E. ...Rs.4,000
Deputy Secretary, G. H. Spence Rs.2,000
Solicitor to the Government of India, Sir T. E. T. Upton Rs.2,000–2,500

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT (RAILWAY BOARD.)

Chief Commissioner, T. G. Russell Rs.5,000
Members, A. M. Hayman, O.B.E.; F. C. Pavry, C.I.E.; C. P. Colvin, O.B.E. .....each Rs.4,000
Financial Commissioner, A. A. L. Parsons, C.I.E. Rs.4,000
Directors, F. J. Page, O.B.E.; P. R. Rau; F. D'Souza; J. C. Highet..... Rs.2,500–3,000
Secretary, J. F. Blackwood Rs.2,500–2,800
Director of Railway Audit, F. J. Mitchell Rs.2,750–3,000

RAILWAY RATES ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

President, Sir B. Narasimha Sarma, K.C.S.I.
Member, A. W. Parsons.
Secretary, Rai Bahadur P. C. Bose.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND LANDS.

Secretary, Sir Frank Noyce, C.S.I., C.B.E. Rs.4,000
Joint Secretary, G. S. Bajpai, C.I.E., C.B.E. Rs.3,000
Deputy Secretaries, A. B. Reid; Ram Chandra, M.B.E. Rs.2,500
Educational Commissioner, R. Littlehailes, C.I.E. Rs.2,500–3,000
Inspector-General of Forests, A. D. Blascheck, O.B.E. Rs.3,250

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Director-General, Major-General J. W. D. Megaw, C.I.E. Rs.3,500
Deputy Director-General, Lt.-Col. H. E. Stanger-Leathes. Rs.2,250
Public Health Commissioner, Major-Genl. J. D. Graham, C.I.E.....Rs.2,500–3,000
Assistant Directors-General, Major R. Sweet, D.S.O.; Lieut.-Col. J. B. Hanafin, C.I.E. Rs.1,750
Archæology: Director-General, R B Daya Ram Sahni Rs.1,750–2,250
Surveyor-General of India, Brigadier R. H. Thomas, D.S.O. Rs.3,250
Director, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, Dr. B. A. Keen *Rs.3,075*
Zoological Survey of India: Director, Lt.-Col. R. B. S. Sewell Rs.1,750–2,000
Botanical Survey: Director, C. C. Calder.
Keeper of the Records of the Government of India, A. F. M. Abdul Ali Rs.1,300–40–1,500
Librarian, Imperial Library, K. M. Asadullah (*offg.*) Rs.1,300–40–1,500

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

Secretary, J. A. Shillidy..... Rs.4,000
Joint Secretary, T. Ryan, C.I.E. Rs.3,000
Deputy Secretary, Tin Tut Rs.1,675

PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH.

Chief Engineer, Sir A. Rouse, C.I.E. Rs.2,750
Asst. Secretary, W. R. Chambers Rs.1,000 to 1,250

CIVIL AVIATION.

Director, F. Tymms, M.C. Rs.2,500

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (HEADQUARTERS).

Director-General, Sir H. A. Sams, C.I.E. Rs.3,500–100–4,000
Deputy Directors, J. R. T. Booth (Rs.3,000); C. J. E. Clerici, C.I.E., O.B.E. (Rs.2,750); Major A. Angelo, O.B.E.; Rao Sahib L. P. Kulkarni (Rs.1,750–2,250 or Time Scale).
Chief Engineer, E. L. Bagshawe, C.I.E., D.S.O., O.B.E.....Rs.2,750–125–3,000
Deputy Director-General, Telegraphs, M. L. Pasricha, C.I.E. Rs.2,750
Director, Wireless Branch, P. J. Edmunds ——— Rs.1,750–2,150
Printing and Stationery, Controller of, C. T. Letton, M.B.E.....Rs.1,850—2,250
Stores, Indian Stores Department, Chief Controller of, J. S. Pitkeathly, C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O. Rs.3,000–100–3,500
Ditto, Directors, Lieut.-Col. K. M. Kirkhope, C.I.E. (Rs.2,250–100—2,750); Lt.-Col. H. M. Alexander, D.S.O., O.B.E.....Rs.2,000–2,500
Patents and Designs, Controller of, K. Rama Pai Rs.1,000–1,500
Observatories, Director-General of, C. W. B. Normand Rs.1,750–2,250
Geological Survey, Director of, Sir E. H. Pascoe Rs.3,000
Mines, Chief Inspector of, R. R. Simpson, C.I.E. Rs.2,000–2,500
Explosives, Chief Inspector of, Dr. N. L. Sheldon Rs.1,500–2,000
Metallurgical Inspector, E. A. Wraight Rs.2,250 to 2,750
Simla Circle, Eng'r., Chintamani Pant Rs. 2,150
Indian Public Service Commission: Chairman, Sir R. Barker, K.C.I.E., C.B.; *Members*, A. H. Ley, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.; Saiyid Raza Ali, C.B.E.; Dr. J. C. Weir; B. P. Varma; *Secretary*, D. Reynell.
Census Commissioner, Dr. J. H. Hutton, C.I.E.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.*

Under the Government of India Act, 1919, and rules made thereunder, the local governments are given a large measure of independence of the Supreme Government. The Act distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures of the Provinces from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature. The Supreme Government is given authority over certain subjects, classified as "Central," such as defence, political relations, railways, tariffs, &c. Other administrative heads, classified as "Provincial"—viz., local self-government, public health, education, public works, water supply, land revenue administration, famine relief, agriculture, excise, administration of justice, &c., are wholly or partly handed over to *Provincial Governments with responsibility*, subject to certain limitations, within their own areas, for administering them. In the nine major or "Governors'" Provinces—i.e., Madras, Bengal, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, the Punjab, Assam and Burma—provincial subjects are further divided into "reserved" and "transferred subjects," the administration of, and responsibility for, which rests with the Governor and his Executive Council and with the Governor and Ministers respectively. Ministers are chosen from among the elected members of the Legislative Council by, and hold office during the pleasure of, the Governor. They are directly responsible to the Legislative Council for the administration of the "transferred" subjects, but can be overruled by the Governor if he considers their policy inconsistent with the discharge of his responsibilities.

The Act legislates for a transition from a bureaucratic to a self-government system and for the gradual transfer of more subjects to the Ministers. Matters of departmental or minor importance are dealt with, as a rule, by the Governor, his Council, and the Ministers sitting in conclave, but the decision on reserved subjects rests with the Governor in Council, and that on transferred subjects with the Ministers, subject to the Governor's intervention and control.

Legislative Councils have an elected *majority*, and normally a life of three years, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. The previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council is required to the introduction of certain classes of Provincial Bills. The Governor has powers of veto in regard to proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of his Province or any part of it, or of another Province, and can secure legislation essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for reserved subjects. Such Bills must be sent to the Governor-General for the signification of His Majesty's *pleasure, but in emergencies the Governor-General* may assent to them, subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council. The

* The areas and populations of the separate provinces are for British territory only. The population figures are according to the Census of 1931.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Members *elected* by constituencies to represent:	Legislative Councils of									
	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Assam.	Burma.	Coorg.
Non-Muhammadans	65*	46†	46	60	20	48	29	20	...	...
Muhammadans	13	27	39	29	32	18	4	12	...	...
Indian Christians	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europeans	1	2	5	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
Anglo-Indians	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Landholders	6	3	5	6	4	5	2	...	...	...
Universities	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	...
Planting Interests	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	...
Commerce and Industry	5	7	15	3	2	...	1	1	6	...
Sikhs	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Mining Interests	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
General Urban Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	...
Indian Urban Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Karen Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
General Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...
Jama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Non-Jama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total *elected*	98	86	114	100	71	76	38	39	80	15
Total *nominated*, including Members of the Executive Councils	34	28	26	23	23	27	35‡	14	23	5
Grand Total	132	114	140	123	94	103	73	53	103	20
[Of the nominated members not more than the *following* numbers may be officials]	*19*	*16*	*18*	*16*	*14*	*18*	*8*	7	*14*	*4*

* 27 seats reserved for Non-Brahmans. † 7 seats reserved for Mahrattas.
‡ Including 17 nominated as the result of elections in Berar.

Governor has powers of assenting to, of withholding assent to, or of returning for reconsideration, other Bills, but must in certain circumstances send them for consideration to the Governor-General, who may reserve them for His Majesty's pleasure.

Provincial Budgets are voted on by the Legislative Councils, but the Governor has power to act, in respect of a demand for reserved subjects, notwithstanding a refusal or a reduction of grants, if the demand is essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for the subject, and in cases of emergency he can authorise such expenditure as may be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of his Province. Certain heads of expenditure do not require an annual vote: a deadlock is thus avoided in case of irresponsible action by the Legislative Council in the matter of supply.

Of the members nominated to the Indian Legislature and Provincial Legislative Councils some represent certain communities and interests. Males over 21 (18 in the case of Burma) years of age possessing certain qualifications (residence within the constituency and the possession of certain property qualifications, the payment of land revenue, rent, local taxes, income-tax or municipal rates) are eligible for the franchise. Women are not qualified for registration, but the disqualification may be removed in certain circumstances in any Province, or in all. The franchise is low, and gives the vote to small cultivators and some wage earners. The electorate of the fourth general election comprises over 8,744,802 persons, of which nearly 398,000 are women.

(1) MADRAS (area, 142,260 sq. miles; pop. 46,748,644) 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 89 per cent. of the people are Hindus. There are 1,770,328 native Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Many natives of the Presidency emigrate to Burma and Ceylon, some only temporarily. The languages principally spoken are Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam. Madura (182,007) and Trichinopoly (141,640) famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital.

CHIEF CITY, Madras. Population, 647,228.

Gov., H.E. the Rt. Hon. Sir George F. Stanley, G.C.I.E., C.M.G.....Rs. 10,000
Private Sec., A. D. Crombie.....Rs. 1,500
Milit. Sec., Capt. L. Bootle-Wilbraham, M.C. Rs. 1,250
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. R. F. Craster; Capt. Sir C. Buchanan, Bt.; Lieut. A. W. A. Smith; Lieut. J. A. Goschen; Risaldar Sher Bahadur Khan.
Surgeon, Major D. P. Johnstone, C.I.E., O.B.E., R.A.M.C. .....Rs. 1,700
Commdt., Governor's Bodyguard, Capt. H. L. Mostyn Owen.
Adjutant, Governor's Bodyguard, Capt. A. G.N. Curtis.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman, Sahib Bahadur; Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar; A. Y. G. Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.; H. G. Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E. .....each Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS.

Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu; P. T. Rajan; Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddi.....each Rs. 5,333

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Presdt., B. Ramachandra Reddi .....Rs. 2,000
Dep. Presdt., R.B. G. Jagannadha Raju (per annum) Rs. 5,000
Sec., Rao Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar Rs. 1,000

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., G. T. H. Bracken (*actg.*) .....Rs. 3,750
Revenue Sec., H. R. Pate, C.I.E. .....Rs. 3,000
Local Self-Govt., Sec., S. G. Sengodaiyan Rs. 1,675
Law and Educn. Sec., Rai Bahadur U. Rama Rao .....Rs. 2,650
Finance Sec., H. M. Hood, Rs. 2,600; G. R. F. Tottenham (*addtl.*).....Rs. 2,150
Development Sec., S. V. Ramamurti .....Rs. 2,300
Public Works & Labour Sec., A.G. Leach Rs. 2,600
Board of Revenue, C. A. Souter, Rs. 3,000; G. T. H. Bracken, C.I.E.; C. B. Cotterell, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir Owen Beasley .....Rs. 5,000
Judges, Sir V. Ramesan; M. Venkatasubba Rao; Sir E. H. Wallace; D. G. Waller; C. Madhavan Nayar; G. H. B. Jackson; H. D. C. Reilly; *R.B.* Dr. Krishna Pandalai; A. J. Curgenven; *R.B.* Anantakrishna Ayyar; H. D. Cornish; Diwan Bahadur K. C. Sundaram Chettiyar; G. Stone; E. P. Walsh Rs. 4,000

(2) BOMBAY.—The Island of BOMBAY was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Mahrattas, and by the lapse of the Satara State. Sind was conquered in 1843. The province (including *Sind*, but not *Aden* and *Perim*, which are also attached to it) contains 122,541 square miles (about equal in size to the British Isles), with a population of 22,209,168. Eastern Sind is desert. The administration of Sind (which occupies about two-fifths of the Presidency) is in some respects separate. About 76 per cent. of the people of the Presidency are Hindus, and 20 per cent. Muhammadans. The Parsis (89,543), who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay. Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, Kanarese and Western Hindi, are the principal languages. Millet and other food-grains and oil seeds are cultivated. Cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton-mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway systems are the Bombay, Baroda and Central India with the lines worked by it to the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula (with the

Indian Midland) eastwards; south-eastwards is the Madras and Southern Mahratta system; while Karachi (Sind) is the port for the extensive North-Western Railway system. Ahmedabad (310,000), Poona (163,100), Sholapur (135,632), Surat ( ), and Karachi (260,639), the capital and chief port of Sind, are the most important cities. For Aden and Perim, *see* p. 663.

CHIEF CITY, Bombay. Population, 1,157,851.

Governor, H.E. The Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick H. Sykes, G.C.I.E., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G. (Dec., 1928) .....Rs. 10,000
Private Sec., R. M. Maxwell, C.I.E.....Rs. 2,350
Military Sec., Major H. G. Vaux, C.I.E., M.V.O.
Aides-de-Camps. Capt. C. E. Morrison, M.C., Capt. J. H. Cawley-Way, R.M.; Lt. B. A. J. Peto; Lt. C. R. Battiscombe; Risaldar-Major (Hon. Lt.) *R.B.* Lakhpat Singh.
Surgeon, Major D. C. Scott, O.B.E. ...Rs. 1,645
Commdt., H.E.'s Body Guard, Capt. T. C. Crichton, M.C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah; Sir Govind Balvant Pradhan; W. T. Hudson, C.I.E.; G. A. Thomas..... each Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad; Sardar Sir Rustom Jehangir, *D.B.* Sidappa Totappa Kambli each Rs. 4,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi Rs. 3,000
Dep. President, N. E. Navle .....Rs. 500
Sec., G. S. Rajadhyaksha .....Rs. 1,650

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., Rev. Dept., R. D. Bell, C.I.E. Rs. 3,750
Sec., Pol. Dept., C. W. A. Turner, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000
Finance Sec., G. Wiles, C.S.I., C.I.E.....Rs. 3,000
Home and Eccl. Sec., G. F. Collins, C.I.E., O.B.E. Rs. 3,000
General, etc., Sec., R. B. Ewbank, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000
Public Works Secs., D. R. H. Browne, O.B.E., (Rs. 3,250); P. L. Bowers, C.I.E. ..... Rs. 3,125
Legal Sec., A. S. R. Macklin (*offg.*).....Rs. 3,150
Commr. in Sind, R. E. Gibson, C.I.E. ...Rs. 3,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Ch. Justice, Sir J. W. F. Beaumont, K.C. Rs. 5,000
Judges, Mirza Ali Akbar Khan; C. P. Blackwell, M.B.E.; Sitaram Sunderrao Patkar; W. T. W. Baker; S. J. Murphy; Sajbha Shankar Rajgnekar; K. W. Barlee; Bomanji Jamshedji Wadia; Harilal J. Kania (*addtl.*) each Rs. 4,000

SIND.

Judicial Commr. Court Sind, Judl. Commr. R. B. Milne .....Rs. 3,500
Addl. Judl. Commrs., A. H. S. Aston; Rupchand Bilaram .....Rs. 3,000

(3) BENGAL (area of newly-constituted province, 76,843 sq. miles, with population of 50,122,550) 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 51 per cent. of the population are Muhammadans and 43 per cent. Hindus. The principal languages are Bengali and Western 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. Important cities are Dacca (138,518), now the second capital, and Howrah (222,488), a great jute-manufacturing centre adjoining Calcutta.

CHIEF CITY, Calcutta. Pop., including suburbs and Howrah, 1,419,321.

Governor, H.E. Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir Francis S. Jackson, G.C.I.E. (Mar., 1927) .....Rs. 10,000
Private Secy., J. D. Tyson .....Rs. 1,600
Military Sec., Major W. A. K. Fraser, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C. .....Rs. 1,530
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. J. V. Gordon; Capt. J. F. Ross; Lt. J. F. Milburne; Lt. A. C. Maynard.
Indian A.D.C., Risaldar Ishar Singh.
Commdt. Governor's Bodyguard, Lt.-Col. W. Kenworthy.
Adjut. Governor's Bodyguard, Capt. E. St. J. Birnie.
Surg. to the Govr., Major H. Hingston, I.M.S.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

A. Marr, C.I.E.; Sir Provash Chandra Mitter, C.I.E.; Sir A. K. Ghuznavi; W. D. R. Prentice, C.S.I., C.I.E. .....each Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS.

K.B. Maulvi Kazi Golam Mohiuddin Faroqui; Khwaja Nazim-ud-din, C.I.E., B. J. Prasad Singh Roy .....Rs. 5,333

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Raja Sir Manmatha Nath Ray Chaudhuri .....Rs. 3,000
Dep. President, Razaur Rahman Khan ...Rs. 416
Sec., J. Bartley.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., Political and Appts., W. S. Hopkyns, C.I.E., O.B.E. .....Rs. 3,750
Judl. Sec., J. W. Nelson .....Rs. 3,000
Rev. and Irrign. Sec., H. C. V. Philpot Rs. 2,750
Local Self-Govt. Sec., C. W. Gurner .....Rs. 2,750
Fin. and Commerce Sec., E. N. Blandy Rs. 2,750
Legislative Sec., J. Bartley .....Rs. 2,450
Agric. and Industries Sec., L. R. Faweus Rs. 2,750
Educ. Sec., A. J. Dash .....Rs. 2,750
Board of Revenue, Member, F. A. Sachse, C.I.E. Rs. 3,750

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir George C. Rankin .....Rs. 6,000
Judges, Sir C. C. Ghose; Sir P. L. Buckland; H. G. Pearson; Manmatha Nath Mukharji; L. W. J. Costello; J. F. Graham; J. Lort-Williams, K.C.; Satyendra Chandra Mallik; R. E. Jack; Dwarka Nath Mitter; Sarat Kumar Ghose; H. R. Panckridge; Surendra Nath Guha; D. C. Patterson; T. Ameer Ali each Rs. 4,000

(4) The UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH, called "North-Western Provinces and Oudh" until 1902 (area, 106,295 sq. miles; pop. 48,408,763), forms the upper part of the great Ganges plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between

the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. Originally (excluding Oudh) it formed part of the Bengal Presidency, but in 1835 a separate administration was formed 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. Western Hindi is the chief language. The province is served by the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways. Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (229,764), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hindu city of Benares (205,315), the great manufacturing centre, Cawnpore (243,775), Lucknow (274,659), Bareilly (144,031), and Allahabad (183,914).

CHIEF CITY (Agra), Allahabad. Pop. 183,914.
,, (Oudh), Lucknow. Pop. 274,659.

Governor, Sir William M. Hailey, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. (resumed charge April, 1931) Rs. 10,000

Priv. Sec., Lieut.-Col. T. S. Paterson, M.C.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. L. A. M. Bates; Lt. the Hon. A. B. J. Grenfell.
Hon. Indian Aides-de-Camp, Risaldar-Major (Hon. Capt.) Har Gayan Singh, Bahadur, I.O.M., I.D.S.M., M.V.O.; Subedar-Major (Hon. Capt.) Meharwan Singh Butola Sardar Bahadur, I.D.S.M., O.B.I.; Subedar-Major (Hon. Capt.) Ram Rup Singh, Sardar Bahadur, I.O.M., O.B.I.; Subedar-Major Thakur Bhagwan Singh, Bahadur, O.B.I.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan, K.C.I.E., M.B.E., ; Sir G. B. Lambert, K.C.S.I. ; J. C. Smith, C.I.E. (*tempy.*) .....Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS.

Nawab Muhammad Yusuf (*Local Self-Govt.*); Maharaj Kumar Major Mahijit Singh (*Agricul.*); J. P. Srivastava (*Education*) each Rs. 5,333

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Presdt., Sir Sita Ram.....Rs. 2,000
Dep. Presdt., Nawabzada Muhammad Liaqat Ali Khan .....Rs. 416
Sec., Surendranath Ghosh.....Rs. 700-40-900

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec. to Govt. Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E. .....Rs. 3,150
Financial Sec., E. A Blunt, C.I.E....(*Grade Pay*)
Industries and Educ. Sec., S. S. Nehru, Rs. 2,250
Local Self-Govt. and Public Health Sec., J. M. Clay, C.I.E., O.B.E. .....Rs. 2,500
Judicial Sec., J. J. W. Allsop.....Rs. 2,400
Revenue, Addtl. Sec., K. N. KNOX, C.I.E. Rs. 3,250
Revenue and P. W. D. Sec., G. M. Harper Rs. 2,500
Public Works Secs. (Irrign.), Sir B. D'O Darley, C.I.E.; Jwala Prasad .....Rs. 3,250
Board of Revenue, J. C. Smith, C.I.E.; M. Keane, C.S.I., C.I.E.; E. F. Oppenheim (*offg.*) each Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Chief Justice, Sir Edward Grimwood Mears, K.C.I.E.....Rs. 5,000
Judges, Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman, LL.D.; Rai Bahadur Lal Gopal Mukharji; G. P. Boys; Rai Bahadur Lalit Mohan Banarji; C. H. B. Kendall; J. D. Young; C. M. King, C.I.E.; A. G. Popplewell; Surendra Nath Sen (*addtl.*); Chaudhri Niamatullah (*addtl.*); E. Bennet (*addtl.*) .....each Rs. 4,000

CHIEF COURT OF OUDH AT LUCKNOW.

Chief Judge, Saiyid Waizir Hasan .....Rs. 4,000
Judges, Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Raza; Bisheshar Nath Srivastava, O.B.E; E. M. Nanavati; H. G. Smith (*actg.*) .....Rs. 3,500

(5) The PUNJAB (area, 99,842 sq. miles; pop. 23,580,851) occupies the N.W. angle of the great northern plain of India, and derives its name from the "Five Rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas, traverse the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1849. Up to 1853 it was under a Board of Administration, who were then superseded by a Chief Commissioner, who was made Lieutenant-Governor in 1859, when also the Delhi Division was transferred to the Punjab from the North-West Provinces. The Punjab is mainly agricultural, and, owing to the scanty rainfall, depends largely for its harvests on vast irrigation canals, which are still being greatly extended, and are highly remunerative. The principal crops are wheat, millet, barley, maize, pulse, oilseeds, sugar, and cotton. The Punjab possesses rich deposits of rock-salt, which, with wheat and other grains and cotton, form the principal exports. Timber is scarce. 57% of the population are Muhammadans, and 27% are Hindus. The Sikhs number about 4,072,000 in the Punjab and Punjab States, to which they are mainly confined. Punjabi, Western Punjabi and Western Hindi are the chief languages. The various branches of the North-Western and Southern Punjab Railways serve the province. Amritsar, the sacred city of the Sikhs, has 264,840 people.

CHIEF CITY, Lahore. Population, 429,747.

Governor, H. E. Sir Geoffrey F. de Montmorency, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B.E. (Oct. 1928) Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., Major D. Pott, C.I.E.....Rs. 1,490
Aides-de-Camp, Lt. R. H. C. Drummond-Wolff; Lt. J. R. P. Williams.
Hon Indian Aides-de-Camp, Risaldar-Major Mir Mohammad Khan; Hon. Capt. Narain Singh, Bahadur, M.C.; Hon. Capt. Todar Singh.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Khan Bahadur Capt. Sardar Sikandar Hayat Khan, M.B.E.; Sir Henry Craik, Bt, C.S.I. Rs. 5,000

MINISTERS.

Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh; Malik Firoz Khan Noon; Dr. Gokal Chand Narang .....Rs. 5,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Presdt., Khan Bahadur Sir Chaudhri Shabab-ud-din.....Rs. 3,000
Dep. Presdt., Sardar Buta Singh.
Sec., Abnasha Singh.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec. to Govt., C. C. Garbett, C.M.G., C.I.E. Rs. 3,000
Financial Sec., F. H. Puckle, C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,250
Joint Sec. and Financial Adviser, P. W. D., B. M. Staig.....Rs. 2,400
Transferred Depts. Sec., P. Marsden.....Rs. 2,300
Joint Sec. and Director Information Bureau, Khan Bahadur Nawab Muzaffar Khan, C.I.E.
Home Sec., C. M. G. Ogilvie, C.B.E. .....Rs. 2,050
Revenue Sec., J. D. Anderson .....Rs. 2,400
Home Sec., J. W. Hearn .....Rs. 2,400

Police Dept., Inspr.-General, Sir C. Stead, C.B.E., M.V.O. .....Rs. 2,875
Edn. Dept., Director of Public Instruction, Sir G. Anderson, C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,750
Public Works Dept. Secs., A. R. Astbury, C.I.E. (*Electricity*) (Rs. 3,250); E. L. Crawford (*Bldgs. and Roads*) (Rs. 3,000); J. B. G. Smith, C.I.E., R. P. Hadow, C.I.E. (*Northern Canals*) (Rs. 3,250); H. F. Ashton (*Southern Canals*) (Rs. 3,250); A. Murphy, O.B.E (*Construction*) Rs. 3,000
Financial Commrs., C. A. H. Townsend, C.I.E.; H Calvert, C.I.E.....Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT, PUNJAB AND DELHI.

Chief Judge, Hon. Sir R. B. Shadi Lal ...Rs. 5,000
Judges, Sir A. B. Broadway; M. H. Harrison; J. Addison; Bakhshi Tek Chand; J. Coldstream; Jai Lal; K. Dalip Singh; Syed Agha Haider; F. W. Skemp (*addtl.*); D. Johnstone; Sir Abdul Qadir (*addtl.*); J. K. M. Tapp (*actg. addtl.*); G. C. Hilton (*addtl.*); M. M. L. Currie (*actg.*); F. W. Kemp (*addtl.*); J. H. Monroe, K.C. (*addtl.*).....each Rs. 4,000

(6) BURMA is bounded by Tibet on the north, by China, French Indo-China, and Siam on the east, and by Assam, Bengal and the sea on the west. It is the largest province, having a total area of 233,707 sq. miles, about equal to Spain and Portugal, with a population of 14,665,818. 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 form a minor administration distinct from that of Burma though under the same Executive Government and not subject to the jurisdiction of the Burma Legislature. The province is thinly peopled; but, owing to remarkable prosperity, the population has increased 11 per cent. in 10 years. The inhabitants belong to numerous tribes, who are distinguished by a variety of manners, languages, and religions. Burmese and Shangale are the chief languages. Buddhism, now almost confined to Burma, so far as the Indian Empire is concerned, is the religion of 85 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 Myitkyina, on the Upper Irrawaddy, while a branch has been built to the Shan States, which lie in the Salwin basin.

CHIEF CITY, LOWER BURMA, Rangoon.
Pop. 400,415.
„ „ UP. BURMA, Mandalay. Pop. 144,899.

Governor, H.E. Sir Charles A. Innes, K.C.S.I. C.I.E. (Dec. 1927) ..... Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., Capt. B. L. Clay .....Rs. 1,115
Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. J. Innes, R.E.; Capt. F. C. Goddard; Naib-Commdt. Sardar Bahadur Sarran Singh; Sabadar Major (Hon. Lt.) Bhagbir Yakha, Bahadur; Naib-Commandant Jalal Din, Khan Bahadur.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

T. Couper, C.S.I., U. Ba .....Rs. 5,000

MINISTERS.

U. Ba Tin; Sir Lee Ah Yain. .....Rs. 5,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, U. Pu.
Deputy President, U. Ni.
Sec., U. Ba Dun.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., T. B. Leach..... Rs. 3,000
Finance Sec., R. G. McDowall .....Rs. 2,350
Educn. Sec., H. G. Wilkie .....Rs. 1,850
Revenue Sec., J. K. Stanford .....Rs. 1,700
Forest Sec., A. R. Morris .....Rs. 2,450
Judl. Sec., A. Tun Ya .....Rs. 1,900
Local Govt. Sec., A. M. Macdougall .....Rs. 2,000
Reforms Officer, T. Lister..... .....Rs. 2,100
Financial Commrs., I. G. Lloyd; J. L. McCallum Rs. 3,500
Chief Engr., H. L. Holman-Hunt, C.I.E. Rs. 2,750—3,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, RANGOON.

Chief Justice, Sir Arthur Page, K.C. ...Rs. 5,000
Judges, Sir B. H. Heald; Sir W. Carr; J. R. E. Cunliffe; Jyotis Ranjan Das; R. E. Otter, M.C.; Mya Bu; H. A. Brown; J. M. Baguley; S. N. Sen .....each Rs. 4,000

(7) BIHAR AND ORISSA (area of new province, 83,181 sq. miles, with pop. of 37,590,356). This province, which came into existence on April 1, 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 Patna High Court came into existence on March 1, 1916. Bihar and Orissa yields the greater part of India's output of coal and mica. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, sugar and tobacco are cultivated. 82% of the people are Hindus, and the great Hindu temple of Juggernaut is at Puri, in Orissa. There is a variety of languages, Western Hindi and Oriya being the chief. The railway systems are the East Indian, Bengal and North-Western, and Bengal-Nagpur.

CHIEF CITY, Patna. Population, 158,230.

Governor, H.E. Sir Hugh L. Stephenson, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Apr. 1927) .....Rs. 8,333
Priv. Sec., Capt. A. D. Macnamara .....Rs. 1,500
Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. D. C. S. Sinclair; Lieut. K. C. O. Bastyan; Risaldar-Major (Hon. Lt.) Muhammad Raza Khan, Bahadur (*Hon.*).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir J. D. Sifton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo, O.B.E.. ....each Rs. 5,000

MINISTERS.

Sir Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din (*Educn.*); Sir Ganesh Datta Singh (*Local Self Govt.*) each Rs. 5,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Babu Nirsu Narayan Singh...Rs. 2,000
Dep. Pres., Lakshmidar Mahanti.....Rs. 250
Sec., Saiyid Anwar Yusuf .....Rs. 2,000

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., M. G. Hallet, C.I.E.....Rs. 3,000
Fin. Sec., W. B. Brett .....Rs. 2,250
Revenue Sec., P. T. Mansfield.....Rs. 2,050
Judl. Sec., J. A. Saunders.....Rs. 3,000
Educ. Sec., B. K. Gokhale (*offg.*) .....Rs. 2,050
Public Works Secs., (*Irrign.*) E. L. Glass (Rs. 3,250); (*Rds. and Bldgs.*) H. A. Gubbay Rs. 3,250
Local Self-govt. Sec., G. E. Owen ..... Rs. 2,250
Member, Bd. of Rev., W. B. Heycock ... Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir Courtney C. Terrell... Rs. 5,000
Judges, Sir Jwala Prashad; R. L. Ross; A. W. E. Wort; Kulwant Sahay; T. S. Macpherson, C.I.E.; Saiyid Fazl Ali; Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad Nur, C.B.E.; J. F. W. James; A. E. Scroope (*actg.*); S. B. Dhavle (*actg. addtl.*) each Rs. 4,000

(8) The CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR (area, Central Provinces alone, 82,109 sq. miles; pop. 15,472,628). 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 Western 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 October 1, 1902, BERAR has been amalgamated with the Central Provinces. Berar (area, 17,767 sq. miles; pop. 3,443,765), which lies to the north of Hyderabad, was placed in British hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears, and its revenues were charged with the future cost of the Hyderabad Contingent (which was in 1903 incorporated in the Indian Army). In 1902 Berar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £167,000 a year to the Nizam. Berar is purely agricultural. It is very fertile, and yields cotton, millet, oilseeds, &c. The chief language is Marathi, and most of the people are Hindus.

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur. Population, 215,003.

Governor, Sir Montagu S. D. Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E. (reappointed March 1930) Rs. 6,000
Priv. Sec., Capt. T. F. H. Kelly.
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. W. S. Hunt.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir Arthur E. Nelson, C.I.E., O.B.E.; E. Raghavendra Rao .....each Rs. 4,000

MINISTERS.

G. P. Jaiswal, Dr. P. S. Deshmukh .....Rs. 4,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, (vacant) ....Rs. 2,000
Dep. President, M. Muzaffar Hussain ...
Sec., D. G. Mitchell.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., G. P. Burton .....Rs. 3,000
Settlement and Land Records, C. F. Waterfall .. ..Rs. 2,350
Fin. Sec., N. J. Roughton .....Rs. 2,500
Rev. Sec., R. N. Banerjee (*offg.*).....Rs. 1,600
Legal Sec., F. L. Grille .....Rs. 2,250
Educ. Sec., C. E. W. Jones, C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,500
Public Works Secs. (*Bldgs. & Roads*) J. A. Baker, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,250); and (*Irrign.*), Lt.-Col. H. de Pollard-Lowsley, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O. Rs. 3,250

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.

Sir Charles S. Findlay; R. H. Macnair (*offg.*) Rs. 3,500

Additional Judicial Commissioners.

R. J. Jackson (*offg.*); Ganpat Laxman Subhedar; M. Bhawani Shanker Niyogi; F. H. Staples (*offg.*); H. G. Gruer (*offg.*).....Rs. 3,000

(9) ASSAM (area, 53,015 sq. miles; pop. 8,622,251) was constituted a separate administration in 1874 out of certain Bengal districts, most of which had been ceded by Burma in 1825. It was combined in 1905 with part of Bengal to form a new province, Eastern Bengal and Assam, but again became a separate administration in 1912. A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Sylhet and Gauhati respectively. The people are mainly Hindus and Muhammadans, and the chief languages are Bengali and Assamese. The Assam-Bengal railway serves the province. Tea and rice are the principal products. Assam contains nearly 900,000 immigrants from other parts of India, chiefly coolies for tea-gardens. Seat of Government, Shillong.

Governor, H.E. Sir Egbert L. L. Hammond, K.C.S.I., C.B.E. (June 1927) .....Rs. 5,500
Priv. Sec., Major D. G. P. M. Shewen ...Rs. 1,315
Aide-de-Camp, Lt. N. G. Thompson .....Rs. 705
Honorary Indian Aides-de-Camp, Subadar Krishna Lal Chettri; Subadar-Major Nainsing Mall.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Maulavi Saiyid Sir Muhammad Saadulla; A. J. Lainé, C.I.E. .....Rs. 3,500

MINISTERS.

Maulavi Abdul Hamid, *R. B*, Kanak Lal Barua Rs. 3,500

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Maulavi Faiznur Ali .....Rs. 1,000
Dep. Presdt., Hirendra Chandra Chakrabarti Rs. 1 a year.
Sec., B. N. Rau.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary, W. A. Cosgrave, C.I.E....Rs. 2,650
Transfd. Depts., Sec., H. G. Dennehy (*offg.*) Rs. 2,050
Fin. and Rev. Sec., S. P. Desai (*offg.*) ...Rs. 1,950
Legis. Sec., B. N. Rau .....Rs. 2,300
Public Works Sec., M. Little (*offg.*) .....Rs. 3,250

(10) The NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE was constituted in 1901 by the transfer from the Punjab of portions of the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan (area, 13,419 sq. miles; pop. 2,425,076, partly estimated). Attached to the Province are the five trans-border political agencies of Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, Tochi and Wano, together with tribal areas under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the five settled districts first above mentioned. The officer in charge is directly responsible to the Government of India. The people are chiefly Muhammadans, and the chief languages are Pashto and Western Punjabi. The province produces wheat, barley and other grains, oilseeds, cotton, &c. It has a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

CHIEF CITY, Peshawar. Population, 104,452.
Chief Commr., Lt.-Col. R. E. H. Griffith, C.I.E., (Oct. 1931) Rs.5,500
Secretary to Chief Commr., C. H. Gidney Rs.2,050
Judicial Commr., J. H. R. Fraser, C.I.E., O.B.E. Rs. 3,000
Rev. Commr., C. Latimer, C.S.I., C.I.E ... Rs.3,000
Public Works Secs., Col. C. H. Haswell, C.I.E. (*Rds. & Bldgs.*), (Mil. Pay); F. H. Burkitt, C.I.E., C.B.E. (*Irrign.*).....Rs. 2,750

(11) AJMER-MERWARA (area, 2,711 sq. miles; pop. 560,292), 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. 78 % of the people are Hindus. Rajasthani and Western Hindi are the chief languages.

CHIEF CITY, Ajmer. Population, 119,524.
Chief Commissioner, Sir L. W. Reynolds, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C. .....Rs. 4,000

(12) COORG (area, 1,582 sq. miles; pop. 163,089), annexed in 1834. The Resident at Mysore is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner and the chief executive and judicial authority.
Chief Com., Lt.-Col. R. J. C. Burke Rs.4,000

(13) BRITISH BALUCHISTAN (area, 54,228 sq. miles; pop. 463,508) was constituted a separate administration in 1888, under the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, who also controls the affairs of the native States of Baluchistan up to the Persian frontier. The districts it comprises (Sibi, Quetta, Pishin, Thal-Chotiali, Nushki, Zhob, Chagai, Nasirabad and the Bolan) were acquired partly from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gundamuk (1879), partly from the Khan of Kalat by arrangement. Baluchistan consists largely of mountains and sandy deserts, and is sparsely populated. A large part of the people lead a pastoral, nomad life. In religion they are Sunni Muhammadans, and Pashto is the chief language. The Afghan-Baluch frontier was demarcated in 1896–7. To Chaman, on this frontier, a railway runs *viâ* Quetta and is continued to Mirjawa. The Khan of Kalat, the head of a loose confederacy, receives about £19,000 per annum for quit-rents, subsidy, &c. British troops occupy Quetta, commanding the Bolan Pass, and have the treaty right to occupy any other position.
Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, A. N. L. Cater, C.I.E. .....Rs. 4,000
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Capt. R. R. Burnett, O.B.E. .....Rs. 850
Rev. and Judl. Commr., Lt.-Col. J. A. Brett, C.I.E. .....Rs 2,250
Sec., P. Wks. Dept., Brigadier W. H. Evans, C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O. .....Rs.

(14) DELHI.—This province (area, 593 sq. miles; pop. 636,246) 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, Sir John Thompson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. .....Rs. 3,000

(15) The ANDAMANS and NICOBARS (area, 3,143 sq. miles; pop. 29,463) form a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. Since 1858 Port Blair, in South Andaman, has been used as an Indian penal settlement. Much valuable timber, worked by convict labour, is obtained. The *Nicobar Islands*, almost due south of the Andamans, were first occupied by the British in 1869. They comprise 19 islands. The principal products are coco-nuts.
Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Col. M. L. Ferrar, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.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. 10,600 in 1911.)

Aden and Perim.—From old time the peninsula of Aden, situated on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East, has been an important trade centre. Its trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance. It was occupied by the British in 1839. It is now a great coaling-station and port of call, and an emporium for the trade of the adjacent African and Arabian coasts. It is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay, and may be regarded as an outpost of the Indian Empire. Aden and Perim—a small unfortified island serving as a coaling-station at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, occupied in 1857—form part of the Bombay Presidency, and have an area of 80 square miles and a population of 50,809. Aden is a free port The chief industries are salt and cigarette manufacture. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. The total seaborne trade in 1929–30 was £10,173,000. In 1529–30, 1,712 vessels called at Aden, and 556 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 Sair.
Aden: Political Resident, Lt.-Col. B. R. Reilly, C.I.E., O.B.E. (*acting*).....*per mensem* Rs. 3,500

The *Kuria Muria* Islands, to the S. of Omân, have been in British possession since 1854. In 1834 the East India Company occupied *Sokotra* (area, 1,400 sq. miles), 150 miles from Cape Guardafui, which has a pastoral Muhammadan population roughly estimated at 5,000, mainly Arabs. A formal protectorate was established in 1886. The Sheikh receives a small subsidy, and is pledged not to cede the island to any foreign Power.

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

THE higher civil administration of British India is recruited from four sources—1. Open competitive examination in England and India. 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 July–August. Candidates must be over 21 and under 24 on Aug. 1 in the year of examination. Application for permission to compete must be made on or before June 1, on forms that can be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W. 1. Examination fee, £8. Selected candidates are on probation in England for one or two years, and receive an allowance of £300 if of European domicile, or £350 if of Indian domicile, if they pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges approved by the Secretary of State, conduct themselves well, and comply with all the rules laid down for

their guidance. A final examination is held in Indian law, language, &c. A first-class passage to India will be engaged for selected candidates. In case of failure to pass the final examination, or to execute the usual covenant and to proceed to India, all allowances received must be refunded. The salary of a covenanted civil servant commences usually at Rs. 7,200 a year. The Regulations for competitive examinations to be held in India can be obtained from the India Office, London.

The Indian Army.—Copies of a pamphlet giving full information regarding conditions of service may be obtained, on application, from the Military Department of the India Office. The following is a summary of the principal points. Candidates for commissions in the Indian Army are required to pass the Army Entrance Examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners. Candidates must be between 18 and 19 years of age (in the case of Indian candidates the age limits are 18 and 20 years). Of the cadetships for the Indian Army offered, some are allotted to King's India Cadets nominated by the Secretary of State for India; the remainder being offered to candidates in the order of their passing the entrance examination. A few direct appointments to the Unattached List for the Indian Army are made by the War Office from candidates nominated by the principal Universities in the United Kingdom. A few direct appointments are also offered to officers of the Territorial Army and Supplementary Reserve between the ages of 21 and 25 who undertake the final examination of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, under arrangements made by the War Office. At the end of the period of training at Sandhurst, cadets recommended for commissions are gazetted to the Unattached List for the Indian Army. On appointment to an Indian regiment, an officer's initial pay is at the present moment Rs. 480 (£36) per month. Regulations and examination papers can be obtained from His Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.

Indian Police Force (Higher Grade).—A competitive examination is usually held in London and other centres in June of each year in conjunction with the Army and Air Force Examination. A fee of £4 is required from candidates examined in London, and a fee of £5 from those examined in other centres. Save as provided in the regulations a candidate must be a European British subject. Indian and Burmese candidates are eligible if they have been resident in the United Kingdom for not less than five years. Candidates must be above 19 and under 21 years of age on Aug. 1; must be unmarried, and if they marry before reaching India must forfeit their appointments. Applications to compete at the examination must be made on forms to be obtained from the India Office, Whitehall, London. Successful candidates are required to undergo a strict medical examination; are examined as to their ability to ride. Free passage to India is granted to probationers. Their initial pay is Rs. 350 per month, plus an overseas pay of Rs. 100 per month in the case of probationers with non-Indian domicile. The pay proceeds by annual increments to Rs. 700, plus overseas pay of £30 a month, and thence to Rs. 1,350 per month, with overseas pay of the same amount, subject to efficiency bars, with prospects of promotion to higher posts.

The patronage of the *Secretary of State for India* is not extensive. Appointments of *Chaplains* of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland to the Indian Ecclesiastical establishments are normally made, on the occurrence of vacancies, by the Secretary of State for India from amongst candidates nominated by the Indian Chaplaincies Board of the Church of England and the General Assembly's Committee on Indian Churches respectively. Church of England candidates must be between 27 and 34 years of age, and Church of Scotland candidates must be under 34 years of age. On appointment chaplains receive a salary of Rs. 600 per month, rising by annual increments to Rs. 1,050 per month, plus overseas pay of £30 a month.

Indian Railway Service of Engineers.—The Secretary of State in Council from time to time makes a number of appointments of Asst. Executive Engineers on Indian State Railways. In making these appointments he acts with the advice of a Selection Committee. Application forms can be obtained from the Secretary, Services and General Dept., India Office, Whitehall, London. Every candidate must have attained the age of 21, and not attained the age of 25 on Jan. 1 of the year in which the examination is held. Candidates must produce evidence that they have obtained one of the University degrees or passed one of the examinations specified in the Regulations, and must have had at least one full year's practical experience of civil engineering. Those whose qualifying diploma has been obtained without a college course must have had a full three years of such practical experience. Every European candidate must be a British subject of non-Asiatic domicile. All selected candidates are on probation in the first instance on an initial pay (including overseas pay) of Rs. 525 a month and are required to execute agreements for three years, at the end of which period, if they have given satisfaction, their services are retained. The pay rises by increments to Rs. 1,025 in the 9th year and to Rs. 1,675 in the 24th year of service, with possibilities of promotion to higher posts. From time to time a number of appointments of Asst. Executive Engineers in the Public Works Dept. in India are made under regulations, which are generally the same as for the Indian State Railways.

Indian Forest Service.—In making appointments, the Secretary of State for India in Council acts with the advice of a Selection Committee. Applications for appointment must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. The normal age limits are over 20 and under 24 on the 1st May of the year of candidature. Candidates must be British subjects and must not marry before reaching India. Any breach of this condition will entail forfeiture of appointment. Vacancies are few in number, and do not occur every year.

Further information regarding these and other Indian appointments can be obtained on application, from the Services and General Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. Pay, Leave, and Pension Regulations of the Indian Services are contained in the Civil Service Regulations and other Statutory Rules, which can be consulted at the India Office.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS) FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1930.

(In lakhs of rupees.)*

Separation of Central and Provincial Finances.

The Government of India Act, 1919, was designed *inter alia* to secure a greater measure of independence for Provincial Governments, and to this end provision was made, in the Act and in Rules subsequently published under authority of the Act, for the delimitation of the functions of Government as between the Government of India and the chief Provincial Governments, and for the definite assignments to each of these Provincial Governments of specific revenues of their own. Effect has been given to these measures of devolution in the nine "Governor's Provinces," viz.: Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Assam and Burma and in the Province of Coorg. As regards these provinces the functions of Government have been classified as either "central subjects" or "provincial subjects." A general authority to control all matters coming under the latter head, subject to certain expressed provisos, is devolved upon the Local Governments concerned.

The sources of revenue available to Local Governments for the purpose of defraying their administrative charges consist, in the main, of the receipts from those provincial subjects which are revenue-producing, the principal heads being Land Revenue, Irrigation, Stamp Duties and Excise. In addition, a local Government is given a small share in any expansion of Income Tax (otherwise a "central" source of revenue) that may be due to an increase of the total assessed incomes within the Province over that of 1920-21.

When the division of the sources of revenue was made between the Central and Provincial Governments, it was realized that the Central Government would be left insufficiently provided. It was therefore arranged that an annual contribution should be made by eight of the local Governments to the Central Government. The annual contributions fixed at the outset aggregated 983 lakhs of rupees. They were not, except in case of emergency and with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to be subject to increase, and should reduction of the aggregate be found possible, reductions were to be made in fixed proportions from the quotas of the several Provinces. The general policy pursued has involved a progressive reduction of the provincial contributions with a view to their ultimate cessation. The Budget for 1928-29 provided for the remission of those portions of the contributions which had not been permanently remitted at the close of the previous year.

The revised financial arrangements outlined above came into force from April 1, 1921, as from that date all "provincial" revenue and expenditure ceased to be included in the estimates and accounts of the Central Government. In the case of Coorg the separation was made on April 1, 1924.

* A lakh = Rs. 100,000. (*See* p. 666 for the Indian system of notation.)

Gross Revenue and Receipts.

	Central Govt.	Provincial Govts.	Total.
Principal Heads of Revenue:			
Customs	5127·7	...	5127·7
Taxes on Income	1670·6	35·7	1706·3
Salt	676·5	...	676·5
Opium	304·1	...	304·1
Land Revenue	38·2	3308·9	3347·1
Excise	54·7	1986·5	2041.2
Stamps	27·5	1384·9	1412·4
Forest	31·3	581·2	612·5
Registration	1·6	135·4	137·0
Scheduled Taxes	...	40·6	40·6
Tributes from Native States	72·2	...	72 2
Total	8004·4	7473·2	15477·6
Railways (net receipts) †	3716 4	3·0	3719·4
Irrigation (net receipts)†	10·0	786·3	796·3
Posts and Telegraphs (net receipts)†	1·5	...	1·5
Interest Receipts	440·6	243·6	684·2
Civil Administration:			
Justice	3·1	103·4	106·5
Jails and Police	9·0	118·6	127 6
Ports and Pilotage	36·8	3·0	39·8
Education	2·2	89·3	91·5
Medical and Public Health	7·1	79.7	86·8
Agriculture	22·6	41·0	63·6
Misc. Departments	35·8	36·6	72·4
Total	116·6	471·6	588·2
Currency and Mint	273·7	...	273·7
Civil Works	22·7	105·7	128·4
Miscellaneous:			
Superannuation	20·8	41·5	62·3
Stationery and Printing	39·6	25·7	65·3
Miscellaneous	35·2	207·5	242 7
Total	95·6	274·7	370·3
Receipts by Military Depts.	398·1	...	398·1
Extraordinary Receipts and Transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund	188·9	84·9	273·8
Miscellaneous adjustments	...	15·0	15·0
Total Revenue	13268·5	9458·0	22726·5
Equals (at Rs. 13⅓ to £1) (000 omitted)	£99,514	£70,935	£170,449

Expenditure charged against Revenue.

	Central Govt.	Provincial Govts.	Total.
Direct Demands on the Revenue:			
Customs	97·5	...	97·5
Taxes on Income	71·8	...	71·8
Salt	127·0	...	127·0
Opium	48·8	...	48·8
Land Revenue	10·9	415·6	426·5
Excise and Stamps	17·6	232·4	250·0
Forest	34 6	312·9	347·5
Registration	0·3	76·3	76·6
Scheduled Taxes	...	0·4	0·4
Total	408·5	1037·6	1446·1
Forest and other capital outlay charged to Revenue	5·1	27·2	32·3

† Gross receipts less working expenses.

EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE—*continued.* (In lakhs of rupees.)

	Central Govt.	Provincial Govts.	Total.
Railways:			
Interest, Annuities, &c.	2909·1	·5	2909·6
Interest on capital contributed by Companies	136·9	...	136·9
Other expenditure	58·6	·2	58·8
Total	3104·6	·7	3105·3
Irrigation:			
Interest on debt	12·3	449·2	461·5
Other expenditure	17·7	145·5	163·2
Total	30·0	594·7	624·7
Posts & Telegraphs:			
Interest on debt	71·3	...	71·3
Other expenditure	11·4	...	11·4
Total	82·7	...	82·7
Interest:			
On Ordinary Debt (excluding Railways, Irrigation, Posts and Telegraphs, &c.)	401·5	181·1	582·6
On other obligations	1257·2	98·7	1355·9
Total	1658·7	279·8	1938·5
Civil Administration:			
General Administration	224·8	1168·6	1393·4
Audit	101·6	...	101·6
Justice	15·3	578·2	593·5
Jails and Police	117·9	1475·2	1593·1
Ports and Pilotage	39·3	16·0	55·3
Ecclesiastical	31·6	...	31·6
Political	161·9	...	161·9
Frontier Watch Ward	269·3	...	269·3
Education and Scientific	146·0	1312·7	1458·7
Medical & Public Health	53·3	608·7	662·0
Agriculture	46·1	261·8	307·9
Miscellaneous Depts.	58·8	132·7	191·5
Total	1265·9	5553·9	6819·8
Currency and Mint	74·2	...	74·2
Civil Works	258·3	1164·3	1422·6
Miscellaneous:			
Famine Relief	...	59·3	59·3
Territrl. & Pol. Pensions	32·0	...	32·0
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	265·9	410·9	676·8
Stationery and Printing	54·8	118·8	173·6
Miscellaneous	92·9	132·8	225·7
Total	445·6	721·8	1167·4
Mil. & Marine Services	5508·1	...	5508·1
Extraordinary Items	...	·3	·3
Total expenditure charged against Revenue	13241·7	9380·3	22622·0
Equals (at Rs.13⅓ to £1) (000 omitted)	£99,313	£70,352	£169,665
Surplus	£201	£583	£784

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, 1929-30.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus (+) or Deficit (−)
Madras	1808·9	1684·8	+124·1
Bombay	1591·5	1580·8	+10·7
Bengal	1135·9	1133·6	+2·3
U. Provinces	1298·6	1233·2	+65·4
Punjab	1127·2	1132·3	− 5·1
Burma and Shan States	1085·4	1150·6	−65·2
Bihar and Orissa	594·5	609·4	−14·9
Central Provinces & Berar	528·3	542·5	−14·2
Assam	271·9	297·7	−25·8
Coorg	15·8	15·4	+ ·4
Total	9458·0	9380·3	+77·7
Equals (at Rs.13⅓ to £1) (000 omitted)	£70,935	£70,352	£+583

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1930-31.

The revised estimates for 1930-31 show deficits in all cases (in lakhs of rupees): Madras, 56·3; Bengal, 186·3; Bombay, 118·9; United Provinces, 50; Punjab, 9·3; Burma and Shan States, 103·6; Bihar and Orissa, 71·1; Central Provinces and Berar, 21·9; Assam, 17·0; Coorg, 3·3.

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, 1931-32.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	*Surplus.*	*Deficit.*
Madras	1829·7	1822·1	7·6	...
Bombay	1520·5	1581·2	...	60·7
Bengal	1052·4	1150·6	...	98·2
United Provinces	1326·5	1244·9	81·6	...
Punjab	1184·1	1083·2	100·9	...
Bihar and Orissa	1084·8	1129·9	...	45·1
Burma	575·0	577·5	...	2·5
Central Provinces and Berar	512·2	486·6	25·6	..
Assam	266·9	270·7	...	3·8
Coorg	13·2	14·6	...	1·4
Total	9365·3	9361·3	215·7	211·7
Central Government ordinary revenue	13486·6	13485·6	1·0	...
Total	22851·9	22846·9	216·7	211·7
Equals (at 13⅓ Rs. to £1) (000 omitted)	£171,389	£171,352	£1,625	£1,588

INDIAN SYSTEM OF NOTATION.—The Indian numerical notation system differs from the European. Large numbers are punctuated as crores and lakhs and not in hundreds, thousands and millions. A *lakh* is one hundred thousand (written out as 1,00,000), and a *crore* is one hundred lakhs or ten millions (1,00,00,000). *Thus*, 1,68,00,000 is read as 1 crore 68 lakhs. A lakh of rupees (Rs. 1,00,000), may be read as equal to £7,500 at 13⅓ rupees—the statutory rate adopted for conversion in this article. The rupee is divided into 16 annas and at 13⅓ rupees to £1 the anna is equivalent to 1½*d.* The anna is subdivided into 12 pies (⅛*d.* approximate value).

Net Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government.

The figures of Gross Revenue given above include the net receipts of railways and other commercial undertakings without any deduction on account of interest charges, the total receipts from the sale of opium, and the receipts of certain spending departments; while the figures of *Gross Expenditure include the interest* charges of commercial undertakings, and the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium. This method of compiling the figures causes the revenue available for administrative purposes and the expenditure on such purposes to appear greater than they really are. A statement of the net revenue and expenditure of the Central Government for 1929–30 is therefore given in the table below, which shows the *net* revenue derived from commercial undertakings, after deducting all expenditure including interest charges, similar adjustments being made under other heads of revenue and expenditure by deducting (1) the *cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium* from sale receipts, and (2) the receipts of the spending departments from the gross expenditure incurred by them. The cost of the establishments maintained for the collection of revenue is not shown as a deduction from revenue, but as a separate head of expenditure.

Net Revenue (in lakhs of rupees).*

	1929-30.
Principal Heads of Revenue:	
Customs	5127·7
Taxes on Income	1670·6
Salt	676·4
Opium	255·3
Other Heads	225·6
	7955·6
Commercial Undertakings:	
Railways	611·8
Irrigation	– 20·0
Posts and Telegraphs	– 81·2
	510·6
Currency and Mint:	
Currency	203·2
Mint	3·7
	199·5
Provincial Contributions and Adjustments	0·1
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts	35·2
Extraordinary Items	188·9
Total Net Revenue (lakhs of rupees)	8889·9
Equals (at Rs. 13½ to £1) (000 omitted)	£66,674

* A lakh is 100,000 rupees. (*See p. 666* for Indian system of notation.)

Net Expenditure.

	1929-30.
Debt Services	1218·1
Military Services:	
Army	5016·3
Marine	67·8
Military Engineer Services	412·5
Transfer to Military Reserve Fund	13·4
	5510·0
Collection of Revenue	359·7
Civil Administration	1149·3
Miscel. Civil Charges	385·3
Civil Works	235·6
Forest and other capital outlay charged to revenue	5·1
Total Net Expenditure charged against Revenue (lakhs of Rs.)	8863·1
Equals (at Rs. 13½ to £1) (000 omitted)	£66,473
Surplus (000 omitted)	£201

Capital Expenditure.—The following statement shows capital outlay, not charged to Revenue.

Central Government.

	Accounts, 1929–30.	Revised Estimate, 1930–31.	Budget Estimate, 1931–32.
	*(In lakhs of rupees.)**		
State Railways	3018·3	1450·0	1145·0
Posts & Telegraphs	33·1	3·4	91·3
Irrigation Works	3·0	0·5	0·7
New Capital at Delhi	72·7	52·9	24·7
Other Capital Outlay	74·9	296·5	76·7
Total	3202·0	1803·3	1338·4
Equals (at Rs. 13½ to £) (000 omitted)	£24,015	£13,525	£10,038

Provincial Governments.

	1929-30	1930-31.	1931-32.
Madras	99·7	119·0	159·6
Bombay	363·9	213·3	430·5
Bengal	45·2	40·7	29·2
United Provinces	143·3	79·4	44·1
Punjab	134·0	171·4	109·8
Burma & Shan States	33·5	35·6	27·1
Bihar and Orissa	—	—	—
Central Provs. & Berar	41·0	40·9	31·3
Assam	35·1	38·7	33·9
Coorg	—	—	—
Total	895·7	739·0	865·5
Equals (at Rs. 13½ to £1) (000 omitted)	£6,718	£5,543	£6,490

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 Indian States, the burden is estimated at Rs. 4·1 per head, or, if land revenue* (which is akin to rent) be added, Rs. 5·4 per head.

Debt and Assets.—On March 31, 1931, the public debt of the Central Government amounted to Rs.468·5 crores (£351·4 million) in India and £387·9 million in England. The figures include debt incurred on behalf of *Provincial Governments*, the debenture stock of

various railways taken over on the transfer of the lines, and the capital value of liabilities undergoing redemption by way of terminable annuities. The interest-bearing obligations and certain interest-bearing assets of the Government of India amounted to Rs.643 crores (£483 million) in India and £387·8 million in England. The excess of interest-bearing obligations over interest-yielding assets amounts to Rs. 194 crores (£145 million). Apart from Rs. 29·06 crores in cash, bullion and securities held on Treasury Account, the Central Government held on March 31, 1930, £40 million in the Gold Standard Reserve.

LAND REVENUE.—This is the oldest and the most important source of revenue. The State is the paramount landlord in India, and the land revenue is the State's share in the rent of the soil. In most of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, about one-fourth of Madras, and part of Assam the land revenue has been permanently fixed; elsewhere generally the assessments, or settlements, are revised periodically (usually once in 20 or 30 years). The nature of the settlements varies in different provinces. In parts of Bengal and Bombay, the greater part of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the N.W. Frontier Province, and the Central Provinces the settlement is with large proprietors or proprietary village communities (*zamindari*), and the estate is assessed as a whole. Elsewhere (especially in Burma, Berar, Bombay and Sind, Assam, and most of Madras) the *raiyatwari* tenure prevails, and each raiyat, or peasant proprietor, holds direct from the State. In temporarily settled zamindari districts the land revenue usually amounts to about 50 per cent. of the rental paid to the landlord by the cultivating tenant, while in temporarily settled raiyatwari districts the revenue varies from 20 per cent. of the gross produce down to much smaller proportions, averaging about 8 per cent. Private improvements are exempt from assessment. The gross land revenue paid to the State (Central and Provincial Governments) in 1929–30 amounted to Rs. 3,347 lakhs (£25,103,000).

THE OPIUM REVENUE.—Poppy may now be grown only in parts of the United Provinces and in the Central Indian (Malwa) States. Except in these States the manufacture is a Government monopoly. Bengal opium is either sold direct to the Governments of Borneo, Netherlands Indies, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, &c. or issued to the Excise Department for local consumption. In addition a substantial quantity is supplied to the Medical Department for medical purposes, and by export to the United Kingdom for sale to chemists. The gross revenue from Bengal opium, including the value of opium sold by the Excise Department for consumption in India, was £2,281,000 in 1929–30. The expenses of production, &c., were £366,100. 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 March 31, 1917, export of Indian opium to China is prohibited. In 1926 the Government of India announced its intention to restrict the export of opium except for medicinal purposes.

EXCISE.—Licence fees and duties are levied on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium, and other drugs. The revenue amounted to Rs. 2,041 lakhs (£15,309,000) gross in 1929–30 (Central and Provincial Governments).

CUSTOMS.—The net receipts amounted Rs. 5,128 lakhs (£38,458,000) in 1929–30. (For tariff *see* p. 671.) The export duty on rice yielded 117 lakhs (£877,000). The export duty on jute produced 464 lakhs (£3,478,000). The duty on motor spirit and kerosene amounted to 374 lakhs (£2,808,000). The protective special duties on iron, steel, &c., yielded 310 lakhs (£2,326,000).

INCOME TAX is levied on non-agricultural incomes at the following rates:—

Annual Income.	*Rate of Tax per Rupee.**
Rs. 2,000 and over	9 pies
,, 5,000 ,,	11 ,,
,, 10,000 ,,	14 ,,
,, 15,000 ,,	16 ,,
,, 20,000 ,,	19 ,,
,, 30,000 ,,	23 ,,
,, 40,000 ,,	25 ,,
,, 1,000,000 or upwards	26 ,,

In the case of companies and registered firms, whatever the total income, the rate is 26 pies in the rupee.

Super-tax is leviable in addition to ordinary income tax on incomes of Hindu undivided families at rates ranging from 1 anna 3 pies to 6 annas 3 pies in the rupee on incomes over Rs. 75,000, and on the taxable incomes of companies above Rs. 50,000 at a flat rate of 1 anna in the rupee. In the case of individuals, unregistered firms, and other associations of individuals not being a registered firm or a company, the rate ranges from 9 pies to 6 annas 3 pies on incomes in excess of Rs. 30,000. Rs. 1,706 lakhs (£12,798,000) were received from taxes on income in 1929–30.†

STAMPS.—Stamps yielded 1,412 lakhs gross (£10,593,000) in 1929–30. About two-thirds of the revenue is from court fees and one-third from commercial stamps.

SALT.—The salt duty was reduced from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 2 a maund (82 lb.) in 1903, to Rs. 1½ in 1905, and to R. 1 in 1907. It was increased to Rs. 1¼ on March 1, 1916, to Rs. 2½ from March 1, 1923, and reduced to Rs. 1¼ from March 1, 1924. Rs. 676 lakhs (£5,073,500) were received from salt in 1929–30.†

FORESTS.—About 107,000 square miles of forests are reserved and scientifically worked by the State, while about 123,000 square miles besides are under State control. The revenue from forests amounted to Rs. 613 lakhs (£4,594,000) in 1929–30. A third of the revenue comes from Burma.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—The Post Office in 1929-30 conveyed 1,392 million of letters, postcards, newspapers, &c., and issued over 40 million of money orders. Inland letter rates are the lowest in the world. The length of telegraph wire, including cable, in India on March 31, 1930, was 563,400 miles, and the number of paid messages sent in 1929–30 was 19½ million. The capital outlay amounted to Rs. 1,455 lakhs (£10,912,000) at the end of 1929–30. The Indian Postal and Telegraph services were amalgamated on April 1, 1914. The combined services showed for the year a loss of 62 lakhs (£468,300).†

* 12 pies = 1 anna; 16 annas = 1 rupee; 13⅓ rupees = £1 (statutory rate).

† See p. 653 as to the proposed increase of duties and charges.

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 March 31, 1930*, was 41,724 Of the mileage open about 50 per cent. was on the standard gauge (5½ ft.), and about 42 per cent on the metre gauge. On March 31, 1930, the total capital at charge was Rs. 857 crores (£642,560,000). The net earnings of the railways in 1929-30 amounted to 4,059 lakhs (£30,446,000), showing a percentage of 4·7 on total capital at charge. The number of passengers "originating" was 634 million, and the goods traffic amounted to 87·4 million tons. Rates are very low, third-class passengers travelling on the average about four miles for a penny. The net gain to the Central Government from "Budget Lines" administered from funds under its direct control was 4·0 crores in 1929-30. To meet the contribution (6·1 crores) payable to general revenues, 2·08 crores were withdrawn from the Reserve Fund. The total capital expenditure on State and other railways in 1929-30 was 3,222 lakhs (£24,171,000).

IRRIGATION.—The total capital outlay on State irrigation works up to March 31, 1930, was £97,701,000, which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, yielded a profit to the State, after payment of interest charges, of about £1,852,000. The area irrigated by Government irrigation works, excluding the Indian States, in 1928-29 amounted to 30·7 million acres, while the annual value of the crops raised amounted to over 1⅕ times the total capital expended on the works. Two-fifths of the irrigation revenue comes from the Punjab.

HOME CHARGES.—The net expenditure in England, chargeable to Revenue, amounted in 1929-30 to £25,167,000. The main items were:—Interest on Railway Debt and Annuities, £8,962,000; Interest on Ordinary Debt, £4,862,000; Interest assumed in respect of British 5 per cent. War Loan, £836,000; Stores, £2,646,000, of which £2,469,000 was for Marine and Military Stores; payments for British forces, troop service, &c., £2,605,000; Army non-effective charges, £3,597,000; Civil annuities, pensions, &c., £1,447,000; Furlough payments, civil and military, £2,278,000; home administration (£412,500 less £111,500 contributed by H.M. Treasury); £204,640 in connection with new offices; Aden contribution, £241,000. The expenditure of the Indian Government in England is met by bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on India by the Secretary of State, and sold by him in London for sterling.

CURRENCY.—The principal coin in use is the silver rupee, containing 165 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy, and weighing in all 180 grains troy. Up to 1893 the Indian Mints were open by law for the unrestricted coinage of silver into rupees. Owing, however, to the almost continuous fall in the value of the rupee from 1871 to 1893, legislation in the latter year closed the mints to the public, with a view to eventually fixing the exchange. For a time the rupee continued to fall, but subsequently it rose, and between 1898 and 1916, was practically stable at 1*s.* 4*d.* The Act of 1899 made the British sovereign legal tender in India at the ratio of 15 rupees to the sovereign, the rupee, however, remaining also legal tender to any amount, but the ratio was altered to 10 rupees in 1920. In 1907 it was decided that half the profit on silver coinage should be applied to capital expenditure on railways; the other half of the profit, and the whole of the interest, being added to the Gold Standard Reserve. In June, 1912, it was decided that no portion of the profit was to be used for railway purposes until the total sterling assets of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted to £25,000,000. From April 1, 1921, the interest on investments in the Gold Standard Reserve, when that Reserve reaches £40,000,000, is appropriated in reduction of the rupee securities created for the special purpose of the Currency Reserve. The total receipts from profit on coinage, interest and discount, and profit by exchange up to March 31, 1931, amounted to £59,071,876 Of this sum £1,123,655 has been used for capital expenditure on railways; £2,886,217 has been transferred to the Paper Currency Reserve in reduction of created rupee securities and £13,414,796 has been transferred to Revenue, £442,710 to the Revenue Equalisation Fund (of which £33,748 has since been transferred to Revenue), and the remainder credited to the Gold Standard Reserve. On March 31, 1931, the investments of this fund in sterling securities amounted to £31,559,000 (estimated value), while £1,085 was held in cash in England, and £2,152,000 deposited in gold at the Bank of England and £6,247,200 held in gold in India. India has a paper currency. The 1, 2½, 5, 10, 50, and 100 rupee notes are legal tender everywhere in India, but other notes only within their circles of issue. In 1918 a branch of the Royal Mint was established at Bombay for the minting of gold coins.

ARMY.—The sanctioned strength of the Army in India is: British troops and officers, 68,900; Indian troops and officers, 155,300; Army in India Reserve of Officers, 1,600; Indian Army Reserve, 40,000; Auxiliary Force, 36,000; Indian State Forces, 44,700; and Indian Territorial Force, 19,000. For police duties and frontier service the regular military is supplemented by frontier militia and local levies. During the period (1902-9) when Lord Kitchener was Commander-in-Chief, considerable changes were effected in the organisation and training of the Army. On June 1, 1907, there was a redistribution of the Army of India. The net military expenditure (including marine) has risen from about £20,000,000 in 1912-13 to about 5,510 lakhs (£41,325,000) in 1929-30. The estimated net expenditure for 1931-32 is 4,740 lakhs (£35,550,000). During the Great War of 1914-18 the Government of India recruited on a voluntary basis over 800,000 combatants and more than 400,000 non-combatants, giving a grand total of about 1·3 million men. 1,215,000 officers and men were sent on service overseas from India; the total Indian casualties were 101,000. In 1917 the bar hitherto precluding the admission of Indians to King's Commissions was removed; the pay and pensions of the Indian soldiery were improved. India has an Auxiliary Force on a volunteer basis. Ague is the chief cause of sickness among British troops, and enteric fever the chief cause of death.

The ROYAL INDIAN MARINE consists of 10 sea-going vessels, and numerous smaller steamers and launches.

Director R.I.M., Bombay, Rear-Admiral H. T. Walwyn, C.B., D.S.O., R.N. .....Rs. 2,800

In 1926 it was decided that the Royal Indian Marine shall be abolished, and that the vessels shall be transferred to the Royal Indian Navy, which will be constructed as a combatant force to enable India to enter upon the final stage of her development, and ultimately to undertake her own naval defence. The fleet will consist, in its first stage of development, of four sloops, two patrol-craft vessels, four trawlers and two survey ships, together with one depôt ship. Indians will be eligible for commissioned rank.

EDUCATION.—Elementary education is based, so far as possible, on an adaptation of indigenous institutions and traditions. Higher education is an imported product. It is popular, and has undoubtedly been attended with beneficial results. As is natural with an imported product, its development is marked by some crudities, and its influence has to some extent been unsettling. It has appealed to the natural intellectuality of the people, and has succeeded only partially in stimulating practical application. There are 15 Universities, viz., those of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Benares (Hindu), Patna, Dacca, Aligarh (Muhammadan), Lahore, Hyderabad, Mysore, Lucknow, Rangoon, Nagpur and Delhi. In State institutions education is secular. The institutions in 1928–29 numbered 258,000, and the scholars 12,166,000, including 1,386,000 females. Of the institutions, about 50 per cent. are maintained by the State or aided by grants, the rest being private and unaided. Of the total expenditure on education in 1928–29, (£20,305,000), £4,336,000 came from fees, and £12,842,000 from Government revenues or local and municipal funds. The census of 1921 showed that only 139 males and 21 females per thousand are literate, in the sense of being able to write a letter and read the reply thereto.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, municipal and rural, in its present form, is a product of British rule. The municipalities at the end of 1928–29 numbered 776, with a total population of 19 million, and receiving an income of £9,220,200 from rates and taxes (octroi, taxes on houses and lands, water, lighting, and conservancy rates, &c.) and £15,612,800 from other sources. Out of 12,732 members of municipal bodies 870 were officials and 11,862 non-official. In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative. Nearly 33 per cent. of their total expenditure of about £12,294,700 in 1928–29 was devoted to civil works, 36 per cent. to education, and the remainder largely to sanitation and hospitals.

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.—There are 8,342 officers and 19,108 honorary judges and magistrates exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. Many of the superior and the great majority of the inferior officers are Indians. In 1928, 2,435,323 civil suits were instituted; 2,578,984 persons were tried, and 1,238,422 convicted, in criminal cases, of whom 796 were sentenced to death and 739 executed, 1,938 to transportation, and 180,496 to imprisonment. The strength of the police in 1928 was 14,814 officers and 183,371 men. There were 1,156 prisons, with a daily average of 138,014 prisoners. At the convict settlement of Port Blair (Andamans) there were 6,985 prisoners on March 31, 1929.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The reporting of vital occurrences is still defective. The recorded death rate for British India in the decennium ended 1913 ranged between 38·21 per 1,000 in 1908 and 28·72 in 1913; it was 35·9 per 1,000 in 1919 and 25·59 in 1928. There were over 12 million deaths from influenza during 1918–19. Fevers of various kinds are by far the commonest cause of death, cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa, smallpox, and (since 1896) plague being other chief causes. The reported deaths from plague up to the end of 1928 were about 12,152,000 in India as a whole. The ratio of births per 1,000 of the population was 36·79 in 1928. In 4,571 hospitals and dispensaries, maintained mostly from public funds, 50,119,000 patients were treated in 1928. The number of persons vaccinated in 1928-29 was

SEA-BORNE TRADE.	1926–27.	1927–28.*	1928–29.*	1929–30.*	1930–31.
	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)
Imports of Private Merchandise ...	173,416	187,377	189,979	180,598	123,619
Government Stores	7,198	8,766	7,569	6,683	6,202
Total Merchandise ...	180,614	196,143	197,548	187,281	129,821
Treasure—Private	30,986	26,112	27,970	20,826	20,142
Government ...	163	60	1	48	6
Total Treasure.....	31,149	26,172	27,971	20,874	20,148
Total Imports	211,763	222,315	225,519	208,155	149,969
Exports of Private Merchandise:					
Indian Produce, &c.	226,077	239,365	247,596	233,104	165,342
Foreign Goods (re-exports)	6,007	7,153	5,875	5,345	3,858
Government Stores	1,204	1,179	892	793	649
Total Merchandise ...	233,288	247,697	254,363	239,242	169,849
Treasure Private	1,503	1,969	2,198	1,177	1,821
Government ...	155	383	2,567	2,681	1,180
Total Treasure.....	1,658	2,352	4,765	3,858	3,001
Total Exports	234,946	253,049	259,128	243,100	172,850
Total Sea-borne Trade	446,709	475,364	484,647	451,255	322,819
Net Imports of Treasure	29,491	23,820	23,206	17,016	17,147
Net Exports of Merchandise	52,674	51,554	56,815	5,961	40,028
Excess of Exports	23,183	27,734	33,609	34,945	22,881

NOTE.—The figures of trade have been converted into sterling at the rate of Rs. 13⅓ to £. * Revised figures.

15,085,000. According to the census of 1921 there were 102,400 lepers.

SURVEYS.—The Survey Department superintends forest and cadastral surveys, as well as trigonometrical and topographical surveys, special explorations, and map production. Marine, geological, botanical and archæological surveys are in operation. The Meteorological Department is of great service in forecasting rainfall.

TRADE OF INDIA.—Among the countries constituting the British Empire India comes second to the United Kingdom itself in the volume of its sea-borne trade, which almost equals that of Canada and Australia combined. The ordinary course of Indian trade shows yearly a large net export of merchandise and a net import of treasure. The table (p. 670) exhibits the leading figures for the last five years in thousands of pounds sterling (Rupees being converted at the rate of 13⅓ to the £).

During the year 1930–31 as compared with 1929–30 the value of the imports (excluding Government stores and treasure) decreased by Rs. 7,597 lakhs (£56,979,000), or 32 per cent., while the total exports (including re-exports but excluding treasure and Government stores) fell by Rs. 9,233 lakhs (£69,249,800), or 29 per cent.

The principal commodities of export from India are, in the order named: Raw cotton and cotton goods; jute (including gunny bags and cloth); food-grains, especially rice and wheat; tea; and oilseeds. All these showed substantial decreases as compared with the previous year. The principal imports, again in the order named, are manufactured cotton goods; iron and steel; machinery and mill-work; sugar; mineral oils; motor vehicles. There was a marked falling off during the year under review in all of these and other commodities.

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 1930–31 (converted at Rs. 13⅓ = £1):—

IMPORTS (000 omitted).

Cotton Goods ...	£16,628	Dyes, &c.	£1,943
Cotton Yarn ...	2,313	Rubber Manuf's	1,926
Cotton, raw ...	4,792	Spices	1,912
Iron and/or Steel	7,116	Wool & Woollen Goods.....	1,733
Brass	1,224	Drugs.....	1,455
Other metals ...	3,603	Glass	1,236
Machinery	10,761	Fruits&Vegeta's.	1,114
Sugar.....	8,223	Cigarettes	918
Mineral Oils ...	7,870	Salt	883
Provisions	3,658	Paints.....	841
Motor Cars, Cycles, &c.....	3,055	Soap	840
Cycles	542	Apparel.....	834
Instruments	3,581	Building, &c., Materials	825
Hardware.....	2,702	Stationery.....	609
By Post.....	2,658	Haberdashery ...	547
Liquors.....	2,488	Belting	477
Silk, artificial	2,270	Precious Stones	448
Silk Goods.....	1,581	Arms, &c.....	405
Raw Silk	661	Earthenware.....	361
Paper.....	2,151	Goverum't Stores	6,202
Grain & Pulse ...	2,112		
Chemicals	1,059		

EXPORTS (000 omitted).

Cotton, Raw ...	£34,746	By Post	£1,533
Cotton Yarn, &c.	4,210	Coffee	1,439
Jute Manuf.'s...	23,893	Wood	1,054
Jute, raw.....	9,663	Rubber.....	976
Rice	19,475	Spices	954
OtherGrains,&c.	2,936	Manures	919
Tea.....	17,669	Opium	916
Seeds.....	13,396	Dyes	812
Metals & Ores...	5,955	Tobacco	777
Leather.....	4,793	Coir	664
Hides and Skins	4,099	Fruits&Vegeta's	598
Wool, raw	1,886	Fodder	576
Woollens	539	Mica.....	507
Lac.....	2,353	Oils	354
Paraffin Wax ...	2,114	Raw Hemp	295
Oilcake.....	1,560	Re-exports.....	3,858

The following table shows the distribution of the Indian private sea-borne trade in 1930–31:—

COUNTRIES.	PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ONLY.	
	Imports.	Exports.
Total Value (000 omitted) ...	£123,619	£165,342
	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom	37·2	23·5
Belgium	2·8	3·3
Ceylon	0·8	5·0
China (excluding Hong Kong)	2·0	6·0
Egypt	1·5	1·9
France	1·8	5·0
Germany	7·5	6·4
Netherlands	1·8	3·0
Hong Kong	0·5	0·7
Italy.....	2·7	3·5
Japan	8·8	10·8
Java and Borneo	6·6	1·2
Mauritius	0·0	0·5
Straits Settlements.....	2·5	2·9
Switzerland	0·8	0·0
United States	9·2	9·3
Iraq.....	0·6	0·4
S. Africa.....	0·3	0·9
Kenya.....	1·8	0·3
Canada.....	0 8	0·8
Australia and New Zealand .	1·6	2·3
Persia	1·6	0·6
Spain	0·2	1·1
Arabia	0·2	0·7
Siam	0·1	0·4
All other countries.....	6·3	9·5

(NOTE.—Rupee figures converted at rate of Rs. 13⅓ = £1.)

CUSTOMS DUTIES.—The general import tariff is 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. The principal exceptions are as follows:—Cotton twist, yarn and thread pay 5 per cent. or 1½ As. per lb., whichever is higher, yarns and textile fabrics 20 per cent., cotton piece goods 20 per cent. if of British manufacture, 25 per cent. if not; plain grey, i.e., not bleached or dyed in the piece, pay duty at the same rates or 3½ annas per lb. whichever is higher. Arms and certain "luxury" articles, including gold and silver manufactures, &c., and silk piece goods, pay 40 per cent., motor cars 30 per cent., sugar 25 per cent. plus Rs. 2. As. 12 per cwt., cigars 90 per cent., cigarettes Rs. 8 As. 8 per 1,000, spirits generally Rs. 30 a gallon, salt R. 1 As. 8½ a maund (82 lb.), gold and silver plate 40 per cent., kerosene As. 3, and motor spirit 8 As. per gallon, mineral oil 10 per cent. (an excise duty of As. 8 per gallon is levied on motor spirit and an excise duty of As. 2 p. 3 per

gallon on kerosene produced in India), coal As. 8 a ton. Some machinery and certain iron, steel and railway materials pay 12½ per cent.; artificial silk yarn, 10 per cent. A few other articles pay 2½ per cent. There are protective duties at special rates on coal tubs, and on iron and steel and certain manufactures thereof. The duty on manufactured tobacco is Rs. 3 per lb., matches Rs. 1 As. 8 per gross, splints for match-making 4½ As. per lb., veneer for making match boxes 6 As. per lb., beer 12 As. per gallon, perfumed spirits Rs. 48 a gallon. Gold metallic ores, living animals, raw hides, skins, raw cotton and wool, certain agricultural requisites, quinine, textile machinery, printing materials, and a few other articles are free. There are export duties of 2 As. 3 Pies a maund on rice, Rs. 4½ per bale of 400 lb. on raw jute other than cuttings, for which the rate is Rs. 1¼ per bale; Rs. 20 per ton on jute sacking, Rs. 32 per ton on hessians, and 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on raw hides and skins.*

SHIPPING.—In 1930–31 the number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared with cargoes at ports in British India was 6,473, with a tonnage of 15,810,000. Of this tonnage, nearly 67 per cent. was under the British flag.

PORTS.—The chief ports are Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Karachi, and Madras.

AGRICULTURE is by far the most important occupation of the people of India. In British territory in 1928–29, 262,328,200 acres were sown, or 228,167,000 acres excluding area sown more than once. Of the total area sown approximately 10 per cent. was under wheat, 31 per cent. under rice, and 36 per cent. under other food-grains and pulses, 7 per cent. under oilseeds, and 8 per cent. under cotton, jute, and other fibres. Sugar, tea, and tobacco are other important crops. The total area under irrigation was 49 million acres.

BANKS.—In addition to the Imperial Bank of India, which is closely associated with the Government, there are joint-stock banks, European and Indian, and many small native banks. In 1928 there were 28 Indian joint-stock banks, whose head offices are located in India, in addition to 18 exchange banks with head offices outside India, and 18 Indian co-operative banks, with capital and reserve of Rs. 5 lakhs and over. The capital of the Imperial Bank of India was Rs. 562 lakhs; reserve, Rs. 539 lakhs; deposits, Rs. 7,925 lakhs; and cash balance, Rs. 1,058 lakhs. The corresponding figures for the Indian joint-stock banks were: capital, Rs. 674 lakhs; reserve, Rs. 435 lakhs; deposits, Rs. 6,285 lakhs; cash balance, Rs. 819 lakhs. The 18 exchange banks with head offices not located in India had:—capital, £96 million; reserve, £92 million; deposits, £1,359 million outside India, and Rs. 7,113 lakhs in India; cash balances £237 million outside, and Rs. 806 lakhs in India. The 18 Indian co-operative banks had a capital of Rs. 117 lakhs; a reserve of Rs. 46 lakhs; deposits, Rs. 902 lakhs; loans outstanding, Rs. 682 lakhs; and cash balances amounting to Rs. 78 lakhs. The proportion per cent. of cash to liabilities on deposit was:—13% in the case of the Imperial Bank; 11% for exchange banks doing a considerable portion of their business in India; 11% for other exchange banks; and 13 to 15% in the case of Indian joint-stock banks.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.—In 1929–30 there were in British India and Indian States 1,880 central, 92,051 agricultural and 10,256 non-agricultural societies, with a total membership of 4,181,904 and a capital of £67,138,000. The Provincial and Central Banks showed a profit of £440,000, and agricultural and non-agricultural societies £1,369,000.

MINERALS.—The output of coal in India in 1928 was 22,543,000 tons. The production has much increased in recent years. Nine-tenths of the total comes from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The production of crude petroleum in India (chiefly Burma) has increased from 19 million gallons in 1897 to 306 million in 1928. The production of salt is about 1,515,000 tons. The production of manganese ore was about 978,500 tons, and of saltpetre 4,500 tons (export figures). The yield of gold (nearly all from Mysore) was about 376,100 oz. Monazite and tungsten ore have now taken an important place in the list of minerals of economic value produced in India. The output of the former in 1928 was 103 tons, and of the latter 622 tons.

MANUFACTURES.—In India the ancient village handicrafts still survive. Cotton-weaving is by far the most important hand industry. There were 7,863 factories in 1928 subject to the Indian Factories Act, employing 1,520,000 persons, including 253,000 women and 50,900 children (12 to 15 years of age); the percentage of factories maintaining a week of 48 hours or less for men is 27, the corresponding percentage for women was 31. The maximum weekly hours for children are 36. There were 292 cotton mills at work in British India and Indian States in 1928–29, mostly in Bombay and Ahmedabad. In 1928–29, the production was 648 million lb. of yarn (mostly of low counts) and 446 million lb. of woven goods. The 95 jute mills, mostly situated in or near Calcutta, contained 1,108,147 spindles and 52,409 looms. There were, in 1928, 17 woollen and 9 paper mills, 13 breweries, and various other factories.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—In 1928–29 there were 6,330 joint stock companies registered in British India and in the Indian States, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 27,931 lakhs (£209,481,000). The companies were classified as follows:—Trading and manufacturing, 2,356; banking and loan, 1,621; tea and other planting, 604; mining, 327; cotton mills, 294; cotton ginning mills, 109; jute mills, 63; other mills and presses, 77; estate, &c., 115; insurance, 100; railway transport, &c., 220; navigation, 26; sugar, 35; others, 383.

FRONTIER TRADE.

A new system of registration of the land frontier trade of India came into force in April, 1925. Only the traffic in selected articles at certain railway stations adjacent to the more important trade routes across the frontier is registered. The principal imports were metals and manufactures of metal, grains and pulses, fruits, provisions and raw silk. The principal exports were cotton goods, metals, provisions, grains, salt and sugar.

* *See* p. 653 as to the proposed increase of duties.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS, SHOWING THE SALUTES TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, AND THE AREA, POPULATION, PREVAILING RELIGION, AND REVENUE OF THEIR STATES.

State, Salute, and Title of Chief.	Date of Succession.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1921.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate.
					£
Salutes of 21 Guns.					
Baroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of	1875	8,182	2,121,875	Hindus	1,460,000
Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of	1925	26,382	3,195,476	,,	1,400,000
Hyderabad, The Nizam of	1911	82,698	12,471,770	Hindus and Muhammadans	4,099,000
Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of	1925	80,000	3,322,030	Muhammadans	1,485,000
Mysore, The Maharaja of	1895	29,460	5,859,952	Hindus	2,250,000
Salutes of 19 Guns.					
*Bhopal, The Nawab of	1926	6,902	692,448	Hindus	414,000
†Indore, The Maharaja (Holkar) of	1926	9,519	1,151,598	,,	830,000
†Kalat, The Khan (Wali) of	1893	54,713	300,543	Muhammadans	81,000
Kolhapur, The Maharaja of	1922	3,217	833,726	Hindus	790,000
†*Mewar (Udaipur), The Maharana of	1884	12,691	1,380,063	,,	340,000
Travancore, The Maharaja of	1924	7,625	4,006,062	Hindus and Christians	1,337,000
Salutes of 17 Guns.					
Bahawalpur, The Nawab of	1907	15,000	781,191	Muhammadans	346,000
Bharatpur, The Maharaja of	1929	1,993	496,437	Hindus	198,000
†Bikaner, The Maharaja of	1887	23,315	659,685	,,	555,000
Bundi, The Maharao Raja of	1927	2,220	187,068	,,	69,000
Cochin, The Maharaja of	1914	1,417	979,019	Hindus and Christians	416,000
Cutch, The Maharao of	1876	7,616	484,547	Hindus	230,000
Jaipur, The Maharaja of	1922	15,579	2,338,802	,,	561,000
Karauli, The Maharaja of	1886	1,242	133,730	,,	52,000
†Kotah, The Maharao of	1889	5,684	630,060	,,	309,000
Marwar (Jodhpur), The Maharaja of	1918	34,963	1,841,462	,,	800,000
†Patiala, The Maharaja of	1900	5,932	1,499,739	Hindus and Sikhs	844,000
Rewa, The Maharaja of	1918	13,000	1,401,524	Hindus	390,000
†Tonk, The Nawab of	1867	2,553	287,898	,,	160,000
Salutes of 15 Guns.					
†Alwar, The Maharaja of	1892	3,221	701,154	Hindus	366,000
Banswara, The Maharawal of	1914	1,606	190,362	Animists	42,000
Datia, The Maharaja of	1907	911	148,659	Hindus	120,000
Dewas (Senior Branch), The Maharaja of	1899	449	77,005	,,	47,000
Dewas (Junior Branch), The Maharaja of	1892	419	66,998	,,	45,000
Dhar, The Maharaja of	1898	1,777	230,333	,,	105,000
†Dholpur, The Maharaj-Rana of	1911	1,200	230,188	,,	126,000
Dungarpur, The Maharawal of	1918	1,447	189,272	,,	38,000
Idar, The Maharaja of	1931	1,669	226,351	,,	105,500
Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of	1914	16,062	67,652	,,	29,000
Khairpur, The Mir of	1921	6,050	193,152	Muhammadans	178,000
†Kishangarh, The Maharaja of	1926	858	77,734	Hindus	33,000
†Orchha, The Maharaja of	1874	2,079	284,948	,,	67,000
Partabgarh, The Maharawat of	1929	886	67,114	,,	39,000
Rampur, The Nawab of	1889	892	453,607	Hindus and Muhammadans	360,000
Sikkim, The Maharaja of	1914	2,818	81,721	Buddhists and Hindus	29,000
Sirohi, The Maharao of	1920	1,964	186,639	Hindus	70,000
Salutes of 13 Guns.					
†Benares, The Maharaja of	1931	875	362,735	Hindus	178,000
Bhavnagar, The Maharaja of	1919	2,860	426,404	Hindus and Muhammadans	577,000
Cooch Behar, The Maharaja of	1922	1,307	592,489	,,	242,000
Dhrangadhra, The Maharaja of	1911	1,107	88,406	Hindus	167,000
Jaora, The Nawab of	1895	601	85,778	,,	70,000
Jhalawar, The Maharaj-Rana of	1929	810	96,182	Muhammadans	56,000
†Jind, The Maharaja of	1887	1,259	308,183	Hindus and Sikhs	190,000

* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of 21 guns permanently.
† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns.

State, Salute, and Title of Chief.	Date of Succession.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1921.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate.
					£
Junagadh, The Nawab of	1911	3,336	465,493	Hindus and Muhammadans	406,000
†Kapurthala, The Maharaja of	1877	630	284,275	Muhammadans and Hindus	247,000
Nabha, The Maharaja of	1911	928	263,334	Hindus and Sikhs	164,000
†Nawanagar, The Maharaja of	1907	3,791	345,353	Hindus and Muhammadans	405,000
Palanpur, The Nawab of	1918	1,750	236,694	Hindus and Muhammadans	64,000
Porbandar, The Maharaja of	1908	642	101,881	Hindus	120,000
Rajpipla, The Maharaja of	1915	1,517	168,454	,,	126,000
Ratlam, The Maharaja of	1893	693	85,489	,,	60,000
Tripura, The Raja of	1923	4,116	304,437	,,	170,000
Salutes of 11 Guns.					
Ajaigarh, The Maharaja of	1919	802	84,790	,,	33,000
Alirajpur, The Raja of	1890	836	89,364	Animists	41,250
Baoni, The Nawab of	1911	121	19,734	Muhammadans	15,000
Barwani, The Rana of	1894	1,178	120,150	Hindus	77,250
Bijawar, The Maharaja of	1900	973	111,723	,,	26,250
Bilaspur, The Raja of	1927	448	98,000	,,	22,500
Cambay, The Nawab of	1915	350	71,715	,,	78,000
Chamba, The Raja of	1919	3,216	141,867	,,	53,000
Charkhari, The Maharaja of	1920	880	123,405	,,	36,000
Chattarpur, The Maharaja of	1867	1,130	166,549	,,	48,000
Faridkot, The Raja of	1918	643	150,661	Sikhs and Hindus	122,000
Gondal, The Thakur Sahib of	1869	1,024	167,071	Hindus and Muhammadans	339,000
Janjira, The Nawab of	1922	377	98,590	,, ,,	52,000
Jhabua, The Raja of	1895	1,336	123,932	Animists	26,250
Maler Kotla, The Nawab of	1908	168	80,322	Hindus and Muhammadans	117,000
Mandi, The Raja of	1913	1,200	185,048	Hindus	83,000
Manipur, The Maharaja of	1891	8,456	384,016	,,	57,000
Morvi, The Thakur Sahib of	1922	822	96,697	,,	168,000
Narsinghghar, The Raja of	1924	734	101,426	,,	69,000
Panna, The Maharaja of	1902	2,596	197,600	,,	68,000
Pudukottai, The Raja of	1928	1,179	426,813	,,	143,000
Radhanpur, The Nawab of	1910	1,150	67,789	,,	77,250
Rajgarh, The Raja of	1916	962	114,972	,,	48,000
Sailana, The Raja of	1919	296	27,165	,,	20,000
Samthar, The Rajah of	1896	180	33,216	,,	26,250
Sirmur (Nahan), The Maharaja of	1911	1,198	140,468	,,	40,000
Sitamau, The Raja of	1900	201	26,549	,,	19,500
Suket, The Raja of	1919	420	54,328	,,	20,250
Tehri (Garhwal), The Raja of	1913	4,500	318,482	,,	83,000

† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns.

STATES OF THE RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

THE States in India whose chiefs are in subordinate alliance with, or under the suzerainty of, the King-Emperor, comprise about two-fifths of the area, but only two-ninths of the population of India. Their administration, with a few unimportant exceptions, is not under the direct control of British officials, but it is subject, in varying degrees, to the Supreme Government. The chiefs are entitled to British protection, but have no power of making war and peace, or of sending ambassadors to one another or to foreign States; the military force they maintain is strictly limited; no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction; and in case of misrule the Supreme Government can dethrone the chief or temporarily suspend him from the exercise of his powers. In matters of Imperial interest, trade, main lines of railway, &c., the Supreme Government has jurisdiction. Some States pay *tribute*, most do not. *Tributes aggregating* £541,800 (£183,750 from Mysore) were paid to the Government of India in 1929-30. Generally speaking, the States are governed by their Princes, Ministers, and Councils, with the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government. This officer may have charge, as British Resident, of one large State, or may be the Agent for a group of States. A common characteristic of all Indian States, important or insignificant, is that in their territory British Indian law does not run. For them the Indian Legislature or the Provincial

Legislative Councils cannot legislate; and over them the High Courts or Chief Courts of the Provinces have no jurisdiction.

The Assigned Districts of Mysore (Bangalore), Kalat (Quetta), and Berar are still technically Indian States territory. The Shan States, on the other hand, are technically part of British India, though administered by local Sawbwas or petty chiefs. Excluding these territories, the Indian States have a combined area of 711,032 square miles, and a population of 71,939,187. They maintain in the aggregate a considerable body of troops of inferior military organisation in addition to their Indian State forces. Many treaties provide that States shall furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government, and troops of Indian States served in almost every Indian campaign of the 19th century. Lord Curzon inaugurated an Imperial Cadet Corps of Indian princes and nobles. The States vary greatly in size and importance. Hyderabad is nearly as large as Great Britain, and the Nizam enjoys a very large revenue. On the other hand, in Kathiawar and elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute sub-division, there are many chiefs of single villages. In these petty estates the nominal chief may have some very limited magisterial powers, but the administration is regulated and carried on by the Supreme Government in its executive capacity. The amount of control thus exercised over an Indian State in its internal affairs depends on a number of considerations, and varies from State to State. The rulers have not necessarily any religious or tribal connexion with the majority of their subjects. Thus the Nizam of Hyderabad is a Muhammadan, but most of his people are Hindus. Although the Indian States, large and small, number 662, only about 200 are of any real importance. The majority represent the scattered military chiefships which sprang from the ruins of the Moghul Empire in the 18th century. The rulers of Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda are all descendants of successful generals who then rose to power. Most of these States are of more recent origin than the British power in India. A unique step was taken in 1910, when a new Indian State was created out of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

The salutes enjoyed by the Indian princes indicate their relative importance. Those with eleven guns or more are addressed as His Highness. On pages 673-674 are the names of 86 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., G.C.V.O., and the Maharajah of Burdwan, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., are not ruling chiefs.

The States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Sikkim, and Kalat, and those belonging to the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, 175 in all, are under the direct supervision of the Governor-General in Council. The remainder, chiefly minor States, are under the supervision or control of various Provincial Governments. The States of first magnitude, which have a superior Resident, are Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Jaipur, Udaipur, and Gwalior.

The Indian States may be thus classified:—

1. *Hyderabad*, the premier State in India (capital, Hyderabad, pop. 404,187—the fourth city in India). This State is in the centre of the Deccan or central plateau of Southern India. The ruling dynasty is of Turkoman origin, and is descended from Asaf Jah, who became Viceroy of the Deccan in 1712, and then independent of the Mogul Emperor. Telugu and Marathi are the chief languages. Wheat, rice, and cotton are produced. The Nizam's Guaranteed Railway is the principal line. 2. *Mysore* This State, situated on a plateau in Southern India, was administered by the Indian Government from 1831 to 1881, when it was restored to native rule, under a somewhat strictly framed instrument of transfer. In Dec., 1913, the instrument was replaced by a new Treaty putting the relations between the British Government and the State on a footing more in consonance with the actual position of the Maharaja among the Feudatory Chiefs of India. Kanarese and Telugu are the chief languages. There is a Mysore State Railway. Millets, pulses, and rice are the principal crops. Mysore has important goldfields. 3. *Baroda*, situated in Western India in Gujarat and Kathiawar and much interlaced with British districts. The reigning Gaekwar was the adopted heir of the ruler deposed in 1875 for misgovernment and misconduct. 4. The Himalayan Hill States, west of Nepal, including Kashmir. The important frontier State of *Kashmir* (capital, Srinagar, pop. 141,735) was granted to Gholab Sing by Lord Hardinge, after the First Punjab War (1846). It comprises Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit, and Baltistan. A force stationed at Gilgit watches the northern passes and controls the feudatory chiefships of Hunza and Nagar; while on the west the subordinate chiefship of Chitral is occupied by British troops, depending for their support on the Peshawar border 5. *Sikkim*, a frontier State situated on the borders of Tibet, between Nepal and Bhutan, acknowledged the British protectorate in 1890, when also the boundaries of Tibet were defined by the Sikkim-Tibet Convention. 6. The Sikh States, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej. The most important of these is *Patiala*. 7. Rajputana, comprising the ancient sovereignties lying between Sind and the United Provinces. *Rajputana* (pop. 9,844,384) extends some 460 miles from north to south, and is 530 miles in breadth, and is larger than the British Isles. About half of the area is desert. It comprises 20 States of varying size and importance. Of these 17 are ruled by hereditary Rajput chiefs, two by Jat chiefs, and one by a Muhammadan. The Governor-General's Agent's headquarters are at Ajmer; he has under him Residents for Eastern and Western Rajputana, and about twenty other officers, distributed among the States to supervise the administration, and give advice when it is required. The most important States are *Jodhpur* (*Marwar*), *Udaipur* (*Mewar*), and *Jaipur*. The Rajput dynasties, the most ancient in India, go back before the Mogul Empire, and resemble feudal monarchies. 8. The States of *Central India*, lying to the north of the Nerbudda and to the south and east of Rajputana, although in the aggregate one-third less in extent than those of Rajputana, are nearly four times as numerous. All but 17 are petty chiefships. The most important are *Gwalior* and *Indore*, which include between them one-half of the whole area. The 31 minor States of Bundelkhand (largest, *Rewa*) are in political relation with the Central India Agency *Bhopal*, one of the principal Muhammadan States in India. 9. The Malayalim States of *Travancore* and

Cochin, lying together in S.W. India. These important States, attached to Madras Presidency, represent ancient Hindu dynasties. 10. The three northern Muhammadan States of Khairpur (Sind), Bahawalpur, and Rampur. 11. Kalat (including Makran and Kharan) and Las Bela, with tribal areas in the possession of the Marri and Bugti tribes. 12. Gujarat, including Kutch and the numerous petty chiefships of Kathiawar. 13. The Southern Mahratta States. 14. The numerous Afghan and Baluch tribes of the N.W. frontier, inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawar to the base of the Suleiman range, a distance of 800 miles. The names of some of these tribes, Waziris, Orakzais, Afridis, &c., have become familiar owing to the many expeditions against them. 15. The aboriginal Gond and Kol tribes, under petty princes of aboriginal or Rajput blood, in Chota-Nagpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the Jaipur (Vizagapatam) Agency. 16. The Indo-Chinese group of States, and the numerous hill tribes of the N.E. frontier.

Countries Contiguous to India.

NEPAL.

Sovereign, His Majesty Maharaja Dhiraja Tribhuhana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsher Jang; *suc.* 1911.

Prime Minister, His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhim Shumshere Jung, Bahadur Rana, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Honorary Lieutenant-General of the British Army, Honorary Colonel of the 4th P.W.O. Gurkhas, Prime Minister, and Supreme Commander-in-Chief. (Personal salute in British India, 19 guns.)

Nepal (area, about 54,000 sq. miles: pop. 5,600,000) lies between British India and Tibet on the S. slopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mt. Everest (29,141 ft.). Amid the sterile mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, &c., are grown. Nepal is divided into four provinces. Its exports to British India are estimated to amount to about £4,000,000, and its imports to £2,000,000 a year. The chief trade route is that between Kathmandu and the Bihar and Orissa frontier (77 miles). Nepal exports rice and other grains, hides, oilseeds, *ghi*, cattle, jute, large quantities of timber, &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 religions are Buddhism and Hinduism. 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 Nepal rulers. The real political power rests with the Prime Minister. This office is always held by a member of his family, the succession being determined by special rules. The army numbers about 45,000. By arrangement with Nepal, India obtains many fine recruits for its Gurkha regiments. During the Great War, and in the subsequent Afghan war, the Nepal Government rendered unstinted and unconditional assistance to the British Government in men, money and material. A new Treaty was concluded in December, 1923, between the British and Nepalese Governments, by which *inter alia* the internal and external independence of the State was recognised.

CAPITAL, *Kathmandu* (pop. 80,000) — *British Envoy at the Court of Nepal*, Lt.-Col. C. T. Daukes, C.I.E. Rs.3,000

BHUTAN.

Bhutan (area, about 20,000 sq. miles; pop. about 250,000, mainly Buddhists) also lies on the S.E. of the Himalayas, and its products resemble those of Nepal. In 1863, owing to outrages on British subjects, portions of it were annexed to India, an annual allowance being paid by the Indian Government as compensation. By a treaty in 1910 this allowance was fixed at £6,667, and Bhutan agreed to be guided in its external relations by the advice of the British, who, however, will not interfere in its internal affairs. The former dual government of a spiritual chief and a temporal chief came to an end when the Tongsa Penlop, the chief councillor and virtual ruler, the late Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., C.C.I.E., was chosen hereditary Maharaja in 1907. He has a salute of 15 guns in British territory. The estimated annual revenue is £13,000. Bhutan's total trade with India is estimated at over £65,000 a year. There is no British Resident.

CAPITAL, *Punakha*.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

For three centuries England has taken the lead in the Gulf trade. She has suppressed piracy, slavery, and inter-tribal warfare on land and sea, made surveys, and laid down buoys and cables. Vigorous measures have been taken against gun-running. England and India still have the lion's share of the trade, the bulk of which is conducted by Indians, who make Bombay their *entrepôt*. The Arabian shores are low-lying deserts, the Persian coasts mountainous; at the head of the Gulf are great alluvial plains. The heat is intense in summer. Natural harbours are few.

The ruler of *Bahrein* (capital, Manama) has been in treaty relations since 1820 with the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at Bahrein. In 1880 he engaged not to make treaties with any other State.

The Sultan of *Oman* (Muscat) is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a Political Agent and Consul at his Court.

The independent tribes on the *Pirate* (Arab) *Coast* from Ras-el-Kheima to Odeid are bound under treaties with the Indian Government (dating from 1820, and confirmed in 1853 by a Treaty of Perpetual Peace) to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. In 1892 these tribes agreed not to enter into relations with, or cede territory to, any other Power than the British. The trade of the Arab coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India *via* Lingah and Bahrein.

Important caravan routes converge at *Koweit*, which has an excellent harbour. The Sheikh is under treaty obligations with the Indian Government.

Political Resident, Persian Gulf, Lt.-Col. H. V. Biscoe .....Rs. 4,000
Secretary, Capt. J. R. L. Bradshaw .....Rs. 1,350
Political Agent and Consul, Muscat, Capt. R. G. E. W. Alban .....Rs. 1,250
Do.. Koweit, Military Asst. Surgeon A. L. Greenway..... .....(Time scale)
Do., Bahrein, Capt. C. G. Prior .....Rs. 1,350

PERSIA (*q.v.*) borders on Baluchistan and Afghanistan. The demarcation of the Perso-Baluch frontier, partially carried out in 1872 and 1895, was completed in 1905.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.—A portion of what was once the Russian Empire is conterminous with Persia and Afghanistan. The 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 450 miles of the Chaman terminus of the Indian railways. Another important strategic line connects Tashkent directly with Orenburg. The Amu-Darya, or Oxus, which separates Bokhara from Afghanistan for 330 miles, is navigated by Russian steamers.

CHINA.—India is in contact with two dependencies of China, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet, and one province, Yunnan.

Chinese Turkestan is surrounded by the mountains of Tianshan, the Pamirs, and Kuenlun. There are three difficult passes into Russian Turkestan and two still more difficult ones into India. The boundary between Kashmir and Chinese Turkestan has not been officially defined. There is a British consul-general at Kashgar. Trade with India is chiefly carried over the Karakoram Pass (18,500 feet) *viâ* Ladakh, in Kashmir.

Tibet, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly defined), from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. India imports from Tibet wool, borax, salt, and musk, in exchange for cotton and woollen goods and grain. 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 August 3, 1904. A new Convention was signed (Sept. 7), providing for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet; for three trade marts, with British and Tibetan agents; for unrestricted traffic by existing routes; and for payment of an indemnity. The Tibetans pledged themselves not to alienate any territory or grant concessions to, or permit the intervention of, any foreign Power. By the Convention of Peking (April, 1906) China accepted the Conventions of 1890 and 1904, and declared that no foreign State should interfere in Tibet, while England also undertook not to interfere in the administration of Tibet or annex territory. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, both Powers recognised the suzerain rights of China in Tibet, agreed to maintain its territorial integrity, to refrain from intervention in its internal administration, to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, not to send representatives to Lhasa, not to assign any territory to either Power, and not to obtain railway, mining, or other concessions; but direct relations between British commercial agents and Tibetan authorities under the Conventions of 1904 and 1906 are permitted. In Dec., 1905, the ruler of Tibet, the Tashi Lama, visited India. The Dalai (or Sacred) Lama, who fled before the British advance on Lhasa, returned to Tibet in Jan., 1910. The Chinese had meanwhile strengthened their hold over the administration, despite the opposition of the Lamas, or monks, who resented the loss of their authority. In Feb., 1910, the Dalai Lama again fled to India, pursued by Chinese troops. He was then deposed by the Chinese Emperor. The British Government refused the Dalai Lama's appeal for their intervention, but allowed him to remain at Darjiling. He left India in June, 1912, for Lhasa, where sharp fighting occurred between the Chinese and Tibetans, the former being worsted. In August, 1912, the British Minister at Peking presented a Note to the Chinese Government, urging that China should not actively intervene in internal administration in Tibet. To this the Chinese Government agreed, and representatives of the British, Chinese and Tibetan Governments met in conference at Simla in Oct., 1913, to discuss the relations between the three countries. A convention, the terms of which have not been made public, was initialled by the three representatives, but the Chinese Government have so far refused to ratify it.

Yunnan is a Chinese province to the N.E. of Burma. By Anglo-Chinese agreements of 1894 and 1897 a boundary was fixed between Burma and Yunnan, and arrangements were made regarding trade, extradition, &c. Part of the boundary is still undefined. By an agreement of 1896 Great Britain and France agreed to share equally all privileges or advantages that might be conceded by China in Yunnan. Trade with Yunnan is chiefly by a difficult route from Bhamo, in Upper Burma. Burma imports from Yunnan hides, raw silk, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. Têng-yuëh and Ssumao, near the Burma frontier, are treaty "ports." There are British consuls at Têng-yuëh and Yunnan-fu.

SIAM (*q.v.*) marches with Burma for many hundreds of miles through mountainous country, and considerable trade is carried on over this frontier, mainly with Chiengmai. Burma imports from Siam teak, cattle, silk goods, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. The boundary of Burma and N.W. Siam was demarcated in 1892-3. France in 1904 recognised the portion of Siam west of the Menam basin, including the Malay peninsula and adjacent islands, as within the British sphere of influence.

The Dominion of Canada.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles). Land and Water.	Population. Census, 1911.	Census, 1921.
*Alberta (Edmonton)	255,285	374,295	*588,454
British Columbia (Victoria)	355.855	392,480	524,582
*Manitoba (Winnipeg)	251,832	461,394	*610,118
New Brunswick (Fredericton)	27,985	351,889	387,876
Nova Scotia (Halifax)	21,428	492,338	523,837
Ontario (Toronto)	412,582	2,527,292	2,933,662
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown)	2,184	93,728	88,615
Quebec (Quebec)	594,434	2,005,776	2,301,199
*Saskatchewan (Regina)	251,700	492,432	*757,510
Yukon (Dawson)	207,076	8,512	4,157
North-West Territories (*Ottawa*)	1,309,682	6,507	7,988
Royal Canadian Navy	...	...	485
Total	3,690,043	7,206,643	8,788,483

Land Area, 3,510,008 square miles; Water Area, 180,035 square miles (exclusive of Hudson Bay, Ungava Bay, the Bay of Fundy, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence). The rural population, in 1921, was 4,436,361, and the urban population 4,352,122. Of the total immigration of 88,223 in 1930-31, 27,584 were from the British Isles and 24,280 from the U.S.A.

* Population of Prairie Provinces, 1926—Alberta 607,599; Manitoba, 639,056; Saskatchewan, 820,738.
† Preliminary results of 1931 Census not yet available.

Increase of the People.

Census Year.	Population. Males.	Females.	Total.	Decennial Increase.	Immigrants during the Year.
1861	...	...	3,090,561	...	...
1871	1,869,264	1,819,993	3,689,257	598,696	27,773
1881	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	635,553	47,991
1891	2,460,471	2,372,768	4,833,239	508,429	82,165
1901	2,751,708	2,619,607	5,371,315	538,076	49,149
1911	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	1,835,328	311,084
1921	4,529,945	4,258,538	8,788,483	1,581,840	148,477

Racial Origins.	1911.	1921.
British Races	3,896,985	4,868,903
English	1,823,150	2,545,496
Scottish	997,880	1,173,637
Irish	1,050,384	1,107,817
Other	25,571	41,953
European Races	2,978,617	3,696,902
French	2,054,890	2,452,751
Scandinavian	107,535	167,359
Hebrew	75,681	126,196
Italian	45,411	66,769
Polish	33,365	53,403
Finnish	15,497	21,494
Belgian	9,593	20,234
Other	636,645	788,696
Asiatic Races	43,017	65,731
Chinese	27,774	39,587
Japanese	9,021	15,868
Other	6,222	10,276
Indian	105,492	110,814
Negro	16,877	18,291
Unspecified	165,655	27,842

Religions.	1911.	1921.
Roman Catholics	2,833,041	3,389,636
Presbyterians	1,116,071	1,409,407
Anglicans	1,043,017	1,407,994
Methodists	1,079,993	1,159,458
Baptists	382,720	421,731
Lutherans	229,864	286,458
Greek Church	88,507	169,832
Jews	74,564	125,197
Mennonites	44,625	58,797
Congregationalists	34,054	30,730
Confucians	14,562	27,114
Salvation Army	18,834	24,733
Evangelical Associations	10,595	13,905
Christian Science	5,073	13,826
Doukhobors	10,493	12,648
Brethren	9,278	11,580
Buddhists	10,012	11,281

Indian Population (1901) 127,941; (1911) 105,492; (1921) 110,814. Eskimos (1921) 3,269.

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 North Pole, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. In Eastern Canada, the southernmost point is Middle Island in Lake Erie, at 41° 41′ (approximately the latitude of Rome, Italy).

Relief.—From a physical point of view Canada may be divided into an eastern division, a western division, the Red River Valley, in long. 97°, forming the separating line, and a northern division. The eastern division comprises two areas, presenting radically distinct aspects:—(1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, from Belle Isle to Montreal, thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting, in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rocky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 95,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. The northern division, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, is pre-eminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian plateau. 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 Robson, 12,972 feet) and the Selkirk and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 16,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded. The highest mountain peaks in Canada are Mount Logan, 19,850 feet, and Mount St. Elias, 18,008 feet, both in the Yukon.

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, G.C.M.G.	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G.	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
Earl of Dufferin (Marquess of Dufferin and Ava), K.P., K.C.B.	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
Marquess of Lorne (Duke of Argyll), K.T., G.C.M.G.	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
Marquess of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston (Earl of Derby), G.C.B.	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893
Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G.	July 30, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
Earl Grey, G.C.M.G.	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911
Duke of Devonshire, P.C., K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Aug. 19, 1916	Nov. 11, 1916
General Viscount Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.	Aug. 2, 1921	Aug. 11, 1921
Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.	Aug. 5, 1926	Oct. 2, 1926
Earl of Bessborough, G.C.M.G.	Feb. 9, 1931	April 4, 1931

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 and Staff.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency The Right Honourable The Earl of Bessborough, G.C.M.G., LL.D. £10,000

Secretary to the Governor-General, A. F. Lascelles, M.V.O. M.C. $6,000

Comptroller of the Household, Lt.-Col. H. W. Snow, C.M.G., D.S.O., Reserve of Officers.

Assistant Secretary to the Governor-General, James F. Crowdy, M.V.O., B.A.....$4,200

Deputy-Assistant Secretary to the Governor-General, F. L. C. Pereira.

Aides-de-Camp, Lieut.-Col. Henry Willis O'Connor, D.S.O., P.P.C.L.I.; Lieut. Donald H. Fuller, R.N.; Capt. Sir John Child, Bt., Coldstream Guards; Capt. R. F. H. P. Stuart-French, 11th Hussars.

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.

The Dominion Cabinet.

(Aug. 7, 1930.)

Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council, Secretary of State for External Affairs and Minister of Finance, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, P.C. *$15,000

Minister without Portfolio, Rt. Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G.....

Minister of Labour, Senator Gideon Robertson 10,000

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, Hon. Hugh Guthrie 10,000

Minister of Fisheries, Hon. E. N. Rhodes 10,000

Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. H. H. Stevens 10,000

Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. R. J. Manion..... 10,000

Minister of National Revenue, Hon. E. B. Ryckman 10,000

Minister without Portfolio, Hon. J. A. Macdonald.....

Postmaster-General, Hon. Arthur Sauvé ...10,000

Minister of Pensions and National Health, Col. Hon. Murray MacLaren 10,000

Minister of Public Works, Hon. H. A. Stewart 10,000

Secretary of State, Hon. C. H. Cahan 10,000

Minister of National Defence, Col. Hon. D. M. Sutherland 10,000

Minister of Marine, Hon. Alfred Duranleau 10,000

Minister of Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, Hon. Thomas G. Murphy 10,000

Solicitor-General, Hon. Maurice Dupré ... 10,000

Minister of Immigration and Colonization and Minister of Mines, Hon. W. A. Gordon 10,000

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Robert Weir..... 10,000

* NOTE.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—*four thousand 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.

Leader of the Opposition, Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, C.M.G., LL.D. $10,000

External Affairs.

High Commissioner's Office, London, England.
Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W. 1.

High Commissioner, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, K.C.
Secretary, Lt.-Col. G. P. Vanier.
Assistant Secretary, E. P. Luke.
Accountant, Thos. Allin.

Canadian Legation to the United States,
1746, Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C.
Minister, Hon. W. D. Herridge.
1st Secretary, Hume Wrong.
Commercial Secretary, Merchant Mahoney.
3rd Secretary, Thomas A. Stone.

Canadian Legation to France.
1, Rue Francois 1er, Paris.
Minister, Hon. Philippe Roy.
Counsellor, Jean Desy.
Secretary, Pierre Dupuy.

Canadian Legation to Japan,
Tokyo, Japan.
Minister, Hon. H. M. Marler.
1st Secretary, H. L. Keenleyside, M.A., Ph.D.
Commercial Secretary, J. A. Langley.
3rd Secretary, K. P. Kirkwood.

British High Commissioner in Canada.

British High Commissioner, Sir William Henry Clark, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G. (Earnscliffe, Ottawa).

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The *Senate* consists of 96 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*, 6 for *Manitoba*, 6 for *Alberta*, and 6 for *Saskatchewan*; each Senator must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural-born or naturalised subject of the King, and the

owner of a property qualification amounting to $4,000. The Speaker of the Senate is chosen by the Government of the day. The *House of Commons* is elected every five years at longest, and the Parliament consists of 245 members, elected as follows: 82 for *Ontario*, 65 for *Quebec*, 14 for *Nova Scotia*, 11 for *New Brunswick*, 17 for *Manitoba*, 14 for *British Columbia*, 4 for *Prince Edward Island*, 16 for *Alberta*, 21 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, its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage, and at the General Election in Dec. 1921 women exercised the franchise on the same terms as men for the first time in a Federal Election. 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. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive $4,000 per Session, with travelling expenses and deductions for non-attendance.

The Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire on Feb. 6, 1916, the new buildings being started the same year; the foundation stone was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught (Gov. Gen.), Sept. 1, 1917, and the corner stone of the main tower by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Sept. 1, 1919. The Speaker's Chair in the new House of Commons (a replica of that at Westminster) was presented in 1921 by Viscount Ullswater (ex-Speaker of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom) on behalf of the Empire Parliamentary Association of the Houses of Lords and Commons.

The Senate.

Speaker of the Senate, Hon. Pierre Blondin	$6,000
Clerk of the Senate & Clerk of the Parliaments, Austin Blount, C.M.G.	6,000
1st Clerk Assistant, L. P. Gauthier	4,740
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Andrew R. Thompson	4,140
Law Clerk, J. G. A. Creighton, C.M.G., K.C.	5,120

The House of Commons.

Speaker of the House of Commons, Capt. Hon. George Black, M.P. (*and allowance* $3,000)	$6,000
Deputy Speaker, Armand Lavergne	4,000
Clerk, A. Beauchesne, M.A., K.C., F.R.S.C. (*and allowance* $1,500)	6,000
Clerk Assistant, Thos. M. Fraser, B.C.L.	4,740
Sergeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. H. J. Coghill. (*and allowance* $600)	4,520

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 six puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by separate judges, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails.

Supreme Court of Canada.

Chief Justice of Canada, Rt. Hon. F. A. Anglin, P.C.	$15,000
Puisne Judges, Rt. Hon. Lyman Poole Duff; Hon. E. L. Newcombe; Hon. T. Rinfret; Hon. J. H. Lamont; Hon. R. Smith; Hon. L. A. D. Cannon	each 12,000
President of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion, Hon. A. K. McLean	10,000
Puisne Judge of the Exchequer Court, Hon. Louis A. Audette, LL.D.	9,000
Registrar of the Supreme Court, James F. Smellie, K.C.	6,000
Registrar of the Exchequer Court, C. Morse, K.C., D.C.L.	5,000

DEFENCE.

The Canadian Militia is composed of the Active Militia and the Reserve, the Active Militia consisting of the Canadian Permanent Force (a small body of all arms) and the units of the Active Militia of the several branches of the service which are organized and perform annual training. The Reserve Militia consists of reserve units and of all able-bodied citizens between the ages of 18 and 60, with certain well-defined exceptions. The total establishment of the Non-Permanent Active Militia (1930) is 9,050 officers and 116,548 other ranks.

Expeditionary Force in the Great War.—The number enlisted up to the cessation of hostilities was 595,441, of whom 418,052 were sent overseas. Over 80% of all enlistment was voluntary. The total outlay for the War is estimated at $2,000,000,000.

Royal Canadian Navy.

The Royal Canadian Navy consists (1931) of 4 Destroyers and 3 Mine-sweepers. The authorized complements are 104 officers and 792 men of the Permanent Force. There is also a Naval Reserve of 70 officers and 430 men and a Naval Volunteer Reserve of 70 officers and 930 men.

Royal Canadian Air Force.

The strength of the Royal Canadian Air Force, permanent service, was on Jan. 1, 1931, 177 officers and 734 airmen.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Headquarters: Ottawa.

Hon. Commandant, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.

Commissioner, Maj.-Gen. James Howden MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Assistant do., C. S. Worsley (*Regina*).

Assistant do., Lt.-Col. A. W. Duffus (*Ottawa*).

Liaison and Intelligence Officer, Col. C. E. Hamilton.

Secretary, G. T. Hann.

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 (1930) 31,866 public elementary and secondary school districts (attendance at the former being compulsory except in the Province of Quebec), with 2,100,637 pupils. In addition there were 89,062 pupils in private elementary and secondary schools. Higher education is conducted in 23 universities and 101 colleges with an enrolment, in 1930, of 74,183.

FINANCE.

Year ended March 31.	Consolidated Fund only. Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$
1925	346,834,479	318,891,901
1926	380,745,506	320,660,479
1927	398,695,776	319,548,173
1928	422,717,983	336,167,961
1929	455,463,874	350,952,934
1930	441,411,806	357,779,794
1931	349,587,299	393,989,944

Consolidated Fund Receipts.	Year ended March 31, 1930.	Year ended March 31, 1931.
From Taxes—	$	$
Customs	179,429,920	131,208,955
Excise	65,085,701	57,746,808
War Tax	134,086 005	107,320,633
Post Office	33,345,385	30,212,326
Canals & Public Works	1,451,798	1,389,062
From various sources	28,062,997	21,709,515
Total Receipts	441,411,806	349,587,299

Consolidated Fund Expenditure.	Year ended March 31, 1930.	Year ended March 31, 1931.
	$	$
Debt, Interest on	121,566,213	121,289,844
Provincial Subsidies	12,496,959	17,435,736
Civil Government	12,258,009	12,628,382
Pensions	40,406,565	
Public Works	18,134,359	23,763,284
Post Office	35,036,629	36,292,604
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	9,515,648	10,717,741
Other Expenditure	108,365,412	171,862,353
Total Expenditure	357,779,794	393,989,944

DEBT.

Year ended March 31	Gross Public Debt.	Net Public Debt.
	$	$
1925	2,818,066,523	2,417,437,686
1926	2,768,779,184	2,389,731,099
1927	2,774,046,323	2,347,834,370
1928	2,728,610,374	2,296,850,233
1929	2,702,024,333	2,225,504,705
1930	2,603,437,648	2,177,763,959
1931	2,672,778,954	2,261,611,937

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Field Crops.	1930. acres.	1930. bush. per acre.	1930. bush.
Fall Wheat	815,000	25·8	21,022,000
Spring Wheat	24,082,900	15·6	376,850,000
All Wheat	24,897,900	16·0	397,872,000
Oats	13,258,700	31·9	423,148,000
Barley	5,558,700	24·3	135,160,200
Rye	1,448,050	15·2	22,018,500
Peas	129,410	18·3	2,370,600
Beans	98,630	14·6	1,438,600
Buckwheat	490,300	22·2	10,903,300
Flax	581,800	7·6	4,399,000
Mixed Grains	1,201,400	36·9	44,276,000
Corn for husking	161,400	36·1	5,826,000
		cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes	571,300	84·4	48,241,000
Turnips, &c.	225,930	181·8	41,064,000
Short ton, 2,000 lb.		tons.	tons.
Hay and Clover	10,618,200	1·54	16,397,000
Grain Hay	1,798,000	1·76	3,159,000
Alfalfa	744,100	2·20	1,640,000
Fodder Corn	426,400	8·15	3,475,700
Sugar Beets	52,500	8·97	471,000

In 1930 the live stock included 3,295,000 horses, 8,937,000 cattle, 3,696,000 sheep, 4,000,000 swine, and 60,795,000 poultry.

In dairy produce the Dominion output of creamery butter in 1930 was 187,151,247 lb., valued at $37,177,798. There was also produced 84 337,000 lb. of dairy butter valued at $20,710,000. The cheese production, home-made and factory, for the same period totalled 119,402,458 lb. valued at $18,169,395.

Fur Farming.—A comparatively new industry, but one which is assuming appreciable proportions, is that of fur farming. There were 5,513 fur farms in the Dominion in 1929, 4,493 of which were fox farms, the remainder being divided between mink, raccoon, marten, skunk, fisher, Karakul sheep, beaver, muskrat, chinchilla rabbit, coyote, badger and Siberian hare. The total number of animals on the farms at the end of 1929 including estimates of the numbers of muskrats and beaver was 832,059, valued at $21,303,025; born in captivity, 425,757; sold from farms, 35,422, value $4,474,953; pelts sold, 38,311, value $2,304,910; the total sale for live animals and pelts being $6,779,863 as compared with $6,226,446 in 1928.

Fisheries.—The fisheries are an important source of wealth, and include salmon, cod, halibut, whitefish, herrings, mackerel, and lobsters. The total value of the catch marketed in the calendar year 1930 was $47,804,216, as against $55,518,521 in 1929 and $60,259,744 in 1918, the banner year of the fishery harvest. The capital invested in vessels, &c., engaged in catching operations and in fish-canning and curing establishments in 1930 was $64,026,297, and the number of men employed 79,558. The number of canning and curing establishments in operation in 1930 was 713.

Lumbering.—The value of production, including (*a*) primary forest production and (*b*) the value added by manufacture in sawmills and pulpmills, was $337,649,078 in 1929, as compared with $323,654,008 in 1928. The principal items of production in 1929 were sawn lumber $213,349,886, shingles $9,423,363, lath $2,860,759, and wood pulp £29,033,154.

Industrial Statistics.—Industrial establishments of all kinds in 1929 had a total capital of

$5,083,014,754, the gross value of the products being $4,063,987,279. These industries employed 693,816 hands, the total pay roll for whom was $813,049,842.

Minerals.—Some minerals produced in 1930* were as follows: Gold, 2,089,766 oz. ($43,199,000); copper, 301,017,167 lb. ($38,687,000); lead, 329,033,531 lb. ($12,792,000); nickel, 103,782,009 lb. ($24,449,000); silver, 26,171,651 oz. ($10,057,000); zinc, 259,700,849 lb. ($9,393,000); cobalt, 694,163 lb. ($1,144,007); coal, 14,925,000 short tons ($53,000,000); natural gas, 29,566,000 M. cu. ft. ($10,561,000); crude petroleum, 1,500,000 brls. ($5,120,000); asbestos, 244,000 tons ($8,600,000); gypsum, 1,060,000 tons ($2,875,000); salt, 283,000 tons ($1,575,000). The total value of the mineral output in 1930 was $276,865,000.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

(Twelve months ended March 31, 1931.)

Countries.	Imports for Consumption	Exports of Canadian Produce
British Empire.	$	$
United Kingdom	149,488,457	219,246,499
Irish Free State	673,115	2,754,489
Australia	4,616,722	6,788,708
New Zealand	6,671,252	12,688,475
British East Africa	2,082,125	968,858
British South Africa	3,329,528	10,286,940
British West Africa	1,156,779	924,149
British India	8,426,716	6,957,050
British West Indies—		
Barbados	4,264,508	1,118,603
Jamaica	4,792,599	3,749,394
Trinidad and Tabago	2,321,007	3,286,070
Other B.W.I.	2,571,905	4,273,905
British Guiana	4,288,157	1,139,915
Newfoundland	2,501,761	10,658,637
Hong Kong	833,608	1,981,854
Total British Empire	204,935,168	292,884,145
Foreign Countries.	$	$
Argentine Republic	6,739,697	10,007,794
Austria	595,319	234,878
Belgium	8,420,019	14,962,044
Brazil	1,349,124	2,799,567
Chile	428,310	1,057,410
China	4,810,814	9,122,190
Colombia	5,036,858	1,191,940
Costa Rica	89,652	61,232
Cuba	2,408,647	2,868,103
Czechoslovakia	3,176,387	252,041
Denmark	265,642	3,604,692
Ecuador	...	59,159
Egypt	77,257	781,305
Estonia	817	44,519
Finland	90,408	1,388,556
France	19,005,218	13,285,758
French Africa	107,561	561,185
French West Indies	59	374,382
St. Pierre & Miquelon	636,415	11,004,479
Germany	16,191,914	12,942,236
Greece	231,891	5,642,245
Guatemala	30,673	140,559
Haiti	...	90,891
Honduras	4,280	133,917
Italy	5,047,814	14,552,319
Japan	9,342,118	18,958,965
Korea	718	9,961
Lettonia	615	16,813
Mexico	769,323	2,035,576
Morocco	32,159	160,411
Netherlands	7,287,132	10,477,553
Neth. East Indies	440,546	953,778
Neth. Guiana	...	78,216
Neth. West Indies	1,838,964	183,885
Nicaragua	29,212	35,758
Norway	820,502	3,305,334
Panama	...	706,035
Paraguay	21,229	59,854
Persia	106,043	88,465
Peru	4,535,524	1,579,294
Poland and Danzig	139,003	60,118
Portugal	578,824	611,643
Azores and Madeira	156,151	163,333
Portuguese Africa	5,512	1,109,735
Rumania	95,427	49,733
Russia	1,917,652	568,100
Salvador	1,498	120,990
San Domingo	367,872	243,614
Siam	...	47,017
Spain	1,958,839	1,297,080
Canary Islands	4,700	69,760
Sweden	2,037,457	2,447,205
Switzerland	5,484,463	561,747
Syria	13,150	82,057
Turkey	399,593	22,303
United States	584,425,581	349,570,563
Alaska	106,099	468,978
Hawaii	287,673	92,248
Philippine Islands	154,408	236,478
Porto Rico	431	677,118
Uruguay	152,424	736,658
Venezuela	3,024,584	1,058,223
Yugoslavia	68,911	12,916
Total For. Countries	701,677,513	506,768,522
Grand Total	906,612,681	799,652,667
Total Trade	$ 1,706,265,348	

* Preliminary figures.

Shipping.—The registered shipping on Dec. 31, 1929, including inland vessels, was 3,233 sailing vessels and 5,666 steamers (total net tonnage, 1,393,593). The sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1930 were: Canadian 18,145 (9,673,948 tons), British 5,634 (20,171,383 tons), Foreign 19,689 (23,146,901 tons); total tonnage 52,992,232. The number of coasting vessels entered and cleared was 164,402, with a registered tonnage of 87,734,773.

Banking.—There were 11 chartered banks on Dec. 31, 1930, with 4,083 branches, with liabilities to the public of $2,909,530,263; assets of $3,237,073,853; deposits $2,516,611,587. The balance of undrawn deposits in the Post Office and Dominion Government savings banks on March 31, 1930, was $26,086,036. These two classes of Dominion savings bank were amalgamated in 1929.

Home Produce Exported, 1930-31.

Vegetable Products (except Chemicals, Fibres and Wood)	$292,280,037
Animals and their Products (except Chemicals and Fibres)	83,714,772
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	6,504,182
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	230,514,474
Iron and its Products	38,937,661
Non-ferrous Metals and Products	95,652,063
Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except Chemicals)	21,107,780
Chemicals and allied Products	12,825,852
All other Commodities	18,115,846
Total	$799,652,667

Imports for Consumption, 1930–31.

Vegetable Products (except Chemicals, Fibres and Wood)	$177,628,778
Animals and their Products (except Chemicals and Fibres)	45,995,705
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	130,717,022
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	46,042,029
Iron and its Products	191,888,443
Non-ferrous Metals and their Prod'cts	59,623,263
Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except Chemicals)	153,578,658
Chemicals and allied Products	35,650,772
All other Commodities	62,488,011
Totals	$906,612,681

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total single track mileage of steam railways in operation on Dec. 31, 1930, was 42,075 miles, the capital liability of the steam railways being $4,101,124,843 (1930), earnings (1930) $454,231,651, the working expenses (1930) $380,723,412. There were also (1930) 2,081 (single track, 1,509) miles of track of electric railways with a capital of $224,089,539, earnings $54,719,259, and working expenses $39,125,515. In 1930 the passengers carried numbered 34,698,767 (steam), 792,701,493 (electric), and freight 96 194,017 tons (steam), 2,873 628 tons (electric).

Name.	Total Miles operated. 1930.	Capital. 1930.
Canadian National Railway System (in Canada) single track	21,786	$ 2,768,793,062
Canadian Pacific single track	14,888	888,948,174
Other Lines single track	5,401	443,383,607
Total, 1930 (miles of Track including Sidings, &c.), 56,642 miles of road		4,101,124,843

Investment in road and equipment of steam railways, 1930.

Canadian National	$1,956,360,178
Canadian Pacific	915,335,130
Other Railways	357,012,604
Total	$3,228,707,912

Canals.—In 1930 the vessels passing through the canals of the Dominion numbered 26,163 of 16,173,621 tons. There are seven systems under control of the Dominion Government with a total waterway of 1,846 miles (of which 509 miles are constructed canals).

The new *Welland Ship Canal* between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, with a 25 foot channel, was officially opened for traffic on April 20, 1931.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 12,409 post-offices on Mar. 31, 1930. The postal revenue was $32,969,293 in 1930–31. On March 31, 1930, there were 4,210 rural mail delivery routes on which were erected 237,351 boxes. The length of telegraph lines directly operated by the Dominion Government in 1930 was 9,351 miles, and that by the Canadian National System 24,828 miles. Other lines reached 18,645 miles. On March 31, 1930, there were 936 coast and land wireless stations, 319 ship wireless stations, 91 broadcasting stations, and 424,146 private receiving stations for the reception of broadcast programmes. The ship to shore wireless traffic for the twelve months ended March 31, 1930, amounted to 440,912 messages and 9,167,302 words. Wireless "beam" stations are operated at Montreal, Quebec, for direct communication with Great Britain and Australia, and a station at Louisburg, N.S., provides a long-distance service to ships.

On December 31, 1930, there were 1,399,986 telephones and 4,476,213 miles of telephone wire in use; earnings, $65,240,610; expenses, $56,559,517.

Provinces of the Dominion.

ONTARIO.

Area and Population.—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 407,262 sq. miles, with a population (1930) of 3,313,000. Of the population (Census 1921) 1,082,871 live in rural parts and 1,883,594 in urban centres.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 112 members elected for five years which meets every year at Toronto. Executive Council of fourteen members (three without portfolio) act as the Ministry of the Province.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. William Donald Ross $10,000
Official Sec., Col. A. Fraser, LL.D. 1,400

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Education, Hon. George Stewart Henry, LL.D. $12,000
Highways, Hon. Leopold Macaulay 10,000
Attorney-General, Hon. William H. Price 10,000
Agriculture, Hon. Thomas Laird Kennedy 10,000
Health, Hon. John Morrow Robb 10,000
Provincial Secretary and Registrar, Hon. George H. Challis 10,000
Mines, Hon. Charles McCrea 10,000
Lands & Forests, Hon. William Finlayson 10,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Edward Arunah Dunlop 10,000
Public Welfare, Hon. William G. Martin. 10,000
Public Works and Labour, Hon. Joseph Dunsmore Monteith 10,000
Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. J. R. Cooke; Hon. H. C. Schofield; Hon. Paul Poisson.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. William D. Black $2,500

SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO.

Chief Justice of Ontario, Rt. Hon. Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G., P.C. $10,000
Chief Justice of the Second Divisional Court, Hon. Francis R. Latchford 10,000
Chief Justice of the High Court Division, Hon. H. E. Rose 10,000
Justices of Appeal, Hon. J. Magee; Hon. F. E. Hodgins; Hon. C. A. Masten; Hon. H. W. E. Middleton; Hon. W. R. Riddell; Hon. J. F. Orde; Hon. D. L. Grant; Hon. R. G. Fisher ..... each 9,000
High Court Judges, Hon. H. T. Kelly; Hon. W. A. Logie, C.B.; Hon. W. H. Wright; Hon. William Edgar Raney; Hon. John Millar McEvoy; Hon. Nicol Jeffrey; Hon. Charles Garrow ..... each 9,000

Agent-General for Ontario in the British Isles, William C. Noxon, 163, Strand, London, W.C. 2.
Assistant, S. E. Percival.

Finance.—The Ordinary Receipts of the Provincial Government for 1929 were $64,549,717, and the Ordinary Expenditure $61,906,824.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area is 234,163,200 acres, and in 1929 the area of cleared land was about 15,000,000 acres, of which 10,020,294 acres were under field crops. The estimated total value of all field crops in 1929 was $236,651,277. Cheese factories produced 79,816,828 lb. of cheese in 1929 valued at $14,513,547, and creameries made 59,185,194 lb. of butter valued at $23,623,174. In 1929 there were 606,505 horses, 2,671,594 cattle, 1,130,395 sheep, 1,681,263 pigs, and 22,045,091 poultry. Free grants of land are obtainable in the great clay belt of Ontario, opened up by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway. Improved farms, orchards and small holdings can be bought on reasonable terms in the older settled parts of the Province. There is a scheme of land settlement, with free land and financial assistance for returned soldiers, both Imperial and Canadian. There is always a demand for farm workers.

Lumbering.—The value of production including primary forest production and the value added by manufacture in pulp-mills and saw-mills in 1929 was $111,000,000.

Manufactures.—Ontario is the chief manufacturing province of Canada. The total value of its manufactures in 1925 was $1,527,154,660. There were, in 1925, 262,483 employees, an invested capital of $1,925,593,482, and an annual wage bill of $307,304,007. The chief manufacturing centres in 1922 were Toronto ($447,098,824), Hamilton ($122,305,950), Ottawa ($31,303,494), Oshawa ($47,529,284), London ($32,201,399), and Ford ($41,389,677).

Minerals.—Ontario is the leading mineral Province in the Dominion, the output in 1929 being $116,558,911. The principal metals are: gold, $33,543,913; silver, $4,649,275; nickel, $27,115,461; and copper, $14,609,178.

Hydro-Electric Power.—The Province of Ontario is well supplied with water power, having available about 7,000,000 h.p. The chief power rivers are the Niagara, the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa. One of the world's largest and most successful electrical undertakings—the largest publicly-owned—is operated by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, which generates and transmits power to more than 600 co-operating municipalities and serves about 75 per cent. of the population of the Province. The aggregate peak load exceeds 1,200,000 h.p. The undertaking represents a capital investment of about £70,000,000 ($350,000,000).

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, TORONTO, population 652,000, with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity; Hamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (128,000); Ottawa, the Federal capital (121,000), with a large lumber trade and woodenware manufactories; London (67,000); Brantford (33,000); Kingston (23,000); Peterborough (22,000); Windsor, connected by tunnel beneath Detroit River with Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. (67,000); Fort William (24,000); Kitchener (26,000); Guelph (20,000); St. Catharine's (24,000); Sault Ste. Marie (23,000).

QUEBEC.

Area and Population.—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 594,434 square miles, with a population (1921) of 2,361,199, an increase since the last Census of 355,423. In 1927 the Province was diminished by 112,400 square miles by the award of the Imperial Privy Council in the controversy between the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland with regard to their boundary in the Labrador Peninsula.

Government.—The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, the Council of Ministers, a Legislative Council consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 90 members elected for five years to represent the 90 electoral districts of the Province.

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. Henry George Carroll...$10,000
Aide-de-Camp, Lt.-Col. J. D. Papineau.. *hon*

Executive.

Prime Minister and President of the Council and Attorney-General and Provincial Treasurer, Hon. L. A. Taschereau, K.C. $14,000
Lands and Forests, Hon. Honoré Mercier, K.C. 8,000
Agriculture, Hon. A. Godbout 8,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. A. David, K.C. 8,000
Public Works, Hon. J. N. Francoeur, K.C. 8,000
Labour, Hon. A. J. Arcaud 8,000
Colonisation, Game and Fisheries, Hon. H. Laferté 8,000
Roads and Mines, Hon. J. E. Perrault, K.C. 8,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. E. Moreau; Hon. J. H. Dillon; Hon. L. Lapierre; Hon. N. Derodeau; Hon. George Bryson.

The Legislature.

Speaker, Legislative Council, (vacant) ... $5,000
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, (vacant).. 5,000

The Judicature.

King's Bench:—
Chief Justice, Hon. Eug. Lafontaine $10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. Ed. Guérin; C. E. Dorion; A. R. Hall; S. Letourneau; E. E. Howard; J. M. Tellier; Alphonse Bernier; A. Rivard; A. Galipeault; W. L. Bond; Paul Saint-Germain, each 9,000

Superior Court:—
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir F. X. Lemieux, LL.D., *born* 1851 ..... $10,000
Do. (acting), Hon. R. A. E. Greenshields 9,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. Walsh; L. P. Demers; P. G. Martineau; W. Mercier; A. M. Tessier; C. H. Archer; C. Pouliot; L. A. Panneton; J. Archambault; C. Lane; Pierre d'Auteuil; L. J. Loranger; A. E. Delorimier; I. Coderre; C. A. Duclos; G. F. Gibsone; A. Marchand; A. Sevigny; E. F. Surveyer, P. Cousineau; J. Demers; C. A. Wilson; Gonsalve Desaulniers; Arthur Trahan; I. N. Belleau; A. Stein; C. D. White; H. A. Fortier; L. J. C. E. Boyer; J. J. Denis; W. Patterson; Louis Cousineau ..... each $9,000
Circuit Court:—
Judges, Hons. M. Ethier; J. B. Archambault; R. T. Stackhouse; H. Rivet.
Court of Sessions of the Peace:—
Montreal—Hon. Gustave Perrault (*Chief Justice*); F. T. Enright; Amédée Monet; Victor Cusson; J. O. Lacroix.
Quebec—Hons. Hugues Fortier (*Chief Justice*); P. A. Choquette; Art. Fitzpatrick; J. H. Fortier.

Agent-General for Quebec in England, Hon. I. J. Lemieux, 2 Cockspur St., Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Finance.—The actual revenue for the year 1928-29 was $39,976,283 and the actual expenditure $35,964,487. The bonded debt (June 30, 1929) was $80,334,791 and the net funded debt $56,751,141.

Production and Industry.—The gross value of manufactured products in 1928 was $1,073,162,291 the principal manufacturing centres being (1928): Montreal ($554,311,571), Quebec ($44,608,105), Three Rivers ($45,441,169), Shawinigan Falls ($33,536,961), Valleyfield ($9,783,246), Sherbrooke ($19,009,741) and Hull ($11,705,232). The lumber industry is still by far the most important trade, but the settled portion of the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial Government has found it necessary to organise an effective service of rangers to prevent the destruction of trees by forest fires. The forest lands cover an area of over 120,000,000 acres, of which 51,000,000 are under licence to cut timber. The wood pulp industry is assuming greater importance every year. Several large mills have recently been built, and during 1928 the production reached 2,018,566 tons, valued at £67,467,328. The Province produces more than half of the total output of the Dominion. In 1928, 1,628,872 tons of paper were manufactured, valued at $104,881,667 (mainly newsprint). Unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at 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, 1928, was about 8,250,000 acres. In 1928 the production of dairy industry products was cheese 45,183,970 lb. (valued at $9,438,302), and butter 52,526,248 lb. (valued at $19,975,556). In 1928 there were in the Province 351,206 horses, 1,964,346 cattle, 853,757 sheep, 813,309 swine, and 8,350,000 poultry.

Education.—The Superintendent of Education, assisted by a Council composed of a Roman Catholic and a Protestant Committee, each under a deputy head, 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 1928, 8,145 schools with 611,783 scholars, including the high and superior schools and 20 normal schools supported by the State. There are also Schools of Agriculture, Dairying, Polytechnic, Fine Arts, Rangers', Historic Guides,' Blind and Deaf, Nursery, Commercial and Classical Schools, and four Universities—two Protestant (McGill University, Montreal, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville); and two Roman Catholic (Laval University, Quebec, and Montreal University).

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, QUEBEC (population, 131,000), historic city visited annually by thousands of tourists, and one of the great seaport towns of Canada; and Montreal (population, 989,835), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the Canadian grain export trade, situate at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Ocean-going steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. Other important cities are Hull (27,087), Sherbrooke (26,300), Trois Rivières (35,000), Verdun (46,477). Population figures from "Municipal Statistics of the Province of Quebec" (1928).

NOVA SCOTIA.

Area and Population.—NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula between 43° 25′–47° N. lat. and 59° 40′–66° 25′ W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 21,428 square miles (360 miles of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea) with a total population, at the Census of 1921, of 523,837, an increase since the last census of 31,499 persons. Estimated population (1929) 550,000.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly of 38 members.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour Hon. Walter H. Covert, K.C. $9,000

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Public Works and Mines, Col. the Hon. G. S. Harrington, K.C. $7,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. John Doull, K.C. 6,000
Highways, Hon. P. C. Black 6,000
Agriculture, Hon. O. P. Goucher 6,000
Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, Hon. J. F. Fraser, K.C. 6,000
Health, Hon. G. H. Murphy, M.D., C.M., ... 6,000
Ministers without Portfolio, Hons. Albert Parsons, Joseph McDonald.

The Legislature.

(Single Chamber.)

Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Daniel G. MacKenzie $1,500

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. J. A. Chisholm $10,000
Judge in Equity, Hon. R. H. Graham 9,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. H. Mellish, W. F. Carroll, V. J. Paton, H. Ross ..... each 9,000
Judge Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. H. Mellish 1,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—About 8,000,000 acres are fit for tillage, and the soil is of good average fertility. The climate is delightful, the winter being less severe than in most of the other parts of the Dominion. In 1930 there were about 5,000,000 acres of land occupied, of which about 735,000 acres were under crop, 3,000,000 acres in pasture and partially wooded lands, and about 70,000 acres in gardens and orchards. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and the estimated apple crop for 1930 was 1,200,000 barrels, the principal fruit belt being the Annapolis Valley. The products of the fields and orchards in 1930 were valued at $20,000,000. Improved farms of 100 to 250 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from £100 to £1,000, whilst the Government offer uncleared Crown lands at $100 per 100 acres, or $1 per acre for any additional, not to exceed 150 acres in all. 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. In 1930 the live stock included 51,530 horses, 285,000 cattle, 289,621 sheep, 43,593 swine, and 1,145,983 poultry.

Manufactures.—In 1929 the gross value of the manufactures was $65,033,701. The capital invested was $117,526,491, and 16,568 hands were employed; the principal industrial centres being Sydney ($12,962,021) and Halifax ($10,700,999).

Fisheries.—The total value of the fisheries in 1927 was $9,500,000, and the number of persons employed was about 20,000.

Minerals.—Mine products in 1927 were valued at $35,980,000; the coal deposits are extensive and are estimated to last for 200 years. 6,445,042 gross tons were produced in 1930. Iron ores are plentiful, and extensive manufactures of iron and steel are carried on at Sydney and Sydney Mines, Cape Breton.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, HALIFAX (population 58,372), one of the terminals of the Canadian National 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. A shipyard for the building of large ocean-going steamers, with a dry dock, is one of the leading industries. Sydney in Cape Breton has a population of 22,545, and Glace Bay 17,007.

CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct Colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,975 square miles, with a population of about 130,000, inhabitants. The chief city, Sydney (pop. 22,545), on the eastern coast, has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the largest steel works in Canada. The Canadian National Railway connects the island with the mainland by rail ferry.

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 1921 of 387,876, an increase since the last census of 35,987 persons. It was first colonised by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by the inhabitants of New England, who were dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected by the people.

Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Hugh H. Maclean, K.C., V.D. $9,000

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Lands and Mines, Hon. C. D. Richards $3,500
Minister of Public Works, Hon. D. A. Stewart 3,000
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon. Antoine J. Leger 3,000
Agriculture, Hon. Lewis Smith 3,000
Health, Hon. H. I. Taylor, M.D. 3,000

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, J. Leonard O'Brien.

The Judicature.
Court of Appeal and Chancery Division.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir J. Douglas Hazen, K.C.M.G. $10,000
Judges, A. S. White; W. C. H. Grimmer each 9,000

King's Bench Division.

Chief Justice, Hon. J. H. Barry $10,000
Judges, Hons. O. S. Crocket; A. T. Le Blanc; J. P. Byrne; J. B. M. Baxter each 9,000

Court of Vice-Admiralty.

Judge, Hon. Sir J. Douglas Hazen $1,000

Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

Judge, Hon. O. S. Crocket $500

Finance.—The ordinary receipts for 1927 were $4,933,029, and the ordinary expenditure $4,917,237.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area is 18,663,000 acres, of which 500,033 acres were under field crops in 1925. The total value of the field crops in 1927 was $18,413,500. The live stock (1927) included 216,679 cattle, 153,057 sheep, 77,307 pigs, 51,304 horses, and 954,093 poultry. 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; value of the fisheries (1925) $4,798,589. In 1927 the cheese factories in operation produced 802,000 lb., and the creameries 1,885,262 lb. of butter.

Manufactures.—The gross value of the output of manufactured goods in 1924 was $67,456,026, the principal manufacturing centre being St. John ($26,552,152). 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), 8,114. St. John (pop. 60,093) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and is connected by C.P.R. and Canadian National Railways with Montreal; Moncton (17,488).

MANITOBA.

Area and Population.—Manitoba, originally the Red River Settlement, is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49°—60° N. lat. and 95°—101° W. long., with a total area of 251,832 square miles and a population (1926 Census) of 639,056, an increase since the last census of 28,938.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 8 Ministers, who are members of the Legislative Assembly of 55 members, each in receipt of an annual sessional allowance of $2,000.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. James Duncan McGregor $9,000

Executive.

Premier, President of the Council and Provincial Treasurer, Hon. John Bracken $8,000
Mines, Natural Resources, and Provincial Lands Commissioner, Hon. D. G. M. McKenzie 6,000
Public Works, Hon. W. R. Clubb 6,000
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. D. L. McLeod 6,000
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration and Railway Commissioner, Hon. A. Préfontaine 6,000
Education, Hon. R. A. Hoey 6,000
Attorney-General and Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs, Hon. W. J. Major, K.C. 6,000
Minister of Public Welfare, Hon. W. E. Montgomery, M.D. 6,000

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal:—
Chief Justice, Hon. J. E. Prendergast $10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. R. M. Dennistoun, C.B.E., W. H. Trueman, H. A. Robson each 9,000
King's Bench:—
Chief Justice, Hon. D. A. Macdonald... 10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. A. C. Galt, A. K. Dysart, J. E. Adamson, J. T. Kilgour, W. J. Donovan .....each 9,000

Finances.—The revenues of the provincial government for the year ended April 30, 1930, were $13,992,505, and the expenditures $13,802,934; bonded debt $87,701,771.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area in Manitoba is 148,432,640 acres, of which 6,794,700 acres were under field crops in 1930. The soil is fertile and productive. The value of field crops in 1930 was $54,463,000. The live stock included 359,943 horses, 735,546 cattle, 223,447 sheep, 271,653 swine, 5,658,658 poultry. The dairy output was 560,008 lb. of cheese ($92,401), 15,786,896 lb. of creamery butter ($4,657,134); the honey production was 10,110,128 lb., worth $909,912.

Manufactures.—The gross value of the manufactured products in 1929 was $164,909,127. The capital invested in the 923 manufacturing enterprises amounted to $173,152,948 and the hands employed 26,318; the chief industrial centres (1929) being Winnipeg ($125,321,028), St. Boniface $10,357,696), Brandon ($4,553,802), and Portage la Prairie ($734,513). In 1929 there were 4,294 miles of steam railway in the Province and 128 miles under construction.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, WINNIPEG; population 1931 (preliminary) 217,587, the third largest city in Canada. Other cities (1926), Brandon (16,443), St. Boniface (14,187), Portage la Prairie (6,513).

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Area and Population.—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 355,855 square miles, with a population (Census of 1921) of 524,582; the Census of 1911 gave 392,480 (251,619 males and 140,861 females), an increase since the former Census of 213,823.

Government.—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 48 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. J. W. Fordham-Johnson (1931) $9,000
Private Sec., A. M. D. Fairbairn 2,400

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Railways, Hon. S. F. Tolmie, P.C..... $9,000
Provincial Secretary and Commissioner of Fisheries, Hon. S. L. Howe..... 7,500
Attorney-General, Hon. R. H. Pooley, K.C. 7,500
Minister of Lands, Hon. N. S. Lougheed 7,500
Minister of Finance and of Industries, Hon. J. W. Jones 7,500
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. William Atkinson..... 7,500
Minister of Mines and of Labour, Hon. W. A. McKenzie 7,500
Minister of Public Works, Hon. R. W. Bruhn..... 7,500
Minister of Education, Hon. J. Hinchliffe 7,500
President of the Council, Hon. W. C. Shelly.
Without Portfolio, Hon. R. L. Maitland, K.C.
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. C. F. Davie.

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal—Chief Justice, Hon. J. A. Macdonald $10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. A. Martin, W. A. Galliher, Albert E. McPhillips, M. A. Macdonald.....each 9,000
Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Hon. Aulay Morrison..... 10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. D. Murphy, F. B. Gregory, D. A. McDonald, W. A. Macdonald, and A. I. Fisher.....each 9,000
Local Judge in Admiralty, Hon. Archer Martin 1,000

Agent-General in London, F. P. Burden, British Columbia House, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1.

Finances.—The receipts of the provincial government in 1929–30 were $26,083,727, and the expenditure $26,219,156.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The agricultural production of British Columbia in 1930 was valued at $55 957,734. Live stock in 1930 included 65,086 horses, 404,289 cattle, 198,650 sheep, 66,182 swine, and 3,692,726 poultry. The butter output totalled 6,503,301 lb., valued at $2,096,933, and the cheese 564,837 lb., worth $197,343.

Production and Industry.—The gross value of the output of manufactures in 1929 was $276,850,914, the principal manufacturing centres being Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, and Prince Rupert. The yield of other industries was, in 1930: minerals, $55,391,993; forest products, $69,737,000; fisheries, $23,103,202. There are extensive coal measures, and a vast and compact area of merchantable timber; the mines have produced over $1,237,847,577, 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 miles 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, timber, fruit, pulp and paper.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, VICTORIA. Population 1931, 38,441. Other centres are Vancouver (245,307 in 1931), New Westminster (17,524), Prince Rupert (6,326).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Area and Population.—Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46°–47° N. lat. and 62°–64° 30′ W. long. It is about 130 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,184 square miles (rather larger than that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (Census, 1921) 88,615 (47,069 males and 46,659 females in 1911), a decrease from the last census of 5,113 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, 15 as Councillors (with a property qualification) and 15 as Assembly-men (on general suffrage).

Lt.-Governor, Hon. Charles Dalton (1930) $7,000

Executive.

Premier and Attorney-Gen., Hon. James D. Stewart, K.C. 3,500
Minister of Public Works, Hon. Leonard MacNeill..... 2,000
Provincial Sec., Treasurer and Minister of Agriculture, Hon. G. Shelton Sharp 2,000
Education and Public Health, Hon. William J. P. MacMillan, M.D. 2,000
Without Portfolio, Hons. H. F. MacPhee; A. F. Arsenault; H. D. MacLean; W. G. Mackenzie; M. W. Wood.
Speaker, Legislative Assembly (vacant).
Assist. Provincial Sec.-Treas., and Clerk of Executive Council, H. R. Stewart..... 2,000

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. John A. Matheson ... $10,000
Assistant Judges, Hon. Aubin E. Arsenault; Hon. Albert C. Saunders ...each 9,000
Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, William S. Stewart .....

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The value of the field crops in 1927 was estimated at $22,012,000. The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at from $20 to $60 an acre (including buildings), according to condition and locality. The breeding of silver black foxes in captivity is an established and profitable industry. There are about 600 fox ranches, conducted by incorporated companies and private partnerships or individuals. The live stock (*1927*) included 32,890 horses, 118,575 cattle, 89,616 sheep, 53,665 pigs, and 868,337 poultry.

Manufactures.—The gross value of the manufactures in 1926 was $4,290,149, against $2,326,708 in 1900.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, CHARLOTTETOWN (Pop. 12,347), on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Other towns are Summerside (3,228), Souris (1,094), and Georgetown (884).

ALBERTA.

Area and Population.—The Province of Alberta has an estimated area of 255,285 square miles, including about 2,360 square miles of water, with a population (1926) of 607,584 an increase since the 1921 Census of 19,130.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 60 members, elected for five years, representing 51 electoral districts into which the Province is divided. The Executive Council consists of eight members.

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. W. L. Walsh (1931) $9,000

Executive.

Premier and Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. E. Brownlee $8,500
Attorney-General, Hon. J. F. Lymburn ... 6,000
Public Works, Hon. O. L. McPherson 6,000
Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. R. G. Reid..... 6,000
Education, Hon. P. E. Baker 6,000
Agriculture and Health, Hon. George Hoadley 6,000
Railways and Telephone, Hon. Vernon W. Smith 6,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. Mrs. Irene Parlby
Clerk of the Executive Council, J. D. Hunt $5,000
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. G. W. Johnston..... 2,500

The Judicature.

The Supreme Court of Alberta.

Appellate Division, Hon. Horace Harvey, (*C.J.*) $10,000
Judges, Hons. A. H. Clarke; C. R. Mitchell; H. W. Lunney; A. A. McGillivray .....each 9,000
Trial Division—Judges, Hons. W. C. Simmons (*C.J.*); W. C. Ives; T. M. Tweedie; J. R. Boyle; Frank Ford; A. F. Ewing .....each 9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area in field crops, 1930, was 10,425,200 acres. The Department of Agriculture in the Provincial Government conducts free schools of agriculture at four points in the Province. Free homesteads are still available in many desirable localities. The value of the field crops in 1930 was estimated at $85,868,900; wheat, $51,831,000; oats, $11,691,000; hay and clover, $4,653,000; grain hay, $19,910,000; potatoes, $2,029,000; barley, $2,660,000. The live stock included 638,665 horses, 348,297 milch cows and 939,813 other cattle, 530,000 sheep, and 636,402 swine. The creamery butter made totalled 17,500,000 lb., valued at $4,856,250, and cheese 980,000 lb., valued at $166,600.

Finance.—Gross bonded Debt, March 31, 1930, $106,888,380; Net General Debenture Debt, $71,089,000. Revenue (1929–30) $15,829,865. Expenditure (1929–30), $15,402,884. Assessed valuation of land within the Province, $521,958,416.

Manufactures.—The gross value of the output in 1929 was $107,556,792, against $1,313,375 in 1900, the principal manufacturing centres being Calgary ($44,694,670) and Edmonton ($30,388,021).

CAPITAL, EDMONTON. Population (1926) 65,163; Calgary (65,513). Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, and Westaskiwin are the other principal cities of the Province.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Area and Population.—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west, and has an area of 251,700 square miles, the population at the Census of 1926 being 820,738, an increase of 63,228 persons since the Census of 1921.

Government.—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, with a Legislative Assembly of 63 members. There is an Executive Council of ten members.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. H. E. Munroe, O.B.E., V.D., M.D. $9,000
Premier, President of Council, and Minister of Education and of Natural Resources, Hon. J. T. M. Anderson 9,000
Attorney-General, Hon. M.A. MacPherson, K.C., M.C. 7,200
Agriculture, Hon. W. C. Buckle 7,200
Provincial Treasurer, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Minister in Charge of Bureau of Publications, and King's Printer, Hon. Howard McConnell, K.C. 7,200
Public Works, Telegraphs and Telephones, Hon. James F. Bryant, K.C..... 7,200
Public Health and Child Welfare, Hon. F. D. Munroe, M.D. 7,200
Highways, Hon. A. C. Stewart, K.C..... 7,200

Provincial Secretary and Minister of Railways, Labour & Industries, Hon. J. A. Merkley $7,200
Without Portfolios, Hons. R. Stipe, M.D., W. W. Smith.
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. Robert Sterritt Leslie.

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Court of Appeal, Hon. Sir Frederick Haultain, *born* 1857 .....$10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. W. F. A. Turgeon, J. McKay, W. M. Martin and P. E. Mackenzie ..... each 9,000
Ch. Justice, King's Bench, Hon. J. T. Brown 10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. H. Y. MacDonald, H. V. Bigelow, J. F. L. Embury, C.M.G., G. E. Taylor, D. MacLean and W. E. Knowles.....each 9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Saskatchewan is the largest wheat-producing province of the Dominion, and one of the most productive grain areas in the world. In 1930 the grain yield totalled 381,154,000 bushels. The approximate value of grain crops was $111,741,000, of field crops $9,084,000, livestock 19,293,000, poultry products $12,201,000, fur $1,133,000, and garden produce $1,500,000. The live stock included 1,077,234 mules and horses, 1,214,785 cattle 209,888 sheep, and 497,927 swine.

Industries.—The capital invested in manufacturing enterprises in 1930 was $45,000,000, and the value of the manufactured products $80,501,159, the principal industrial centres being Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Prince Albert.

In 1930 there were 4,917 public elementary schools with 220,286 pupils and 9,000 teachers, and 19 Secondary schools with 8,148 pupils.

CAPITAL, REGINA. Population (1929), 67,000. Other large centres are Saskatoon (50,000), Moose Jaw (24,000). Prince Albert (10,000), Swift Current (5,500), North Battleford (6,200), and Yorkton (5,500).

TERRITORIES.

THE YUKON TERRITORY was constituted a separate political unit in 1898. It is governed by a Gold Commissioner and a Territorial Council of three elected members. The area of the Territory is 207,076 square miles. The population in 1921 was 4,157 (2,819 males and 1,338 females). Mining is the chief industry. The gold output for the year ending Dec. 31, 1930, was $659,394.

Gold Commissioner, Geo. Ian MacLean.
Judge, Hon. C. D. Macaulay.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES (1,309,682 square miles, population 12,000—including 7,100 Eskimo, and 3,800 Indians) comprise the territories formerly known as Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory (except such portions thereof as form the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the Yukon Territory) together with all British territories and possessions in North America and all islands adjacent thereto not included within any province, except the Dominion of Newfoundland and its dependencies. For administrative purposes the Territories were subdivided into the provisional districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin. The Commissioner in Council has power to make ordinances for the Territories under instructions from the Governor-General in Council or the Minister of the Interior.

TERRITORIAL COUNCIL.

(Appointed by the Governor-General in Council.)
Commissioner, Hugh Howard Rowatt.
Deputy Commissioner, Roy Alexander Gibson.
Councillors, Charles Camsell; Oswald Sterling Finnie; Duncan Campbell Scott; Gen. J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Acting Secretary, David Livingstone McKeand.

DOMINION OFFICIALS.

Director, O. S. Finnie, B.Sc., D.L.S., *Ottawa*.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Hon. Lucien Dubuc, *Edmonton*.
Public Administrator, (*Mackenzie District*) Egbert Owen, *Edmonton*; (*Franklin District*) W. M. Cory, *Ottawa*; (*Keewatin District*) (Vacant).

THE WORLD'S LAKES.

Name.	Country.	Length (Miles).	Area (Sq. Miles).	Name.	Country.	Length (Miles).	Area (Sq. Miles).
Caspian Sea.. ..	Asia	680	170,000	Eyre	Australia.....	...	3,700
Superior	North America.	412	31,200	Rudolf	Africa	185	3,500
Victoria Nyanza	Africa	200	26,200	Titicaca.....	South America..	120	3,200
Aral	Trans Caspia ..	265	24,400	Nicaragua	Central America	100	3,000
Huron	North America	263	23,800	Gairdner.....	Australia	...	3,000
Michigan	North America	335	22,450	Athabasca	Canada.....	195	2,842
Chad	Africa	...	20,000	Van..	Asia Minor	80	2,500
Nyasa.....	Africa	350	14,200	Reindeer	Canada.....	160	2,436
Tanganyika	Africa	420	12,700	Torrens	Australia.....	130	2,400
Baikal	Siberia	330	11,580	Koko-Nor	Tibet.....	68	2,300
Great Slave	Canada	325	10,719	Issyk-Kul..	Turkestan	115	2,250
Great Bear	Canada	175	10,259	Vänern	Sweden	93	2,150
Erie	North America.	240	9,960	Winnipegosis ...	Canada.....	122	2,085
Winnipeg	Canada	260	9,459	Bangweolo	Africa	150	2,000
Ontario	North America.	190	7,240	Manitoba	Canada.....	119	1,817
Balkash.....	Siberia	323	7,050	Albert Nyanza..	Africa	140	1,800
Ladoga	Russia	125	7,000	Urmia	Persia	80	1,750
Nettiling	Baffin Land.....	120	5,000	Nipigon.....	Canada.....	70	1,730
Amadjuak	Baffin Land.....	75	4,000	Great Salt Lake.	U.S.A.....	75	1,720
Onega.....	Russia.....	145	3,800	Leopold II.	Africa.....	75	1,700

Newfoundland.

	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population. Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Estimated 1930.
Newfoundland	42,750	238,670	259,259	271,685
Labrador Coast	120,000	3,949	3,774	4,203
Total.....	162,750	242,619	263,033	275,888

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase. Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Decrease. Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	Marriages.
1913	7,406	13,788	20,194	4,417	14,255	18,672	1,871
1927	6,933	13,687	20,620	3,773	15,765	19,538	1,517
1928	6,697	13,611	20,308	3,906	15,573	19,369	1,655
1929	6,791	14,925	21,716	4,033	15,294	19,327	1,650
1930	6,700	15,383	22,083	3,839	12,920	16,759	1,631

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Island of Newfoundland is situated between 46° 37'-51° 37' N. latitude and 52° 44'-59° 30' W. longitude, on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle. The island is about 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 spruce, fir, pine, and birch. The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, brave, healthy, hardy, industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from 70° to 80°.

GOVERNMENT.

Newfoundland, the oldest English colony, was discovered by John Cabot on June 24, 1497; the first land seen was hailed as *Prima Vista*—the present Cape Bonavista. The island was afterwards visited (1500) by the Portuguese navigator Gaspar de Cortereal, and soon became the centre of an extensive fishing industry, with settlements of Portuguese, Biscayans, and French. In August, 1583, the island was formally occupied by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) the whole island was acknowledged to be British. A Governor was first appointed in 1728, and in 1855 "Responsible Government" was accorded to the island.

The executive is entrusted to a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two houses.

GOVERNOR.

Governor, His Excellency Sir John Middleton, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. (1928).....$15,000
Private Sec., Lieut.-Com. M. E. East, R.N..... 1,450

THE MINISTRY (NOV. 17, 1928).

Prime Minister & Minister of Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Richard A. Squires, P.C., K.C.M.G., K.C. $8,000
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Arthur Barnes, B.Sc., Ph.D.....$4,000
Finance & Customs, Hon. P. J. Cashin 4,000
Posts & Telegraphs, Hon. W. W. Halfyard 4,000
Solicitor-General, Hon. F. G. Bradley, K.C.
Chairman, Board of Health, Hon. H. M. Mosdell, M.D.
Without Portfolio, Hons. A. Campbell; Sir W. F. Coaker; Sir T. Cook; P. J. Lewis.

Not in the Cabinet.

Minister of Agriculture & Mines, J. F. Downey $4,000
Min. of Public Works, Richard Hibbs..... 4,000
Minister of Marine & Fisheries, H. B. Clyde Lake..... 4,000

LEGISLATURE.

The *Legislative Council* consists of not more than 25 members, appointed for life; the *House of Assembly* of 40 members, elected by the people for 4 years, every male British subject aged 21, and every female aged 25, being entitled to the franchise.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. M. P. Gibbs..... $500
Speaker of the House of Assembly, A. J. Walsh 750

JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. H. Horwood ...$9,000
Assist. Judges, Hon. J. M. Kent, Hon. W. J. Higgins .....each 8,000
Registrar, Rt. Hon. Sir W. F. Lloyd, P.C., K.C.M.G., D.C.L., K.C.

DEFENCE.

Newfoundland contributed 11,922 men to the fighting forces of the Empire during the War, in addition to 3,000 enlisted in Canadian and other forces.

EDUCATION.

Education is denominational, and is assisted by Government. Primary and Secondary schools were attended in 1926 by 59,088 pupils. The Government grants in 1926 amounted to $977,590.

RELIGION.

At the Census of 1911 and 1921 the following statistics were obtained:—

Religion.	1911.	1921.
Roman Catholics.....	81,177	86,576
Church of England.....	78,616	84,665
Methodists	68,045	74 205
Presbyterians	1,876	1,876
Salvation Army	10,141	13.023
Various	2,767	2.688

FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure and debt of Newfoundland are stated as under ($1 at par = 4*s.* 2*d.* or $4·86 = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Public Debt.
	$	$	$
1926-27	8,932,435	10,533,408	72,017,932
1927-28	9,466,005	10,740,000	...
1928-29	10,025,649	11,132,822	85,477,106
1929-30	11,579,215	11,934,313	87,592,106

EXTERNAL TRADE.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	$	$	$
1913-14 ...	15,193,726	15,134,543	30,328,269
1927-28 ...	27,637,195	33,644,619	61,281,812
1928-29 ...	29,237,381	36,797,703	66,035,084
1929-30 ...	31.871,151	40,051,959	71,923,110

Chiefly distributed in 1929-30 as under:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom	$5,527,575	$8,647,948
United States	12,101,752	11,432,918
Canada.....	12,992,600	3,968,479
Portugal	15,440	2,157,404
Spain	132,995	2,748,547

The principal imports are flour, textiles, coal, hardware, and provisions; the principal exports are codfish, cod and seal oil, pulp and paper, herrings, seal-skins, tinned lobsters, iron pyrites, and other minerals; the total value of the fishery products in 1929-30 was upwards of $14,963,004.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays, nearly 10,000 being engaged in fishing—for cod in summer 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. The larger portion of the interior is practically in a state of nature, but the railways have opened up large tracts. A valuable discovery of copper has been made at Little Bay, about 200 miles from St. John's.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—There were 905 miles of railway open in 1926 and 47 miles of private line. The trans-insular line runs to Port-aux-Basques, *viâ* Exploits River and Bay of Islands, with branch connexions to Placentia, Bonavista, Bay de Verde, Hearts Content, Trepassey, the principal settlements in Conception Bay, and to Lewisporte (in Notre Dame Bay). Communication between various points on the coast and Sydney, C.B., is maintained by a fleet of 11 first-class steamers.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 885 post offices in 1930 (165 of which were also telegraph offices) and 75 telegraph offices additional, dealing with 8,500,000 letters and post-cards, 4,000,000 newspapers and books, and 688,644 parcels. 740 telephone stations are open, mostly in post offices. There are 4,830 miles of telegraph line and 1,200 miles of postal telephone wire. Postal revenue, $410,739; Customs duty collected, $210,540; telegraph revenue, $209,497.

Shipping.—On Dec. 31, 1930, the Mercantile Marine of Newfoundland consisted of 2,501 sailing vessels of 102,718 tons, and 255 steam and motor vessels of 41,670 tons. In 1929-30 the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Newfoundland ports was 3,375,499 tons, of which 1,820,223 tons were British.

TOWNS.

The CAPITAL, ST. JOHN'S (population 1930, 42,143; with suburbs, 58,811), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings. Other towns are Harbour Grace (3,825), Bonavista (4,052), Carbonear (3,320), and Twillingate (3,217).

HIGH COMMISSIONER.

High Commissioner in London, D. J. Davies, C.B.E., B.Sc. (*Acting*). *Office*, 58, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

LABRADOR.

Labrador, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chidley, at the entrance to Hudson's Straits on the north. The boundary between Quebec and Labrador came up for settlement before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Oct., 1926. By the judgment given in March, 1927, the boundary was defined as a line drawn due N. from the eastern boundary of Blanc Sablon as far as 52° N. Lat., and from thence W. along that parallel to the Romaine River, and thence N. along the east bank of that river and its headwaters to their source, and thence due N. to the crest of the watershed or height of land there, and thence W. and N. along the crest of the watershed of the rivers flowing into the Atlantic Ocean until it reaches Cape Chidley. The territory thus confirmed as under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland has an area estimated at 120,000 square miles. Labrador possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisheries. One of the grandest spectacles in the world is provided by the Grand Falls on the Hamilton River. The inhabitants are mainly Eskimos, engaged in fishing and hunting. There are no towns, but there are Moravian Mission stations at Makkovik, Hopedale, Nain, Okak, Hebron, and Killinek.

The Commonwealth of Australia.

AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.* Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Increase 1911–1921.	Estimated March 31, 1931.
New South Wales (Sydney) ...	309,432	1,646,734	2,100,371	453,637	2,504,536
Victoria (Melbourne)	87,884	1,315,551	1,531,280	215,729	1,795,522
Queensland (Brisbane)	670,500	605,813	755,972	150,159	952,483
South Australia (Adelaide) ...	380,070	408,558	495,160	86,602	582,928
Western Australia (Perth)	975,920	282,114	332,732	50,618	420,124
Tasmania (Hobart)	26,215	191,211	213,780	22,569	219,694
Territories.					
North Australia (Darwin)	287,227	3,310	3,867	557	4,613
Central Australia (Alice Springs).....	236,393				
Federal Capital Territory (Canberra)	940	1,714	2,572	858	8,807
Total	2,974,581	4,455,005	5,435,734	980,729	6,488,707

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase. Births.	Oversea Arrivals.	Total.	Decrease. Deaths.	Oversea Departures.	Total.	Marriages.
1925	135,792	100,075	235,867	54,568	62,718	117,286	46,899
1926	133,162	107,924	241,086	56,952	65,704	122,656	47,865
1927	133,698	117,423	251,121	58,282	68,499	126,781	49,033
1928	134,078	99,792	233,870	59,378	72,560	131,938	48,592
1929	129,480	82,248	211,728	60,857	73,285	134,142	47,501
1930	128,399	63,093	191,492	55,331	74,501	129,832	43,255

Inter-censal Increases, 1871-1921.

Year of Census.	Result of Census. Males.	Females.	Total.	Decennial Increase.	Net Immigration during Period.
1871	910,511	752,528	1,663,039	504,224	1861–1871 ... 166,565
1881	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	552,155	1871–1881 ... 191,804
1891	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	924,198	1881–1891 ... 382,741
1901	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	599,409	1891–1901 ... 24,879
1911	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	681,204	1901–1911 ... 40,485
1921	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	980,729	1911–1921 ... 207,571

Races and Religions.

Races.	1911.	1921.	Religions	1911	1921.
European	4,402,662	5,387,143	Church of England	1,710,443	2,372,995
Chinese, incl. half-caste	25,772	20,826	Presbyterians	558,336	636,974
Japanese do.	3,576	2,928	Methodists.....	547,806	632,629
Hindus and Cingalese do. ...	4,052	3,956	Other Protestants	458,379	637,692
Aborigines (estimated).....	60,000	60,000	Roman Catholics...	921,425	1,134,002
Do. half-caste	10,113	11,536	Jews	17,287	21,615
Other Races.....	8,830	9,345			

* Exclusive of full-blood Australian Aboriginals, who are estimated at 60,000.

Australia was separated from the other great land surfaces at a remote period, and exhibits therefore some very archaic types of fauna and flora. It may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest continent, being surrounded by the following waters:—*North*, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; *East*, Pacific Ocean; *South*, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean; and *West*, Indian Ocean. The total area of the Continent is 2,948,366 English square miles, the island of Tasmania having an area of 26,215 square miles, and making a total area for the States and Territories of 2,974,581 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 12,210 miles, and the geographical position of the Continent is between 10° 41'-39° 8' South latitude and 113° 9' 153° 39' East longitude; the greatest length East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1,971 miles. Its nearest distance to England is about 11,000 miles.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area, the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, part of which is below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. The Great Barrier Reef extends parallel with the East coast of Queensland for 1,200 miles, at a distance of about 60 miles from the mainland. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex, and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a fertile area devoted partly to agriculture, partly to dairying, while the inland districts particularly are admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The highest peak, Mount Kosciusko, in New South Wales, reaches an elevation of 7,328 feet. The principal rivers are the Murray, which debouches on the south coast, after receiving the waters of its tributaries the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the island; 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 and by the construction of large dams. The work of conserving the vast quantities of water which run to waste in the wet season is being vigorously prosecuted by a system of locks and weirs on some of the rivers. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, zinc, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, tin, gypsum, magnesite, osmiridium, opal, sapphires, &c., and there are abundant supplies of building stones, clays, &c. The potentialities of the country in regard to its supplies of metals and minerals have not yet been fully tested.

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 Ministry of ten Ministers of State and such honorary Ministers who may be appointed thereto. The Commonwealth was constituted by an Act of the Imperial Parliament dated July 9, 1900, and was inaugurated Jan. 1, 1901. Under the Constitution the Federal Government has acquired and may acquire certain defined powers as surrendered by the States, residuary legislative power remaining with the States. Trade and customs passed under Federal control immediately on the establishment of the Commonwealth; posts, telegraphs and telephones, naval and military defence, lighthouses and quarantine on proclaimed dates. The Commonwealth also now controls such matters as old age pensions, patents and copyrights, naturalization, navigation, &c. The right of a State to legislate is not abrogated except in connexion with matters exclusively under Commonwealth control, but where a State law is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Governor-General, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs, P.C., K.C.M.G. (1931) £10,000
Military Secretary, Capt. L. F. Bracegirdle, D.S.O., R.A.N.
A.D.C., Lieut. N. R. Forrest.

Executive Council.

(Oct. 22, 1929.)

Prime Minister, Minister for External Affairs, and Minister for Industry, Rt. Hon. James Henry Scullin, P.C.
Treasurer, Hon. Edward Granville Theodore.
Vice-Pres., Executive Council, Senator Hon. John Barnes .....
Attorney-General, Hon. Frank Brennan ...
Postmaster-General and Minister for Works, Hon. Albert Ernest Green.....
Minister for Markets and Transport, Hon. Parker John Moloney.....
Minister for Trade and Customs, Hon. Francis Michael Forde .....
Minister for Home Affairs, Hon. Arthur Blakeley .....
Minister for Health, and Minister for Repatriation, Hon. John McNeill .....
Minister for Defence, Hon. Joseph Benedict Chifley.....
Honorary Ministers, Hons. Senator John Joseph Daly, John Braidwood Dooley, Lucien Lawrence Cunningham .....

COMMONWEALTH OFFICES IN LONDON, Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.

High Commissioner, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir G. de L. Ryrie, K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D. ...£2,250
Official Secretary and Financial Adviser, J. R. Collins, C.M.G., C.B.E. 1,550
Assistant Sec., H. F. Farrands 653
Defence Liaison Officer, T. Trumble, C.M.G., C.B.E. 1,550

Commissioner-General for Australia in America (vacant) .....
Official Secretary, D. McK. Dow, "Cunard Building," 25, Broadway, New York 784
Commercial Representative for Australia in Canada, L. R. McGregor, 36 Yonge Street, Toronto.

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, 1931, is made up of 28 for New South Wales, 20 for Victoria, 10 from Queensland, 7 from South Australia, 5 each from Tasmania and Western Australia, and 1 (entitled to debate but not to vote) from the Northern Territory. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive £800 per annum, with travelling expenses.

President of the Senate, Hon. Walter Kingsmill.
Speaker, House of Representatives, Hon. Norman John Oswald Makin.

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 5 Judges, having original and appellate jurisdiction, subordinate to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Frank Gavan Duffy, K.C.M.G.....£3,500
Judges, Hon. George Edward Rich; Hon. Hayden Erskine Starke; Hon. Owen Dixon; Hon. Herbert Vere Evatt; Hon. Edward Aloysius McTiernan each 3,000
Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, Chief Judge, His Hon. George James Dethridge 3,000
Judges, Their Hons. George Stephenson Beeby; Edmund Alfred Drake-Brockman, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.....each 2,500
Federal Court of Bankruptcy, Judge, Hon. Lionel Oscar Lukin..... 2,500

DEFENCE.

Navy.

The Australian fleet consists of the Cruisers *Australia*, *Canberra*, *Brisbane*, *Adelaide*, 4 sloops, 5 destroyers, seaplane carrier, and several auxiliaries. The personnel of the fleet is mainly Australian in character, although still supplemented to some extent by Imperial officers and men. The sea-going forces of the Royal Australian Navy on February 15, 1931, consisted of 360 officers and 3,013 men. There is also a R.A.N. Brigade composed of members of the Citizen Naval forces.

Army.

From 1911 to 1929 the defence policy was based on the universal compulsory training of a Citizen Army, but from November 1st, 1929, the constitution of the forces on a voluntary basis was adopted. Under this system men from 18 to 40 years of age may be enlisted in the Militia Forces, and youths from 14 to 17 years in the Senior Cadet Corps. On April 30th, 1931, 31,282 were undergoing training.

Air.

The permanent strength of the Australian Air Force in April, 1931, was 104 officers and 788 airmen; and of the Citizen Air Force, 60 officers and 290 airmen. The Air Force and the Civil Aviation expenditure (excluding war services) for the year 1929-30 was £708,956.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure	Payments to States.
	£	£	£
1926-27	75,541,760	73,008,785	8,262,912
1927-28	73,808,227	79,258,464	9,085,789
1928-29	74,894,799	77,253,774	9,036,638
1929-30	77,143,387	78,614,392	9,489,344
1030-31	60,566,920	80,324,539	11,112,615

The above particulars do not include the Interest payable on Loans to the States, which amounts are recoverable from the States concerned.

* In addition, the following amounts were spent from loans for War Purposes and for Works—1925-26 £9,273,588; 1926-27, £9,428,570; 1927-8, £8,638,838; 1028-70, £8,231,147; 1929-30, £5,291,533; and 1930 31, £1,588,820.

DEBT.

The total of the Public Debt for Commonwealth Purposes on June 30, 1931, was £388,718,545, including a War Loan from the British Government of £79,724,220, which is subject to a funding arrangement whereby the debt is to be extinguished about 1956 by annual repayments of 6%, of which £1 1s. 8d. per cent. is for reduction of principal. Adding the indebtedness of the States viz., £767,316,372, the total public debts of Australia amounted (June 30, 1931) to £1,156,034,917 (of which £559,136,013 was redeemable overseas) or £170 17s. 10d. per head of population.

Banking.—For the quarter ended June 30, 1931, the Australian liabilities of the Banks of Issue throughout the Commonwealth amounted to £338,444,936, and the Australian assets to £412,873,093. On March 31, 1931, there were 5,125,095 depositors in the Savings Banks, the amount of deposits being £192,871,506 (£29 14s. 6d. per head of population).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The estimated values of products :—

	1928-29.	1929-30.
Agricultural	£89,440,000	£77,109,000
Pastoral	116,733,000	86,483,000
Dairying, &c.	50,717,000	49,398,000
Forests and Fisheries	11,617,000	11,371,000
Mining	19,597,000	17,945,000
Manufacturing	159,759,000	149,184,000
	£447,863,000	£391,490,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area is estimated at 1,903,732,240 acres, of which 21,929,721 were under cultivation in 1929-30.

Crops.	Acreage.	Produce. Bushels.
Wheat (*b*)	14,976,564	126,884,622
Oats	1,515,871	14,424,186
Barley	451,339	7,588,852
Maize	297,502	7,946,320
Hay	2,658,661	Tons 2,725,274
Sugar Cane	307,085	Tons 3,755,375

Live Stock.

	1928.	1929.
Sheep (*a*)	103,430,773	104,558,342
Cattle	11,300,757	11,202,134
Horses	1,942,753	1,845,614
Pigs	910,181	1,018,324

(*a*) Estimated number of sheep as at Dec. 31, 1930, 105,895,894.
(*b*) 1930 31, 28,213,463 acres, 212,638,669 bushels.

In 1929-30 Australia produced 937,956,816 lb. of wool (as in the grease), against 968,152,935 lb. in 1928-29; 299,080,545 lb. of butter; 30,172,538 lb. of cheese, and 70,101,981 lb. of bacon and hams.

Mines and Minerals.—In 1929 the value of gold produced was £1,814,457; silver and lead, £3,293,863; copper, £1,075,146; tin, £459,666; coal, £6,676,324; value of all minerals produced in 1929, £17,944,625. The production of gold in 1930 was valued at £1,931,972.

Manufactures.—In 1929-30 there were in Australia 22,700 industrial establishments, employing 419,194 hands; wages paid amounted to £84,717,033; value of plant and machinery, £127,627,691; of lands and buildings, £118,068,229; of materials used, £220,945,187; value added by manufacture, £156,364,432; and total value of final output, £390,912,373.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

Total Imports, 1929-30 ..... £131,081,320
Total Exports, 1929-30 ..... £125,127,148

Country.	Imports from 1929-30.	Exports to 1929-30.
United Kingdom	£54,254,702	£66,306,195
Canada	3,502,421	743,742
Ceylon	2,125,141	905,691
India	5,021,449	5,452,421
Malaya (British)	812,513	1,399,321
New Zealand	1,677,069	3,874,400
South African Union	302,879	1,050,107
Belgium	985,005	5,536,231
China	568,664	273,507
Egypt	54,108	1,792,223
France	3,070,645	10,134,578
Germany	4,341,678	6,246,960
Italy	1,350,849	2,761,293
Japan	4,181,643	6,555,003
Netherlands	1,134,921	451,603
Do. East Indies	6,282,653	2,122,722
Russia	149,556	343,023
Sweden	1,671,786	135,405
Switzerland	1,566,721	17,553
United States	30,316,208	5,233,772

Imports. (£ sterling, 000 omitted.)	1928-29.	1929-30.
Fish Preserved in Tins	1,266	1,342
Tea	3,507	3,299
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	2,695	2,423
Whisky	1,216	1,050
Fibres	984	838
Socks and Stockings	1,148	792
Trimmings and Ornaments	870	721
Piece Goods :—		
Canvas and Duck	690	646
Cotton and Linen	7,572	7,270
Silk, or containing Silk	6,533	5,496
Woollen, or containing Wool	1,464	1,179
Carpets and Carpeting	1,389	1,344
Floorcloths and Linoleums	1,047	797
Bags and Sacks	4,099	2,907
Yarns—Wool, Silk, etc.	2,070	2,230
Petroleum Spirit, Benzine, &c.	6,816	7,429
Kerosene	1,159	1,090
Lubricating Oil	1,319	1,140
Electrical Machinery and Appliances	6,127	6,101
Motive Power Machinery (exc. Electric)	2,557	2,482
Tools of Trade	1,074	922
Motor Car Bodies	1,472	693
Chassis for Motor Cars	9,205	6,097
Iron and Steel :—		
Plate and Sheet	3,954	3,714
Pipes and Tubes	1,806	1,360
Rubber and its Manufactures	2,497	1,685
Timber, Undressed Logs, &c.	3,099	3,988
Glass and Glassware	1,124	1,046
Paper, Printing	3,047	3,130
Stationery, Books, &c.	2,800	2,739
Drugs, Chemicals, &c.	5,213	5,082
Fertilizers	1,488	1,460
Arms and Explosives	1,004	871
Musical Instruments	647	343
Gold, Specie, Bar, etc.	347	323
All other articles	50,343	47,017
Total Imports	143,648	131,081

Exports. (£ Sterling, 000 omitted.)	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Butter	6,727	7,159	7,002
Meat	4,816	6,342	6,254
Milk and Cream	1,189	1,425	998
Fruits (Dried)	1,602	2,301	2,171
Fruits (Fresh)	1,820	943	1,862
Wheat	14,630	20,336	10,037
Flour	5,229	5,999	4,949
Hides and Skins	9,904	9,291	6,593
Wool	66,097	61,615	36,601
Tallow	1,081	1,384	993
Concentrates	216	106	105
Lead (Pig and Matte)	3,516	3,233	3,432
Timber	1,218	1,143	1,011
Gold	2,809	2,984	26,869
Silver	940	942	880
Sugar, Cane	2,192	2,391	2,216
Wine	1,062	501	554
Zinc and Concentrates	2,705	1,803	1,743
All other articles	13,453	11,733	10,833
Total Exports	141,206	141,633	125,127

Labour Statistics.—In 1930 there were 362 Trade Unions, with 855,757 members, of whom 120,000 were women. The estimated total number of employed persons over 20 years of age in 1930 was 1,313,000 males and 311,600 females. The number of unemployed members of trade unions averaged 19·3 per cent. Employers' Associations number 534, with membership of 134,669. Retail Price Index No. for food, groceries and rent (4 and 5 rooms) (6 Capital Cities) 1930 (base 1923-1927=1,000) 978; including clothing, fuel, light and other miscellaneous household expenditure (base 1923-1927 = 1,000) 975. Melbourne Wholesale Price Index 1930 (base 1911=1,000) 1,596. Nominal Weekly Wage Index No., Australia, males (base 1911 = 1,000 = 51*s.* 3*d.*) 1,887 = 96*s.* 9*d.* Number of industrial disputes in 1930 was 183, involving 54,222 persons in a loss of 1,511,241 working days and £1,592,342 in wages.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—Total length of Government (and private) railways open for general traffic at June 30, 1930, private lines being included in the totals and shown in parentheses:—

State.	Miles open.	
New South Wales	6,090	(116)
Victoria	4,738	(25)
Queensland	6,726	(279)
South Australia	3,939	(34)
Western Australia	4,842	(277)
Tasmania	821	(141)
Federal Capital Territory	5	—
Northern Territory	316	—
Total	27,477	872

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1929-30 were £45,778,437, working expenses £37,996,145, and net earnings £7,782,292, being at the rate of 2*s.* 3*d.* per train mile, and representing a return on the total cost (£329,500,024) of 2·36 per cent., as against 3·43 per cent. in 1928-29. In 1929-30 passenger journeys numbered 363,823,000 and 31,101,000 tons of goods and live stock were carried, the train miles run being 69,775,000. The electrification of the Sydney suburban system is in progress.

Tramways.—There are 641 miles of tramways in Australia, 572 miles of which are of electric, 42 of steam, 26 of cable, and 1 of horse traction. Extensive conversions to electrical traction have been made and more are in progress. The several Governments control 409 miles; municipal authorities, 185 miles; and the remaining 47 miles are operated by private companies and individuals. The total capital cost of tramways at June 30, 1930, was £28,596,003. The revenue of electric tramways for the year 1929-30 was £7,844,511, working expenses £6,408,041, and net revenue £1,436,470, or 4·80*d.* per car mile. 71,817,247 car miles were run and 653,778,000 passenger journeys recorded.

Shipping.—The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in oversea trade at the various Australian ports in 1929-30 were: entered, 1,522 (5,444,446 tons); cleared, 1,539 (5,499,681 tons). Of the vessels entered, 1,077 of 3,997,870 tons were under the British flag and 445 of 1,446,576 tons under foreign flags.

The total including local shipping entering the ports of the capital cities during 1929-30 was: Sydney 6,192 vessels of 8,940,535 tons, Melbourne 3,415 (7,030,192), Brisbane 1,151 (3,607,591), Adelaide 2,958 (4,697,886), Fremantle 788 (3,754,409), and Hobart 586 (891,368). At December 31, 1930, there were 2,386 vessels of a total net tonnage of 377,384 on the shipping registers of the several States.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In year ended June 30, 1930, there were 8,507 post offices; there were 9,317 telegraph stations, with 160,414 miles of wire, transmitting 15,724,246 telegrams, receiving 718,339 and dispatching 781,982 cablegrams. A Beam wireless station, giving a service to and from Great Britain, was opened for traffic in April, 1927. At the end of year 1929-30, 520,169 *Telephones* were connected with 6,094 telephone exchanges; approximately 420,640,000 "local" and 35,388,715 "trunk line" calls were recorded for the year. 311,632 wireless broadcasting listeners' licences were issued in 1929-30.

Motor Vehicles.—At June 30, 1930, there were 656,314 motor vehicles registered in the several States. These comprised 466,930 cars, 84,897 motor cycles, and 104,487 commercial vehicles; revenue derived from motor registration fees and motor tax, &c., in 1929-30 was £4,524,898. Motor omnibus services are extensively operating in urban areas.

Civil Aviation.—220 aeroplanes of various types were registered with the Department of Civil Aviation at June 30, 1930. During the year 128,916 flights of a total duration of 42,963 hours were effected: 3,234,307 miles were flown, and 104,216 passengers carried. On the subsidized aerial mail routes 29,205 lbs. of mail were carried: Western Australia, 25,649 lbs.; Queensland, 2,735 lbs.; and 821 lbs. on Adelaide (S.A.) and Cootamundra (N.S.W.) and branch services. Three subsidized companies are now operating machines over approved routes (approximately 5,900 air miles), while several unsubsidized companies have commenced commercial services over additional routes totalling 2,260 miles.

CAPITAL.—CANBERRA, in the Federal Capital Territory, transferred to the Commonwealth by N.S.W. on Jan. 1, 1911, has been laid out as the capital of the Commonwealth. At the latest available date the population of the Federal Capital Territory amounted to 8,459, of which 7,290 were living in Canberra.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

The Northern Territory has a total area of 523,620 square miles, and lies between 129°–138° East longitude as far as 26° South latitude. The administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on January 1, 1911, from the government of the State of South Australia, and the divisions into territories, known respectively as *North Australia* and *Central Australia*, were abolished in 1931—a reversion to the position as it existed prior to such divisions on February 1, 1927. The headquarters of the Administrator are at Darwin in the far north, a Deputy Administrator being stationed at Alice Springs in the south, to exercise all the powers and functions of the Administrator in that portion of the Territory situated south of 20° S. lat., except the power to fix the commencement of Ordinances, and to make regulations under Ordinances in force in the Northern Territory. As the administrative system obtaining from February 1, 1927, to June 12, 1931, has thus been continued, the residents of that part of the Territory south of 20° S. lat. are no less favourably placed than hitherto. The population of the Northern Territory as at June 30, 1931, was 4,193 (exclusive of full-blooded aboriginals).

Agricultural development is increasing both in the number of individual landholders and the acreage under crop. The success of peanut growing during the last two years is mainly responsible for the improvement, and it is believed to presage a definite era of agricultural *progress in the Territory. This applies to the* land situated north of 20° S. lat. Agriculture is practically negligible in that part south of 20° S. lat. Agricultural leases are granted in perpetuity at nominal rentals, which are subject to re-appraisement every 21 years. They may be converted to freehold at any time after commencement of lease, subject to easy and liberal conditions. Most tropical products can be grown, and the potentialities for pig raising and bacon curing are excellent. The staple industry is pastoral: cattle raising north of 20° S lat. and cattle, horse, and sheep raising south of 20° S. lat. Until railways are constructed, however, little, if any, improvement is expected in the pastoral industry in that part north of 20° S. lat., owing to the distance between the eastern and southern Australian markets. The position south of 20° S. lat. is more hopeful, as a result of the extension of the railway from the Adelaide (South Australia) market to Alice Springs. The whole of the Territory is capable, under proper conditions, of carrying successfully and profitably a great expansion of the beef cattle industry. There are vast areas of magnificent country which could be so utilised. From the Queensland border to the Western Australian border, a distance of over 600 miles, there are many thousands of square miles of country splendidly grassed and growing edible shrubs. 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. Pearl fishing is carried on round the coast, the shell being of good quality. There are considerable mineral resources, gold, silver, lead, tin and mica being indicated, and when communications are opened up the industry will become important. The only railway is from Darwin to Birdum (315 miles).

Darwin, North Australia, occupies an elevated site 80 feet above high-water mark, overlooking Port Darwin. Alice Springs, Central Australia, is situated in the MacDonnell Ranges, and boasts a splendid climate.

Administrator of Northern Territory, Col. R. H Weddell..... £1,200
Secretary and Accountant, L. H. A. Giles... 770
Judge Supreme Court, R. I. D. Mallam ... 1,000

Deputy Administrator of Central Australia, V. G. Carrington..... 600

PAPUA.

The Territory of Papua, which was placed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1906, comprises a part of the New Guinea mainland situated between the meridians of 141° and 150° 50′ E. longitude, and between the 5th and 12th parallels of South latitude; also the Trobriand Group of islands, Woodlark, the d'Entrecasteaux Group, the Louisiades, the Conflict Group and the Laughlan Group. The total area of Papua is 90,540 sq. miles, of which 87,786 are on the mainland. There is an Executive Council of nine members who, with five non-official members, form the Legislative Council. The white population in 1931 was 1,128. The official estimate of the native population is 275,000. On Dec. 31, 1930, 58,902 acres were under crops (47,837 coco-nuts, 9,075 rubber, 750 sisal hemp and 348 coffee). Owing to heavy rainfall Papua is well watered in most parts and possesses a large number of streams. The best known rivers are the Fly (650 miles long and navigable by steam launch for 500 miles) and the Purari. The climate is favourable to the cultivation of tropical products.

	1929–30.	1930 31.
Revenue	£149,265	£135,611
Expenditure	151,874	134,986
Imports	373,918	239,894
Exports	324,775	274,311

Lieut.-Governor and Judge, Sir Hubert Murray, K.C.M.G..... £1,800
Official Secretary, H. L. Murray..... 804
Govt. Sec., H. W. Champion..... 900
Judge, R. T. Gore 1,200
Treasurer, E. C. Harris..... 828
Chief Med. Officer, W. M. Strong, M.D. ... 1,000
Commr. for Native Affairs, J. T. O'Malley 804
Director of Public Works, A. P. Lyons..... 780
Commissioner for Lands and Director of Agriculture, C. R. Pinney 732
CAPITAL, Port Moresby.

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.

The part of "German New Guinea" over which Australia was given a mandate is situated in latitude between the Equator and 8°S., and in longitude between 141° E. and 156° E. It consists of the N.E. portion of New Guinea to 141° E. (70,000 sq. miles), Bismarck Archipelago including New Britain, New Ireland, and islands adjacent to both (19,200 sq. miles), and the two northernmost Solomon Islands (4,100 sq. miles) (Bougainville and Buka). The principal river in N.E. New Guinea is the Sepik, which is navigable for 250 miles.

The climate is hot and moist along the coast, with a steady drop as the higher altitudes are reached. It is suitable to the growth of all tropical products. In 1929–30 there were 204,000 acres under crops (coco-nuts, 198,000). The white population in 1930 was 2,663; the native

population in 1930 was 400,135, including 30,130 working under indentures. (Natives living in areas not under complete Government influence are not included in the above total, as no reliable estimate can be made.)

Seat of Administration, Rabaul.

	1929-30.	1930-31.
Revenue	£339,643	£290,234
Expenditure	356,312	293,378
Imports	882,016	782,765
Exports	997,335	919,420

Administrator, Brig.-Gen. E. A. Wisdom, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. £1,800
Chief Justice, D. S. Wanliss, C.M.G., V.D. ... 1,200
Judge, F. B. Phillips 1,100
Government Sec., H. H. Page, D.S.O, M.C. 900
Treasurer, H. O. Townsend, O.B.E. 900
Commiss. of Native Affairs, H. C. Cardew 876
Dir. of Public Health, Dr. E. T. Brennan, D.S.O., M.C., M.B., B.S. 1,200
Director of Agriculture, G. H. Murray..... £1,148
Chief Collector of Customs, E. F. Phibbs ... 804
Crown Law Officer, G. G. Hogan 900
Anthropologist, E. W. P. Chinnery, F.R.G.S. 852

NORFOLK ISLAND.

This island is about 930 miles from Sydney and 400 miles from New Zealand. It is about five miles in length by three in breadth, and was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. Its area is 8,528 acres and circumference 20 miles. The climate is mild, with a mean temperature of 68° and an annual rainfall of 55 inches. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were brought here from Pitcairn Island in 1856. The population in July, 1931, was approximately 1,000.

Administrator, Col. A. J. Bennett, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
President Executive Council, E. C. Robinson.

States of the Commonwealth.

I.—NEW SOUTH WALES.

The State of New South Wales is situated almost entirely between the 29th and 37th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 310,372 square miles (inclusive of 940 square miles of Federal Territory)—*i.e.*, more than five times that of England and Wales, and over three times the size of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

POPULATION.—The estimated population at 31st March, 1931, was: Males, 1,272,928; Females, 1,233,158. Total, 2,596,086.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1924	53,670	20,821	18,078
1925	54,615	20,823	18,522
1926	53,126	22,188	19,219
1927	53,858	22,770	20,052
1928	54,800	22,694	20,076
1929	52,672	24,615	19,535
1930	52,136	21,252	17,383

Vital Statistics—Annual rate per 1,000 of population in 1930:—Births, 20·94; Deaths, 8·54; Marriages, 6·98. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births, 49·8.

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 1921, number 1,027,410; Roman Catholic 502,815, Presbyterian 219,932, Methodist 181,977, Congregational (Independent) 22,235, Baptist 24,722, Salvation Army 9,490, and Hebrew 10,150.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Eastern or coastal district is traversed by the Great Dividing Range, the various portions of the Range in N.S.W. being (from N. to S.) Macpherson, New England, Liverpool, Main or Blue Mountain, Cullarin, Gourock, Monaro and Muniong Ranges—the highest points being Mount Kosciusko, 7,328 feet, and Townsend, 7,266 feet. The eastern or coastal district is watered by the Tweed, Richmond, Clarence, Bellinger, Nambucca, Macleay, Hastings, Camden Haven, Manning, Wollomba, Hunter, Hawkesbury, George, Shoalhaven, Clyde, Moruya, Tuross, Bega, Towamba, and Snowy Rivers. The western portion of the country is not so well watered, but immense reservoirs are being constructed for irrigation purposes, and there are many artesian bores. The Darling, 1,609 miles, and the Murrumbidgee, 981 miles, are both tributaries of the Murray, which has a total length of 1,609 miles, 1,203 miles forming part of the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria. Other inland rivers are: Lachlan, Bogan, Macquarie, Castlereagh, Namoi and Gwydir.

Climate.—New South Wales is situated entirely in the Temperate Zone. The climate is dry and very healthy. At the capital (Sydney) the average mean shade temperature is 63·2°. The mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 66° to 70°, south coast 56° to 63°, northern tableland 57° to 60°, southern tableland 46° to 58°; north-western slopes, the mean annual temperature ranges from 62° to 65°; in the Central-western slopes 58° to 64°, south-western slopes 60° to 63°, and in the Western Plains and Riverina Division from 63° to 69°. The Seasons are as follows: Spring during September, October and November; Summer during December, January, and February; Autumn during March, April, and May; Winter during June, July, and August.

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 King), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of New South Wales, His Excellency Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip Woolcott Game, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., *born* 1876 (1930) £5,000
Official Secretary, H. S. C. Budge, C.M.G.
Private Secretary, Brig.-Genl. A. Anderson, C.M.G.
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Philip Street, K.C.M.G., *born* 1863.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

H.E. the Governor presides:

The Ministry:

A new Labour Cabinet was formed Nov. 4,

1930, and reconstructed from June 17, 1931, as follows:—

Premier and Treasurer, J. T. Lang.
Mines and Labour, J. M. Baddeley.
Attorney-General, J. Lamaro.
Agriculture and Forests. W. F. Dunn.
Colonial Secretary, M. Gosling.
Education, W. Davies.
Lands, J. M. Tully.
Justice, W. J. McKell.
Public Works, M. A. Davidson.
Health, W. T. Ely.
Local Government, J. McGirr.
Vice-President of Executive Council, J. M. Concannon, M.L.C.

Allowances, amounting in the aggregate to £19,907 per annum, are payable to members of the Ministry.

These allowances, also all salaries and allowances shown below, have been reduced, under the Public Service Salaries Reduction Act (No. 2), 1931, for a period of twelve months from August 5, 1931, by an amount arrived at by deducting sums ranging from 15 per cent. on the portion of salary below £200 to 32½ per cent. on that portion of salary which exceeds £1,500.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, The Hon. A. C. Willis, M.L.C., Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2 (*and allowance*, £800) £1,850
Secretary and Commercial Officer, J. W. Ferguson, I.S.O., J.P. (*and allowance*, £100) 730

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. Members of the *Legislative Council* (86 in August, 1931) are appointed by the Crown for life. Members are not entitled to remuneration, but travel free on the State railways and tramways. The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 90 members. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £743 15*s.* per annum, and members travel free over the Government railways and tramways in the State, and are provided with official stamped envelopes for the free transmission of correspondence through the post. The Women's Legal Status Act, 1918, removed disqualification regarding the election of women to be members of the Legislative Assembly. Natural-born or naturalised persons 21 years of age, who have resided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3 months in the State and one month in the electoral district, are entitled to the franchise. At the State General Election in October, 1930, there were 719,999 male and 710,649 female electors, making a total of 1,430,648 enrolled and qualified to vote; of these 1,356,423, or 94·94 per cent., voted.

President of the Legislative Council, Professor Hon. Sir J. B. Peden, K.C.M.G., LL.B., K.C. £1,020
Chairman of Committees, Legislative Council, Hon. B. B. O'Conor, LL.B. 595
Clerk of the Parliaments, W. L. S. Cooper 913
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. Francis Michael Burke..... 1,423 15*s.*
Chairman of Committees, Legislative Assembly, Major H. J. Connell, D.S.O., M.C..... 947 15*s.*
Clerk of Assembly, W. R. McCourt..... 1,140
Librarian, J. J. Quinn 819
Principal Shorthand Writer, E. W. Hine £867
Sec., Standing Committee on Public Works, Arthur Hurley 707
Leader of Opposition, Hon. T. R. Bavin, K.C., B.A., LL.B. (in addition to allowance as M.P.) 250

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system includes a Supreme Court (with a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges), Land and Valuation Court, Industrial Commission, District Courts, Workers' Compensation Commission, Courts of Quarter Sessions, Petty Sessions and Children's Courts and Fair Rents Courts. Trial by jury has been in force since 1824.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir P. W. Street, K.C.M.G. £3,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. D. G. Ferguson; Hon. J. M. Harvey; Hon. A. G. F. James; Hon. L. M. L. Owen, C.B.E.; Hon. R. H. Long Innes; Hon. C. G. W. Davidson; Hon. P. Halse Rogers; Hon. E. Milner Stephen ..... each 2,600

Industrial Commission of New South Wales.

President, His Honour Mr. Justice Piddington £3,000
Members, His Honour Mr. Justice Street, £2,600; His Honour Mr. Justice Cantor 2,600
Land and Valuation Court Judge, His Honour Mr. Justice Herbert Pike..... 2,600
Ch. Judge in Equity and Probate Judge, Hon. J. M. Harvey..... 2,600
Judge in Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, Hon. L. M. L. Owen, C.B.E. 2,600
Judge in Bankruptcy, Hon. R. H. Long Innes 2,600

District Courts.

His Honour Judge White, His Honour Judge Armstrong, His Honour Judge Mocatta, His Honour Judge Edwards, His Honour Judge Coyle, His Honour Judge Thomson and His Honour Judge Curlewis, His Honour Judge Sheridan each £1,500

(The several District Court Judges are also Chairmen of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Judges of the Court of Review within their respective districts, and Judges of the Court of Marine Inquiry.)

Crown Solicitor, John Ernest Clark ....?.... 2,000
Workers' Compensation Commission Chairman, His Honour Judge Perdrian 1,500

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14 years. It is non-sectarian and free at all State schools. The total enrolment in 1930 in 3,217 State schools was 380,645, and the average daily attendance 314,052. In addition to the State schools there were in 1930, 748 private colleges and schools, with 93,034 scholars, exclusive of many business and shorthand schools. The University of Sydney, with which 6 colleges are affiliated, including two Women's Colleges, was incorporated in 1850, and had 2,824 students (2,048 male and 776 female) in 1930. The State expenditure on Education was £5,349,298 in the year ended June 1930. The individual students at State Technical classes numbered 15,819 in 1930, and many attended at the State Agricultural College and Farms.

FINANCE.

Year ended June 30	Revenue, including Advances repaid.	Expenditure, including Transfers and Advances.	Funded Public Debt.
	£	£	£
1927	44,149,566	42,690,634	227,724,466
1928	44,198,972	45,293,968	245,247,907
*1929	20,703,940	20,110,771	256,791,944
*1930	19,750,801	21,130,064	259,589,967
*1931	17,422,051	20,296,315	.....

Banking, &c.—There were (June 30, 1931) 16 banks, with total assets within New South Wales £160,123,887, including advances, &c., and Government securities £136,353,383; coin, bullion, Australian Government Notes, and cash with Commonwealth Bank, £16,830,492; and liabilities, £130,993,404, including deposits, £121,353,095. The savings bank deposits on March 31, 1931, amounted to £70,773,167 in 1,400,216 accounts; there were in addition Inoperative (under, £1), Special Thrift, and School Savings Bank accounts, which numbered 461,810, the total amount at credit being £277,984, included in total amount of deposits above. The amount assured in New South Wales in *Life Assurance* Societies in 1930 was £117,414,820 Ordinary, and £28,520,789 Industrial. The membership of *Friendly Societies* was 252,086, and the funds at June 30, 1930, were £4,000,944. Members of *Trade Unions* numbered 315,840, the funds of 190 Unions at Dec. 31, 1930, being £375,748.

Co-operative Societies.—There were 370 registered societies in existence at June 30, 1930. During the year ending on that date the sales of 92 rural societies amounted to £14,769,572, and the sales of 47 trading societies amounted to £3,553,038. Building Societies advanced £747,316 to members.

Shipping.—Excluding coastal trade, 2,623 vessels entered ports of N.S.W. during the year ended June 30, 1930. For the year ended June 30, 1931, the shipping entries at Sydney, including State coastal, were 5,982 vessels of 8,468,282 net tonnage. The dock accommodation at Sydney includes four large graving docks, five floating docks, and seven patent slips. At Newcastle there are five patent slips.

Motor Vehicles.—At June 30, 1930, there were 154,096 registrations of motor-cars in force, and 68,907 of other motor vehicles.

Railways.—The railways and tramways of New South Wales, with the exception of a few short lines, representing about 113 miles, are controlled by the State. At June 30, 1930, the mileage of the State railways open for traffic was 5,974, the capital cost amounted to £126,318,236, and the net earnings for the year 1929–30 to £2,864,269. There were also 211 miles of State tramways, the capital cost being £11,764,974, and the net earnings £277,906.

Roads and Bridges.—A Main Roads Board, of two engineers with special knowledge of road construction and a president, was constituted in 1924. Municipal councils are assisted in the construction and maintenance of the main highways with the object of developing vacant lands, feeding the railways, and giving primary producers access to markets and providing better facilities for motor traffic. There are 112,595 miles of roads in New South Wales. At June 30, 1927, bridges over 20 ft. span numbered 4,972, the total length being 404,281 feet. The total expenditure other than on Sydney Harbour Bridge, in 1929–30 was £4,939,199 (including loan moneys expended by Main Roads Board). The construction of an arch bridge over Sydney Harbour is in course of erection, and will be completed early in 1932. This bridge will carry a roadway 57 ft. wide, two footways each 10 ft. wide, and four lines of railway. At mean high water there will be a headway of 172½ feet. At June 30, 1930, the Government expenditure in connection with the bridge amounted to £6,463,943. Of this sum £1,212,361 had been expended on resumptions and £1,139,265 on approaches.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.—The postal, telegraphic, and telephonic services are administered by the Commonwealth Government. At June 30, 1930, there were 2,676 post offices in New South Wales. The postal matter carried during 1926–27 (the latest year for which the information is available) included 352,038,712 letters and postcards, 81,395,900 newspapers, 66,164,500 books, packets and parcels. During the year ended June 30, 1930, 6,842,976 telegrams and cablegrams were transmitted, exclusive of telegrams from other States of the Commonwealth of Australia. The telephone line connections numbered 150,606.

TRADE.

The oversea imports into New South Wales during 1930–31 were valued at £26,288,111, and the oversea exports were £31,376,904.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of New South Wales; 5,499,408 acres, excluding 1,538 acres double-cropped, were under cultivation during the year ended June 30, 1930, producing 34,407,000 bushels of wheat, 3,035,850 bushels of maize, 2,528,610 bushels of oats, besides other kinds of grain, with 23,907 tons of potatoes, 686,962 tons of hay, and 1,934 cwt. of dried leaf tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 174,110 tons was crushed; and 1,933,709 gallons of wine, 117,120 cases of bananas, and 28,403 dozen of pineapples obtained; almost every kind of fruit and vegetable is grown. The estimated total area under wheat in the year 1930–31 was 5,664,600 acres, of which 5,123,100 acres were harvested for grain, and 519,900 acres for hay, and 21,600 acres were fed off. The estimated production of wheat was 65,811,000 bushels of grain and 670,750 tons of hay.

Land Alienation.—The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation on June 30, 1930, was 67,509,292 acres, while the area of land held under lease, &c., was 113,726,396 acres, and the balance, 16,800,812 acres, consisted of reserve and other lands neither alienated nor leased; the total area of the State, exclusive of Federal Capital area (Canberra), being 198,036,500 acres.

Live Stock.—The country is admirably adapted for sheep-farming, and several breeds of sheep are depastured, including the celebrated merino, which was introduced in 1797. On June 30, 1930, there were 534,945 horses, 1,039,949 dairy cows, 1,646,183 other cattle, total cattle 2,686,132: 48,720,000 sheep, 323,499 swine, 16,651 goats, and 554 camels. A preliminary estimate of the

*The figures relating to revenue and expenditure for the years 1929, 1930 and 1931 are not comparable with previous years, the Metropolitan Water Board being excluded from Consolidated Revenue from April 1, 1925; other Business Undertakings from July 1, 1928.

number of sheep at December 31, 1930, is 49,870,000. In 1929–30, 459,970,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool were produced, 105,022,384 lb. butter, 6,345,785 lb. cheese, and 21,616,472 lb. bacon and ham. The production of wool in 1930–31, according to a preliminary estimate, was 430,000,000 lb. During 1929–30 there were 126,271 persons permanently engaged in rural industries, 116,423 being males, and 9,848 females.

Values of Rural Industries.—The agricultural production was valued in 1929–30 at £15,438,000, dairying and farm-yard produce at £14,796,000, and pastoral production at £28,511,000, a total of £58,745,000.

Forests, Fisheries and Trapping.—The value of these industries in 1929–30 was £4,131,000, and 6,303 persons were engaged.

Mining Industry.—The goldfields were opened in 1851. The principal minerals are coal, copper, silver, lead, zinc, tin, iron, opal and platinum. The total value of minerals won during 1930 was £9,781,606, exclusive of Portland cement £926,792, lime £52,365, and coke £589,343, coal accounting for £5,193,032, silver, silver lead and ore £2,088,790, and gold £53,066. The value of the mining plant and machinery was £7,608,630. The mining industry gave employment to 25,010 persons during the year.

Factories.—In 1929–30 there were 8,208 factories; the employees numbered 167,690, of whom 125,769 were males and 41,921 females, the amount of £34,875,995 being paid in salaries and wages. Male workers, exclusive of working proprietors, received on an average an amount of £252 13*s.* 0*d.* during the year and females £111 16*s.* 7*d.* The capital value of land, buildings and fixtures amounted to £53,785,319, and of plant and machinery £53,515,368. The full capacity of the machinery was 1,304,964 h.p., including steam, 868,526 h.p.; gas, 15,400 h.p.; electricity, 373,893 h.p.; water, 19,218 h.p.; oil, 27,927 h.p. The power actually used was, on the average, 782,526 h.p. The value of output was £167,250,618; materials used, £94,364,658, and fuel consumed (including motive power rented), £6,038,350; the production, *i.e.*, value added to raw materials, was £66,847,610. There are large iron and steel works at Newcastle, Lithgow and Port Kembla.

The total value of the production of the primary industries in 1929–30 was £70,375,000, making, with factory production, a total for all *industries (as far as it is recorded)* of £137,223,000, which is equal to £55 7*s.* 7*d.* per head of population.

Local Government.

For purposes of Local Government, with the exception of an area of 125,950 sq. miles in the sparsely-populated western division, the State is divided into 181 municipalities and 138 shires, governed by councils which are elected triennially. The councils are empowered to levy rates on the value of land, to float loans, to acquire land and works, to construct and maintain streets, jetties, wharfs, &c., to make regulations regarding cattle slaughtering, maintenance of public places, traffic, street and road lighting, public health and safety, management of parks, &c.

The basis of rating is mainly on the unimproved capital value of land, which in 1929 was £211,354,336 in municipalities, including the city of Sydney, and £166,657,924 in shires.

The total income of the municipal bodies was £14,821,211, and the expenditure on works and services, &c., £14,794,988.

Towns.

Sydney, the chief city and capital, stands on the shore of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of 188 miles; the depth of water at the Heads is not less than 80 feet, and at the wharves from 30 to 50 feet. There are extensive plants for loading ships, and for storing and loading grain in bulk; also for replenishing coal and oil bunkers. For 13 miles Sydney Harbour extends inland, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city. The total area of water in the port is 14,284 acres, or about 22 square miles, of which 3,000 acres have a depth of from 35 feet to 160 feet; the rise and fall of the tide is from three to six feet. The city extends four miles north and south by three miles east and west, and contains a population of 109,500 (Dec., 1930); or, including suburbs, a population of 1,253,560.* In addition to the Government buildings, there are the University and Colleges, National Art Gallery, museums, botanic gardens, zoological gardens, free public libraries, observatory, conservatorium of music, two cathedrals, numerous churches and some large public hospitals. The parks within the metropolitan area are 82,272 acres in extent, and include the National Park which measures 33,800 acres, Kuring-gai Chase 35,300 acres, Kurnell 248 acres, Centennial Park 474 acres, and Parramatta Park 252 acres. Other towns are Newcastle (with suburbs), 104,170; Broken Hill, 22,990; Lithgow, 15,300; Maitland, E. & W., 11,810; Goulburn, 12,560; Katoomba, 10,020; Bathurst, 9,690; Lismore, 10,370; Albury, 9,320; Cessnock, 13,930; Wagga Wagga, 8,920; Liverpool, 6,240; Fairfield, 7,840; Grafton and South Grafton, 6,950; Wollongong, 10,130; Orange, 8,550; Tamworth, 7,690; Armidale, 7,090; Dubbo, 6,180; Glen Innes, 4,680; Forbes, 5,120.

Approximate time in transmission of mails from London to Sydney, 28 days.

Dependency of New South Wales.

Lord Howe Island (436 miles north-east of Sydney). Lat. 31° 33′ 4″ S., Long. 159° 4′ 26″ E. Area, 3,220 acres. Pop., Dec., 1929, 111. The island is of volcanic origin and Mount Gower reaches an altitude of 2,840 feet. The affairs of the Island and the control of the Kentia palm seed industry are vested in a Board of Control. Office, Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.

II.—VICTORIA.

The State of Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes; it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of South latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of East longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420 miles, its greatest breadth is about 250 miles, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 miles, the entire area being 87,884 square miles.

Population.—On March 31, 1931, the estimated population numbered 1,795,522 (888,133 males and 907,389 females).

* The population of Sydney and suburbs at March 31, 1931, was 1,256,210.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages
1926	35,362	16,335	13,405
1927	35,074	16,773	13,608
1928	34,498	17,708	13,186
1929	33,604	16,717	12,935
1930	33,127	15,959	11,641

Vital Statistics. Annual rate per 1,000 of population in 1930:—Births, 18·56; Deaths, 8·94; Marriages, 6·52. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births, 46·52.

Religion.

There has been no State aid to religion since 1875. Members of the Church of England in 1921 (last census) numbered 601,809, "Protestants" 18,636, Presbyterians 257,072, Methodists 183,829, Baptists 32,305, Church of Christ 22,250, Independents 15,893, and Roman Catholics 322,565.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

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. 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 75 years, ended in 1930, was 58·5° Fahrenheit, the thermometer rising (on the average four days during the year) above 100° in the shade, and falling (on the average for about two nights in the year) below 32° F. The average number of days on which rain fell was 138, and the average yearly rainfall was 25·49 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 of the State of Victoria (Vacant).
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., K.C. (1918) £5,000
Private Sec., Major H. A. F. Wilkinson, M.C., V.D.
Hon. Aides-de-Camp, Major W. L. K. Richardson, V.D., and Major J. Pain, D.S.O., M.C.
Official Sec., C. W. Kinsman.

THE MINISTRY (June, 1931).

(The sum of £10,000 is allocated for Salaries of the Ministry).

Premier Treasurer, and Minister of Markets, Hon. E. J. Hogan.
Chief Secretary, Hon. Thomas Tunnicliffe.
Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and Minister of Agriculture, Hon. William Slater.
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Minister of Water Supply, and President of Board of Land and Works, Hon. H. S. Bailey.
Commissioner of Public Works, Minister of Mines, and Minister in charge of Immigration, Hon. J. P. Jones.
Minister of Railways and Minister in charge of Electrical Undertakings, Hon. John Cain.
Minister of Forests and Minister of Public Health, Hon. Robert Williams.
Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Labour, Hon. John Lemmon.
Ministers without Portfolio, Hons. D. L. McNamara; E. L. Kiernan, G. C. Webber; R. T. Pollard.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Walter Leitch, C.B.E., Victoria House, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.2.

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 470,395, and those for the Assembly, 1,037,344.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Francis Grenville Clarke, K.B.E..... £750
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G. 1,000

THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts, and general sessions and county courts; and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G. (*Acting as Lieut.-Governor*) ....
Puisne Judges, Their Honours Sir Leo F. B. Cussen (*Acting Chief Justice*), F. W. Mann, W. G. S. McArthur, J. R. Macfarlan, C. J. Lowe, and J. S. Wasley (*acting*) ..... each £2,500
County Court Judges, W. H. Moule, H. C. Winneke, C. J. Z Woinarski, W. H. Williams, H. C. G. Macindoe, A. W. Foster..... each 1,500
Income Tax Commissioner, R. W. Chenoweth 850
Deputy Commissioner of Land Tax, G. J. Whitelock 741
Crown Prosecutors, C. H. Book, £1,250; R. M. Nolan, £900; W. St. G. Sproule 900
Crown Solicitor, F. G. Menzies 1,475

NOTE.—All the above-mentioned salaries, including Judge's salaries, are subject to percentage reductions under the Financial Emergency Act, at various rates, from 21 per cent. on salaries of £728 to 27 per cent. where the salary exceeds £3,000.

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 14, there being 258,872 children on the registers in 1929, the average attendance being about 69 per cent. *Secondary Education* is principally under private control, 75,886 pupils being in attendance at the 501 schools in 1929. There is a State-aided *University* at Melbourne, with four affiliated colleges (Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Newman).

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and State Debt for five years are given as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1925–26	25,269,756	25,559,583	140,264,989
1926–27	27,128,700	27,744,903	149,546,966
1927–28	27,357,917	27,521,270	158,183,470
1928–29	28,156,034	28,104,947	159,552,653
1929–30	27,323,842	28,496,712	162,288,994

Banking, &c.—There were (June 30, 1931) 15 banks (including Commonwealth Bank) with total assets £143,670,079, within the State, and liabilities £116,612,556. The savings bank deposits (including amounts deposited in the Commonwealth Savings Bank) at June 30, 1931, amounted to £63,242,527.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—Of the 8,061,920 acres under cultivation in 1929-30, 3,566,135 were wheat crops and 630,234 oats, and 865,015 acres were cut for hay. In 1929-30, 1,363,575 gallons of wine were produced. The estimated value of production in 1929-30 was (including manufacturing values) £90,593,185.

Live Stock.—There were in 1930, 619,416 milch cows, producing 90,639,652 lb. of butter and 6,953,949 lb. of cheese; and 715,826 other cattle, 17,427,203 sheep, 265,978 pigs, and 393,015 horses.

Minerals.—The gold production in Victoria has declined very considerably, the amount produced in 1930 being 24,119 oz. (£102,456). Other minerals raised consisted principally of coal (black and brown), kaolin, tin and gypsum.

Trade and Industry.—Wool, wheat, flour, butter, live stock, fruits, condensed milk and poultry are the staple productions of the State; and the manufactures (8,195 factories, &c., employing 151,009 hands in 1929-30) are mainly for home consumption. The chief exports oversea are: wool, butter, wheat, flour, skins and hides, tallow, milk and cream, preserved and frozen meats and fruit (dried and fresh). The principal oversea imports of the State are iron and steel, machines and machinery, metals and metal manufactures, silks, velvets, &c., apparel and attire, bags and sacks, tea, cottons and linens, woollens, timber, petroleum spirit and paper.

Cities and Towns.

Melbourne, the capital city, which is an episcopal see, was originally laid out in the year 1837 with wisdom and foresight; its wide streets, park lands, public gardens, university, public library, museum and large churches are the principle features of the city. Melbourne and suburbs cover an area of 125,741 acres and contained (December 31, 1930) a population of 1,032,500. Other cities are Ballarat, 42,050; Geelong, 43,400; Bendigo, 33,690, Warrnambool, 8,100. The chief towns are Castlemaine, 7,170; Wonthaggi, 7,000; Mildura, 6,000; Hamilton, 5,300; Ararat, 5,300, and Shepparton, 5,500.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 30 days.

Melbourne, distant from London 11,267 miles; transit, 30 to 35 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.—In 1931 the population numbered 582,928 (300,828 males and 282,100 females).

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1926	11,483	4,877	4,503
1927	11,492	5,128	4,501
1928	11,408	5,147	4,146
1929	10,665	5,039	3,719
1930	9,984	4,851	3,312

Birth rate 17·19, death rate 8·35, marriage rate 5·70 per 1,000 of population. Infantile mortality, 48·28 per 1,000 births, being one of the lowest rates in the world.

Religions.

Religion is free and receives no State aid. At the Census, 1921, the persons belonging to the principal religious denominations were as follows:—Church of England, 165,968; Methodists, 122,634; Congregationalists, 15,289; Baptists, 23,033; Lutherans, 24,606; Roman Catholics, 64,054; Presbyterians, 22,659; and Churches of Christ, 15,039.

Physiography.

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 north-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, is also unpromising in comparison with the fertile land that surrounds the hill country of the east. Except for the Murray, which flows for some 250 miles through the south-eastern corner into the Southern Ocean, there are no rivers of importance in South Australia.

Climate.—The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is 63°, the winter temperature (July-August) averaging 53°, and the summer (November-March) 71°. During the summer months the maximum temperature at times exceeds 100°, but owing to the purity and dryness of the atmosphere the inconvenience is comparatively slight. The average annual rainfall at Adelaide, derived from 92 years' record, is 21·09 inches. This total is rather higher than the approximate average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural areas extending from Melrose to Cape Northumberland. In the Mount Lofty Ranges the mean yearly rainfall in places exceeds 40 inches, while on the Adelaide plains the precipitation has fallen as low as 16 inches.

Government.

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 24, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 6 Ministers, and the Lieutenant-Governor.

Governor.

Governor of South Australia, His Excellency Brig.-Gen. Hon. Sir Alexander Gore Arkwright Hore-Ruthven, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (1928) £5,000

Private Sec., Legh Winser, C.M.G., M.V.O.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir George John Robert Murray, K.C.M.G., LL.M., *born* 1863 (1916)

The Ministry (Oct. 30, 1930).

(£6,200 is allotted as salaries to Ministers, less 20 per cent. for 12 months.)

Premier and Treasurer, and Minister of Education, Hon. Lionel Laughton Hill.

Attorney-General and Minister of Railways, Hon. William Joseph Denny, M.C.

Chief Secretary and Minister of Agriculture and Commissioner of Forest Lands, Hon. Stanley R. Whitford.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Minister of Mines and Marine, Hon. Robert Stanley Richards.

...ssioner of Public Works and Minister of ...dustry, Labour and Employment, Hon. John McInnes.
Minister of Local Government, Immigration, Repatriation and Irrigation, Hon. James Jelley.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir H. N. Barwell, K.C.M.G., Australia House, W.C. 2 ..... £1,600
Secretary and Trade Commissioner, C. F. G. McCann 850

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 132,294 in 1930, those for the Assembly numbering 323,907.
President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir J. L. Stirling, K.C.M.G. £680
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. E. J. Shepherd ..... ,680

THE JUDICATURE.

Law and Justice.—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and four 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 for 1930 totalled to 304, which is at the rate of 1 in every 1,900 of the population.
Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty, Hon. Sir G. J. R. Murray, K.C.M.G., B.A., LL.M. £2,000
Judges, Hon. J. M. Napier, LL.B.; Hon. H. A. Parsons, LL.B.; Hon. F. W. Richards, LL.D.; Hon. A. W. Piper..... 1,700

EDUCATION.

Public Education (Primary, Secondary and Technical) is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible Minister; it is secular, compulsory, and free; there are 1,073 State schools, with 3,209 teachers and 93,669 scholars; the expenditure in 1930 was £974,951, including grants to University, Libraries, &c. The Government grants Exhibitions and Scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and the University. Private schools number 189, with 948 teachers and 15,599 scholars. There is an endowed *University* at Adelaide, founded in 1874, with 994 undergraduates, and 1,521 other students; all classes are open to women. A State School of Mines and Industries has also been established, and there are technical schools at 9 country centres and also special trade schools for apprentices. The public library, museum, art gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State.

STATE FINANCE.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1927	10,784,898	11,834,947	84,908,267
1928	11,346,903	11,621,834	90,612,402
1929	10,840,914	11,771,772	92,653,531
1930	9,847,201	11,473,023	93,419,118
1931	10,725,811	12,539,668	29,527,447

Banking.—There are 10 banking institutions in Adelaide, in addition to the Commonwealth Government Bank and the State Bank of South Australia, with about 445 branches and agencies, and £42,000,000 paid-up capital, having a total liability of £24,851,760 and assets £30,106,513 in June quarter, 1931. The savings banks on June 30, 1931, had 568,059 accounts open with £21,422,059 to their credit. Over 90 per cent. of the population have Savings Bank accounts.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Of the total area about one-half is farmed or grazed, and 7,400,000 acres cultivated —under wheat 4,180,000 acres, hay 601,000, oats 218,000, barley 252,000, orchards and vineyards 82,000, with 2,483,000 acres lying fallow. Wheat produced 34,870,000, bushels. Oranges, lemons, apples, apricots, peaches, and all stone fruits and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. There were 52,000 acres of vines, with a production of 9,100,000 gallons of wine; 152,000 cwt. of currants, and 157,000 cwt. of raisins. Considerable quantities of fruits (fresh and dried) and also wine are annually sent to oversea countries, principally the United Kingdom and the other Australian States. 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 (Dec. 31, 1930).—There were 5,980,959 sheep, cattle 218,985, horses 183,529, pigs 82,991. Wool production, 63,478,524 lb.

Minerals.—Copper and gold, silver, lead, manganese, bismuth, iron, gypsum, salt, phosphate rock, coal, &c., are found, the total mineral output being valued at £1,288,238 (1930). Over £33,095,000 of copper have been produced since the foundation of the State.

Manufactures.—In 1930 there were 1,814 factories, employing 33,159 hands, the gross value of the output being £30,312,784, and the wages paid £6,964,963. Plant, machinery, land, and buildings were valued at £19,223,713.

Value of Production, 1929-30.—Crops, total value, £11,957,903, average per head, £21; manufactures, £10,637,552; pastoral, £2,989,297; minerals, £1,320,805; dairying, £1,950,572; poultry, fisheries and game, forestry, &c., £2,229,790. *Total value of production*, £31,085,919, average £54 per head.

Trade and Commerce Oversea, 1929-30.—The total value of the *Imports* was £9,367,357 (U.K. £3,917,226, or 42 per cent.; other British countries £1,283,641, or 14 per cent.; foreign countries £4,166,490, or 44 per cent.). The total value of the *Exports* was £15,009,496 (U.K. £8,742,833, or 58 per cent.; other British countries £1,446,142, or 10 per cent.; foreign countries £4,820,521, or 32 per cent.). In 1930-31 the imports were £3,915,536 and exports £10,061,590, consisting of breadstuffs £3,359,557; pastoral and dairying products £1,991,342; fruits and wine £1,056,590; minerals £2,860,734; and miscellaneous £753,367.

Transport, &c.—There are 3,821 miles of railway in South Australia, 156 miles of electric tramways, 46,000 miles of roads and several good harbours. The River Murray is used for conveying the produce grown on the irrigation settlements along its banks. On June 30, 1931, there were 56,287 motor vehicles in use, classified as 37,541 cars, taxi-cabs, &c., 10,532 lorries, trucks, &c., 8,152 motor cycles and 62 road tractors. There are 897 post offices in the State, which transmit annually 60,000,000 letters,

10,000,000 newspapers, 18,000,000 packets and parcels, and also 2,000,000 telegrams.

Shipping (1929-30).—Ships entered numbered 1,280, tonnage 5,042,157; British 1,054 (4,165,275 tons), foreign 226 (858,882 tons).

TOWNS.

ADELAIDE, the chief city and capital, population (1930) 324,420, inclusive of suburbs within 10 miles radius. Other towns are Moonta (4,250), Kadina (5,000), Wallaroo (3,250), Port Pirie (10,000) on the east, and Port Augusta 3,350) on the west of Spencer Gulf, and Kapunda (2,100), Gawler (5,000), and Peterborough (3,300) on the line from Adelaide to the north, Victor Harbor (3,450) in the south, Mt. Gambier (6,000) in the south-east, and Port Lincoln (2,850) on Eyre Peninsula. Murray Bridge (3,600) and Renmark (3,750) on the River Murray.

Transmission of mails from London to Adelaide, approximate, 29 days.

IV.—QUEENSLAND.

This State, situated in lat. 10° 40′—29° S. and long. 138°—153° 30′ E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland possesses an area of 670,500 square miles (*i.e.*, equal to more than 5½ times the area of the United Kingdom).

POPULATION.—At the Census of 1921 the population numbered 755,972 (398,969 males and 359,003 females). On March 31, 1931, the estimated population was 952,483.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1926	19,765	8,215	6,428
1927	19,830	8,079	6,278
1928	19,783	7,976	6,321
1929	18,487	8,308	6,169
1930	18,939	7,455	6,159

Religion.

Since 1861 no State aid has been afforded to religion. At the Census of 1921 there were 309,786 Church of England, 172,662 Roman Catholics, 91,610 Presbyterians, 77,566 Methodists, 17,891 Lutherans, 14,735 Baptists, and 44,132 other Christians, with 4,267 Muhammadans and Pagans, besides "Indefinite," "No religion," &c.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The *Great Dividing Range* on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the *Kirby's Range* divides the land into a northern and southern watershed. 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 mean temperature for 1930 was 68·7°, the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being 95·7° and 40·7°; mean barometer, 30·091. 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 1930 was 41·215 inches, and there were 142 wet days.

GOVERNMENT.

Queensland was constituted a separate colony with Responsible Government in 1859, having previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 10 members.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Queensland, His Excellency Lt.-Gen. Sir Thomas Herbert John Chapman Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.C.S. (Feb. 1927)	£3,000
Private Sec., Col. L. E. C. Worthington-Wilmer	300
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. N. A. H. Campbell	300
Official Sec., F. Ryder	380
Lieut.-Governor, Sir Jas. W. Blair	

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(H.E. the Governor presides.)

Premier, Chief Secretary and Vice-President of Executive Council, Hon. A. E. Moore	£1,300
Treasurer, Hon. W. H. Barnes	1,000
Secretary for Agriculture and Stock, Hon. H. F. Walker	1,000
Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. W. A. Deacon	1,000
Secretary for Mines, Hon. E. A. Atherton	1,000
Attorney-General, Hon. N. F. Macgroarty	1,000
Secretary for Railways and Main Roads, Hon. Godfrey Morgan	1,000
Secretary for Public Instruction, and Secretary for Public Works, Hon. R. M. King	1,000
Home Secretary, Hon. J. C. Peterson	1,000
Minister for Labour and Industry, Hon. H. E. Sizer	1,000

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Sir Edward H. Macartney, 409-410 Strand, W.C.2	£1,500
Acting Agent-Gen. & Official Secretary, L. H. Pike, A.C.I.S., J.P.	750

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative* Assembly of 72 members, elected by universal adult suffrage.

Speaker, Hon. Charles Taylor	£1,000
Chairman of Committees, T. R. Roberts	700
Clerk, C. A. Bernays	780

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges; an Industrial Court, with a President and another Judge; and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Police Magistrates.

Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Hon. Sir J. W. Blair	£2,250
Senior Puisne Judge, H. D. Macrossan	
Puisne Judges, W. F. Webb; H. H. Henchman; E. A. Douglas; F. T. Brennan; R. J. Douglas	each 2,000

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free. In 1930 there were 1,726 State schools, including 109 Provisional and 13 High schools in operation, with 4,410 teachers and an average daily attendance of 115,326 children; and in 1929, 195 private and 10 grammar schools, with 1,266 teachers and an average attendance of 27,808. A State-aided University was established during 1910.

FINANCE.

Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt of Queensland for five years ended June 30 :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt (Gross).
	£	£	£
1927	16,147,787	16,490,954	106,479,916
1928	16,718,070	16,707,564	111,733,969
1929	16,736,188	16,902,145	112,862,049
1930	15,997,870	16,721,055	112,148,979
1931	15,072,652	15,914,696	112,706,190

Banking.—Assets of Joint Stock Banks at June 30, 1930, £43,092,732, liabilities £37,754,740. The deposits at the same date amounted to £37,044,028. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia also has a branch in Queensland with assets June 30, 1930, £7,718,196, and liabilities £9,177,163. Depositors' balances in Queensland branch of the Commonwealth Savings Bank £23,901,136, averaged £47 14*s.* 0*d.* to each of the 501,074 depositors.

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 18,642,703, and 88,592 acres have been granted without payment; under a system of deferred payment, 6,860,667 acres more are in process of alienation, and an additional area including preferential pastoral leases of 200,716,960 acres leased out for sheep and cattle runs, 75,961,276 acres for grazing farms and homesteads, 21,168,520 acres are held under occupation licence, 356,593 acres under gold-mining and mineral lease, 635,417 for special purposes, 3,901,261 acres perpetual lease selections, scrub selections 12,348 acres, 12,342 acres held as auction perpetual leases, prickly pear leases 12,636,240 acres, reserves and roads 20,856,574 acres, leaving 67,282,507 unoccupied. Wheat, oats, and barley flourish on the Darling Downs, while large areas are devoted to maize, which yields an average crop of about 26·52 bushels per acre. Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated, as also are coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, pineapples, grapes, bananas, cocoanuts, mangoes, plums, and various English fruits. India-rubber and sisal hemp plantations have also been recently started. In the year 1930, 516,783 tons of sugar were produced. The live stock in January 1931 included 5,463,724 cattle, 22,542,043 sheep, 481,615 horses, and 217,528 pigs. Wool, meat, sugar and butter are the principal products.

Climate.—The *Bureau of Seasonal Forecasting* of the Council of Agriculture, Turbot Street, Brisbane, makes researches into the climatic sequences of Queensland and issues forecasts, the beneficial nature of the work being much appreciated by farmers and graziers in Queensland and the adjoining States.

Forestry.—There are about 24,000,000 acres of commercial timberland in Queensland, of which there have been reserved for forestry purposes 5,330,980 acres. In 1929-30 the wealth produced by the timber industry of Queensland was between three and four million pounds, and there were 3,867 hands employed in the sawmills and plywood mills. At June 30, 1930, the total area of reforestation plantations was 4,917 acres, and in addition 54,230 acres had been treated for natural regeneration by the State Forest Service, which employs 298 persons, and is engaged actively in timber farming and wood-trading operations. An area of 160,611 acres has been reserved for National Parks.

Minerals.—The total mineral output in 1930 was £1,263,236. There are rich deposits of gold, copper, tin, lead, silver, antimony, limestone, ironstone, and wolfram, while coal is found in several districts. The gold output in 1930 was valued at £33,224; silver, £5,527; copper, £174,075; tin, £49,708; coal, £952,856; wolfram, £1,491; molybdenite, £398; lead, £4,169; opals and gems, £5,748; arsenic, nil; cobalt, £973; zinc, nil; fluorspar, £1,439.

Commerce.—The chief articles of export oversea, the produce of the State, in 1929-30 were: Wool, £6,914,819; meat, including extract, and bacon, hams, and pork, £2,646,013; hides, £341,904; skins, sheep, £177,406; skins, other, £455,992; tallow, £258,629; butter, cheese, and milk, £2,980,461; sugar, £2,194,245.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Brisbane, with an area of 385 square miles. Population Census, April 4, 1921, 210,032. Estimated Dec. 31, 1930, 313,251. The status of the chief magistrate of Brisbane was raised to that of Lord Mayor in 1930.

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 (30,000), Maryborough (12,000), Townsville (31,800), Port Douglas, Mackay (9,230), Thursday Island (1,200), Cooktown, Cairns (9,750), Bowen (3,080), and Bundaberg (11,250), Gladstone (2,525). Other places of importance are Ipswich (26,233), Toowoomba (26,145), Charters Towers (9,200), Gympie (9,588), Mt. Morgan (4,000), Warwick (7,000), Roma, (4,000) and Cloncurry.

Transmission of mails from London to Brisbane, approximate, 32 days. Air mail takes about a week less.

V.—TASMANIA.

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Straits about 140 miles wide, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State. It lies between 40° 33′–43° 39′ S. lat. and 144° 39′—148° 23′ E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles.

POPULATION.—At the Census of 1921 the population numbered 213,780 (107,743 males and 106,037 females).

Year.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Marriage Rate.
1926	23·62	9·05	46·5	6·79
1927	23·01	9·68	53·0	6·82
1928	22·12	10·05	64·0	7·07
1929	22·44	10·17	53·2	8·01
1930	22·10	9·00	50·6	6·70

Religion.

All religions are free. In 1921 there were 112,222 members of the Church of England, 35,456 Roman Catholics, 27,171 Methodists, 14,796 Presbyterians, 4,543 Congregationalists and Independents, and 5,332 Baptists.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The surface of the country is generally hilly and timbered, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 feet in height, and expanses of level, open plains. There are numerous streams, the Derwent and the Tamar being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions; the hot winds of Australia do not reach the island. At Hobart the mean annual temperature averages 54·4°, the mean temperature for Dec., Jan., and Feb. being 61·5°, and that of June, July, and Aug. 46·9°. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side having a rainfall similar to that of eastern England; the average rainfall varies from 20 inches to 100 inches in different parts.

GOVERNMENT.

The island was first settled by the British in 1803 as an appendage to New South Wales, from which it was separated in 1825. In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 Responsible Government was added. In 1901 Tasmania became a State of the Australian Commonwealth, *q.v.* The State executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of responsible Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Actg. Governor of Tasmania, Hon. Sir Herbert Nicholls, K.C.M.G., Chief Justice.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (June 15, 1928)

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister Controlling Hydro-Electric Department and Minister for Forestry, Hon. J.C. McPhee
Chief Secretary and Minister of Railways and Mines, Hon. C. E. W. James
Lands, Public Works and Agriculture, Hon. Sir Walter H. Lee, K.C.M.G. .....
Attorney-General and Education, Hon. H. S. Baker .....
Without Portfolio, Hon. Charles W. Grant; Hon. Edward Hobbs; Hon. A. Wardlaw

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, (vacant).
Address, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.
Acting Agent-Gen. & Official Secretary, H. W. Ely, I.S.O.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, a *Legislative Council* of 18 members, elected for six years; and a *House of Assembly* of 30 members, elected by proportional representation for three years, the electors for the latter being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 6 months; the electorate for the Council is smaller, having a property or educational qualification for both sexes.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. W. B. Propsting, C.M.G. .....
Speaker of House of Assembly, Sir John W. Evans, K.C.M.G. .....
Clerk of the House, Henry McPherson .....

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, K.C.M.G. (*b.* 1868) £1,800
Puisne Judges, Hons. H. Crisp; A. J. Clark .....each 1,500
Solicitor-General, P. L. Griffiths .....
Registrar Supreme Court, A. G. Brammall
Recorder of Titles, A. A. Richardson .....

EDUCATION.

Primary education is compulsory, secular, and free, there being 499 State schools in 1929, with 38,080 children on the registers. *Secondary* education is also provided by the State (5 high schools with 1,619 scholars), and by private endowment. There is a *University* at Hobart, and technical schools at Hobart, Launceston, Queenstown and Zeehan.

FINANCE.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
1926-27 ...	£3,040,220	£2,855,077	£24,303,068
1927-28 ...	2,962,687	2,867,605	24,872,785
1928-29 ...	2.766,434	2,855,977	23,324,630
1929-30 ...	2,956,272	2,981,992	22,921,211
1930-31 ...	2,609,290	2,854,394	23,389,079

Banking.—Dec. 31, 1930, the banks of issue had total deposits £7,243,890; the savings bank deposits were £5,738,437.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 16,778,000 acres there were, in 1929-30, 265,317 acres under crops. The principal crops are apples, potatoes, oats, and hay, followed by wheat, peas, green forage, fruit and hops. The live stock included 214,643 cattle, 2,091,113 sheep, 52,899 pigs, and 34,336 horses. The wool production was 14,800,000 lb. The butter produced amounted to 8,488,932 lb.

Electrical Energy.—The Hydro-Electric Department of Tasmania has completed an important waterpower development at the Great Lake, in the centre of the State, the capacity of the installation being 81,000 h.p. The advantage of cheap power is steadily attracting new manufacturing industries.

Forestry.—Timber reserves total 950,538 acres. Area held under lease or forest permits for sawmilling, logging, &c., 266,261 acres. The amount of timber milled for 1929-30 was 60,037,967 super feet, exclusive of piles, poles, fencing, and for practically all sleepers. The utilisation of forest waste for the production of wood-pulp has, after long investigation, been brought within the scope of business operations. An experimental plant is now in operation with every prospect of large-scale production to follow.

Minerals.—The chief minerals produced are copper, tin, silver, lead, coal, the value of all minerals produced in 1930 being £1,043,268.

Manufactures.—The chief factories for export are metallurgical, fruit preserving, woollen mills, cement, and confectionery; the value of production in 1929-30 was £3,562,225, the capital invested in the 845 establishments being £9,944,000 in 1929-30.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Hobart. Population (1931), 58,100.
Other towns are Launceston (pop. 31,040), Devonport, Ulverstone, Burnie, and Queenstown.
Transmission of mails, approximate, 31 days.

VI.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 129° E. long., the most westerly point being in 112° 52′ E. long., and from 13° 30′ to 35° 8′ S. lat. Its extreme length is 1,500 miles, and 1,000 miles

st to west, and its total area 975,920 miles.

POPULATION.—At the Census of April 4, 1921, the population was 332,732 (177,278 males, 155,454 females); in 1930 the total was estimated at 420,606 (226,713 males, 193,893 females).

Natural Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1926	8,301	3,350	2,844
1927	8,481	3,393	3,107
1928	8,764	3,640	3,309
1929	9,051	3,930	3,367
1930	9,200	3,774	3,205

Religions.

There is no State aid to religions. At the Census of 1921 there were 153,285 persons belonging to the Church of England, 64,488 Roman Catholics, 39,116 Methodists, and 28,377 Presbyterians.

Physical Features.—Large areas of the State, for some hundreds of miles inland, are hilly and even mountainous, although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Bruce (4,024 ft.) in the north-west division or that of Bluff Knoll (3,640 ft.) in the Stirling Range in the south-west. The coastal regions of the west and of the north are undulating, with an interior slope to the unsettled central portion 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. The greater portion of the far interior may be described as a great tableland, with an altitude of from 1,000 to 2,000 ft. above sea-level, the surface of which consists in parts of sand-dunes, varied by wide stretches of clayey soils. The climate is one of the most temperate in the world. The total rainfall at Perth during 1930 was 39·80 inches, the average for the past 55 years being 34·70. Of the area of Western Australia, which is equal to more than half that of European Russia, probably about two-thirds is suitable for pastoral purposes, immense tracts having already been proved eminently so.

Government.

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. In 1890 responsible government was granted, and the Administration vested in a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1911; the Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of responsible Ministers.

Governor.

Governor of Western Australia, (vacant).
Private Sec., Maj. B. Kerr-Pearse, C.M.G., M.V.O.
Administrator, His Excellency John Alfred Northmore (June, 1931.)

Executive Council.

Premier and Treasurer, Hon. Sir James Mitchell, K.C.M.G., M.L.A. £1,700
Minister for Lands, Immigration and Health, Hon. Charles G. Latham, M.L.A. 1,500
Attorney-General, Hon. Thomas A.L. Davy, M.L.A. 1,500
Minister for Railways, Mines, Police, Forests and Industry, Hon. John Scaddan, M.L.A. 1,500
Minister for Public Works and Labour, Hon. John Lindsay, M.L.A. 1,500
Chief Secretary and Minister for Education, (vacant).
Minister for Country Water Supplies and Trading Concerns, Hon. Charles F. Baxter, M.L.C. 1,500
Minister for Agriculture, Hon. Percy D. Ferguson, M.L.A. 1,500

Agent-General in London.

Agent-General in London, Hon. William C. Angwin. *Offices*, Savoy House, 115–116, Strand, W.C. 2. ..... £2,000
Secretary, C. B. Rushton, I.S.O. 810

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 John Waters Kirwan £800
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. S. Stubbs 800

The Judicature.

There is a Supreme Court presided over by a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges, which has complete jurisdiction in all criminal and common law matters. There are courts known as local courts which have limited civil jurisdiction. There are Courts of Session, dealing with criminal matters outside Perth, and there are Magistrates' courts and Children's courts.

Chief Justice, Hon. J. A. Northmore (*acting*).
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. A. Northmore, T.P. Draper, C.B.E., and J.P. Dwyer, each £2,000

Education.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, and numerous elementary schools are under the control of the Minister of Education. There are a training college, technical schools, a school of mines and a Goldfields High School at Kalgoorlie (State Secondary Schools in various centres and the capital), and a University. The total amount expended on education during the year ended June 30, 1931, was £673,202; in addition, a grant of £31,000 was made to the University.

Finance.

Revenue and Expenditure and gross public Debt for 5 years ended June 30:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1927	9,750,833	9,722,588	70,606,175
1928	9,807,949	9,834,415	76,427,764
1929	9,947,950	10,223,919	69,355,449
1930	9,750,515	10,268,518	70,174,350
1931	8,686,756	10,107,294	75,465,110

Banking.—There were, including the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, 10 cheque-paying banks, formerly banks of issue, in the State on June 30, 1931, with total assets £26,298,800 and liabilities £14,552,441. The amount due to depositors in the State Savings Bank at June 30, 1931, was £7,992,329; in the School Savings Bank, £86,720; and in the Commonwealth Savings Bank the amount due to depositors in Western Australia on March 31, 1931, was £2,720,090.

Production and Industry.

Crops and Live Stock.—Of the total area (624,588,800 acres) 4,794,500 acres were under crops in 1930–31, wheat for grain accounting for 3,958,313 acres. In 1930 the live stock included 811,844 cattle, 9,874,970 sheep, 100,664 pigs, 19,007 goats, and 156,973 horses. There were about 5,000 acres of vineyards.

Manufacturing Industries.—There were on June 30, 1930, a total of 1,466 industrial establishments in the State employing either machinery or at least four hands. The total number of persons employed in them was 19,643. The combined output of these establishments for 12 months ended June, 1930, was computed at £16,891,482.

Forestry.—The forests contain some of the very finest hardwoods in the world. Two of these, jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), are largely exported. The quantity of timber cut during the 12 months ended June, 1930, is computed to have been 159,642,788 super feet.

Minerals.—The groups of the Coolgardie goldfields (covering a vast portion of the interior and extending to the 125th meridian), as well as other fields, are being constantly worked, production of gold being 416,369 ozs. in 1930. The total amount produced in the State from its discovery to June 30, 1931, is 38,529,101 fine ozs. 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 opening of the Trans-Australian Railway in Oct. 1917 afforded another means of ingress and egress, both for travellers and merchandise. The imports chiefly consist of machinery, vehicles, manufactured hardware, clothing and textiles, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, also (mainly from the sister states of the Commonwealth) provisions. Principal exports for the year ended June 30, 1931:—Gold, £5,788,496; Wool, £2,386,538; timber, £503,696; sandalwood, pearls and shell, hides and skins, £488,192; wheat, £5,228,252; flour, £635,518; and fresh fruit, £302,085.

Towns.

Capital, Perth. Population (1930) of Metropolitan area, including Fremantle, 204,780.

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. The King's Park (approximately 1,000 acres), on a hill overlooking the city and the wide estuarine reaches of the river, possesses unique natural beauty. Other towns are Fremantle (including suburbs, 33,535), Albany (4,580), Kalgoorlie and Boulder (10,500), Lan[illegible] (5,070), Claremont (6,500), Geraldton (4,627), Midland Junction (5,300), Northam (4,975) and Collie (3,720).

Transmission of mails from London to Perth, approximate, 27 days.

WORLD MOTOR VEHICLES PRODUCTION, 1929 AND 1930.

The following table shows the production of motor vehicles in the five principal producing countries in 1929 and 1930; the figures are those published in the *United States Commerce Reports*, May 25, 1931, with the exception of those relating to the United Kingdom, which have been provided by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Limited. The figures relate only to complete vehicles manufactured by companies strictly national in character, and not to the output of assembly plants in various countries.

Producing Country.	1929.			1930.		
	Passenger Cars.	Commercial Vehicles.	Total.	Passenger Cars.	Commercial Vehicles.	Total.
United States	4,587,400	771,000	5,358,400	2,784,800	571,200	3,356,000
Canada	207,500	55,800	263,300	125,400	28,800	154,200
Total	4,795,900	826,800	5,621,700	2,910,200	600,000	3,510,200
United Kingdom	*182,300	56,500	238,800	169,700	66,800	236,500
France	198,000	50,000	248,000	181,300	40,700	222,000
Germany	57,000	24,000	81,000	59,700	10,300	70,000
Other Countries	69,100	23,800	92,900	51,500	19,900	71,400
Total*	501,800	154,000	655,800	461,700	137,400	599,100
Grand Total*	5,296,700	980,800	6,277,500	3,371,900	737,400	4,109,300

* These totals are the figures shown in the *United States Commerce Reports*; they do not include the effects of the revisions in the United Kingdom figures due to the substitution of particulars obtained from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Limited.

The Dominion of New Zealand.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Islands.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population. Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	‡ Census of 1926.
North Island and Islets	44,281	563,733	741,255	831,813
South Island and Islets	58,092	444,120	477,051	511,642
Stewart Island and Islets	670	357	397	446
Chatham Islands	372	258	210	268
Auckland Islands	234			
Campbell Island	44			
Antipodes Islands	24	..	...	...
Bounty Islands	1			
Snares Islands	1			
Three Kings Islands	3	...	...	...
Kermadec Islands	13	4	...	...
Cook Islands	150	12,598	13,209	13,877
Other Islands annexed in 1901	130			
Tokelau Islands	4	...	...	1,033
Western Samoa (Mandatory)	1,133	...	35,042	40,229
Maori Population	...	49,844	52,751	63,670
Total	105,155	1,070,914	1,320,275	1,463,278

‡ Census due to be taken on April 21, 1931, postponed as an act of national economy.

Estimated Population, June 30, 1931:—*N.Z.* (*excl.* Maoris) 1,444,104; Maoris, 68,523; Cook and other Pacific Islands, 15,048; Tokelau Islands, 999; Western Samoa, 45,430—Total, 1,574,104.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase. Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Decrease. Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	Marriages.
1927	27,881	38,676	66,557	11,613	36,248	47,861	10,478
1928	27,200	35,478	62,678	11,811	35,035	46,846	10,537
1929	26,747	34,439	61,186	12,314	31,643	43,957	10,967
1930	26,797	32,559	59,356	12,199	28,321	40,520	11,075

Inter-censal Increases. (Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Year.	Results of Census. Males.	Females.	Total.	Quinquennial Increase.	Immigration during five corresponding calendar years.
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	43,176	73,816
1896	371,415	331,945	703,360	76,702	105,787
1901	405,692	366,727	772,719	69,359	91,263
1906	471,008	417,570	888,578	115,859	151,579
1911	531,910	476,558	1,008,468	119,890	194,730
1916	551,775	547,674	1,099,449	90,981	193,834
1921	623,243	595,670	1,218,913	119,464	114,347
1926	686,384	658,085	1,344,469	129,877*	195,264

* Based on population excluding half-castes living as Europeans, who are included in totals 1921 but not 1926.

Races and Religions.

Races.	1916.	1926.	Religions.	1916.	1926.
Europeans	1,093,024	1,338,167	Church of England	41·75	41·21
Maoris	46,247	52,061	Presbyterians	23·71	24·60
,, Half-caste	6,750	11,609	Methodists	9·64	9·02
Chinese	2,147	3,374	Roman Catholics	13·79	12·89
Other race aliens	1,057	2,928			

THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

(By the Rt. Hon. G. W. FORBES, P.C., *Prime Minister.*)

NEW ZEALAND has been aptly described as the "Britain of the South Seas" in that, while far remote from the Homeland, the Dominion still retains to a marked degree the national characteristics of the early settlers who, scarcely more than one hundred years ago, came to her shores from various parts of the British Isles. Even at the present time the population of the Dominion is probably more distinctly British than any other part of the Empire, the latest available census figures in this connection showing that approximately 99 per cent. of the population is of British nationality.

New Zealand is primarily an agricultural and pastoral country, her chief exports being in the following order:—butter, frozen meat, wool, cheese and hides. Approximately 85 per cent. of the Dominion's exports are disposed of within the Empire, about 74 per cent. being exported direct to the United Kingdom, while imports to the extent of 68 per cent. of the total are derived from British sources. I venture to suggest that from an imperial point of view no other part of the Empire can show better results than these. New Zealand's total external trade per head, I may mention, is higher than that of any other country in the world.

The importance of the United Kingdom and of the British Empire as a market for the raw materials and foodstuffs which the Dominion can produce is fully realised by the Government and the people of New Zealand, and it is realised also that the prosperity of the United Kingdom depends to a large extent upon the fullest possible extension of inter-Empire trade. It is the earnest desire of the Government and of the people of New Zealand that every facility be given to permit of this development, and as a practical expression of this desire the Dominion grants to British-made goods a very substantial measure of preference by means of differential rates of customs duties.

New Zealand is also noted for its humanitarian legislation, and, in fact, was one of the first countries in the world to introduce a national system of old age pensions. Reference may also be made, in passing, to the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, whereby industrial disputes have been reduced to a minimum.

Finally, enjoying an equable climate and a diversity of scenic attractions and natural phenomena unsurpassed in their variety by those of any other country, New Zealand offers unlimited scope to the tourist. In the North Island is found the world-famed thermal region, while in the South Island, in addition to lake and mountain scenery and the famous fiords, what has been justly described as the "finest walk in the world" is accessible to the tourist. In addition, the attractions from the sportsman's point of view, the deep-sea fishing, the angling thrills of the numerous lakes, rivers, and coastal waters, and the opportunities for excellent deer stalking, all combine to make the Dominion's scenic resorts one of its most important natural resources.



Prime Minister of New Zealand.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Dominion of New Zealand is distant about 1,200 miles south-east of the mainland of Australia, and consists of three main islands in the South Pacific Ocean, known as the North, South, and Stewart Islands, having a length of 1,100 miles, between 34° 22′ and 47° 18′ South latitude and 162° East longitude – 173° West longitude, with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group.

Geographical.—The two principal islands of New Zealand have a total length of 1,040 miles, the total coast-line reaching 4,330 miles. A large portion of the surface is mountainous in character. The principal range is that of the Southern Alps, having its culminating point in Mount Cook (12,349 ft.). The North Island mountains include several active and dormant volcanoes. Mt. Ruapehu (9,175 ft.) and Mt. Ngauruhoe (7,515 ft.) are the most important. Of the numerous glaciers in the South Island, the Tasman (18 miles by 1½) is the largest. The North Island in particular is noted for its hot springs and geysers. For the most part the rivers are too short and rapid for considerable use in navigation. The more important include the Waikato (220 miles in length), Wanganui (140) and Clutha (210). Lakes (Taupo, 238 sq. miles in area; Wakatipu, 112; and Te Anau 132) are abundant; many of them of great beauty.

Meteorological.—Owing chiefly to its great length, New Zealand's climate varies very considerably in its different divisions. In general it is mild with an abundant rainfall. Snow is rarely seen except upon the higher levels. Annual averages:—North Island, mean temperature 57° F., rainfall 47 in. (days with rain 163), sunshine, 2,134 hours; South Island, mean temperature 52° F., rainfall 56 in. (days with rain 145), sunshine, 1,956 hours.

GOVERNMENT.

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on December 13, 1642. The islands were visited in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774, and 1777. In 1793 the Government of New South Wales despatched H.M.S. *Daedalus* to the islands on a diplomatic mission. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonisation took place until 1825. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on May 3, 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. On Sept. 26, 1907, the designation was changed to *The Dominion of New Zealand*. The Constitution rests upon the Act of 1852, under which the executive authority is entrusted to a Governor (now Governor-General) appointed by the Crown and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two houses.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Governor-Gen. and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand, His Excellency The Right Hon. Lord Bledisloe, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.SC., *apptd.* 1930 (Salary £7,500; H.E. has relinquished £1,500) £6,000
Military Secretary, Major Arthur H. Bathurst.
Official Secretary, A. Cecil Day, C.M.G., C.B.E.
A.D.C.'s, Lt. Sir John Hanham, Bt.; Lt. J. C. Elworthy, R.N.

*§ EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

COALITION CABINET (Oct. 1931).

Prime Minister, Minister of Railways, of External Affairs, and in Charge of Scientific and Industrial Research, Public Trust, Electoral and High Commissioner's Departments, Rt. Hon. G. W. Forbes, P.C. ..... §£3,000
Minister of Public Works, of Transport, and in Charge of Unemployment and Roads and Public Buildings, Rt. Hon. J. G. Coates, P.C., M.C. ..... §£1,053
Minister of Lands, Commissioner of State Forests, and Minister in Charge of Land for Settlements, Scenery Preservation, Discharged Soldiers' Settlement, and Valuation Departments, Hon. E. A. Ransom ..... §£1,053
Minister of Finance, of Customs, of Stamp Duties, Attorney-General, and Minister in Charge of State Advances and Land and Income Tax Departments, Hon. W. Downie Stewart ..... §£1,053
Minister of Native Affairs, of Cook Islands, and in Charge of Native Trust, Government Life Insurance, State Fire and Accident Insurance, Legislative, Public Service Superannuation, Friendly Societies and National Provident Fund Departments, and Member of the Executive Council representing the Native Race, Hon. Sir Apirana Ngata, Kt. ..... §£1,053
Minister of Health, of Immigration, and in Charge of Mental Hospitals and Printing and Stationery Departments, Hon. J. A. Young ..... §£1,053
Minister of Education and of Industries and Commerce, Hon. R. Masters, M.L.C. §£1,053
Minister of Agriculture and of Mines, Hon. D. Jones ..... §£1,053
Minister of Defence, of Justice, and in Charge of Pensions, Police, and Prisons, Marine, and Inspection of Machinery Departments, Hon. J .G. Cobbe ..... §£1,053

* Members of the Executive Council travelling within the Dominion on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £1 10s. *per diem* when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly. A house allowance of £182 is also paid where a Government residence is not provided.
§ Salaries subject to 10 per cent cut.

Postmaster-General, Minister of Telegraphs, of Labour, of Internal Affairs, and in Charge of Tourist and Health Resorts, Publicity, Registrar-General's, Government Statistician's, Audit, Museum, and Advertising Departments, Hon. A. Hamilton ..... §£1,053
Member of Executive Council without Portfolio, Hon. R. Masters M.L.C.

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

High Commissioner in London, Sir T. M. Wilford, K.C.M.G., K.C., New Zealand Government Offices, 415 Strand, W.C. 2 £1,800
Secretary, F. T. Sandford 860

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a General 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 40 members; and a House of Representatives consisting of 80 members elected for 3 years. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the natives. Women are entitled to vote and to be elected Members of the House of Representatives (Women's Parliamentary Rights Act, 1919). Members of the Upper House receive £283 10s. *per annum*, and of the Lower House £405 *per annum*, in each case with travelling expenses and deductions for non-attendance.

Speaker of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir W. C. F. Carncross, Kt. £648
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. Sir C. E. Statham (plus sessional allowance of £90 per annum and free sessional quarters) 810

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system comprises a Supreme Court and Court of Appeal; also Magistrates' Courts, having both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Michael Myers, K.C.M.G. £2,250
Puisne Judges, Hons. Sir A. L. Herdman, J. R. Reed, C.B.E., A. S. Adams, W. C. MacGregor, H. H. Ostler, A. W. Blair, D. S. Smith, R. Kennedy ..... each 2,000
Judge, Court of Arbitration, Hon. F. V. Frazer 2,000

In 1930, 63,120 civil cases were tried in Magistrates' Courts, while summary convictions in criminal cases were 47,247. In 1930 convictions (or sentences) in Supreme Courts were 1,524. Civil cases to number of 456 were tried, and 659 judgments were recorded for a total amount of £260,870.

POLICE.

On March 31, 1931, the strength of the Police Force was 1,161 of all ranks, equivalent to 1 for every 1,292 of the population. Average cost of police protection per inhabitant was, in 1930-31, 6*s.* $0\frac{1}{2}$*d.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government the Dominion is divided into counties and ridings, with incorporated boroughs, under elected county and municipal councils, town, road, electric power, and harbour boards.

For cities or boroughs, any adult of either sex resident in the town may register as an elector. Non-resident ratepayers may also exercise the franchise.

For counties, adult ratepayers of either sex may register as electors, and may have one, two, or three votes according to the value of their property.

Revenue of local bodies, 1929-30	£16,757,718
Receipts not revenue, 1929-30	5,495,427
Expenditure, 1929-30	22,061,088
Net indebtedness, March 31, 1930 ...	61,595,740

PASSPORTS.

With certain exceptions, no person over 15 years is permitted to land unless in possession of a passport issued by a competent British authority.

DEFENCE.

Army.

The New Zealand Defence Forces consist of the Permanent Force, the Territorial Force and the Senior Cadets.

Units of the N.Z. Permanent Forces are the New Zealand Staff Corps, the New Zealand Permanent Staff, the Royal New Zealand Artillery, the New Zealand Permanent Air Force, the New Zealand Army Ordnance Corps, the New Zealand Permanent Army Service Corps, and the New Zealand Army Medical Corps. The compulsory territorial system (including Senior Cadets) is at present in abeyance, for reasons of economy. It has been replaced by a volunteer system on a reduced scale. Recruitment for volunteer units is at present in process.

Navy.

In 1909 New Zealand presented the battle-cruiser *New Zealand* to the Imperial Government. The Naval Defence Act, 1913, provides for the establishment of a New Zealand Naval Force by voluntary enlistment for a prescribed period (fixed at 12 years or until age 30), members on discharge to be drafted into the New Zealand Royal Naval Reserve for such period as may be prescribed for service only in time of war: the ships and personnel forming the Force to pass under the control and to be at the disposition of the Imperial Government in time of war. A Naval Board controls all matters relating to the Naval Forces, and is vested with the executive command of the Naval Forces. By Order-in-Council of the 20th June, 1921, it was provided that the ships and personnel shall be described respectively as forming and belonging to "The New Zealand Division of the Royal Navy." Expenditure on naval defence 1930-31, £632,240. The New Zealand Division comprises the cruisers *Diomede* and *Dunedin*, the depôt ship *Philomel*, the trawler *Wakakura*, and oil-tanker *Nucula*. Two sloops, *Veronica* and *Laburnum*, are maintained by the British Government for duties in the South Pacific within the limits of the New Zealand station.

*FINANCE.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Gross Debt.
1927	£24,942,107	£24,355,965	£245,850,889
1928	25,123,980	24,944,905	251,396,252
1929	23,599,676	24,176,928	264,191,983
1930	25,349,861	25,200,882	267,383,343
1931	23,068,931	24,708,042	276,033 358

* Financial year ends March 31; railway revenue and expenditure are excluded throughout, and post and telegraph revenue and expenditure in 1929, 930 and 1931.

—*At the end of 1929 there were six* issue doing business, two of which were land banks. Total assets (average of ers of year), £69,748,071; liabilities, 419; value of notes in circulation, 717.

-office and private savings banks had, at se of the year 1930–31, 1,081,510 depositors, £57,355,133 to their credit.

EDUCATION.

State system of education is free, secular, ompulsory. There were (December, 1930) public primary schools, with 6,433 adult hers and 220,813 scholars; there are also 306 stered private primary schools, with 26,451 lars, and, in addition, 138 village schools for Maoris with 7,070 scholars. The higher cation of boys and girls in the cities and e towns is carried on in 46 endowed colleges d grammar schools, in 21 technical high and chnical day schools. In addition there are 81 econdary depts. of district high schools, and 2 junior high schools, 48 private secondary schools, and 12 secondary schools for Maoris. The University of New Zealand consists of Auckland University College, Victoria University College, Canterbury University College, and the University of Otago, the four colleges having 4,821 students in 1930, and has power to confer degrees.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Forestry.—The total area of the Dominion (excluding annexed islands) is 66,390,262 acres, and, apart from boroughs and holdings under 1 acre, 43,368,653 acres of this were in occupation in 1930, this acreage representing 85,167 holdings. New Zealand is a pastoral rather than an agricultural country, but the quantity of wheat and oats grown is sufficient for the Dominion's requirements. The area under wheat in 1929-30 was 235,942 acres, giving a yield of 7,239,556 bushels. An area of 67,722 acres of oats was threshed, the yield totalling 3,022,288 bushels; while 190,072 acres were converted to chaff, hay, or ensilage. Other acreages in 1929–30 were: barley, 18,631; peas, 9,855; rye-grass, 30,055; and potatoes, 23,214. An area of 485,773 acres was sown in turnips and mangolds. 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 1930 numbered 3,765,668; sheep, 30,841,287; pigs, 487,793; and horses, 297,195. Sheep in 1931 numbered 29,702,506. The pastures of the South Island produce the celebrated sheep of the Canterbury Plain.

Manufactures.—Statistics of factory production show (1929–30) 5,177 factories in operation, employing 85,797 hands. Value of output for year, £93,464,526.

Minerals.—Coal-mining is one of the largest industries, the output in 1929 being 2,535,864 tons, the approximate total output to the end of 1929 being 71,299,000 tons. Gold-mining, both alluvial and quartz, is an important industry in many districts, and rich iron ore, in the form of ironsand, occurs in great abundance in Taranaki, and in the form of brown hæmatite at Onakaka and Parapara, near Nelson.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total
1926...	£49,889,563	£45,275,575	£95,165,138
1927...	44,782,946	48,496,354	93,279,300
1928...	44,886,266	56,188,481	101,074,747
1929...	48,797,977	55,579,063	104,377,040
1930...	43,025,914	44,940,692	87,966,606

Principal Imports, 1930:—

Fruit (Fresh, Dried and Preserved) ...	£736,212
Tea ...	710,400
Sugar ...	719,522
Tobacco ...	1,146,737
Iron and Steel ...	4,134,072
Electrical Machinery and Apparatus..	2,251,935
Other Machinery ...	2,144,530
Motor-cars and parts thereof ...	3,510,948
Other Metals and Metal Manufactures	965,775
Cotton Piece Goods ...	1,872,613
Woollen Piece Goods ...	622,256
Other Piece Goods ...	1,260,071
Other Textiles ...	4,939,487
Wood, Timber, and Manufactures thereof ...	1,129,822
Oil, Petroleum (crude and refined) ...	3,120,019
Leather and Manufactures thereof ...	994,865

Principal Exports, 1930:—

Wool ...	£ 7,664,362
Butter ...	11,854,056
Frozen Meat ...	10,937,382
Cheese ...	6,438,438
Hides, Skins and Pelts ...	2,198,967

The external trade of 1930 was shared by the principal countries as under:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom ...	£21,132,142	£36,015,393
Australia ...	3,674,073	1,562,281
United States ...	7,391,361	2,116,752
Canada ...	3,804,909	2,539,212
Japan ...	550,856	154,741
France ...	385,015	519,727
India ...	627,543	406,878
Ceylon ...	693,576	9,066
Germany ...	736,683	401,054
Belgium ...	388,301	199,048
Dutch East Indies...	807,500	13,019

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In March, 1931, there were 3,322 miles of Government railway lines in working order, and more under construction; and 117 miles of private lines, together with an excellent system of road service cars. The number of passengers carried on Government lines in 1930-31, including season-ticket holders, was 22,813,708, and in addition 3,187,654 on railway road motor services, while goods carried amounted to 6,963,073 tons. Operating revenue and expenditure were £6,781,388 and £6,406,144 respectively.

Shipping.—During 1930 the vessels entered inwards numbered 592 (tonnage, 2,267,074), and those entered outwards 607 (tonnage, 2,357,166), exclusive of coasting vessels.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The annual postal circulation was (1930), 322,732,067 letters and postcards, 47,647,098 newspapers, 165,180,054 books

and packets, and 6,447,194 parcels, and the work is effected by 1,773 post-offices. There are 12,588 miles of telegraph line, with 63,656 miles of wire. The telephone service is highly efficient and universal in all centres. Telegrams transmitted during year, 17,222,462.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, WELLINGTON, in the North Island.

The estimated population of the Urban Areas, at April 30, 1931, was as follows:—Wellington, 143,000; Auckland, 217,000; Christchurch, 127,300; Dunedin, 86,500; Wanganui, 27,850; Invercargill, 24,000; Palmerston North, 22,800; Napier, 19,300; Timaru, 18,350; New Plymouth, 18,200; Hamilton, 18,100; Hastings, 16,750; Gisborne, 16,250; Nelson, 12,500; Masterton, 8,600; Oamaru, 7,600; Whangarei, 7,600; Greymouth, 6,180; Ashburton, 5,380; Blenheim, 5,330; Rotorua, 5,270.

THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND.

The following islands form part of the Dominion proper:—*North Island* and adjacent islets, *South Island* and adjacent islets; *Stewart Island* and adjacent islets, and *Chatham Islands*, between 43° 30′ S. lat. and 175° 40′–177° 15′ W. long. Chatham Islands have a population of 620, half of whom are Maoris and half-castes. They support large flocks of sheep and some cattle.

The following are included in the geographical boundaries of New Zealand as proclaimed in 1847:—*The Three Kings* (discovered by Tasman on the Feast of the Epiphany), in 34° 9′ S. lat. and 172° 8′ 8″ E. long. (uninhabited). *Auckland Islands*, about 290 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in 50° 32′ S. lat. and 166° 13′ E. long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited. *Campbell Island* (uninhabited). *Antipodes Group* (49° 41′ 15″ S. lat. and 178° 43′ E. long.) uninhabited, and *Bounty Islands* (47° 43′ S. lat., 179° 0′ 30″ E. long.) uninhabited.

The following islands have been annexed to New Zealand:—

The Kermadec Group, between 29° 10′ to 31° 30′ S. lat., and 177° 45′ to 179° W. long, includes Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, and L'Espérance, and some islets. The group is uninhabited.

Cook Islands, included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Mitiaro, Manuae and Te Au-o-tu), Takutea, Palmerston, Penrhyn (or Tongareva), Manahiki, Rakahanga, Pukapuka (or Danger), Niue (or Savage), Suwarrow, and Nassau. The population at the Census of 1926 numbered 13,877, all except 313 being Natives. The chief products are bananas, oranges, and other tropical fruits, copra, coffee, pearl-shell, and hats (Niue). The trade is chiefly with New Zealand and the United States of America. The exports (1930) were valued at £125,315, and the imports at £122,098. Rarotonga is the chief island, with a native population of 3,731, and a population other than native of 205. The government is administered locally under the direction of New Zealand. The Island Council of the Cook Islands is under the direction of the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga. The five Arikis of Rarotonga are of equal rank and all members of the Council. Rarotonga is a call for the mail steamers between N.S.W., and Wellington, N.Z., and cisco, U.S.A.

Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga, H. Ayson, C.M.G.

Resident Comm., Niue, W. M. Bell, C.B.E.

Ross Dependency—By Imperial Order Council of July 30, 1923, the coasts Ross Sea, with adjacent island and territ were proclaimed a British Settlement the control of the Governor-General of Zealand.

Tokelau or Union Islands.—A group of (population 999), transferred from Gilbert Ellis Islands Colony in 1926, and now administered on behalf of New Zealand by Administrator of Western Samoa.

The Mandated Territories are:—

Western Samoa, consisting of the islands Savai'i, Manono, Apolima, Upolu, Fanuatapu, Namua, Nuutele and Nuulua (the remaining islands of the Samoan group belonging to the U.S.), have a total area of 1,135 square miles and a population at the Census of 1926 of 40,229. 36,880 were Samoans, 1,079 Chinese and Melanesians, and 2,270 half-castes and Europeans. The largest islands are *Savai'i* (703 square miles) and *Upolu* (430 square miles). Upolu contains the harbours of Apia and Saluafata, of which the former is the capital. In 1889 a very heavy sea set up by a cyclone wrecked three U.S.A. warships and the *Eber* and *Adler* of the German Navy, H.M.S. *Calliope*, of the British Navy, effecting its escape. The disaster is recorded in "A Footnote to History," by R. L. Stevenson, whose home was at Vailima (near Apia). The natives of the islands are Christians of different denominations, including a few adherents of the Latter Day Saints (Mormons). Coco-nuts (copra), cocoa, bananas and rubber are the chief products of the islands. The exports were valued in 1930 at £284,515 (copra £166,221), and the imports at £275,355.

Administrator, Brigadier-General H. E. Hart, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.

NAURU ISLAND.

Nauru Island, situated in longitude 166 degrees east, and 26 miles south of the Equator, was proclaimed German territory on Oct. 1, 1888, and was administered as part of the (German) Marshall Islands group until its surrender to the Australian Forces in 1914. The island was included in the cession of colonies made by Germany in 1919, and is now administered by the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Dominion of New Zealand under a mandate from the Allied and Associated Powers, 1919, the first and second Administrators having been appointed by agreement by the Australian Government. The island has a population (April 1, 1930) of 2,684, of whom 147 are Europeans. There are valuable deposits of phosphates on the island, and in 1929 the exports of phosphates were 326,125 tons (valued at £346,052). The value of the imports in 1929 was £101,692.

Administrator, W. A. Newman (*address*, Nauru, Central Pacific).

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Census of 1921. European.	Census of 1921. Total.	European Population, 1931 (Preliminary).
Cape of Good Hope	276,536	650,609	2,782,719	748,455
Natal	35,284	136,838	1,429,308	177,424
Transvaal	110,450	543,485	2,087,636	695,963
Orange Free State	49,647	188,556	628,827	205,324
Union of South Africa	471,917	1,519,488	6,928,580	1,827,166
South-West Protectorate .	312,194	19,432	227,739	24,115

Of the European population of the Union, 1931 (Parliamentary figures), 930,031 were males, and 897,135 females. The increase in the European population of the Union (1926–31) was 8·9 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows:—Cape, 5·9 per cent.; Natal, 11·6 per cent.; Transvaal, 14·4 per cent.; Orange Free State, 1·2 per cent.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages of European Population.

Number.				Rate per Thousand.			
Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1925	43,411	15,371	14,002	1925	26·51	9·39	7·91
1926	43,876	16,080	14,908	1926	26·16	9·59	8·55
1927	44,347	16,627	15,622	1927	25·95	9·73	8·89
1928	44,813	17,642	16,348	1928	25·77	10·15	9·40
1929	46,219	16,803	17,192	1929	26·15	9·51	9·73
1930†	47,536	17,415	16,604	1930†	26·43	9·68	9·23

† Preliminary figures.

A law (No. 17 of 1923) amending and consolidating the pre-Union Acts in force in the four Provinces was passed and came into force as from the 1st January, 1924. Under this law registration of all European, Asiatic and Coloured (as distinct from Native) births and deaths was compulsory throughout the Union. Registration of Native births and deaths is compulsory only in urban areas. Only marriages solemnized under the prescribed civil laws are subject to registration.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—The provinces of the Union extend from the southernmost point of the African Continent to the course of the Limpopo River, *i.e.*, from 34° 50′ – 22° South latitude, and include all the British territories within those limits, with the exception of Basutoland and the Swaziland and Bechuanaland Protectorates, while provision is made for the future inclusion within the Union of those territories and of the territories of the British South Africa Company.

Relief.—The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior. The south-western peninsula contains the famous *Table Mountain* (3,582 feet), while the *Great Zwarte Bergen* and *Lange Bergen* run in parallel lines from west to east of the Cape province. Between these two ranges and the *Roggeveld* and *Nieuweveld* to the north is the Great Karroo 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 *Magalies* and *Waterberg* ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the Hooge Veld of the south, the Banker Veld of the centre, and the Bush Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a mimosa-covered waste. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the Drakensberg and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces.

Rivers.—The *Orange*, with its tributary the *Vaal*, is the principal river of the south, rising in the Drakensbergen and flowing into the Atlantic between the Protectorate of South West Africa and the Cape of Good Hope. The *Limpopo*, or Crocodile River, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The *Cape of Good Hope* was discovered in 1486 by Bartholomew Diaz, the commander of one of the many expeditions sent out by successive Kings of Portugal to discover an ocean route to India. Diaz merely doubled the Cape and returned home. Eleven years later, in 1497, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal, but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although it was used by their vessels, and subsequently also by those of England and Holland, as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1652 the Netherlands' East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the adjacent lands, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. In 1814 the Cape was formally ceded to the British Crown.

Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery on Christmas Day, 1497, by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama. The first European settlement was formed (1824) by a small party of Englishmen, who came by sea and established themselves on the coast where Durban now stands. Natal was then a part of the great Zulu kingdom under T'Chaka. Between 1835 and 1837 another settlement was formed by a large body of Dutch Boers, who came with their waggons overland from the Cape Colony and settled in the northern districts, where to this day the Boers preponderate. In the year 1843 Natal was proclaimed as British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, with representative institutions, and in 1893 acquired responsible government.

The *Transvaal* was formed as the *South African Republic* by parties of Dutch Boers from the English colonies who "trekked" into the interior of the continent and wrested the land across the Vaal river from the native chiefs. The discovery of the goldfields within its borders led to the settlement of large numbers of foreigners, and eventually to hostilities with the British Government. A war of nearly three years' duration was fought with great tenacity, and its close was marked by the inclusion of the South African Republic within the British Empire, "responsible government" being granted almost immediately.

The *Orange Free State* was founded, in much the same way as the Transvaal, by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony, and its independence was granted in 1854. Its subsequent history is identical with that of the Transvaal.

Delville Wood.—The title deeds of Delville Wood, containing the graves of South African troops who fell there during the battles on the Western Front in France in the Great War, are held by the Government of the Union of South Africa, and Delville Wood is part of South Africa.

GOVERNMENT.

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII., cap. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State respectively.

The Union Government is seised of all State property, and the Railways, Ports, Harbours and Customs are administered by Union Commissioners for the benefit of a Consolidated Revenue Fund. The former debts of the Provinces are administered by and form a first charge upon the funds of the Union. Provision is made in the Act of 1909 for the admission to the Union of Rhodesia, and for the transfer to the Union Government of the administration of protected and other native territories. The Union was inaugurated by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., in 1910.

The Government publishes annually an "Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa," giving full statistics and descriptive information on all matters of public concern.

The seat of the Government is Pretoria; the seat of the Legislature is Cape Town.

The Executive is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign, and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two Houses.

Governor-General (Cape Town and Pretoria), The Right Honourable the Earl of Clarendon, G.C.M.G. ..... (1931)	£10,000
Secretary, Capt. H. T. Birch Reynardson	900
Private Secretary and Comptroller, Lt.-Col. E. H Davidson, C.B.E., M.C.	600

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

H.R.H. the Governor-General presides.

Prime Min., Min. of External Affairs, Gen. the Rt. Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog, P.C. £3,500
Minister of Native Affairs, Hon. E. G. Jansen 2,500
Minister of the Interior and of Public Health and of Education, Hon. Dr. D. F. Malan 2,500
Minister of Defence and Labour, Col. the Hon. F. H. P. Creswell, D.S.O. ... 2,500
Minister of Mines and Industries, Hon. A. P. J. Fourie ... 2,500
Minister of Finance, Hon. N. C. Havenga 2,500
Minister of Justice, Hon. O. Pirow, K.C.... 2,500
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and of Public Works, Hon. H. W. Sampson, O.B.E. 2,500
Minister of Agriculture, General the Hon. J. C. G. Kemp ... 2,500
Minister of Railways and Harbours, Hon. C. W. Malan 2,500
Minister of Lands, Hon. P. G. W. Grobler 2,500

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

High Commissioner for the Union, C. T. te Water, South Africa House, 73 Strand, W.C. 2.
Secretary, J. G. Hubball.

TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Trade Commissioner, J. H. Dimond.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, The Hague, D. J. de Villiers.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Washington, D.C., U.S.A., E. H. Louw.
Trade Commissioner for the Union in East Africa, Nairobi, Col. Beresford Turner, C.M.G., D.S.O.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Senate* consists of 40 members. For ten years after the establishment of Union eight were nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council and 32 were 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 was filled by the choice of the Provincial Council in respect of whose Province a vacancy occurred. Since 1921 the Provincial element has been elected, according to the system of proportional representation with the single transferable vote, by the Members of the House of Assembly and of the Provincial Council for each Province sitting together and presided over by the Administrator of such Province. Vacancies amongst elected Senators are filled in the same manner, but only for the period which the Senator in whose place the new Senator is elected would have held his seat. Originally, under Section 24 of the South Africa Act, nominated Senators held their seats for a period of ten years, but this provision was amended by Act No. 54 of 1926, and nominated Senators are now required to vacate their seats on the dissolution of the Senate or upon a change of Government. Of the eight nominated Senators, four are selected on the ground of their thorough acquaintance, by reason of their official experience or otherwise, with the reasonable wants and wishes of the coloured races.

The *House of Assembly* consists of 148 elected members, 58 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 17 Natal, 55 Transvaal, and 18 the Orange Free State. Members of both Houses must be British subjects of European descent.

The Fifth Delimitation Commission, appointed on July 19, 1927, has divided the country into the following constituencies: Cape of Good Hope, 58; Natal, 17; Transvaal, 55; Orange Free State, 18.

President of the Senate, Sen. the Hon. C. A. van Niekerk ... £1,200
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. H. H. De Waal ... 2,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

A Provincial Council in each Province has power to legislate by ordinance on certain subjects specified in the Act, and on such other subjects as may be delegated to it. All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subjected to the veto of the Governor-General in Council. Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as Members of Parliament, but the restriction as to European descent does not apply. Provincial administration is in the case of each Province vested in an Administrator, with an Executive Committee of four members. The Provincial Council in each case consists of the same number of elected members as there are electoral divisions of such Province for the House of Assembly, unless that number is less than 25 (as in the cases of Natal and the Orange Free State), when the number is 25. Each Council exists for a period of three years. Direct taxation is permitted for Provincial purposes, and legislation is authorised on certain specified subjects.

Administrators of the Provinces.

Cape ... The Hon. J. H. Conradie £2,500
Natal ... The Hon. H. G. Watson, I.S.O. 2,000
Transvaal ... The Hon. J. S. Smit 2,500
Orange Free State... The Hon. C. T. M. Wilcocks ... 2,000

Provincial Secretaries.

Cape ... A. S. Weisbecker 1,390
Natal ... A. E. Charter 1,180
Transvaal ... C. E. Viljoen, B.A., LL.B. 1,415
Orange Free State ... R. A. Gregorowski 1,210

THE JUDICATURE.

SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

APPELLATE DIVISION
(Bloemfontein).

Chief Justice of South Africa, Hon. Jacob De Villiers ... £3,250
Judges of Appeal, Hon. Sir J. W. Wessels, £3,000; Hon. J. S. Curlewis, £3,000; Hon. J. Stratford and T. J. de V. Roos 2,750

Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. F. G. Gardiner ... 2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. E. F. Watermeyer; G. G. Sutton; Hon. H. S. Van Zyl; Hon. P. S. T. Jones ... each 2,250

Eastern Districts Local Division.

Judge President, Hon. Sir T. L. Graham... 2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. C. Gutsche; Hon. W. Pittman ... each 2,250

Griqualand West Local Division.

Puisne Judge, Hon. F. A. Hutton ... 2,250

Transvaal Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. D. de Waal, D.S.O. 2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. B. A. Tindall; Hon. F. E. T. Krause; G. J. Maritz; Hon. L. Greenberg; Hon. C. E. Barry; Hon. S. Solomon ... each 2,250

Natal Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. R. Feetham, C.M.G. £2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. A. A. R. Hathorn;

C. W. H. Lansdown ; Hon. E. L. Matthews, C.M.G. .....each £2,250

Orange Free State Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. Sir Jean Etienne Reenen de Villiers, Kt..... 2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. P. U. Fischer ; Hon. C. L. Botha 2,250

Native High Court, Natal.

Judge President, Hon. I. Grindley Ferris 1,500
Judges, A. W. Leslie ; S. A. McCormick ; E. H. Britter .....each 1,400

DEFENCE.

The South Africa Defence Act, 1912, became law on June 14, 1912. This Act, as amended by the South Africa Defence Act Amendment Act of 1922, provides for the establishment of Defence Forces comprising :—

1. *The South Africa Permanent Force*, which consists of :—
(i) The South African Staff Corps.
(ii) The South African Instructional Corps.
(iii) The South African Naval Service.
(iv) The South African Field Artillery.
(v) The South African Permanent Garrison Artillery.
(vi) The South African Engineer Corps.
(vii) The South African Air Force.
(viii) The South African Service Corps.
(ix) The South African Medical Corps.
(x) The South African Ordnance Corps.
(xi) The South African Veterinary Corps.
(xii) The South African Administrative, Pay, and Clerical Corps.

The South African Naval Service includes the officers and men of the South African Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve engaged for whole-time service.

2. *The Coast Garrison Force*, which consists of :—
(i) The South African Garrison Artillery.
(ii) The South African Coast Defence Corps.

3. *The Citizen Force*, which consists of :—
(i) The Active Citizen Force.
(ii) The Citizen Force Reserve.
(iii) The National Reserve.

4. *The South African Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.*

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 17 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that only 50 per cent. of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number.

The establishment of Rifle Associations, under the Citizen Force Reserve, is a marked feature of the Act ; 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, thus ensuring that, in course of time, all citizens will at least know how to handle and use a rifle.

Provision is 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 Union is divided into 6 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.

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."

Under Act No. 5 of 1922 a definition is given of the term "higher education." Section 11 of that Act, as amended by Section 14 of Act No. 46 of 1925, reads as follows :—The expression "higher education" as used in Section 85 of the South Africa Act, 1909, shall include *inter alia* : (*a*) Education provided by universities and university colleges incorporated by law ; (*b*) education provided by the South African Native College ; (*c*) education provided by such technical institutions (including schools of art, music, commerce, technology, agriculture, mining and domestic science) as the Minister of Education may declare to be places of higher education ; (*d*) such part of the education provided by other technical institutions as the Minister of Education may, after consultation with the provincial administration concerned, declare to be higher education ; (*e*) any other education which, with the consent of the provincial administration concerned, the Minister of Education may declare to be higher education.

In terms of clauses (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) above, the Provinces have been relieved of all vocational education (technical, industrial and agricultural), and the Department of Education under the Minister is therefore now concerned with—

I. Universities and university colleges comprising the following :—

1. *University of South Africa*, with the following constituent colleges—
Potchefstroom University College, Potchefstroom.
Grey University College, Bloemfontein.
Rhodes University College, Grahamstown.
Huguenot University College, Wellington, C.P.
Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg.
2. *University of Capetown.*
3. *University of Stellenbosch.*
4. *University of the Witwatersrand.*
5. *University of Pretoria.*

II. Technical colleges which have been established under Act No. 30 of 1923 at Capetown, Durban, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, East London, Pretoria, Pietermaritzburg, and Bloemfontein.

III. Industrial, trade and agricultural schools (State and State-aided) at various centres throughout the Union.

The number of students at universities and university colleges for the year 1930 was 6,990. The State expenditure on higher education as above defined during the financial year 1930-31 was £857,300.

Primary Education and Education other than Higher Education.—The central direction of public education (other than higher education) is exercised by the Provincial Education Department in each of the four Provinces of the Union. Each Department is controlled by a Director or Superintendent of Education. In the Cape

Province practically all the schools are State-aided. In Natal they are partly State schools and partly State-aided. In the Transvaal and Orange Free State they are in the main State schools. In all Provinces primary education is free.

Number of State and State-aided Schools in the Union in 1930.—For European scholars, 4,926; for Non-European scholars, 4,038; total, 8,944.

Number of Scholars and Teachers in 1930.—European scholars, 353,942; Non-European scholars, 382,707; total, 736,649. Teachers—In European Schools, 15,846; in Non-European Schools, 9,961.

State Expenditure on Education in 1930.—Cape, £3,413,712; Natal, £755,707; Transvaal, £2,886,457; Orange Free State, £935,327; total, £7,991,203.

Private Schools in 1930.—European, 264; Non-European, 474; total, 738.

Number of Scholars.—European, 20,652; Non-European, 20,800; total, 41,452.

Number of Teachers.—European, 1,194; Non-European, 598; total, 1,792.

In all Provinces Normal Colleges and other institutions for the training of teachers are maintained by the Education Departments.

Superintendent-General of Education, Cape, Prof. M. C. Botha, M.A.

Supt. of Education, Natal, F. D. Hugo, B.A.

Director of Education, Transvaal, N. M. Hoogenhout, M.A., Ph.D. (*Strassburg*).

Director of Education, Orange Free State, S. H. Pellissier, B.A.

UNION FINANCE.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure of the Union (exclusive of subsidies to Provincial Administrations and interest on Railway capital) for the five years ended March 31, 1930, are stated as under:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1925–1926	26,986,778	21,014,444
1926–1927	28,577,003	21,850,419
1927–1928	30,094,004	22,840,768
1928–1929	30,501,650	23,180,076
1929–1930	30,486,458	24,414,770

DEBT.

The Funded Debt of the Union at March 31, 1930, was £235,372,357 and the Floating Debt £14,278,840.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

Since their establishment in 1910 the powers and functions of the Provinces have undergone various alterations, and their powers of taxation have been limited from time to time. An Act (No. 46, 1925) to amend the laws regulating the financial relations between the Union and the several Provinces thereof was passed in the 1925 Session of Parliament, and as from April 1, 1925, the sources of revenue available to the Provinces are:—

(1) A subsidy from the Union Government based upon the average attendance of pupils receiving education within the Province, and the extent of other educational functions carried on by the Province.

(2) Certain scheduled and limited taxes.

(3) Certain taxes collected by the Union and assigned to the Provinces without power to legislate in regard thereto.

(4) Special grants of £75,000 each to the two smaller Provinces of Natal and the Orange Free State.

The requirements of the Provinces in regard to capital expenditure are supplied by the Union Government by way of loans. Special loans repayable in 10 years have been made by the Central Government to finance the deficits on the Provincial Revenue Funds at March 31, 1924.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for six years ended March 31, 1930, were as follows:—

Financial Year.	Revenue transferred or assigned	Subsidies.	Total Ordinary Revenue.	Total Ordinary Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£
1924–25	4,419,065	4,429,486	8,848,551	9,201,899
1925–26	4,349,768	5,300,776	9,650,544	9,499,283
1926–27	4,460,171	5,171,178	9,631,349	9,948,058
1927–28	4,850,546	5,122,840	9,973,386	10,549,670
1928–29	5,186,622	5,149,119	10,335,741	10,886,812
1929–30	5,234,805	5,243,032	10,477,837	11,344,925

Joint Stock Banks—Assets and Liabilities, 31st March, 1931.

Capital and Reserve	£13,077,722
Notes in Circulation	1,443,549
Deposits	104,403,714
Balances due to other Banks, Head Office and Branches	8,912,490
Bills and other Liabilities	11,655,873
Coin, Gold Certificates and Bullion in hand	2,262,597
Balances due by other Banks, Head Office and Branches	23,851,138
Securities	30,408,326
Bills under Discount	17,557,917
Advances	50,468,452
Other liquid Assets	9,185,858
Other Assets	5,759 060

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The exports in 1930 of the principal articles of agricultural production were:—

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool	275,024,421 lb.	£8,644,490
Mohair	6,873,656 lb.	295,300
Hides	33,185,050 lb.	759,226
Skins	44,473,145 lb.	1,354,989
Ostrich Feathers	86,539 lb.	42,478
Mealies	1,240,570,512 lb.	2,428,693
Fruit, fresh	...	†1,546,929
Wattle Bark	‡198,819,997 lb.	861,894

† Including nuts. ‡ Wattle bark and extract.

Production of Crops, 1928–29.

Crop. (1,000 lb.)	Cape.	Natal.	Trans.	O.F.S.	Native Reserves and Locations.
Wheat	307,375	543	76,430	49,949	°
Oats†	211,240	1,466	6,748	31,5 9	°
Barley	61,546	48	3,815	636	°
Maize	137,475	345,935	1,311,085	1,262,863	680,765
Kaffir Corn	8,672	27,853	89,974	32,353	158,520
Rye	33 9,0	359	1,450	3,104	°
Potatoes	81,972	36,988	56,083	72,560	°
Tobacco	5,536	702	6,839	228	°
‡Tea. Green Leaf	..	2,654	..	..	°
Cotton (Seed)	1,880	5,204	2,914	—	°
Monkey Nuts	166	1,268	12,235	93	°

° Not enumerated.

† Natives on European Farms not enumerated; 1925–26 production = 1,261,950 lb.

‡ Season, September, 1928, to June, 1929.

Agricultural Statistics.

Province.	Cultivated, 1925-26.	Irrigated, 1925-6.	Total Area of Farms, 1927-28.	No. of Occupied Farms, 1927-28.
	Acres.	Acres.	1,000 Acres.	
Cape	3,056,250	650,935	124,372	35,613
Natal.....	1,207,340	36,766	10,747	10,082
Transvaal	3,075,705	350,658	38,559	28,148
O.F.S. ...	3,051,632	208,018	30,534	20,129

Live Stock, 1928 (excluding Live Stock in Towns).

Stock.	Cape.	Natal.	Trans.	O.F.S.	Native Locations Reserves, &c.
Cattle ..	1,437,944	1,198,065	2,373,346	1,872,061	3,591,870
Sheep ..	18,690,080	2,278,421	5,367,257	11,926,219	4,238,269
Goats .	3,179,377	464,451	486,434	116,797	3,271,050
Pigs	120,962	68,701	188,224	112,624	234,715
Mules* ..	82,336	9,821	18,277	13,704	2,771
Asses*	339,712	46,426	185,534	50,548	133,050
Ostriches*	101,371	302	942	1,953	†

* 1926 figures. † Not enumerated.

Manufactures.—The development of local industries has been most marked during the last three years, the scarcity of oversea supplies, with the consequent increase in prices, having served as a very effective measure of protection, under which enterprise has flourished to a degree previously unknown. New industries have sprung up in the principal centres of trade, and existing industries have largely extended their operations. From the recently published returns of manufactures in the Union, the total output during the year 1917-18 was £60,123,111 sterling; 1918-19, £70,934,098; 1919-20, £92,913,844; 1920-21, £98,307,910; 1921-22, £79,446,299; 1922-23, £74,436,292; 1923-24, £79,789,348; 1924-25, £84,159,604; and 1925-26, £91,536,926; 1926-27, £97,878,822; and 1927-28, £106,981,697. Amongst the new industries which have been established during the period of the War may be mentioned the following:—Wattle extract; industrial alcohol (motor fuel) from molasses; calcium carbide; sulphate of ammonia; bottle-making; starch from maize; iron smelting (still in the initial stage); arsenic production; detinning of scrap tin; copper manufacture, &c. The production during 1927-28 of certain specified industries is indicated by the following figures:—

PARTICULARS OF CERTAIN MATERIALS USED OR TREATED AND OF ARTICLES PRODUCED IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES DURING 1927-28.

Industry.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Woolwasheries—		
Wool scoured	17,312,021 lb.	—
Received for scouring	—	67,560
Tanneries—		
Value of leather produced	—	1,101,804
Wattle bark used.....	3,704 tons	33,318
Brush and Broom Factories—		
Value of brushes and brooms made.....	—	74,039
Bacon and Ham Factories—		
Bacon and ham produced	6,992,454 lb.	398,570
Lard produced	843,125 lb.	
Pigs, Cattle, and Sheep used	14,024,740 lb.	340,582
Butter and Cheese Factories—		
Butter Produced	14,155,638 lb.	1,249,262
Butter-fat used	11,833,465 lb.	939,157
Cheese produced	5,664,744 lb.	318,740
Milk used	6,957,075 galls	236,631
Flour and Grain Mills—		
South African wheat treated	227,353 tons	2,966,716
Imported wheat treated	147,499 ,,	2,051,382
Maize treated	716,261 ,,	4,302,146
Other grain treated.	34,115 ,,	256,939
Printing Works—		
Value of articles manufactured	—	4,897,225
Value of materials used	—	1,275,018
Tobacco, Cigar, and Cigarette Factories—		
Tobacco made	10,650,944 lb.	787,486
Cigars and cheroots made ..... No.	7,039,943 No.	19,651
Cigarettes made ,,	2,372,272,948 ,,	2,012,600
South African leaf used	12,179,865 lb.	608,459
Imported leaf used...	28,425 lb.	7,844
Rhodesian	3,756,450 lb.	321,404
Boot and Shoe Factories—		
Value of boots, shoes, veldschoens, &c., made	—	2,140,133
Coach and Wagon Works—		
Value of articles (including wagons, trollies, Cape carts, farm carts, &c.) made and repairs...	—	752,868
Soap Factories—		
Output of soap	59,606,036 lb.	1,330,105
Glycerine produced...	1,955,214 lb.	46,835
Candle Factories—		
Output of Candles ...	21,688,256 lb.	474,165
Paraffin wax used ...	21,102,153 lb.	300,282
Stearine used..... ...	625,440 lb.	14,675
Breweries—		
Ale, Beer and Stout..	7,095,564 gall.	1,331,792
Clothing Factories and Tailoring Establmts.—		
Total value of articles made and work done	—	3,153,015
Total value of materials used	—	1,632,509
Jam Factories, Fruit Preserving Works, & Sweet Factories—		
Total value of articles produced	—	1,884,771
Total value of materials used	—	1,034,016
Bakeries—		
Bread	230,185,521 lb.	2,858,177
Biscuits	9,413,273 lb.	436,656
Cakes	12,636,639 lb.	610,805
Total value of materials used	—	2,584,121

Mines and Minerals.—Gold mining still continues the chief source of the country's mineral wealth. At the outbreak of war the diamond mines closed down. The value of the output of the principal minerals of the Union in 1930 was:—

	£		£
Gold	45,520,166	Silver	83,414
Diamonds	8,340,719	Asbestos	340,795
Coal	3,494,350	Osmiridium	69,267
Copper	520,048	Corundum	17,635
Tin	118,200	Platinum	327,884

The mineral production for the Union of South Africa was as follows:—

Gold.

1921*	8,128,710	fine oz.	£43,082,162
1922*	7,009,858	,,	32,343,485
1923*	9,149,073	,,	41,574,945
1924*	9,575,040	,,	44,739,377
1925	9,597,592	,,	40,767,981
1926	9,954,762	,,	42,285,139
1927	10,122,491	,,	42,997,608
1928	10,354,264	,,	43,982,119
1929	10,412,326	,,	44,228,748
1930	10,716,351	,,	45,520,166

The labour employed in the gold industry in December, 1930, Transvaal, was 22,950 Europeans and 216,922 coloured.

Diamonds.

1922	669,559	metric carats	£2,266,631
1923	2,053,095	,,	6,038,207
1924	2,440,398	,,	8,033,406
1925	2,430,128	,,	8,198,128
1926	3,217,967	,,	10,683,597
1927	4,708,038	,,	12,392,308
1928	4,372,857	,,	16,677,772
1929	3,661,212	,,	10,590,113
1930	3,153,591	,,	8,340,719

The average labour employed in diamond mining, including individual diamond digging, was in 1930: Transvaal, 6,279 Europeans, 36,169 coloured; Cape, 3,231 Europeans, 12,337 coloured; O.F.S., 637 Europeans, 4,644 coloured; a total of 10,147 Europeans and 53,150 coloured. The value of diamonds owned throughout the world was stated to be £600,000,000 in 1918, one-half being owned by residents in U.S.A.

Coal.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

1930.

Transvaal	7,545,167	tons	£1,878,209
Cape	4,597	,,	3,167
O.F.S.	1,101,695	,,	305,260
Natal	4,454,854	,,	1,307,714
Totals	13,106,313	,,	£3,494,350

The average labour employed in coal mining in 1930 was: Natal, 628 Europeans, 15,315 coloured; Transvaal, 800 Europeans, 13,151 coloured; Cape, 8 Europeans, 84 coloured; O.F.S., 142 Europeans, 2,466 coloured; a total of 1,578 Europeans and 31,016 coloured.

Silver.

There are no silver mines in the Union. The output, valued at £83,414 in 1930, represents silver contained in gold bullion and base metal ores.

Copper.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

In 1930, 8,254 tons of concentrates were produced in the Transvaal, and 4,047 tons in the Cape Province. The total shipments of copper during the year amounted to 9,754 tons, valued at £520,048.

* Premium included—1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924—£10,950,842, £8,553,598, £2,567,521, £2,712,151 and £4,067,191 respectively.

Tin.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

The Union figures for 1930 are 1,277 tons, valued at £118,200.

Other Minerals.

The value of the total mineral production of the Union for 1930 was £59,284,501. The value of miscellaneous products: quarry products, £91,297; lead, £104; magnesite, £4,239; graphite, £1,636.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total value of the Imports and Exports in the six years 1925–1930 (exclusive of silver and copper specie) was as follows. Note amended figures (exports) include Gold Specie:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1925	67,928,799	89,377,614	157,306,413
1926	73,159,054	86,011,547	159,170,601
1927	74,069,308	95,355,152	170,424,460
1928	79,087,658	96,460,170	175,547,828
1929	83,449,195	97,757,434	181,206,680
1930	64,558,504	83,409,477	147,967,981

Imports.	1929.	1930.
	£	£
Apparel	3,351,133	2,665,671
Arms and Ammunition	459,673	517,730
Bags	1,273,453	1,057,622
Cotton Manufactures and Piece Goods	6,706,824	4,993,967
Drugs and Chemicals	1,268,571	1,271,039
Electrical Machinery (Including Wire and Fittings)	2,951,538	2,566,241
Food and Drink	8,105,716	5,420,514
Furniture	1,283,379	978,146
Glycerine	241,936	229,785
Haberdashery	1,665,138	1,276,138
Hardware	4,141,074	3,319,625
Hats and Caps	741,568	573,722
Implements: Agricultural	1,790,663	904,592
Iron and Steel	2,167,200	1,657,415
Leather Manufactures	1,253,148	1,015,000
Machinery	4,523,944	3,800,471
Oils	3,836,892	3,307,751
Tobacco (Raw and Partly Prepared)	4,258	4,029
Wax (Candle)	365,984	240,623
Wood and Timber	2,013,859	1,799,984
Woollen Manufactures	2,403,655	2,258,780

Exports (S.A. Produce).	1929.	1930.
	£	£
Asbestos	183,645	255,496
Bark, Wattle and Extract	755,237	554,095
Buchu Leaves	7,950	5,117
Coal (Excluding Bunker)	940,117	698,004
Copper (Bar, Plate & Bistre)	619,891	528,169
Diamonds	12,073,738	5,481,212
Blasting Compounds	15,009	4,895
Feathers, Ostrich	42,954	42,478
Fish	302,120	330,541
Fodder	812,540	296,634
Fruit	1,192,799	1,853,645
Gold (1920, £46,776,046)	34,537,671	35,890,848
Hides and Skins	3,113,026	1,150,095
Mohair	643,032	295,300
Oil: Whale	351,873	385,360
Sugar	1,194,997	1,469,947
Tin Ore	317,094	174,213
Tobacco	41,443	53,627
Wines	78,376	83,743
Wool	14,521,088	8,644,490

59·30 per cent. of the total exports from the Union were shipped to the United Kingdom during 1924, 53·84 per cent. in 1925, 61·75 per cent. in 1926, 60·77 per cent. in 1927, 57·70 per cent. in 1928, 64·05 per cent. in 1929, 69·45 per cent. in 1930.

Trade with U.K. 1930:—

Imports from U.K. (1930) £29,735,707
Exports to U.K. (1930) 50,683,580

Imports from	1929. Value.	1929. Per cent.	1930. Value.	1930. Per cent.
	£		£	
United Kingdom	35,936,781	43·1	29,735,707	46·1
Australia	1,849,326	2·2	501,487	0·8
India	2,583,092	3·1	2,158,689	3·3
Canada	2,736,808	3·3	2,138,185	3·3
Other British Possessions	4,305,154	5·1	3,367,624	5.2
Total British Possessions	11,474,380	13·7	8,165,985	12·6
Total — British Empire	47,411,161	56·8	37,901,693	58·7
Foreign Countries				
Germany	5,334,799	6·4	4,369, 873	6·8
United States	15,035,662	18·0	9,287,735	14·4
Belgium	1,838,504	2·2	1,442,519	2·2
Sweden	1,316,057	1·6	1,128 337	1·7
Holland	1,404,984	1·7	1,200,293	1·9
Brazil	842,665	1·0	495,168	0·8
France	1,584,742	1·9	1,309,624	2·0
Other Foreign Countries	8,680,622	10·4	7,423,262	11·5
Total Foreign Countries	36,038,035	43·2	26,656,811	41·3
Total Imports	83,449,196	100·0	64,558,504	100·0

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The first railway in South Africa was commenced in April, 1859, the first sod being turned by the then Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, Sir George Grey. This was very shortly followed by Natal, which started the construction of a line running from Durban. Another two lines finally linked up at Heidelberg in 1895. The Cape line was opened for public traffic to Stellenbosch in 1862 and to Wellington in 1863, while a track to Wynberg was opened to traffic in 1864. Little progress was, however, made in succeeding years, and it became evident that the development of the country could not be left to private enterprise. The existing Cape lines were therefore purchased by the Government on Jan. 1, 1873, and in 1876 Natal followed by acquiring the railways in that colony. Increased working at once took place, and the construction of four lines was pushed inland from Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, and East London. Bloemfontein was reached in 1890, and two years later a line to Germiston linked up with the system already established in the Transvaal.

The total open mileage of Government-owned lines at the end of March, 1930, was 12,873 miles (comprising Cape 5,094, Orange Free State 1,595, Transvaal 3,281, Natal 1,472, and South-West Africa 1,431), of which 11,977 miles are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and 896 miles 2 ft. gauge. The capital expenditure on Government railways up to March 31, 1930, amounted to £143,327,541. The gross earnings for the year ending March 31, 1930, were £26,130,549, and the net profit, after payment of interest, £63,491. Working expenditure (excluding depreciation) amounted to £18,988,306, or 72·67 per cent. of the gross revenue, as compared with £18,798,664, or 72·05 per cent. of the gross revenue for the previous year. The *Cape to Cairo Railway*, projected by Cecil Rhodes, had advanced to Buluwayo by 1902, 1,362 miles from Cape Town and 3,600 miles from Cairo. Through communication by rail is now available from Cape Town to Port Francqui in the lower Congo, 3,300 miles, all 3' 6" gauge. The *Trans-Zambesi Railway, from Dondo (on the Beira-Mashonaland* line) to the Zambesi, was opened July 1, 1922, thus placing the Union in direct communication with Nyasaland.

Posts and Telegraphs.—On March 31, 1931, there were 3,260 post and 2,849 telegraph offices open in the Union. During the year 1930-31, 376,480,000 articles of mail matter, including 3,537,000 registered articles, addressed to places within and without the Union, were handled. An Air Mail service in conjunction with incoming and outgoing European mails operates between Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, with branches to Durban and Germiston. The number of money orders issued was 610,266, valued at £2,732,781, while 576,972 orders, value £2,496,420, were paid. 4,370,354 postal orders were issued, and 3,884,563 postal orders paid. The number of depositors in the Savings Bank was 441,816, with £6,861,625 standing to their credit. 5,644,638 inland telegrams (including press messages) were received and despatched during the year. 36,075 miles of telegraph wire were in use. There are 5 wireless telegraph stations in the Union, which during the year received from and transmitted to ships 16,828 messages, in respect of which £6,804 accrued to the revenue of the Department. The telephone system consists of 405,933 miles of wire, with 104,050 telephone instruments in the service of 77,964 subscribers, by whom approximately 170½ million (inclusive of 11 million trunk) calls were made through departmental telephone exchanges. The combined cash revenue from Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones was £4,029,173, comprising Postal £1,925,977; Telegraphs £506,275, and Telephone £1,596,921. The combined cash expenditure totalled £3,203,153.

Shipping.—In 1930, 5,702 vessels (15,699,478 *tons*) *entered, and* 5,692 *vessels* (15,678,302 *tons*) cleared at the ports of the Union of South Africa.

Railways and Harbours Board.

Chairman, Hon. C. W. Malan, M.P., Minister of Railways and Harbours.

Members, A. Kuit, R. B. Waterston, and D. Hugo.

Secretary, P. D. Troskie.

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.

South-West Africa.

(*Suidwes-Afrika.*)

Administered under Mandate as an integral part of the Union of South Africa.

Administrator, Albertus Johannes Werth.

Secretary, H. P. Smit.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA lies between S. lat. 17° 23′ and the Orange River, with a narrow strip between 18°–18° 30′ S. lat. extending from 21° to 25° E. long., known as the Caprivi Zipfel, and gives access to the Zambesi. The estimated area of the country is 322,394 square miles, and the population (1930) is approximately 275,522, of whom approximately 31,586 are Europeans. The estimated native population (1930) is distributed as follows: Territory proper, 100,603; *Ovamboland*, 117,000; *Kaokofeld*, 4,309; *Okawango*, 14,000; *Caprivi Zipfel* (eastern portion only) 8,024. Running more or less parallel to the coast, and roughly at a distance of 60 to 100 miles from it, is a broken range of mountains, from which there is a gradual slope to the sea. The country between these mountains and the coast is barren desert except towards the North, and is known as the Namib. Towards the East from these mountains the land slopes eastward and forms the western edge of the great Kalahari Plateau. The boundaries are the Okavango and Kuene Rivers, in the north, and the Orange River, in the south, all perennial streams of considerable volume. On the Orange are the *Aughrabies Falls*, twice the height of Niagara.

The native races are:—In the South, Hottentots. In the centre, Hereros and Bergdamaras, with the exception of the Rehoboth district, which is occupied by a mixed race known as the Bastards; and in the North, Ovambos. To the North and East there are many small bushmen tribes, some pure bushmen, but the remainder a mixture of aboriginal native tribes and bushmen. The Kaokoveld (the North-Western area) is very scantily inhabited by Hottentots and Ovatyimbas; the only Europeans are those allowed in under permit for the purpose of prospecting for minerals. It is very mountainous, and in many places well supplied with water.

The Administration of the country is exercised by the Governor-General, who has, however, delegated most of his powers to an Administrator appointed by the Union Government. The territory is divided into 17 Districts ruled over by Magistrates as the representatives of the Government. The territory of Walvis Bay, which is actually part of the Cape Province of the Union, is administered so far as possible as a portion of South West Africa, and its magnificent harbour will undoubtedly in the future prove of great benefit. The constitution granted under Union Act No. 42 of 1925 provides for a Legislative Assembly consisting of 12 elected and 6 nominated members, an Executive Committee of 4 members elected by the Assembly with the Administrator as Chairman. The powers of legislation granted exclude the following matters which are permanently reserved to the Union Government:—

(*a*) Native affairs or any matters specially affecting natives, including the imposition of taxation upon the persons, land, habitations or earnings of natives.

(*b*) Mines, minerals, mineral oils and precious stones; or the moneys derivable therefrom or payable to the administration in respect of licences for prospecting or winning the same or as share of the produce thereof or any taxation in connection therewith;

(*c*) The acquisition, construction, management, regulation, control and working of railways and harbours in the territory; and the organization, discipline and conditions of employment of and the payment of pensions, retiring allowances and financial benefits to persons in the employment of the railways and harbours administration;

(*d*) The organization of and discipline and conditions of employment of persons in the public service who are serving in the territory, and the payment of pensions, retiring allowances and financial benefits to such persons;

(*e*) The constitution and jurisdiction of courts of justice, whether superior or inferior, and the practice or procedure to be observed therein;

(*f*) The administration, management and working of the postal, telegraph and telephone services;

(*g*) The establishment or control of any military organization in the territory;

(*h*) The movements or operations of any unit of the South African Defence Forces within the territory;

(*i*) The entry of immigrants into the territory or of other persons;

(*j*) Tariffs of customs and excise duties and the control and management of customs and excise;

(*k*) Currency and banking and the control of banking institutions.

The following matters are reserved for a period of three years,* after which period the Assembly may by resolution assume control thereof:—

(*a*) The establishment or control of any police force in the territory;

(*b*) Civil aviation;

(*c*) Primary or secondary education in schools supported or aided from the revenues of the territory;

(*d*) The establishment, management or control of any land or agricultural bank in the territory;

(*e*) The allotment, sale, lease or disposal of Government lands in the territory.

In regard to finance, the Assembly may not initiate any ordinance imposing taxation unless recommended to it by the Administrator.

The railway system in South-West Africa, now controlled and worked by the South African Railways and Harbours Administration, and connected with Union Lines (De Aar to Nakop Protectorate border 343 miles), comprises Union Lines 398 miles, S.W. Territory Lines 1,482 miles, and privately owned Lines 74 miles, a total of 1,954 miles.

The Capital of the Protectorate is Windhoek, which lies practically in the centre of the country at 5,500 ft. above sea-level. (Urban white population, 1926, 3,809.) Other inland towns are Keetmanshoop (Urban white population, 1926, 1,159), Aroab, Bethanie, Gibeon, Gobabis, Grootfontein, Karibib, Okahandja, Omaruru, Otjiwarongo, Outjo, Rehoboth, Warmbad and Maltahoehe. The ports are Walvis Bay (Urban white population, 1926, 662) and Lüderitz Bay (Urban white population, 1926, 1,234).

* The period of 3 years has expired, but a resolution for the extension of powers has not yet (October, 1931 been passed by two-thirds majority of the members of the Assembly as required by the Constitution Act.

Provinces of the Union of South Africa.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Province of the Cape of Good Hope reaches in S. lat. from 26° to 34° 50′, and in E. long. from 16° 25′ to 30°. The extent of the country is, N.E. to S.W. 750 miles, and from N.W. to S.E. 800 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,300 miles.

Area and Population.

	Sq. miles.	Pop., 1925. (*European only.*)	Eur. Pop. 1931. (Preliminary.)
The Colony	250,185	690,079	—
East Griqualand	6,602	7,065	—
Tembuland	3,339	4,693	—
Transkei	2,504	2,477	—
Pondoland	3,906	1,823	—
Cape Province	276,536	706,137	748,455

In 1931 the European population numbered 748,455 (males 377,621, females 370,834).

Of the non-European population in 1921, 7,696 were Asiatics, 1,640,162 were Bantu, and 484,252 were of mixed and other races. Of the European population in 1921, 81,685 were primary producers, 38,370 industrial, 14,366 transport and communication, 45,142 commercial, 26,490 professional, 11,308 personal service, 7,991 independent, 412,141 dependent, 13,116 others. Of the coloured population, the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
	European.		
1926	18,675	7,053	5,972
1927	18,537	7,212	5,978
1928	18,032	7,519	6,351
1929	19,008	7,315	6,569
	*Non-European.**		
1926	38,793	26,114	9,154
1927	37,514	28,679	9,037
1928	37,719	28,157	9,377
1929	39,426	25,637	9,620

* Partial Registration.

Religion.—European only (1926 census).

Dutch Churches	410,227	Roman Catholics	28,023
Anglican	132,403	Baptists	10,149
Presbyterian	25,539	Other Christian	14,350
Congregational	4,494	Jews	23,984
Methodists	42,043	Other	868
Lutherans	10,781	No religion	1,514

Education.—Local School Administration is conducted by school boards and school committees, the unit of administration being the school district. The Province is divided into 111 school districts, each under the control of a School Board, a portion of the members being elected by the ratepayers and a portion partly nominated by the Provincial Administration and partly by the Local authorities. Education is compulsory for children of European parentage. The necessary grants are provided from Provincial Council revenues, education up to the age of 15 being free.

State and Aided Schools, Dec. 31, 1930, 4,766. There are 139,930 European pupils and 11,990 non-European. Total number of teachers 11,637 (6,438 in European schools and 5,552 in non-European schools). Provincial Government expenditure on education, exclusive of Higher Education (for which see Union of S.A.), for 1930 31, £3,413,712.

Hospitals.—The daily average number in all hospitals (1929) was 1,693·58; ordinary revenue £157,176, ordinary expenditure £308,552, Government grants in aid £136,649.

Harbours and Works.—There are magnificent harbours at Table Bay (Cape Town), Port Elizabeth, East London, and Mossel Bay. There are electric tramways in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Kimberley.

Administration.—The Province is administered by an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General, aided by a Provincial Council of 58 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 128 municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are 92 Divisional Councils and 86 Village Management Boards and 20 Local Boards.

Administrator, Hon. J. H. Conradie £2,500
Executive Committee, J. I. Mann; P. J. Du Plessis; A. B. Cunningham; B. Muller.
Prov. Sec., A. S. Weisbecker.
Superintendent-General of Education, M. C. Botha, M.A.
Professional Assistant, W. de V. Malan, Ph.D.
Secretary, P. A. Millard.

Capital, CAPE TOWN. Total population (1926), European (with suburbs), 130,568.

Cape Town is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit, 16 days.

NATAL.

The Province of Natal comprises an area of 35,284 square miles (including Zululand, 10,427 square miles), with a seaboard of 360 miles. In 1926 the European population was 158,916 (males 81,170, females 77,746).

In 1928 the European births registered numbered 3,514, deaths 1,498, and marriages 1,525. The race question in Natal is complicated by the presence of large numbers of Indian subjects of the Crown, brought over during the latter half of the nineteenth century to supply the deficiency of local labour.

Education.—There is a University College at Pietermaritzburg, and there are 168 primary schools (exclusive of 263 farm schools), and 28 beyond primary schools for European children. There are also 2 technical colleges, 1 physical culture school, 3 night continuation classes, 1 training school for teachers, 82 Asiatic schools, 696 native schools, and 22 other coloured schools, which are maintained or aided by Government, and a large number of private schools.

Administration.—The Provincial 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. H. Gordon Watson, I.S.O.
Executive Committee, F. C. Hollander; Capt. G. M. Botha; J. Macaulay; T. N. Wadley.
Provincial Secretary, A. E. Charter, O.B.E.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of the Provincial Government, is situated about 54 miles inland from Port Natal. Total population (European and coloured), 36,023 in 1921. The 1926 Census figures for the European population of Pietermaritzburg are 19,748.

In Durban (population, 1921, 151,642; for 1926 European population of Durban was 70,883), 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, L.W.O.S.T., the bar being no longer existent, for 1927 being 37 feet.

Natal, 6,800 miles; transit, 20 days.

ZULULAND.

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the new territory (formerly Utrecht and Vrijheid districts of the Transvaal) and Swaziland. The *Amaputaland Protectorate*, created by proclamation of Nov. 22, 1897, was annexed to Zululand on Dec. 27, 1897, and now forms part of the Province. The *Northern Districts* territory (consisting of the Magisterial Divisions of Vrijheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, and Babanango) was annexed to Natal on January 27, 1903.

THE TRANSVAAL.

In 1931 the European population numbered 695,963 (males 357,470, females 338,493).

The Province of the Transvaal has a total area of 110,450 square miles, about 20,000 square miles lying within the tropics. The Census of 1921 showed a population of 2,087,636, of whom 1,159,430 were males and 928,206 females. In 1929 there were 18,227 European births, 6,389 European deaths, and 7,101 European marriages.

Religion.—The religious statistics for 1921 are:—

Churches.	Europeans.	Others.
Dutch Churches	287,630	49,578
Anglican	98,849	94,543
Presbyterian	31,715	12,407
Methodists	37,921	143,441
Roman Catholics	23,419	14,490
Lutherans	4,583	136,335
Other Christians	19,542	64,437
Jews	33,515	4
Hindus, &c.	1,804	15,499
No Religion	4,507	1,013,417

There were 1,239 Government schools for European children in 1930, with an average enrolment of 134,367 and an average attendance of 125,175, and 4 normal colleges. There were also 594 native schools, 15 Asiatic, and 30 coloured schools, with 80,129 pupils.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 55 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. J. S. Smit.

Executive Committee, S. P. Bekker; J. F. Brown, C.M.G.; F. W. R. Robertson; I. J van Heerden.

Provincial Secretary, C. E. Viljoen, B.A.

Asst. do., C. H. Sheard, B.A.

Director of Education, Dr. N. M. Hoogenhout.

Sec. to the Education Dept., F. S. Malan, B.A.

The Capital is PRETORIA, pop. 1926, European 54,326. Pretoria, which is also the seat of the Union Government, is pleasantly situated on the Aapies River, and has wide, shady streets and magnificent buildings. The principal town is JOHANNESBURG, 5,500 feet above sea-level, about 35 miles S. W. of the capital. Johannesburg is the centre of the Witwatersrand goldfields, and possesses magnificent buildings. Among its other industries are printing, brickmaking, brewing, tobacco manufactures and iron foundries. The population in 1926 was (European) 170,741.

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 49,647 square miles, and is divided into 33 districts. The population at the last six censuses was:—

Year.	White.	Coloured.	Total.
1904	142,679	244,636	387,315
1911	175,189	352,985	528,174
1918	181,678	...	...
1921	188,556	440,271	628,827
1926	202,985	...	...
1931	205,300	...	...

In 1931 (preliminary), of the Europeans, 104,735 are males and 100,589 females.

The number of European births registered in 1929 was 5,334, deaths 1,627, and marriages 1,955.

Religion.—Europeans only (1926 Census):—

Dutch Churches	163,504	Lutherans	893
Anglican	13,235	Roman Catholics	2,516
Presbyterian	3,945	Jews	5,753
Congregational	116	Other	5,545
Methodists	7,478		

Education.—Higher education is under the control of the Union Ministry. In 1930 there were 811 public and aided private schools, with an enrolment of 45,099 pupils, and, except when the parents object, both official languages are taught.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. C. T. M. Willcocks.

Executive Committee, J. A. D. Serfontein; H. J. Odendaal; C. T. van Schalkwyk, jr.; J. C. Buys.

Provincial Secretary, R. A. Gregorowski.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of the Provincial Government, had a population of approximately 29,000 Europeans in 1931. The city is an important railway centre, is developing rapidly, and continues to hold its place as one of the foremost cities in the Union. Many fine buildings have been erected, and a new Town Hall (costing £220,000) will be erected very shortly.

Bloemfontein is distant from London 6,700 miles; transit, *viâ* Capetown, 19 days.

Imperial Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

NOTE.—*The Indian Empire, The Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, The Commonwealth of Australia, The Dominion of New Zealand,* and *The Union of South Africa* are shown separately in the preceding pages.

ASCENSION.

(*See* ST. HELENA.)

BAHAMAS.

(*See* BRITISH WEST INDIES.)

BARBADOS.

(*See* BRITISH WEST INDIES.)

BERMUDA.

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15′ N. lat. and 64° 51′ W. long., comprising an area of about 19 square miles, with an estimated population (1928) of 30,884 (15,556 white and 15,328 coloured). These islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1527; but they were first colonised by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 580 miles distant.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the military forces. He is advised by an Executive Council of 7 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 9 members appointed by the Crown; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members.

The climate is mild and healthy. There are no streams or wells, and the inhabitants are dependent on the rainfall stored and preserved in tanks. Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the Bermuda cedar (juniper), formerly of great importance for shipbuilding. The islands produce large quantities of onions, potatoes, and green vegetables, which are largely exported, together with cut flowers and lily bulbs, to New York. Arrowroot and bananas are also grown, but meat, flour and other articles of consumption are imported from the U.S. and Canada. Fish are plentiful round the coasts. The islands are much frequented as a health resort by Americans and Canadians.

Capital, HAMILTON. Population (1928), 3,000.

	1929.	1930.
Public revenue	£331,448	£429,190
Public expenditure	334,262	409,570
Public debt, Dec. 31	70,000	75,000
Total Imports	1,718,248	1,954,568
Total Exports	185,903	191,727
Imports from U.K.	573,569	510,496
Exports to U.K.	4,740	159

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Astley Cubitt, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (1930) £4,400
A.D.C. Lt. Lord Carew ....
Colonial Secretary, Hon. E. W. Evans, C.M.G. 1,000
Attorney-General, Lt.-Col. T. M. Dill, O.B.E. 800
Colonial Treasurer, Hon. John Trimingham 800
Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir S. O. Rowan-Hamilton 1,150
Assistant Judge, Hon. R. C. H. Hallett... *fees.*
Director of Works, W. Livingston..... £800
Naval Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Adm. Sir Cyril Fuller, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
King's Harbour Master, Lieut.-Com. R. Y. Loveband, R.N.
C.R.E., Lt.-Col. R. G. P. Hunter, O.B.E.
S.M.O., Maj. G. G. Collet, R.A.M.C.

Hamilton, 2,970 miles; transit, 10 days.

BORNEO.

Borneo is a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4′ N. to 4° 10′ S. and from long. 108° 50′ to 119° 20′ E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 284,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,846,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyans, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, Bajaus, Dusuns, Muruts and Bugis (the aboriginal Celébes). The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and at the present time rather more than two-thirds of the island is included within "Netherlands India." The remainder of the island is under British protection.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

The territory of British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island, with a total area of about 31,000 square miles, and a coast-line of about 900 miles. The population is 270,043, consisting mainly of Muhammadan settlers on the coast, aboriginal tribes inland, and a large number of Chinese traders, artisans, and agricultural labourers. The interior is mountainous (Mount Kinabalu, 13,455 feet) and is densely timbered.

The two chief towns are Sandakan, on the north-east coast, and Jesselton, on the west coast. All legislation is passed by the Legislative Council, which consists of 9 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 4 Residencies. The laws are based on the Indian codes of criminal and civil procedure, amended and adapted by local ordinances. There is an Imam's Court for Muhammadan law.

The chief products are timber, tobacco, rubber, copra, cutch, birds'-nests, salt fish, damar, sago, coco-nuts, rattans, and all varieties of jungle and sea produce. The country is suitable for the cultivation of sugar, tapioca, coco-nuts, kapok, ground nuts, rubber, pepper, and gambier on a large scale. Gold has been found. Coal of good quality is now being produced at the rate of 3,500 tons per month at Sebattik, in the south-eastern corner of the territory.

A railway runs from Jesselton, the chief port on the west coast, and down the coast to Beaufort, the centre of the rubber industry, where it turns inland to Melalap, in the interior; there is a branch from Beaufort to Weston (20 miles). There are several wireless stations. There is a State bank at Sandakan with a branch at Jesselton.

There is an Armed Constabulary numbering 676 all ranks, composed of Indians and Natives under European officers, armed with S.M.L.E. rifles and Lewis guns. There is a Church of England and a Roman Catholic mission, and churches at Sandakan, Kudat, and Jesselton.

	1929.	1930.
Revenue	$3,850,808	$3,390,655
Expenditure	2,251,265	2,255,057
Exports	13,167,632	9,827,087
Imports	9,752,793	7,215,000
Exports of Leaf Tobacco	818,640	612,643
,, Rubber	5,123,253	3,255,127
,, Timber	2,494,668	2,466,719

CAPITAL, Sandakan. Population (1931), 12,000.

The British North Borneo (Chartered) Company.
Court of Directors.

President, Maj.-Gen. Sir Neill Malcolm, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Vice-President, D. O. Malcolm.
Managing Director, The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.
Other Directors, G. E. B. Bromley-Martin; C. Mallet; Capt. A. G. Cowie.
Honorary Director, H. G. Forbes, O.B.E.

London Office Staff—
17 St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.3.

Acting Secretary, C. F. Collins.
Assistant Secretary, W. J. Worth.
Chief Accountant, J. R. Harkness.

List of Officers (North Borneo).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Arthur Frederick Richards (1930)	$17,143
Government Sec., D. R. Maxwell	10,200
Under Secretary, E. A. Pearson	7,200
Chief Justice, D. T. J. Sherlock, K.C., M.B.E.	8,571
Commandant, Maj. W. C. Adams, M.C.	7,200
Financial Controller, H. J. R. Beckett, A.C.A.	8,400
Residents:—	
Sandakan & Kudat, G.C. Woolley (*acting*)	7,800
West Coast, W. C. M. Weedon (*acting*)	7,500
Tawau, E. W. Morrell	7,800
Interior, C. R. Smith (*acting*)	6,900
Auditor, W. A. C. Smelt, A.C.A.	6,300
Principal Med. Officer, P. A. Dingle, M.R.C.S.	8,571
Commissioner of Lands, H.A.W.S. Arrindell	7,800
Com. of Customs and Excise, M. M. Clark	7,800
Postmaster-General and Supt. of Telegraphs, C. F. Newton Wade	7,800
Director of Works, Capt. J. A. Houston, B.A., B.E.	8,000
Gen. Man. of Railways, F. S. C. Phillips (*acting*)	6,760
Protector of Labour, C. D. Martin (*acting*)	7,200
Conservator of Forests, H. G. Keith	7,200
Mycologist, E. Bateson	7,714

BRUNEI.

Sultan, H.H. Ahmed Tajudin Akhazul Khairi Waddin, *suc.* Sept., 1924.
Joint Regents, Pengiran Bendahara and Pengiran Pemancha.

A native State on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. The total area is about 2,500 square miles, the population being 30,162 (April, 1931), of whom 26,997 are Malays and Bornean races. The territory was placed under British protection in 1888, and on Jan. 2, 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 12,000. Native industries include fishing, cloth-weaving, brass foundries, and silversmiths' work. The chief imports are rice, cloth, tobacco, sugar, petroleum, and sundries; the exports are chiefly cutch (mangrove extract), rubber, jelutong, and sago.

	1929.	1930.
Revenue	£40,283	£38,858
Expenditure	40,144	44,287
Debt (Dec. 31)	47,483	46,483
Imports	173,167	295,916
Exports	145,989	94,202

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements.
British Resident, Brunei, P. A. B. McKerron, M.C.S.

Brunei is 5 hours by steamer from Labuan, and is distant 758 miles from Singapore (transit 4 days). There are wireless stations at Brunei, Labuan, Temburong, and Belait.

BRITISH GUIANA,

which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequebo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America and has a total area of 89,480 square miles, with a seaboard of more than 300 miles. The population, Dec. 31, 1930, was estimated at 312,489, of whom 130,075 were East Indian immigrants. The birth-rate was 33·4, and the death-rate 23·0 per 1,000 of the population. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the east by Dutch Guiana, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The climate, although hot, is pleasant and healthy. The cultivated portion of the country, amounting to about 155,852 acres (of which 57,244 acres are in sugar-cane and 49,702 in rice), is confined to the sea-coast and to a short distance from the rivers. The coastland is very like the Netherlands, being below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the boundaries of British Guiana and Venezuela is Mt. Roraima, a flat-topped mountain 8,740 feet above sea level, and on the Potaro River (a tributary of the Essequebo) are the *Kaieteur Falls*, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The meteorological records taken on the coast-lands during a period of 84 years show, as regards temperature, that the climate is a very equable one. The mean temperature is 80·4°, its recorded extremes during this long period ranging between 68° and 92°, but these extreme temperatures are very rarely recorded, the usual extremes during a year being 70° and 89°. In the interior the mean temperature is higher—82·6°, its extremes ranging from 66° to 103°. The yearly rainfall is, on the contrary, subject to marked variation, its mean on the coast lands being 91·00 inches distributed over 192 days of the year, and its range from 52·7 to 135·2 inches per year. In the interior the average recorded rainfall is 58·5 inches per year, ranging from 45·2 to 80·4 inches per year. The chief product is sugar, which forms 53 per cent. of the export trade. The leading exports are sugar (£1,128,934 in 1930), rum, diamonds, gold, timber, balata, bauxite, rice and copra. There are about 9,000 aboriginal Indians; they

* Exclusive of land sales.

are occupied largely in fishing, hunting, and raising crops of cassava.

The British Guiana Order in Council, 1928, providing for the Government of the Colony and for the Constitution of a Legislative Council in place of the Court of Policy and Combined Court which have been determined, came into operation on July 18, 1928. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, of 10 Official Members and of 19 Unofficial Members. Executive and administrative functions are exercised by the Governor and an Executive Council. There are 3,941 miles of post-office telephone wire, with 13 miles of aerial, and 23 of submarine, cable, and 561 of telegraph lines, with 73 post-offices and postal agencies. There are 95 miles of railway.

CAPITAL, Georgetown. Population, 1929, 57,560.

	1929.	1930.
Public revenue	£1,252,322	£1,103,282
Public expenditure	1,126,218	1,093,304
Public debt	*4,770,191	4,667,468
Total imports	2,215,715	1,971,967
Total exports	2,498,767	2,119,299
Imports from U.K.	1,258,289	1,130,664
Exports to U.K.	819,116	640,801

Governor, His Excellency Sir Edward Brandis Denham, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.(1930)...£3,500 (With duty allowance, £500.)

Private Secretary, Lieut.-Com. J. Rushbrooke, R.N. 400

Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir Anthony De Freitas, O.B.E. 1,800

Colonial Secretary, C. Douglas Jones, C.M.G. .....£1,485 to 1,635

Attorney-General, H. Josephs .....£1,400 to 1,600

Puisne Judge, J. L. H. W. Savary 1,200

Surgeon-General & Registrar-General, P. James Kelly, M.B. .....£1,800 to 1,200

Director of Education, Maj. W. Bain Gray, M.A., Ph.D. 900

Dir. of Agriculture, J. Sydney Dash, B.S.A. 1,200

Director of Public Works and Sea Defences, Maj. J. C. Craig, D.S.O. 1,200

Insp.-Gen. of Police and Commandant of the Local Forces, Col. W. E. H. Bradburn 1,000

Immigration Agent-Gen., A. H. Hill 800

Colonial Treasurer, T Millard, C.M.G. £1,000 to 1,200

Commr. of Lands & Mines, J. Mullin, A.I.M.M., F.S.I. 900

General Manager, Transport and Harbours Department, S. H. Bayley 1,000

Auditor, Maj. H. W. Drake..... 900

Compt. of Customs, W. A. D'Audrade 850

Postmaster-General, F. Birkitt 825

Official Receiver, Public Trustee & Crown Solicitor, P. W. King.....£900 to 1,000

Registrar, B. F. King .....£800 to 900

Inspector of Prisons, N. W. King 600

Govt. Analyst, W. Francis, F.I.C. 860

Conservator of Forests, B. E. Wood, M.A. £1,200 to 1,500

Govt. M.O.H., B. N. V. Bailey, M.B. 750

Georgetown, 3,963 miles from London.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

British Honduras, in Central America, lies within 18° 29′ 5″ to 15° 53′ 55″ N. latitude and 89° 9′ 22″ to 88° 10′ W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are approximately 174 m. and 68 m. respectively; it is bounded on the north and north-west by Yucatan (Mexico), on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total area is about 8,598 sq. miles, with a population (Census 1931) of 51,347—25,524 males and 25,283 females. The climate generally is damp and hot, but unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 50° to 98°. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. In September 1931 a disastrous hurricane devastated the capital of the colony, with a loss of nearly 1,000 lives, Mansion House Fund being raised for the sufferers. The country consists chiefly of primeval forest, with savannahs and so-called "pine-ridges," which are open sandy plains covered with a wiry grass and dotted with pine-trees, affording fair runs for cattle. The ground is level and swampy along the coast-line, and generally flat for about ten or twenty miles inland; after which hills from 500 ft. to 4,000 ft. high succeed each other to the western boundary.

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony, principally mahogany and logwood. Sugar, rubber and cacao grow readily. Fruit, including bananas, plantains, coco-nuts, pineapples, oranges, and mangoes also grow well, while inland there are extensive regions of good pasturage. About 60,000 acres are under cultivation. The best description of cacao trees grow wild in the bush. There are 82 primary schools in the colony, and 4 schools with secondary departments in Belize. The shipping entered and cleared at the port of Belize in 1930 was 625,960 tons. There is a radio-telegraph station at Belize.

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony. There is an Executive Council of 3 official and 4 appointed members and a Legislative Council of 6 official and 7 appointed members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

CAPITAL, Belize. Population (1931), 16,687.

	1929-30.	1930-31.
Public revenue	$1.036,068	$1,160,445
Public expenditure	1,023,603	1,087,047
Public debt	1,869,407	1,869,407
Public advances	54,134	120,567
	1929.	1930.
Total imports	$5,056,673	$4,925,330
Total exports	4,876,875	4,534,963
Imports from U.K.	888,406	687,324
Exports to U.K.	324,009	153,379

Governor and Com.-in-Chief, His Excellency Major Sir J. A. Burdon, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1925) $9,720

Private Sec., J. W. A. Taylor 1,230

Colonial Sec., H. G. Pilling (*and house*)... 4,374

Treasurer, H. A. W. Moulder 3,402

Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, V. Grey-Wilson..... 2,430

Surveyor-General, F. W. Brunton 3,888

Director of Public Works, H.C. Carter, M.C. 3,402

Electrical Eng., Morton Cuthbert 2,400

Prin. Medical Officer, W. E. Burton 4,008

Supt. of Police, J. H. Sempill, M.B.E. ... 2,916

Colonial Postmaster, H. W. Beaumont ... 2,400

Chief Justice, Sir Herbert K. McD. Sisnett 6,000

Attorney-General, P. A. F. P. Genève, K.C. 3,402

District Commissioners:—

Belize, S. A. McKinstry 2,916

Corozal, T. V. Maccall..... 2,000

Orange Walk, E. A. Grant 2,000

Stann Creek, R. Wyatt..... 2,000

* During 1930 no loans were issued either locally or by the Crown Agents. Debentures amounting to £102,723 were redeemed. Advances made to the colony by the Crown Agents amounted to £321,000 at Dec. 31, 1930.

Toledo, A. Alcoser	$2,000
The Cayo, T. C. Manders	2,000
Registrar-General, F. C. P. Bowen	2,400
Auditor, E. M. Tibbitt	2,430
Inspector of Schools, A. Barrow Dillon	2,000

Belize is distant from London about 5,701 miles; transit, 17 days

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 divided 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, the United States and Venezuela. The total area of the archipelago is nearly 100,000 square miles, of which 72,000 square miles are *Independent*, 12,300 *British*, 3,890 *United States*, 1,350 *French*, 430 *Netherlands*, and 90 *Venezuelan*.

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The West India Committee, 14, Trinity Square, E.C. 3.

THE BAHAMAS

The Bahamas (or Lucayos) are an archipelago of the British West Indies, lying between 21° 42'—27° 34' N. lat. and 72° 40'—79° 5' W. long., and extending from the coast of Florida on the north-west to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of about twenty inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 4,404 square miles, and a population in 1929 of 60,848, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), Cat Island, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Harbour Island, Inagua, Andros Islands, San Salvador or 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 1930 being valued at £75,351. Tomatoes are cultivated in large quantities for shipment to the United States. *Mahogany, lignum-vitæ, mastic, ironwood*, ebony, logwood, and satinwood are found throughout the islands. A fibre industry is largely established. The imports are chiefly foodstuffs, 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.

	1929-30.	1930-31.
Public revenue	£556,799	£455,370
Expenditure	574,584	426,901
Public debt	180,000	180,000
Total imports	£1,963,776	£1,664,301
Total exports	365,129	334,986
Imports from U.K.	420,421	323,259
Exports to U.K.	44,264	32,525

Governor, His Excellency Capt. Hon. Bede Edmund Hugh Clifford, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (1931) £2,600
Chief Justice, (Vacant) 1,250
Colonial Sec., Hon. Charles C. F. Dundas, O.B.E. 1,100
Attorney-Gen., G. T. Watts 1,000
Receiver-Gen., N. Stafford Solomon 650
Pres., Legislative Council, Dr. G. H. Johnson 150
Speaker, House of Assembly, H.G. Malcolm, K.C., O.B.E. 240
Postmaster J. H. Peet 500
Surveyor-Gen., William Miller, I.S.O. 400
Commandt. of Police, C. J. Whebell 600
Stipendiary & Circuit Magistrate, G. H. F. Cannon 600
Director of Public Works, F. C. Van Zeylen 650
Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses, Com. R. Langton-Jones, D.S.O., R.N. ....

Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles; transit, 14 to 21 days, *viâ* New York.

BARBADOS,

the most windward of the West India Islands, is situated in 13° 4' N., and longitude 59° 37' W. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 106,470 acres (about 166 square miles), about 100,000 acres being cultivated. The population (Census of 1921), was 156,312; estimated at 170,391 on Dec. 31, 1929. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum, and cotton, and the imports rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, and Indian corn meal. Liberal provision is made for elementary education, and the Lodge School and Harrison's College provide for higher education for boys, and Queen's College and Codrington High School for girls. Barbados alone of the W.I. Islands makes local provision for University training, Codrington College having been founded under the will of Christopher Codrington, who died in 1710. Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in 1625. In 1885 it was constituted a distinct government, with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of 9 members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of 24 members elected yearly on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The CAPITAL and port is Bridgetown (pop., 1921, 13,486), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay).

	1928-29.	1929-30.
Revenue	£441,732	£453,801
Expenditure	459,626	450,656
Public debt	610,000	654,000
Total imports	2,337,754	2,038,804
Total exports	1,531,040	1,281,094
Imports from U.K.	827,350	691,216
Exports to U.K.	159,731	82,703

Total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1928, 3,981,607, of which 2,964,069 tons were British.

Governor, His Excellency Sir William Charles Fleming Robertson, K.C.M.G. (1925). £3,000

Priv. Sec. and A.D.C., Lieut. C. W. Johns, R.N. £200
Colonial Secretary, G. D. Owen 1,000
Officer Commanding Local Forces, Lt.-Col. O. C. Heidenstam .....
Chief Judge, Sir R. H. Furness 1,200
President of Legislative Council, His Hon. Sir J. R. Phillips, O.B.E., M.B., C.M. ...
Clerk, do., C. E. Stoute .....
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Sir F. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G. 250
Clerk, do., G. L. Taylor 400
Attorney-Gen., Hon. E. A. Collymore (*and allowance* £250) 750
Solicitor-Gen., E. K. Walcott (*and fees*)... 250
Treasurer, H. W. Lofty..... 700
Auditor-General, P. W. Browne..... 500
Controller of Customs, G. A. Brierley..... 600
Inspector-Gen. of Police and Supt. of Fire Brigade, Lt.-Col. O. C. Heidenstam ... 600
Gen. Manager Government Railway, P. P. Higgins 700
Colonial Postmaster (Vacant) 500
Registrar, E. C. Dear 550
Port Health Officer, J. D. Alleyne, M.D. (*and fees*) 600

Barbados, distant 3,635 miles; transit, 13 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° 42′—18° 32′ North lat. and 76° 11′—78° 23′ W. long. It is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,450 square miles, and a population, in April, 1921, of 858,118 (males, 401,973; females, 456,145); whites, 14,476; coloured, 157,223; blacks, 660,420; East Indians, 18,610; Chinese, 3,696; not specified, 3,693.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the *Treaty of Madrid*.

From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Peak of the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,388 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but none are navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft. There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 210 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 Govt. savings banks was 108,834 (1930). Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the world; and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains fetches a high price. There is an extensive trade in fruits and nuts, chiefly bananas, oranges and coconuts, 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 there are some rare 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*), of 10 Nominated Members, and of 14 elected by the people, being one for each parish of the island. The island is divided into three counties, Surrey in the east, Middlesex in the centre, and Cornwall in the west. The principal city is Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. (Census, 1921) 62,707; the next in importance are Spanish Town, pop. 8,694; Montego Bay, 6,580; and Port Antonio, 6,272. Chief exports (1930): bananas, £2,309,741; sugar, £591,806; coffee, £161,621; pimento, £192,502; cocoa, £81,323.

	1929-30.	1930-31.
Public general revenue ...	£2,292,869	£2,197,572
Expenditure from income.	2,310,502	2,322,613
Public debt	5,237,909	5,117,449

	1929.	1930.
Total imports.....	£7,027,013	£6,101,513
Total exports	4,669,173	4,091,573

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, G.C.M.G. (1925) (*duty allowance* £500) £5,000
A.D.C., Capt. G. M. Oliver 300
Comdg. Troops, Col. G. A. Stevens, C.M.G., D.S.O. .....
Colonial Secretary, Hon. A. S. Jelf, C.M.G. 1,500
Assist. Colonial Secretary, W. D. Battershill ..... £800 to 1,000
Auditor-Gen., Hon. C. G. H. Davis £800 to 1,000
Director Public Works, Maj. Hon. H. Simms, M.V.O. ..... £1,200 to 1,400
Superintending Medical Officer, Hon. B. M. Wilson, M.D..... £1,000 to 1,200
Collector-General, Hon. E. S. Murray 1,000
Collector of Customs and Shipping Master, Kingston, G. S. Shaw ..... £600 to 700
Director of Agriculture, H. H. Cousins, M.A. ..... £800 to 1,000
Inspector-General of Police, Lt.-Col. M. D. Harrel, O.B.E. 900
Director of Prisons, W. Shillingford £650 to 750
Director of Railways, H. C. Powell £1,200 to 1,350
Director of Education, S. A. Hammond, M.A. ..... £800 to 1,000
Treasurer, Hon. W. M. Fraser 900
Postmaster, R. H. Fletcher ..... £800 to 900
Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, His Hon. Sir F. C. A. Barrett-Lennard 2,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. H. I. C. Brown, K.C.; A. J. Clark, O.B.E., LL.B. .....each 1,400
Judge of Kingston Court (vacant) 900
Attorney-General, Hon. V. M. Camacho, K.C. 1,500
Crown Solicitor, G. Harvey Clark 1,200
Administrator-Gen. and Trustee in Bankruptcy, John M. Nethersole ...(*and fees*) 500
Registrar-General and Deputy Keeper of Records, A. R. Suares ..... £600 to 750
Registrar of Titles, C. E. Mellish 700
Government Printer, A. G. B. Matthews £500 to 600

* The Government publishes annually a *Handbook of Jamaica*, full of information respecting the history and personnel of the island.

Protector of Immigrants, F. N. Isaacs (*acting*) £225

Kingston is distant from London 4,000 miles; transit, 14 days.

The Cayman Islands.

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, between 79° 44′ and 81° 26′ W. and 19° 15′ and 19° 46′ N., consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 225 square miles. They are said to have been discovered by Christopher Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Haiti, and called "Las Tortugas." Population (1921) 5,253.

The principal town is Georgetown, in Grand Cayman, population (1921) 1,070.

Revenue, 1930, £6,466; expenditure, £6,228.

Imports, 1930, £41,762; exports, £11,450.

Commissioner & Judge of the Grand Court, G. H. Frith (*with house and fees*) £450

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-east of which they are distant about 450 miles. They have an area of about 170 square miles, and a population (1921) of 5,612, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 1,568. Grand Turk is an important cable station. The islands are celebrated for producing the finest salt in the world.

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency, assisted by a Legislative Board. This Board has control of local finance, and passes local ordinances, subject to the assent of the Governor of Jamaica, who is also the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands, and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Jamaica extends to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes, and is also a Court of Appeal.

	1929.	1930.
Revenue	£11,260	£9,427
Expenditure	11,605	11,728
Total imports	42,827	34,165
Total exports	40,679	26,403

Commissioner and Judge, H. E. Phillips... £700

Grand Turk, *viâ* U.S., 13 days. *Viâ* Avonmouth, 12 days.

The Leeward Islands.

The Leeward Islands of the West Indies under British authority consist of the 5 presidencies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; (2) St. Christopher and Nevis, with Anguilla; (3) Dominica; (4) Montserrat; and (5) the Virgin Islands, with Sombrero; all, except the last, 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 Legislature on certain subjects. The population of the federal colony at the Census of 1921 was 122,242. The General Legislative Council consists of 10 official and 10 elective members, with the Governor as President.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Reginald St. Johnston, K.C.M.G. £2,850
Private Sec., Capt. J. P. N. Whitty 300
Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records, His Hon. James Stanley Rae..... £1,000 to 1,200
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Edward W. Baynes, C.B.E. 900
Puisne Judge, His Honour B. H. A. F. Berlyn 700
Asst. Colonial Sec., E. D'A. Tibbits, M.B.E. 500
Attorney-Gen., Hon. C. G. Langley..... 700
Treasurer, Hon. R. B. Skinner 425
Crown Attor., St. Kitts, Hon. W. M. Wigley 250
" " *Dominica*, (vacant) 250
Auditor, E. A. Smith ..... £500 to 600
Govt. Analytical Chemist and Supt. of Agriculture, Hon. A. E. Collens, F.I.C. £600 to 700
Chief Inspector of Police, Lt.-Col. E. Bell, O.B.E. 550
Inspector of Schools, Jos. James

	1929-30.	1930-31.
Revenue	£302,099	£258,663
Expenditure	324,815	296,024
Public debt	296,350	295,250
	1929.	1930.
Imports	£820,990	£917,056
*Exports	855,188	612,199

Transit, 13 to 16 days

(1) Antigua and Barbuda.

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor-in-Chief. It lies in 17° 6′ N. lat. and 61° 45′ W. long., and is nearly 108 square miles in area, equal to 68,980 acres, of which nearly 17,000 are under cultivation. The coast-line is about 70 miles. The population (with Barbuda) in 1921 was 29,767, including 12,542 males and 17,225 females. In 1929 it was estimated at 30,974. Settled by the English in 1632, and granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II., the island has always been distinctively English. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands, and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which two central sugar factories have been erected. Cotton is planted on a small scale and the island also exports molasses, tamarinds, pine-apples, and arrowroot. In March, 1898, the Crown Colony system of government was instituted.

	1929-30.	1930-31.
Revenue	£84,236	£73,730
Expenditure	54,146	91,351
Public debt	144,900	145,000
	1929.	1930.
Total imports.....	£214,978	£184,203
Total exports	139,249	185,381

CAPITAL, St. John's. Population (1921), 6,997.

President and Island Sec. (the Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands) .....
Treasurer, Hon. R. B. Skinner, (*see* Leeward Islands). .....
Magistrate, S. L. Athill..... £500
Supt. of Public Works, W. J. Essex... £400 to 450
Chief Medical Officer, W. M. McDonald, O.B.E. 650

Barbuda is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 35′ N., long. 61° 42′ W. Area, 62 square miles. Population, 900. The island is flat and is 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. *Warden*, Capt. G. Downing, (*and quarters*) £360.

Redonda is uninhabited.

(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 have a population (Dec. 31, 1929) of 35,365 and a total area of about 150 square miles. The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 66° to 88°.

St. Kitts (population Dec. 31, 1929, 17,978), the principal island, is the oldest colony in the West Indies; it is situated in lat. 17° 18′ N. and long. 62° 48′ W., and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central range, which rises to a height of 3,711 feet (Mount Misery). Cotton is also grown to a considerable extent. The capital, Basseterre, is a port of registry.

Nevis (population 12,503—probably an overestimate) is separated from St. Kitts by a strait some 3 miles wide and has an area of 50 square miles. Cotton and coco-nuts are exported, and cattle and vegetables are raised. Its greatest elevation is 3,596 feet. The chief town, Charlestown, is a port of entry.

Anguilla (population 4,794) is about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. There are no hills. Salt is the principal product, and small stock are raised.

	1928-29.	1929-30.
Public revenue	£101,567	£97,987
Expenditure	104,692	98,665
Public debt	24,668	29,708
	1928.	1929.
Imports	£317,102	£350,437
Exports	349,645	254,344

Administrator, His Honour D. R. Stewart, C.M.G. (*with allowances*) £1,315
Clerk, and Clerk of Council, H. Boon 435
Second Puisne Judge, His Hon. Mr. Justice Berlyn 790
Treasurer, Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping, G. C. Johnson (*including personal allowance* £160) 660
Magistrates: St. Kitts, W. M. Wigley, O.B.E. (*and Crown Attorney*), £680; D. H. Semper, I.S.O., £531; *Nevis*, A. C. K. Tibbits, £400; *Anguilla*, J. Y. McFadyen, M.B.E., M.D. 456
Chief Med. Officer, C. H. Durrant, M.B., Ch.B 930
Registrar, Supreme Court, E. A. Evelyn . 462
Surveyor of Pub. Works, C. Garry Thibou 400
Agricultural Superintendent, R. E. Kelsick 437

(3) DOMINICA,

the largest island of the colony, and the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, is situate between 15° 20′—15° 45′ N. lat. and 61° 13′—61° 30′ W. long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad, comprising an area of 305 sq. miles, or 195,200 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85°. The cultivation of sugar has been practically replaced by cocoa, limes, coco-nuts, vanilla, and fruit. The population was estimated at 42,343 on Dec. 31, 1930; included in this total are 400 Caribs, of whom about 100 are of pure blood. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. Yellow fever is unknown, and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids. There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, who sits as President, and 6 official and 6 non-official members, 4 of whom are elected, and 2 nominated by the Governor. The principal towns are Roseau, on the south-west coast, population 7,042, and Portsmouth, population 3,069.

	1929-30.	1930-31.
Public revenue	£81,674	*£94,391
Expenditure	97,684	§104,504
Public debt	66,000	60,000
	1929.	1930.
Imports	£232,240	£200,890
Exports	194,130	113,086

Administrator, His Honour Walter Andrew Bowring, C.B.E. (*with £200 allowance*) £1,000
Clerk, and Clerk of Councils, W. S. Archer ..... £250 to 350
Treasurer, Hon. T. E. P. Baynes 500
Colonial Engineer, Capt. E. C. Patrickson ... 450
Crown Attorney and Magistrate District "E" Hon. G. E. F. Bichards (*acting*) ... £500 to 600
Magistrates, S. E. Moir, £500; T. Carlo Lantyer 450
Chief Medical Officer, Hon. Dr. C. N. Griffin 700

(4) MONTSERRAT

is situated in 16° 41′ N. lat. and 62° W. long., 26 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of 32½ square mile., with a population (1930) of 12,196. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Irishmen, conquered and held by the French for some time, and finally assigned to Great Britain in 1784. It is justly considered one of the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active soufrières and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island are mountainous, the rest well cultivated. A great part of the island was devastated by hurricanes in 1924 and 1928. The chief exports during the year 1930 were cotton-seed meal, cotton, cotton-seed oil, onions, limes and its products, sugar, tomatoes and animals of all kinds. The chief town is Plymouth, with a population (1921) of 1,709. A wireless station was opened in 1925.

	1929-30.	1930-31.
Revenue	£27,389	£28,376
Expenditure	31,007	31,196
Public debt	13,000	13,000
	1929.	1930.
Total imports	£92,570	£72,181
Total exports	65,565	55,021

Commissioner and Treasurer, His Honour H. H. Hutchings, I.S.O. £800
Medical Officers, N. J. L. Margetson, N. L. Joynt ..... each 400
Magistrate, F. J. Comacho 400
Asst. Treasurer and Postmaster, O. R. Kelsick 312

(5) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS,

a group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and the U.S.A., form a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. Such of the islands as are British became so in 1666; the principal are—Tortola (the largest), situate in 18° 27′ N. lat. and 64° 40′ W. long.,

* Including £31,490 from Imperial Government.
§ Including £33,326 from Imperial Government.

Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The area of the British possessions is 58 square miles, and the population in 1921 was 5,082. There is good pasturage for cows, sheep, and goats. Sugar, cotton and coco-nuts are grown in increasing quantity, and a tobacco and cigar industry has been established; fishing and poultry-rearing are also carried on. The capital of the group is Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola; population (1921), 463.

	1929-30.	1930-31.
Revenue	£6,787	£8,707
Expenditure	6,870	7,027
Imports	28,929	16,360
Exports	18,600	14,224

Commissioner and Treasurer, His Honour F. C. Clarkson, M.B.E. (*and allowance, &c.*) £500
Medical Officer, Hon. Dr. D. P. Wailling ... 400

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

Trinidad, the most southerly of the West India Islands, lies close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. The island is situated between 10° 3′—10° 50′ N. lat. and 60° 55′—61° 56′ W. long., and is about 50 miles in length by 37 in breadth, with an area of 1,862 square miles, and a population at the Census of 1921 (including Tobago) of 365,913, estimated at 413,119, on Dec. 31, 1930. 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. 69,534), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with sewerage, electric lighting, tram and telephone services. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 11,978), about 30 miles south of the capital; Princestown (pop. 5,826), and Arima (pop. 4,711). A remarkable phenomenon is the asphalt lake, 110 acres in extent, near the village of La Brea, from which (1930) 118,055 tons of asphalt (£313,397) were exported. The soil of Trinidad is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, cocoa, molasses, rum, copra, limes, and coco-nuts, and various kinds of timber and fruits. The chief exports (1930) were petroleum £2,790,695; cocoa £1,363,789; and sugar £775,167. On Dec. 31, 1930, there were 14 companies actively engaged in the production of oil, the royalties payable on oil won from Crown Lands being £77,260. Coal, iron, graphite and gypsum exist in small quantities; and traces of gold have been found in the Northern Range. On Dec. 31, 1930, there were 287 Elementary and Intermediate Schools, 43 being Government and 244 Assisted, Trinidad having 251 and Tobago 36, in addition to 7 colleges for higher education, which also receive a grant-in-aid. There are 118 miles of railway open, and the island is in communication with Tobago and the mainland by telegraph and wireless. The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of 12 official and 13 unofficial members, 6 of the latter being nominated by the Crown and 7 elected.

	1929.	1930.
Revenue	£1,870,553	£1,860,731
Expenditure	1,613,810	1,743,804
Public debt	3,153,221	3,088,531
Imports	5,954,314	5,344,533
Exports	7,122,857	5,841,246

Tobago lies between 11° 8′ and 11° 21 N. lat. and between 60° 30′ and 60° 50′ W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 18 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.S.W. of Barbados. The island is 26 miles long, and from 6 to 7½ broad, and has an area of 114 square miles, with a population estimated (1930) at 26,407. It is one of the healthiest of the West Indies; the temperature varies from 81° to 88°. There are two towns in the island, viz., Scarborough (pop. 1,651) and Plymouth (pop. 486).

Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, His Excellency Sir Alfred Claud Hollis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (1930) £5,500
Chief Justice, Charles Frederick Belcher, O.B.E., M.A., LL.B. 1,800
Colonial Secretary, S. M. Grier, C.M.G. 1,600
Deputy Do., H. Nankivell ..... £800 to 900
Attorney-General, C. C. Gerahty 1,500
Treasurer, H. L. Bayles 1,100
First Puisne Judge (vacant) 1,400
Second Puisne Judge (vacant) 1,200
Solicitor-General, J. L. Devaux 1,000
Commdt. Local Forces & Insp.-G. of Constabulary, &c., A. S. Mavrogordato 1,000
Director of Public Works, Matthew Alexander Murphy, C.B.E., M.I.C.E. 1,250
Surgeon-General, K. S. Wise, M.B. 1,224
Protector of Immigrants and Director of Labour Exchanges, and Warden of St. George, G. E. L. Guppy ..... £800 to 900
Collector of Customs, A. E. V. Barton 1,000
Director of Agriculture, E. J. Wortley, O.B.E., F.C.S. 1,200
General Manager of Railways, C. Sadler ..... £1,000 to 1,200
Director of Education, F. C. Marriott, O.B.E. 1,000
Postmaster-Gen., B. T. Littlepage ..... £800 to 900
Auditor, A. Pollard ..... £800 to 900
Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar-General, A. C. Robinson, B.A. 1,000
Inspector of Mines, A. P. Catherall, B.Sc., ... £1,000 to 1,100
Harbour Master, A. B. Smith 650
Principal Queen's Royal College, R. Cambridge, M.A. ..... £700 to 800
Crown Solicitor and Administrator-General, Official Receiver and Public Trustee, E. F. Maingot 1,200
Govt. Analyst, H. S. Shrewsbury, F.I.C. ... 780
Surveyor-General and Sub-Intendant, J. W. Macgillivray, F.S.I. 1,100
Superintendent of Prisons, P. L. A. Fraser, M.B.E. 705
Conservator of Forests, R. C. Marshall, M.A. ..... £690 to 1,000

CAPITAL, Port of Spain (pop. 69,534); transit, 12 days to U.K.: 5 days to U.S.A.

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Government of the Windward Islands is made up of the three colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. The total area is 508 square miles, with a population (1921) of 162,254. There is one Governor for the three islands; but there is no General Legislative Council as in the Leeward Islands, and no common tariff or treasury. Each island retains its own institutions, and in the Governor's

absence is governed by an Administrator subordinate to him.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Thomas Alexander Vans Best, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1930) £3,000

Transit to Grenada from London about 14 days.

GRENADA AND THE GRENADINES.

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 30′–12° 58′ N. lat. and 61° 20′–61° 35′ W. long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 85,120 acres; population (including some of the Grenadines), 66,302 (Census of 1921). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonised by the French, and was definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, rubber, cotton, coffee and fruit are grown. The forests are rich in timbers. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, bread-stuffs, hardware, &c. The Legislative Council consists of 16 members, 8 of whom are officials, 3 nominated and 5 elected.

St. George's, on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

	1929.	1930.
Public revenue	£158,302	£141,946
Expenditure.....	147,786	168,088
Public debt	252,809	252,809
Total imports	249,708	348,551
Total exports	417,199	356,760

Colonial Secretary, N. R. R. Blood, M.A., (*and quarters*) £1,000
Chief Justice, ... 1,000
Colonial Treasurer, J. C. Beaubrun £450 to 500
Attorney-General, J. H. Jarrett 700
Chief Medical and Health Officer, Maj. H. E. Sutherland Richards 750
Magistrates, I. G. Wakeley, M.C., *S. Dist.*; H. W. Steele, *N. Dist.*, each £500; H. Allan Otway, *District Commr. of Carriacou* .....(*and quarters*) 500
Chief of Police, Maj. E. E. Turner (*and quarters*) £450 to 500

The Grenadines are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. (1921) 7,104.

ST. LUCIA,

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 54′ N. lat. and 60° 59′ W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 24 miles S. of Martinique, is 27 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 14 miles. It comprises an area of 233 square miles with a population (Dec. 31, 1930) of 58,494. 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 (1930) are sugar, cocoa, coco-nuts, copra, limes, lime-juice, lime-oil, logwood, molasses, syrup, and fruit. The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop. 1921, 5,899), and Soufrière (pop. 1921, 2,480).

Port Castries, one of the finest in the W.I., is a coaling depôt. In 1930, 335 steamers (tonnage 874,510) entered Port Castries.

	1929.	1930.
Public revenue	£83,139	*£82,588
Expenditure	86,434	† 91,453
Public debt.....	186,010	183,510
Total imports.....	244,753	193,252
Total exports	199,000	172,648

Administrator and Colonial Secretary, Charles W. Doorly, C.B.E. (*and allowance* £200) £1,100
Chief Justice and Magistrate, First District, T. W. S. Garraway 700
Attorney-General and Registrar, G. N. W. Boyes 500
Treasurer and Postmaster, H. J. Pink £640 to 690
Chief Medical Officer, (vacant)..... £600 to 700

ST. VINCENT,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10′ N. lat. and 60° 57′ W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of 150 sq. miles, and a population (Census of 1921) of 44,447. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the two other islands of the group, though it has been the scene of warfare. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are arrowroot, cotton, molasses, rum, cassava, cocoa, coffee, and spices. Its chief imports are linen, cotton and woollen manufactures, Canadian flour, fish, lumber, &c. Steps have been taken to settle the labouring classes on lands acquired for the purpose.

CAPITAL, Kingstown. Population (1921), 3,836.

	1929.	1930.
Public revenue	£64,090	£76,602
Expenditure	70,786	69,769
Total imports.....	186,439	200,830
Total exports	151,570	151,737

Administrator and Colonial Secretary, Major H. W. Peebles, D.S.O., O.B.E.....£1,100
Chief Justice and Police Magistrate of 1st District, R. S. Thacker .....£650 to 700
Attorney-General, J. R. Gregg 500

CAMEROONS.

(Joint Franco-British Administration.)

The German Protectorate of *Kamerun* on the west coast of Africa between (British) Nigeria and French Congo (the Spanish Muni River Settlements occupying a small intervening area), was obtained by conquest by Franco-British forces during the War of 1914–18, and at the conclusion of Peace its administration was confided by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers to Great Britain and France jointly.

The approximate geographical limits are between 2°–12° N. lat. and 8° 48′–19° E. long., and the area is about 187,596 square miles, containing a population estimated at 2,144,000.; of which total the French sphere is 153,846 square miles, with 1,550,000 inhabitants. The coast-line extends from the Rio del Rey to the Muni River. The territory occupies the north-

* Includes Imperial Grants of £6,664 and £2,400.
† Incl. £5,140 Colonial Development Fund.

west corner of the Central African Plateau, with Cameroon Peak (13,350 feet) near the capital, on the coast, and the Chebchi and Mandara Mountains on the north-west frontier. The Sanaga is a considerable river flowing into the Atlantic opposite Fernando Po; the Sanga and Dscha (or Ngoko) are tributaries of the Congo, and the Logone-Shari flows into Lake Chad. The inhabitants are Bantus and Sudanese, with some Haussas and Fula tribes, of whom the latter are Muhammadans and the remainder pagans. Cocoa cultivation is a highly successful industry of recent origin, and the Protectorate is rich in forest produce. The exports are rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa and dried fruits; the imports are chiefly clothing and textile goods, meat, fish and provisions.

In 1920 the whole area was divided into a British Sphere and a French Sphere.

The *British Sphere* lies between Nigeria and French Cameroons. The total area is 34,081 sq. miles, and the total population is 700,050. It is a narrow strip of land reaching from the Atlantic Ocean to Lake Chad, and lies diagonally between parallels of latitude 4° N. and 12° 30′ N. and parallels of longitude 8° 30′ and 15° E. The nature of the country varies to a remarkable extent from the coastal mangrove swamps and thick forest belts to the grasslands at heights of 4,000 ft. to 7,000 ft. and over; yet another contrast may be seen in the sandy and swampy areas in the region of Dikwa and Lake Chad. The highest point is the Cameroon Mountain, which rises to a height of 13,350 ft. It is volcanic, but has not been active since 1922. The Northern section is administered by the Residents of the adjoining Nigerian Provinces of Adamawa and Bornu; the Southern section by the Nigerian Government as a separate Province, the capital being Buea on the slopes of the Cameroon Mountain. The principal ports are Victoria (in Ambas Bay) and Tiko. Victoria is connected by railway with the capital, and Tiko connected to Victoria by motor road. 115 ships (222,848 tons) arrived in Victoria in 1930 and 102 ships (86,477 tons) entered Tiko, a total of 217 ships (309,325 tons).

	1929.	1930.
Imports	£214,621	£177,206
Exports	307,607	279,039
Imports from U.K.	21,496	19,057
Exports to U.K.	8,756	7,361

CEYLON,

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between 5° 55′ 9′ 50′ N. lat. and 79° 42′—81° 53′ E. long. Its area is (with outlying islands) 25,332 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 1931) was 5,312,548 (including military and shipping), 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 six years after, in 1802, Ceylon was formed 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 husked grain. The principal exports are tea, rubber, products of the coconut palm, plumbago, cacao, cinnamon, citronella oil, cardamoms, areca nuts, ebony, and a little vanilla.

About one-fifth of the island is under cultivation, and the approximate areas in 1930, in acres, were:—Rice, 800,000; other grain, 105,000; tea, 457,000; coconuts, 1,100,000; rubber, 534,000; cinnamon, 26,000; cacao, 34,000; and tobacco, 14,000. The live stock in 1930 included 1,660,000 horned cattle, 57,000 sheep, 181,000 goats, 45,000 pigs, and 1,300 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 catseyes, rubies, &c.; and for the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar, off the N.W. of the island. The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly.

There are 951 miles of railway open, 834 being 5 ft. 6 in. gauge and 117 miles 2 ft. 6 in.; and 844 post offices, 445 money order offices, and 261 telegraph offices, with 12,511 miles of telegraph wire.

The government of Ceylon is administered by a Governor, aided by a *State Council* of *46 members (elected on a territorial basis) with 8 nominated unofficial members, and 3 Officers of State (Chief Secretary, Legal Secretary and Financial Secretary). The elected and nominated members are divided into 7 Executive Committees: (1) Home Affairs, (2) Agriculture and Lands, (3) Local Administration, (4) Health, (5) Labour, Industry and Commerce, (6) Education and (7) Communications and Works, each with an elected Chairman who is the Minister for the subject dealt with. The Chief Secretary is in charge of External Affairs, Defence and the Public Services; the Legal Secretary and the Financial Secretary in charge of Legal and Financial Affairs. The Officers of State and the Ministers form a Board of Ministers which prepares the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure in consultation with the Financial Secretary.

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, Urban District Councils, or local boards; and in the country districts the Ceylonese retain their village councils and tribunals for matters of minor importance.

	1928-29.	1929-30.
Public revenue	†Rs.107,818,275	§Rs.110,926,863
Public expenditure	†125,896,034	§110,378,523

* Out of the 50 electoral districts the 4 in Jaffna Revenue District remain unrepresented, no candidates offering themselves, as a result of the boycott of the Constitution.

† Exclusive of *Ceylon Government Railway* Revenue (Rs 32,49[illegible]9 8) and Expenditure (Rs. 23,55[illegible],478).

§ Exclusive of *Ceylon Government Railway* Revenue (Rs. 29,630,683) and Expenditure (Rs. 22,861,319).

	1929.	1930.
Public debt (30 Sept.)	Rs.3,000,000	Rs.3,000,000
	£12,644,193	£15,639,693
Total imports	Rs.429,295,323	Rs.324,356,513
Total exports	407,372,810	310,171,163
Imports from U.K.	90,470,077	63,619,104
Exports to U.K.	161,790,513	136,800,233

CAPITAL, Colombo (population, 287,729).

Governor, His Excellency Sir Graeme Thomson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (1930) £8,000
Private Sec., H. S. M. Hoare 540
Commanding Forces, Brigadier E. F. Shewell, C.M.G., D.S.O. Rs.23,480
Chief Secretary, Sir Bernard Bourdillon, C.M.G., C.I.E. £2,400
Deputy Chief Sec., F. G. Tyrrell, C.M.G.... 1,800
Financial Secretary, Sir Wilfrid Wentworth Woods, C.M.G. 1,800
Auditor-General, O. E Goonetilleke 1,200
Government Agents:—
West. Prov., M. M. Wedderburn 1,550
Central, T. A. Hodson 1,550
Northern, E. T. Dyson (*acting*) 1,800
North-Western, J. R. Walters (*acting*)... 1,300
Southern, G. S. Wodeman 1,550
Eastern, C. Harrison-Jones..... 1,550
North Central, C. L. Wickramasinghe (*acting*) 1,250
Uva, E. T. Millington 1,650
Sabaragamuwa, C. H. Collins... 1,500
Surveyor-General, A. H. G. Dawson 1,550
Director Public Works, H. B. Lees, M.C. ... 1,750
Director of Electrical Undertaking, Major E. F. Lynn, D.S.O., M.C..... 2,900
Postmaster-General, H. A. Burden 1,550
Principal Collector of Customs, and Chairman, Colombo Port Commission, B. G. de Glanville 1,500
Chief Justice, Sir Philip James Macdonell 2,500
Senior Puisne Judge, T. F. Garvin, K.C.... 1,750
Puisne Judges, R. W. Lyall-Grant; L. C. Dalton; A. Drieberg, K.C.; M. T. Akbar, K.C. ....each 1,750
District Judge, Colombo, L. M. Maartensz 1,550
Do. do. Kandy, W. E. Barber..... 1,400
Do. do. Galle, T. W. Roberts 1,750
Do. do. Jaffna, D. H. Balfour 1,300
Attorney-Gen., E. St. J. Jackson, K.C.... 1,800
Solicitor-Gen., S. Obeyesekere, K.C. 1,550
Public Trustee, P. E. Pieris..... 1,750
Registrar-General, C. Coomaraswamy..... 1,550
Director of Education, L. Macrae 1,700
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, R. Briercliffe 1,650
Insp. Genl., Police, Sir H. L. Dowbiggin, C.M.G. 1,550
Do., Prisons, A. F. G. Walker, M.C. 1,300
Genl. Manager Railways, T. E. Dutton ... 1,750
Conservator of Forests, J. D. Sargent 1,550
Director of Irrigation, W. Brown 1,550
Excise Commissioner, J. C. W. Rock..... 1,550
Dir. of Agriculture, D. W. Youngman ... 1,450
Settlement Officer, H. E. Jansz (*acting*) ... 1,050
Controller of Labour, W. L. Murphy (*actg.*) 1,300
Princ. University College, R. Marrs, C.I.E. 2,000
Director Colombo Museum & Marine Biologist, J. Pearson 1,200
Government Analyst, C. T. Symons..... 1,200
Archæological Commissioner, C. F. Wiuzer (*acting*) 600
Government Veterinary Surgeon, G. W Sturgess ..... Rs. 11.250
Government Mineralogist & Salt Adviser, J. S. Coates £1,200

The MALDIVE ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S.W. of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator. Malé, the seat of government, is about 400 miles distant from Ceylon, to which the islands have always been nominally tributary. The Sultan acknowledges his allegiance by sending an annual embassy to Colombo. The natives are Muslims. The islands are unhealthy, and the main exports are dried fish, cowrie shells, coco-nut coir, and tortoiseshell.

Colombo, distant from London (overland) 5,868 miles; transit, 19 days.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS,

situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles), are the only portions of the *Dukedom of Normandy* now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. They consist of Jersey (28,717 acres), Guernsey (15,654 acres), and the following dependencies of Guernsey—Alderney (1,962 acres), Brechou (74), Great Sark (1,035), Little Sark (239), Herm (320), Jethou (44), and Lithou (38), a total of 47,083 acres, or 73·4 square miles. The 1931 Census population of Jersey was 50,455, and of Guernsey, &c., 42,606 (Guernsey 40,470, Alderney 1,505, Sark 575, Herm 53, Jethou 2).

The climate is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The land under cultivation in 1916 was 49,678 vergées (2¼ vergées = 1 acre), the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes, tomatoes and wheat, and of Guernsey green crops and oats, fruits tomatoes and flowers. The famous Jerseys and Guernsey breeds of cows have earned a well-deserved celebrity. The principal officer in each island is the Lieut.-Governor, who represents the King-Emperor (the Duke of Normandy). French is the official language of the local legislatures, called the *States*, and of the Royal Court, and is still spoken by the people, but English is now permissible in the Legislative Assembly. The Bailiff, appointed by the Crown, presides over the *States* and over the Royal Court or judicial body. The islands being all but exempt from imperial taxation they possess a very large trade. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south side; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Peter Port, on the east coast.

The trade of the Channel Islands is principally with the United Kingdom.

JERSEY.

Revenue, 1930, £303,634; Expenditure £293,294
Public debt (Dec. 31, 1930) 982,350

Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General E. H. Willis, C.B., C.M.G..... £1,700
Government Secretary, Lt.-Col. H. H. Hulton, D.S.O.
Bailiff, C. E. Malet de Carteret.
Dean, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.
Attorney-General, A. M. Coutanche.
Viscount, C. S. Le Gros.
Solicitor-General, C. W. Duret Aubin.
Receiver-General, Percy A. Aubin.
States Treasurer, Herbert F. Ereaut.
Postmaster, A. E. Kemp.

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES.

Revenue, 1930, £383,147; Expenditure, £357,708
Public debt, 1930 1,061,165

Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. the Lord Ruthven, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O..... 1,700

Government Sec., Major W. L. R. Dugmore.
Bailiff, Arthur W. Bel
Dean, (vacant).
Attorney-General, H. Le Patourel.
Solicitor-General, A. J. Sherwill, M.C
Receiver-General, Victor G. Carey.
President, Education Council, Jurat McCrea.
Postmaster, H. G. Coleman.

Alderney.

Judge, Maj. R. W. Mellish, O.B.E.
Clerk (Greffier), Charles Batiste.
Receiver, Maj. L. Langlois.
Procureur du Roi, Nicolas Gaudion.

Sark.

Dame de Serk, Mrs. Dudley Beaumont.
Seneschal, Frederick de Carteret.

CYPRUS

is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. 34° 33′ and 35° 41′, and E. long. 32° 20′ and 34° 35′. It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor; and 60 miles from Latakia, on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad; from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is 3,584 square miles. The population at the census of 1931 was 347,959, of whom about 18 per cent. were Muhammadans, and the remainder mostly members of the autocephalous Church of Cyprus, which is a branch of the Orthodox Eastern Church. The principal productions are grain of various kinds, sesame, linseed, flax, wine and spirits, silk, olives, locust-beans (carobs), cotton, wool, hides, grapes, oranges, pomegranates, asbestos, aniseed, sponges, sumac leaves, terra umbra, gypsum, salt, pyrites, and chrome. In 1930 the wine export was 1,372,718 gals., and that of spirits 10,183 gals., the wine going to Egypt, the U.K., Syria, the Dodecanese, and Malta, and spirits to Egypt, Syria and Castellorizo. The climate varies in different localities. In the plains the summer heat is very great, and the British troops suffered when first stationed in the island. Excellent summer quarters were, however, found in the hills; and, owing to the enforcement of various sanitary measures, the death-rate of the whole island is nearly as low as that of any European country.

Cyprus was formally annexed to the British Empire in 1914. The inhabitants have been granted a political franchise, every man paying direct taxes having a vote. The government is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Legislative Council composed of 24 members, 9 being official and 15 elected. The island is divided into three electoral districts each returning one Muhammadan member, and 12 electoral districts each returning one non-Muhammadan member.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into six districts, in each of which the executive government is represented by a commissioner. For judicial purposes it is divided into three judicial districts The law courts were reconstituted in 1927, and there are now a supreme court, 3 divisional courts, 3 assize courts, 3 district courts, and also magisterial and assistant district judges' courts. In all the courts Cypriot judges (Christian and Moslem) take part. There are also 3 Mussulman religious tribunals, styled *Sheri* Courts, and a *Sheri* Tribunal of Appeal.

The capital is Nicosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 23,507 in 1931; the other principal towns are Larnaca (population 11,872), Limassol (15,349), Famagusta (8,979), Kyrenia (2,137), Paphos (4,517), and Morphou (4,335).

Important works at Famagusta have rendered the inner harbour accessible to steamers, and a narrow-gauge railway connecting the harbour with the capital (36 miles) was opened in 1905, and was extended to Morphou, 25 miles, in 1907, and to Evrykhou, 15 miles, in 1915. There is a regular service of steamers between Cyprus and Egypt, Syria, Cilicia, Palestine, Smyrna, Constantinople, Greece, France and Italy.

	1929	1930.
Revenue	*£757,117	*£725,077
Expenditure	†715,342	†800,207
Total imports	1,962,700	1,419,203
Total exports	1,635,736	1,217,728
Imports from U.K.	511,928	392,706
Exports to U.K.	306,855	234,500

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Ronald Storrs. K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (1926) (*and £600 Duty Allowance*) £3,000
A.D.C. and Private Sec., R. Gunnis... 300
Colonial Secretary, H. Henniker-Heaton, C.M.G. ... 1,400
Commissioners, C. H. Hart-Davis, C.M.G., £800 to £950; Capt. A. M. Fleury, £800 to £900; B. J. Surridge; R. P. L. Browne; H. B. Popham, M.B.E.; O. G. Dennis £600 to 800
Treasurer, E. du Boulay ... 1,100
Comptroller of Customs and Excise, G. F. Wilson (*and £60 Duty Allowance*) £750 to 850
Director of Land Registration and Surveys, F. J. Salmon, M.C. ... 1,000
Auditor, J. A. Cremer ... £800 to 950
Chief Justice, Sir H. C. Strong, K.C. ... 1,500
Puisne Judges, A. Musgrave Thomas (£1,000); B. A. Crean (£1,000); B. D. Sertsios, O.B.E.; M. Fuad Ziai ... each 850
Presidents of District Courts, Charles E. L. Cox (*and £100 Duty Allowance*), £750; M. C. Greene; Dr. P. S. Walsh 750
Attorney-General, H. H. Trusted, K.C. ... 1,200
Solicitor-General, N. Paschalis ... £750 to 850
Chief Commdt. Police, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Gallagher, C.B.E., D.S.O. ... £750 to 900
Director of Health, Dr. G. C. Strathairn, £1,000 to 1,200
Director of Education, J. R. Cullen ... £1,000
Postmaster-General, L. J. E. Dench £600 to 750
Director of Agriculture, M. T. Dawe, O.B.E. 1,000
Princ. Forest Officer, A. H. Unwin, D.C.C. £750 to 900
Genl. Manager, Railway, C. E. Rooke... 1,000
Director Public Works, A. A. P. D. Stone, O.B.E. ... 950

Trade Enquiry Office in London, 1 Queen Anne's Chambers, Dean Farrar St., S.W. 1.

Distance, 3,030 miles; mail transit, 7 to 14 days.

DOMINICA. *See* BRITISH WEST INDIES.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE. *See* KENYA.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 51° 15′—53° S. lat.

* Exclusive of Grant-in-aid (£92,800); † exclusive of share of Cyprus of the Turkish Debt charge (£92,800).

and 57° 40′—62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 2,580 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,038 sq. miles), and upwards of 100 small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 4,618 sq. miles, and a population in 1921 of 2,094. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. A settlement was made by France in 1764; this was subsequently handed over to Spain, but the latter country recognised Great Britain's title to a part at least of the group in 1771. In 1820 the Argentine Republic established a settlement, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 the islands were again taken possession of by the British for the protection of the seal-fisheries, and colonised, being the most southerly organised colony of the British Empire. On Dec. 8, 1914, a British squadron under Adm. Sir Doveton Sturdee defeated a German squadron (von Spee) off the Falkland Islands. A memorial erected in the harbour of Port Stanley in commemoration of this victory was unveiled on Feb. 26, 1927. The climate is cold, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer from 40° to 65° Fahrenheit. The islands are chiefly bog-land, and have proved suitable for sheep, 606,882 being carried in 1930; the output of wool is about four million lb. annually. The population is mainly British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming. The chief exports are wool, tallow, hides and sheepskins; seal oil is also produced and exported. The only important settlement is Port Stanley, at the head of Port William, on the coast of East Falkland.

The government of the Falkland Islands is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 3 official and 1 unofficial members, and a Legislative Council, of 4 official and 2 unofficial members.

	1929.	1930.
Public revenue	*£73,599	*£82,812
Expenditure	59,041	69,980
Total imports	161,148	116,445
Total exports	268,870	213,941
Imports from U.K.	137,703	96,549
Exports to U.K.	265,940	211,298

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir James O'Grady, K.C.M.G. (1931) (*and duty allowance*, £350) £1,500
Private Sec., G. R. L. Brown.
Colonial Secretary, &c., Hon. J. M. Ellis £750 to 850
Colonial Treasurer, &c., Hon. M. C. Craigie-Halkett ..... £600 to 750
Colonial Surgeon, Hon. H. J. Innes Moir, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (*and allowance* £200) 800
CHIEF TOWN, Port Stanley. Population (1931), 1,213.

Dependencies of the Falkland Islands.

The total area of land and sea included in the dependencies of the Falklands is over 3,000,000 square miles. *South Georgia*, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,000 square miles, is the only part of the dependencies which is permanently habitable, there being a Resident Magistrate and other officials, and a permanent population (engaged in the whaling industry) at Grytviken Harbour. In the *South Shetlands*, Deception Island contains a harbour at Port Foster, ice-free for about five months in the year, with a land station which arrives and departs with the whaling fleet. The *South Orkneys* also have a seasonal land station, and the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M. Government, established a meteorological station, in connexion with a discovery that a cold winter in the Weddell Sea is a precursor of drought in the maize and cereal area of Argentina 3½ years later. The other dependencies, of which the principal units are the *South Sandwich Islands*, and a part of the *Antarctic*, or South Polar, continent known as *Graham's Land*, are even more inhospitable than those already named, being nearly covered with snow and ice and almost completely destitute of plant life. In spite, however, of the climatic and other disadvantages, the revenue derived from all the dependencies in 1930 amounted to £84,547. The local expenditure was £21,597, the surplus (after meeting administrative expenses at Port Stanley) being devoted to local research and development. The trade is considerable, the exports being valued at £2,726,175, and the imports at £499,829 in 1930. The whaling industry carried out from these dependencies is greater than that of the rest of the world combined. Fifteen companies (3 British, 12 Norwegian) caught 10,725 whales in the 1929-30 season, the landed value of the oil being £3,166,450.

In 1928 a claim was made by Norway to *Thomson* and *Bouvet* Islands in the Antarctic and by Argentina to the *South Orkneys*; these claims were not admitted by the British Government, but Bouvet Island was ceded to Norway in November, 1928, as an act of grace.

Port Stanley is distant about 8,130 miles; transit, 26 days from Liverpool. Telegrams by cable and wireless telegraphy *viâ* Monte Video and *viâ* Bergen.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES
(*See* MALAYA).

FIJI.

This is a group of 200 to 250 islands (of which some are, however, mere uninhabited islets and rocks) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand, which extend 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45′—21° 10′ S. lat. and 176° E.—178° W. long. The gross area of the group is about 7,083 square miles. The islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji) and Vanua Levu (Great Land). The climate is equable and remarkably healthy for Europeans; the average temperature in the shade in the cool season is 72°, rising to 84° in the hot season, extremes lying between 60° and 94°. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief products being bread-fruit, bananas, plantains, pea-nuts, yams, and dalo (taro), coco-nuts, sugar-cane, rice, maize, and cotton. The principal exports are sugar, copra, bananas, trocas shell, molasses, maize, fresh fruit and vegetables, and bêche-de-mer. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 7 members. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council (of which the Governor is president) containing 13 nominated members, 6 European elected members, 3 native members, and 3 Indian elected members. Native administration is carried on through the

* Colony only.

chiefs under the Governor's supervision. The population (Dec. 31, 1930) was 182,576 (92,189 native Fijians, 75,117 Indians, 5,078 Europeans, and some Polynesians and others).

	1929.	1930.
Public income	£677,945	£638,764
Public expenditure	642,124	645,293
Public debt	848,332	936,608
Total imports	1,468,609	1,219,184
Total exports	1,775,998	1,484,526
Imports from U.K.	418,570	373,694
Exports to U.K.	470,159	457,846

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu. Population (1921), 12,982.

Governor of Fiji, His Excellency Sir A. G. M. Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., (*and* £1,200 *as High Comm. of W. Pacific and* £150 *as Consul-General*) £3,000
A.D.C. Capt. M. Godley 300
Chief Justice, Capt. M. H. Anderson, K.C., C.B.E., R.N. (*and* £350 *as Chief Jud. Commr., W. P.*) 1,200
Colonial Sec., Hon. A. W. Seymour, V.D. 1,200
1st Asst. Do., Hon. A. A. Wright 800
Secretary for Native Affairs, Hon. I. McOwan, C.M.G. 1,000
Secretary for Indian Affairs, Hon. J. R. Pearson, C.I.E. 1,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. C. G. Howell 1,000
Colonial Treasurer, Hon. J. Craig 1,100
Commissioner for Lands, Hon. C. A. Holmes 800
Commissioner of Works, Hon. W. Wise ... 1,000
Inspector-General of Constabulary and Sheriff, Lt.-Col. Hon. J. S. Gamble 775
Director of Agriculture, A. C. Barnes 1,000
Chief Medical Officer, Hon. Dr. A. H. B. Pearce 1,100
Comptroller of Customs, Hon. J. M. Wilson 725
Director of Education, J. Russell (*acting*) 800
Postmaster-General, P. F. Boyd 775
Auditor, P. J. A. Hamilton (*and* £120 *as Auditor, Western Pacific*) 775
Chief Police Magistrate, A. H. Roberts 700
Registrar-General, Registrar of Supreme Court, and Registrar of Titles, B. St. J. Fisher 700
Registrar of Supreme Court, Curator of Intestates Estates, and Public Trustee, A. Hallam Roberts 700

Suva is 11,000 miles from London; transit from London, *viâ* Vancouver or San Francisco, about 30 days; and *viâ* Sydney, about 50 days.

GAMBIA.

The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 300 miles from its mouth, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognised, by the *Treaty of Versailles*, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. It now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Kombo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, MacCarthy Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The total area is estimated at 4,132 sq. miles. The population of the Island of St. Mary, at the Census of April 24, 1921, was 9,227, and that of the Protectorate 201,303. The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, viz., from June to October; but during the rest of the year it is less unhealthy. The chief export is ground nuts, which form ninety-five 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. Palm kernels, hides, and calabashes are also exported; and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. The chief imports are cotton goods, kola nuts, rice, soap, spirits, hardware, sugar, wine, and tobacco. A Company of the W.A.F.F. (4 officers and 120 non-commissioned officers and men) is stationed in the Colony, and there is an armed police force in the settlement (numbering 102 men), which performs both civil and military duties. There are 4 Government wireless statious. The Government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 3 official members (besides the Governor), and by a Legislative Council of 5 official members and 3 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

	1929.	1930.
Public revenue	£235,265	£216,739
Public expenditure	289,506	253,228
Public debt	62,541	13,721
Total imports	617,852	529,985
Total exports	844,760	898,807
Imports from U.K.	206,274	182,262
Exports to U.K.	127,646	173,971

Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared, 1930, 1,239,151.

CHIEF TOWN, Bathurst. Population (1921), 9,227.

Governor, His Excellency Herbert Richmond Palmer, C.M.G., C.B.E. (1930) £2,500
A.D.C., Capt. H. Lloyd-Carson 450
Colonial Secretary, G. C. B. Parish 1,000
Judge of Supreme Court, W. K. Horne ... 1,000
Receiver-General, H. Densham Smith ... 960
Legal Adviser, A. G. B. Manson ..... £720 to 920
Police Magistrate, Maj. A. W. Lewey £600 to 800
Senior Med. Officer, D. T. Birt ..... £1,000 to 1,150
Commissioner of Police, &c., H. L. Webley £720 to 920
Travelling Commissioners, Capt. E. B. Leese, O.B.E.; Maj. R. W. Macklin, M.C.; Maj. L. A. W. Brooks; Capt. P. Jeffs, M.C.; A. R. Clark; Capt. T. W. Doke ..... £450 to 960
Director, Public Works, Maj. J. R. Gwyther, M.C. 960
Director, Agriculture, A. J. Brooks £600 to 920
Harbour Master and Marine Superintendent, Lieut.-Com. A. D. Steele, R.N.R. £600 to 720
Auditor, A. G. Still ..... £600 to 920

Bathurst is distant from London 2,600 miles; transit about 12 days.

GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, 2¾ miles in length and ¾ of a mile in breadth, and 1,396 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the

opposite coast of Africa. Gibraltar was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British. Of the many attempts to retake it, the most celebrated was the great siege in 1779-83, when General Elliot, 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, and is becoming a popular tourist centre. During the year 1930 4,026 vessels (including 61 tourist steamers) entered, with a total tonnage of 7,257,828. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, beer, motor spirit and perfumery. There is an enclosed Admiralty harbour with an area of about 440 acres, containing three graving docks. The estimated civilian population (1930) was 16,558.

The Governor is in command of the garrison, and is aided in the administration by an Executive Council of 7 members; there is no Legislative Council.

	1929.	1930.
Revenue	£146,245	£146,847
Expenditure	165,705	169,182

Governor and Commdr.-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir A. J. Godley, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., (with £500 entertainment allowance and £500 from Army funds) £5,500
A.M.S., Capt. G. C. Martin, M.C.
Private Sec., H. J. S. Norton.
A.D.C., Capt. E. R. Mahoney, Irish Gds
G.S.O., Capt. D. H. S. Somerville, M.C.
In charge of Administration, Col. H. C. Maitland-Makgill-Crichton, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Commanding Royal Artillery, Col. W. B. G. Barnes, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Commanding Royal Engineer, Lt.-Col. H. W. Tomlinson.
Officer Commanding R.A.S. Corps, Lt.-Col. C. F. Cooke, O.B.E.
Deputy Director Medical Services, Col. H. R. Bateman, D.S.O.
Dep. Asst. Dir. of Hygiene, Maj. C. D. Jameson, R.A.M.C.
A.D.O.S., Lt.-Col. W. H. McN. Verschoyle-Campbell, O.B.E., M.C., R.A.O.C.
Command Paymr., Lt.-Col. E. E. E. Todd, O.B.E, R.A.P.C.

Rear-Admiral in Charge, Gibraltar, and Admiral Supt., Gibraltar Dockyard, Rear-Adm. T. N. James, C.B., M.V.O.

Colonial Secretary, Lt.-Col. Hon. A. E. Beattie, C.B.E., M.C. £1,465
Treasurer and Collector, Hon. D. L. Bethell 975
Captain of the Port, Comm. H. Biron, R.D., R.N.R. 780
Crown Surv., Capt. H. St. C. Garrood, M.C. £650 to 700
Chief of Police, W. S. Gulloch. ..... 650 to 700
Colonial Postmaster, A. McCormick £650 to 700
Colonial Surgeon, J. Lochhead, O.B.E., M.D. 730
Chief Justice, Sir Kenneth Beatty 1,350
Attorney-Gen., H. C. F. Cox 1,000
Registrar, Supreme Court, J. Discombe £580 to 730
Auditor, H. E. C. Merrick ..... 684 to 732

Distance, 1,209 miles; transit, 3½ days.

GOLD COAST.

The Gold Coast comprises a portion of the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from about 3° 7′ W. to 1° 14′ E. of Greenwich. It is divided into three parts:—Gold Coast Colony, 23,937 sq. miles; Ashanti, 24,379 sq. miles; and the Northern Territories, 30,486 sq. miles—a total area of 78,802 sq. miles. It extends along the coast line about 334 miles and inland to an average distance of 440 miles, or to the 11° of N. latitude. It is bounded on the west and north by the French colonies of the Ivory Coast and French Sudan, and on the east by Togoland. The population (April 1931) was: *Gold Coast Colony*, 1,545,140; *Ashanti*, 582,866; *Northern Territories*, 717,283; total, 2,845,289, excluding 3,139 Non-Africans. The natives are almost all Pagans, but there are many Muhammadans, and the number of Christians is steadily increasing.

The trade in 1930 was principally with the United Kingdom (44 per cent.), U.S. (14), Germany (16), Netherlands (10) and France (3 per cent.). Gold is found in considerable quantities, and diamonds were discovered in 1919; there are also large deposits of high-grade manganese. The principal product is cocoa, more than half the world's supply being produced in the Colony. The principal exports in 1930 were: cocoa, £6,970,385; gold and gold dust, £1,055,634; manganese £418,490; and diamonds, £658,994. The chief imports are apparel, building materials, cotton goods, provisions, kerosene, hardware, motor spirit, motor cars and motor lorries, beer, ale, stout and porter, sugar and tobacco. The climate, generally, is hot and moist, 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 many schools of its own, and a college and school at Achimota, 6 miles from Accra, have been built and opened. Great efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the coast towns. Accra, Kumasi, Sekondi (including Takoradi), Koforidua, Winneba and Tamale are lighted by electricity, and there are pipe-borne water supplies at Accra, Sekondi (including Takoradi), Cape Coast and Winneba; similar supplies are being installed for Kumasi and Tamale. 4,411 miles of telegraph land wire and 7,396 miles of telephone trunks have been established. Exchanges have been opened in the principal towns and are served by 2,840 miles of underground and overhead line wire. There is a wireless station at Tokoradi. A Government railway runs from Sekondi through Tarkwa, the centre of the gold-mining industry, to Kumasi and thence to Accra (362 miles), with branches (590 miles in all). In 1928 a harbour was opened at Takoradi.

The seat of government is Accra (population 59,895). The other principal towns are: Cape Coast (17,685), Ada (4,450), Elmina (4,797), Sekondi (16,742), Tarkwa (3,321), Keta (6,392), Axim (4,533), Kumasi (36,200), Saltpond (6,369), Koforidua (19,634) and Winnebah (10,990). The government of the Colony is administered by a Governor, aided by a nominated Executive Council. There is a Legislative Council of 15 official and 14 unofficial members, for the Colony, excluding Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

	1929-30.	1930-31.
Total revenue	£4,691,422	£4,653,605
Expenditure	5,226,120	4,898,198
Public Debt (Mch. 31, 1931)	11,791,000	11,791,000
	1929.	1930.
Total imports	£10,082,381	£8,953,770
Total exports	12,677,716	11,287,388
Imports from U.K.	4,757,712	4,395,108
Exports to U.K.	3,615,835	4,386,843

Total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared 1930, 5,267,048 (British, 2,872,358).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Ransford Slater, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (1927) (*and allowance*, £1,500)	£4,500
A.D.C., Lt. H. A. Hughes	450
Private Sec., H. E. V. Basevi	450
Colonial Secretary, G. A. S. Northcote, C.M.G.	1,800
Deputy do., G. C. du Boulay, C.B.E.	1,350
Principal Asst. do., J. P. Ross	1,200
Chief Justice, Sir G. C. Deane, K.C.	2,000
Puisne Judges, W. P. Michelin; A. B. Howes; S. S. Sawrey-Cookson; J. M. St. John Yates	each 1,400
Chief Registrar, J. F. St. A. Fawcett	960
Attorney-General, S. S. Abrahams, K.C.	1,500
Solicitor-General, C. J. de Hart	1,100
Treasurer, R. A. Kelly	1,350
Deputy Treasurer, H. Vane-Percy	1,050
Auditor, W. Bowerley	1,100
Deputy do., C. E. de B. Biden	560
Comdg. Gold Coast Regiment and Inspector of Local Forces, Col. G. V. Breffit, M.C.	1,200
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, W. J. D. Inness, C.M.G.	1,600
Director of Works, J. D. Sharman	1,500
Deputy do., Maj. S. B. Keast, M.C.	1,200
Genl. Manager, Railways and Takoradi Harbour Authority, R. H. Dawson, C.B.E.	1,700
Deputy do., R. Higham	1,350
Comptroller of Customs, J. I. Lauder	1,200
Deputy do., Capt. A. D. Mackenzie	1,050
Commissioners of Provinces, H. W. Thomas; C. E. Skene; E. O. Rake	each 1,200
Secretary for Mines, A. T. Roberts	1,200
Secretary for Native Affairs, W. J. A. Jones	1,350
Director of Prisons, Capt. H. J. L. Cavenaugh	960
Postmaster-General, (vacant)	1,200
Deputy do., E. C. Crewe	1,000
Harbour-Master, Takoradi, Capt. C. R. Hemans, R.N.	1,000
Enginr.-in-Chief, Telegraphs, R. S. Baker	1,000
Surveyor-General, J. Clendinning, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.	1,200
Inspector-Gen. of Police, Lt.-Col. H. W. M. Bamford, O.B.E., M.C.	1,200
Director of Education, D. J. Oman, O.B.E.	1,200
Conservator of Forests, (vacant)	1,200
Dir. of Agriculture, G. G. Auchinleck, M.Sc.	1,200
Director of Geological Survey, Maj. N. R. Junner, M.C.	1,200

ASHANTI

Ashanti was placed under British protection on Aug. 27, 1896. Under Orders in Council of Sept. 26, 1901, the country was definitely annexed by Great Britain, the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony being appointed Governor of Ashanti, though only some of the laws and ordinances of the Gold Coast Colony apply to the annexed territory. The area is 24,379 square miles, with a population (census of 1931) of 582,866 (Europeans 447). Kumasi, the chief town, has about 36,200 inhabitants. In 1930 there were 1,207 children in the Government schools, and 3,918 in the mission schools; 54 students were in residence (1930–31) at the Agricultural and Forestry Training centre. Police force (1930–31) 269; prosecutions (1929–30) 4,203, but there is little serious crime. There are 1,193 miles of motor roads. Agriculture is extending; large areas are under cacao, and coffee and cola are also cultivated. Local receipts (1930–31) £65,158 (exclusive of royalties); local expenditure (excluding railway, posts and telegraphs) £384,000. In 1930–31 the export of cacao was 66,721 tons, and the gold output £675,513 (159,019 oz.). In the western parts of the colony are rich forests of mahogany, cedar, &c., and trees yielding fruits, oil, rubber and gum copal. Practically the whole of Ashanti is now connected by motor road with Kumasi and with the main trade routes to the north. The country is well watered, and with proper restraint it could contain inexhaustible supplies of valuable forest products. On the eastern side the forests are sparser, though timber and oil trees are common and game fairly plentiful; the products there are chiefly maize, yams, cocoyams, bananas, ground-nuts, and cacao, the plantations of which are rapidly extending.

Chief Commissioner, H. S. Newlands	£1,600
Deputy Chief Commissioner, E. A. T. Taylor	1,350
Provincial Commissioners:—	
Eastern Province (*Kumasi*) (vacant)	1,200
Western Province (*Sunyani*) Capt. E. T. Mansfield	1,200
Circuit Judge (*Ashanti and Northern Territories*) C. M. Barton	1,200

NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

In 1901 the Northern Territories lying to the north of the parallel of 8° N. lat., bounded on the west and north by the French possessions and on the east by Togoland, were placed under British protection. They are administered, under the Governor, by a Chief Commissioner with his headquarters at Tamale. By the census taken in 1931 the population was 717,365. The Muhammadans have substantial mosques; there is a Roman Catholic mission. Government schools have been established at Tamale, Gambaga, Salaga, and Wa. There are 3,030 miles of good permanent roads. The Northern Territories are capable of producing various agricultural crops (cereals, shea-butter, ground-nuts, indigo, tobacco), and are said to contain wide auriferous areas.

Chief Commissioner, Maj. F. W. F. Jackson, C.M.G., D.S.O.	£1,600
Provincial Commissioners:—	
Southern Province (*Tamale*) A. C. Duncan Johnstone	1,200
Northern Province (*Navaro*) Lt.-Col. P. F. Whittall, D.S.O.	1,200

Accra is distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles; transit, 14 to 30 days.

HONG KONG.

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong consists of a number of islands and of a portion of the mainland, situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, in 22° 9′ N. lat. and 113° 52′—114° 30′ E. long., and bounded on the N. by the Shum Chun River.

Hong Kong is an island about 11 miles long and from 2 to 5 miles broad, with a total area of 32 square miles; it lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Lyee-moon) not more than a quarter-mile wide, and was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842; *British Kowloon* was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860; and the *New Territories*, being a peninsula in the southern part of the Kwangtung province, by a lease signed June 9, 1898. The whole colony comprises an area of about 391 square miles, with a population (Census, 1931) of 840,473. The non-Chinese residents, excluding naval and military, numbered 19,369.

The capital of the colony is Victoria, which lies along the northern shore of the island, facing the mainland; and between the mainland and the city is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some 10 square miles. With the exception of liquor, tobacco and motor spirit 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, (1929) 23,593,090 tons; (1930) 21,095,306 tons. A railway, of which 22¼ miles belong to the Government, runs from Kowloon to Canton; the length north of the Shum Chun River (which is the boundary of the British territory) is controlled by the Chinese Government. Good roads connect the principal districts with the railway.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is about 1,820 feet high. The Peak District is a favourite place of residence, and is reserved for Europeans. The New Territories contain peaks from 1,800 to 3,000 feet. The hot season lasts from May to October. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The average daily maximum temperature ranges from 87° in July to 63° in February, and the average daily minimum temperature from 78° in July to 55° in February. The average annual rainfall is 86 in., of which no less than 75 per cent. falls between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Hong Kong is the centre of a vast trade in many kinds of produce, chiefly camphor, coal, cottons, flour, gunnies, hides, iron and steel goods, leather *matches, oils, rice, silks, sugar, tea and tin.*

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony. In 1930 there were 1,024 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 61,932 pupils. The University (opened in 1912) includes faculties of medicine, engineering, and arts.

Hong Kong is a Crown colony, and its government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, together with a Legislative Council of 18 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 certain sanitary measures.

CAPITAL, Victoria; population (1930), 577,500.

	1929.	1930.
Public revenue	$23,554,475	$27,818,473
Public expenditure	21,983,257	28,119,646
Public debt, Jan. 1	£1,485,732	£1,485,732
Do., do.	$4,927,000	$4,927,000

	1929.	1930
Imports from U.K...	£6,276,000	£4,452,000
Exports to U.K.	490,000	423,000

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir William Peel, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. (1930) £7,000
A.D.C., Capt T. A. H. Coltman 500
Private Sec., G. W. A. Tufton 500
Col. Sec., Hon. W. T. Southorn, C.M.G. 2,300
Principal Asst. do. and Clerk of Councils, N. L. Smith 1,400
Treasurer, &c., Hon. Edwin Taylor 1,500
Attorney-General, Hon. W. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., O.B.E. 2,100
Director of Public Works, Hon. H. T. Creasy, C.B.E. 1,800
Sec. for Chinese Affairs, Hon. E. R. Hallifax, C.M.G., C.B.E. 1,800
Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir Joseph H. Kemp, C.B.E., K.C. 2,600
Puisne Judge, His Hon. J. R. Wood 1,850
Inspector-General of Police, Hon. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.M.G. 1,800
1st Police Magistrate, R. E. Lindsell 1,400
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Hon. A. R. Wellington, M.D. 1,800
Director of Education (Vacant) 1,500
Crown Solicitor, H. K. Holmes, C.B.E. 1,400
Harbour-Master, &c., Commander Hon. G. F. Hole, R.N. (*ret.*) 1,600
Postmaster-General, M. J. Breen 1,550
Manager, Railway, R. Baker 1,550
Supt., Imports and Exports, J. D. Lloyd.. 1,550
Director, Royal Observatory, T. F. Claxton, F.R.A.S. 1,200

Military Forces in China.

G.O.C. the Forces, Maj.-Gen. J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
A.D.C., Capt. D. R. M. Cameron.
G.S.O. I., Col. C. R. U. Savile, D.S.O., O.B.E.
G.S.O. II., Maj. G. St. G. Robinson. D.S.O., M.C.
G.S.O. III., Capt. G. E. Mirehouse.
A.A. & Q.M.G., Col. R. B. Cousens, D.S.O.
D.A.A. & Q.M.G., Capt. K. V. B. Benfield, D.S.O., M.C., R.A.
Staff Capt., Capt. C. C. Fowkes, M.C.
Commanding R.A., Lt.-Col. K. F. Dunsterville, D.S.O., R.A.
Chief Engineer, Col. S. Boyd, D.S.O., R.E.
Command Signal Officer, Maj. A. L. Harris, M.C.
Asst. Dir. of S. & T., Col. A. H. K. Watson.
Asst. Dir. of Medical Services, Col. C. D. Myles, O.B.E., M.B.
Asst. Dir. of Ord. Services, Col. F. C. Farmour, D.S.O.
Command Paymaster, Col. D.G.N.I. Wimberley, R.A.P.C.
Financial Adviser and Local Auditor, Col. F. E. Gowan, O.B.E., R. of O.

Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, *vid* Suez Canal; *transit*, 29 days, or *vid* Siberia, 18 to 23 days.

THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA),

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. 54° 3′ – 54° 25′ N. and long. 4° 18′ – 4° 47′ W., nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is 145,325 acres (227 sq. miles), with a population (1931) of 49,338 (22,489 males, 26,849 females). In 1930 the *births* numbered 667 and the deaths 727. The cultivated area (1931) was 79,001 acres, and the live stock included 3,417 horses, 19,477 cattle, 91,153 sheep, and 4,172 pigs. In the 9th century a body of malcontents from Norway emigrated to the

western isles of Scotland, and their prosperity drew upon them the anger of the Norwegian monarch Harold, who in the year 870 sent forth a great expedition and conquered the Orkneys and the Shetlands, the Western isles, and Man. For three centuries the Norwegian rule remained intact, but when, in 1263, Alexander III. defeated the famous Haco, at the battle of Largs, all these islands fell under Scottish rule. On his accession to the English throne, Henry IV. seized on the Isle of Man, and in 1406 bestowed it on the Stanley family. In 1827 the Crown purchased it for the sum of £417,144.

The land is rich in minerals, lead, iron, blende and slate, and exports large quantities of agricultural produce. Forty-seven miles of railway have been constructed, and about 25 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. The Council consists of the Governor, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, the two Deemsters, the Attorney-General, 2 members appointed by the Governor, and 4 members appointed by the House of Keys. The House of Keys (possibly from the Scandinavian *keise*=chosen) is one of the most ancient legislative assemblies in the world. It consists of 24 members, elected by the male and female owners and occupiers of property, 16 from the six *sheadings*, 5 from Douglas, and 1 each from Castletown, Peel and Ramsey. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. After receiving the Royal Assent, a Bill does not become law unless promulgated within the ensuing twelve months, and on the first "Tynwald Day" (July 5) following it is announced 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. An annual contribution of £10,000 is made to the Imperial Government. In 1921 Tynwald accepted liability for the redemption of £250,000 War Stock as a contribution to the Imperial Government towards the cost of the Great War. In 1927 liability for a further sum of £500,000 of War Stock was accepted in final settlement of all responsibility to the Imperial Government in respect of the cost of the Great War.

CAPITAL, Douglas. Pop. (1921), 20,326 (Castletown is the ancient capital); the other towns are Peel and Ramsey.

	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
Public revenue	£416,126	£407,287	£405,036
Public expenditure	369,798	380,371	397,006

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Claude Hamilton Archer Hill, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (*with house*) £2,000
Government Secretary & Treasurer, B. E. Sargeaunt, M.V.O., O.B.E. 1,000
First Deemster, Fredk. Malcolm La Mothe 1,200
Second Deemster, Reginald D. Farrant ... 1,200
Attorney-General, Ramsey Bignall Moore 1,400
Receiver-General, Joseph Qualtrough ..... *unp.*
Speaker, House of Keys, G. F. Clucas, C.B.E. *unp.*
Judge of Appeal, J. E. Singleton, K.C. ... 300

JAMAICA.

(*See* BRITISH WEST INDIES.)

KENYA.

Kenya Colony and the *Kenya Protectorate* are situated in Eastern Equatorial Africa. The eastern boundary has been settled by agreement with Italy, to whom the Province of Jubaland (35,812 sq. miles) was ceded by treaty in 1925; and on the north by an agreement with Abyssinia in 1908. On the west the Colony adjoins Uganda, the boundary being determined by an Order in Council in 1926 to include in Kenya an area on the west of Lake Rudolph and north of the River Turkwel, stretching from Mt. Elgon to Mt. Zulia (on the boundary of the Sudan), which was formerly part of the Uganda Protectorate. On the south Kenya adjoins the mandated Tanganyika Territory. The population of the Colony is estimated at 3,025,084 (Europeans 16,842, Indians 39,594, Goans 3,959, Arabs 12,162, Africans 2,951,196, and others 1,331). The area is 224,960 square miles.

A great portion of this vast region consists of pasture lands or barren wastes, but there are not lacking extensive districts of great natural fertility in the interior, as well as on the coast. The Colony is divided for administrative purposes into 9 provinces, which are subdivided into districts.

The districts most suitable for settlement by Europeans are those of Kyambu, North Nyeri, Laikipia, Nakuru, Naivasha, Kericho, Uasin Gishu, and Trans-Nzoia. There is also a considerable region still undeveloped.

Kenya Protectorate also includes the *Witu Protectorate*, a small tract of country at the mouth of the river Tana.

The telegraph and telephone systems of Kenya have 12,480 miles of wire. Telegraph lines connect Mombasa with Lamu and Witu, Mombasa with Gazi and Tanganyika Border along the coast and inland between Mombasa and Entebbe, the capital of the Uganda Protectorate. There are also extensions to Kahe, Lake Magadi, Machakos, Nyeri, Nanyuki, Meru, Isiolo, Narok, Rumuruti, Kericho, Chemagel, Songhor, Eldama Ravine, Lake Solai, Eldoret, Kitale, Endebess, Kimini and Moiben. Communication between Mombasa and ships at sea, Italian Somaliland and with Zanzibar (for Government traffic only) is maintained by radio-telegraphy. A short-wave wireless station (owned and maintained under licence from Government) is established at Nairobi and provides communication between the Colony and Protectorate and Great Britain. Telephone communication exists in the majority of the settled areas of the Colony. The Kenya and Uganda railways and harbours are State-owned; the railway, which is metre gauge, has a total route mileage of open lines of 1,625 miles, made up as follows:—*Main Line* (Mombasa—Kampala) 884 miles; *Principal Lines*—Nakuru Junction—Kisumu (132 miles), Tororo--Soroti (100 miles), Voi—Kahe Junction (91 miles); *Minor and Branch Lines*, Rongai—Lake Solai (26), Kisumu—Butere (43), Leseru—Kitale (40), Mbulamiti—Narnasagali (18), Kampala—Port Bell (6), Gilgil—Thomson's Falls (49), Nairobi—Nanyuki (145). The Konza—Lake Magadi Line (91 miles) is worked but not owned by Government. In addition, the Administration operates a marine service on Lakes Victoria, Kioga and Albert, and on the River Nile, with a route mileage of 3,676 miles.

The principal imports are cotton piece goods and manufactures, textiles and textile manufactures, motor cars, parts and accessories, motor spirit, cigarettes, cigars and tobacco, cutlery, hardware, instruments and implements; china and glass ware; motor lorries, parts and accessories, industrial machinery, and wearing apparel. The principal exports are coffee, raw

cotton, maize, sisal fibre and sisal tow, hides and skins, carbonate of soda, oil seeds, wheat, ivory, wattle bark and extract, tin ore and butter.

	1929.	1930.
Revenue	£3,333,742	£3,241,600
Expenditure	3,505,072	3,438,874
Imports(Kenya&Uganda)	8,920,579	6,923,665
Exports (Kenya)	2,745,910	3,422,571
Imports from U.K. (K.&U.)	3,169,851	2,530,366
Exports to U.K. (do.)	2,591,662	3,379,387

NAIROBI, the capital of the Colony, and central station of the Kenya and Uganda railways and harbours, has a population of 47,512, of whom 5,195 are Europeans. There are also some 600 European farmers in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi. Mombasa, which is connected with Europe by telegraph, possesses perhaps the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa (population 43,252, of whom 1,132 are Europeans).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Brigadier-General Sir Joseph Aloysius Byrne, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B. (1931), *and Duty Allowance £2,500, and Allowance as High Commissioner for Transport £1,000*... £5,000
A.D.C., Lt. W. H. Newell 400
Private Sec., Maj. T. C. Wells, O.B.E., M.C. 450
Colonial Secretary, H. M.-M. Moore, C.M.G. 2,200
Princ. Asst. do., J. E. S. Merrick, O.B.E. 1,200
Chief Native Commr., (vacant) 1,450
Provincial Commissioners, O. F. Watkins, C.B.E., D.S.O.; E. B. Horne, O.B.E.; S. F. Deck, each £1,350; H. R. Montgomery; R. G. Stone; Ll. A. Feild-Jones; A. M. Champion; S. H. La Fontaine, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. .....each 1,200
Chief Justice, Sir Jacob W. Barth, C.B.E. 2,400
Judges, S. J. Thomas; B. Dickinson; J. A. Lucie-Smith. ..... each 1,450
Commanding Troops, Col. R. Wilkinson, D.S.O. 1,200
Commissioner for Local Govt., Lands and Settlement, H. T. Martin, C.B.E..... 1,450
Treasurer, H. H. Rushton 1,450
Attorney-Gen., A. D. A. MacGregor, K.C. 1,800
Register-Gen., Public Trustee, and Official Receiver, W. M. Keatinge 1,050
Commissioner of Customs (Kenya and Uganda), G. Walsh, C.B.E. 1,400
Port Manager, G. V. O. Bulkeley..... 1,300
Dir., Medical & Sanitary Services, J. L. Gilks 1,500
Commr. of Police, R. C. A. Cavendish ... 1,350
Director of Public Works, H. L. Sikes 1,350
General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, Brig.-Gen. G. D. Rhodes, C.B.E., D.S.O..... 2,500
Director of Agriculture, A. Holm, C.B.E.... 1,500
Postmaster-General, T. Fitzgerald, O.B.E.. 1,400
Solicitor-General, T. D. H. Bruce 1,200
Conservator of Forests, H. M. Gardner..... 1,200
Auditor, W. H. Smith 1,150
Commissioner of Prisons, C. E. Spencer... 1,000
Game Warden, A. T. A. Ritchie 840
Director of Education, H. S. Scott..... 1,500
Chief Veterinary Officer, H. H. Brassey-Edwards 1,100
Surveyor General, C. O. Gilbert..... 1,000

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commissioner, H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, 32, Cockspur St., S.W.1.
CAPITAL, Nairobi; transit, about 20 days.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

(*See* BRITISH WEST INDIES.)

MALAYA.

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*, the *Federated Malay States*, and the Protected *States of Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu* and *Perlis*. The total area is 50,500 sq. miles (S.S. 1530, F.M.S. 27,430, other 22,040), and the total population of BRITISH MALAYA (1931) was 4,381,342 (as compared with 3,358,054 in 1921). Of the 1931 total, 2,596,045 were males and 1,785,297 females, the disparity being principally due to the large number of Chinese male immigrants. The total European population at the Census of 1931 was 17,767.

Trade of British Malaya.
(Merchandise only)

Imports from :—	1929.	1930.
U.K.	£16,718,449	£11,414,283
British Dominions, etc.	19,096,044	14,355,438
Foreign Countries...	66,088,780	56,620,086
Total	£102,803,273	£82,398,807

Exports to :—	1929.	1930.
U.K.	£15,515,537	£ 9,380,113
British Dominions, etc.	12,402,054	12,191,223
Foreign Countries...	80,050,571	55 155,826
Total...	£107,963,202	£76,727,162

(1) THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Settlements forming what is known as the Colony of the Straits Settlements consist of the island of Singapore (with its dependencies, including the Cocos or Keeling Island and Christmas Island), Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), Malacca, and Labuan. These Settlements have an entire area of about 1,535 square miles, with an estimated population (1931) of 1,113,992.

The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 11 members, and a Legislative Council of 13 official and 13 unofficial members, appointed by the Crown. Of the unofficial members 11 are nominated by the Crown and 2 are selected by the Chambers of Commerce at Singapore and Penang. The law of the colony is the common and statute law of England as it was in 1826, qualified by local ordinances. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and 3 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. An ordinance passed in 1931 provided for the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal.

The climate of the colony is almost uniform throughout the year, and foliage is perennial.

There is railway communication from Singapore, across the Straits of Johore, to Bangkok, *viâ* Penang (West Coast) or Kelantan (East Coast.

The principal *imports* in 1930 were areca nuts cigarettes, coal, copra, cotton piece-goods, fish (dried and salted), machinery, milk (condensed

and sterilized), rubber, pepper, petroleum, lubricating oil, rattans, rice, sago, sarongs, sugar and tin ore. The principal *exports* in 1930 were areca nuts, petroleum, lubricating oil, copra, cotton piece-goods, cigarettes, fish (dried and salted) milk (condensed and sterilized), pepper, preserved pineapples, rice, rattans, rubber, sago, sarongs, sugar and tin.

	1929.	1930.
Public revenue	$54,888,291	*$32,408,305
Public expenditure	35,711,997	39,240,314

Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1929):—

3½% S.S. Inscr. Stock	£6,913,352
5½% War Loan	nil
5% Victory Loan	15,074,300
6% S.S. Inscr. Stock	5,155,000
4½% ,, ,,	4,200,000

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H. E. Sir Cecil Clementi, G.C.M.G. (1930) $60,000
G.O.C. Troops, Maj.-Gen. L. C. L. Oldfield, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Colonial Secretary, John Scott, C.M.G. ... 23,400
Resident Councillor, Penang. P. T. Allan (*acting*) 16,800
Do. Malacca, C. H. G. Clarke 14,400
Attorney-General, W. C. Huggard, K.C. ... 17,400
Treasurer, A. S. Small (*acting*) 15,600
Colonial Engineer. G. Sturrock 14,400
Chief Justice, Sir J. W. Murison 21,600
Senior Puisne Judge, P. J. Sproule 15,600
Puisne Judges, F. G. Stevens; N. H. P. Whitley; A. K. aB. Terrell ...each 15,000
Director of Education, J. Watson (*acting*) 14,400
Registrar of Companies and Official Assignee, E. E. Colman 14,400
Under Secretary, C. C. Brown (*acting*) 14,400
Secretary for Postal Affairs (S.S. & F.M.S.), J. S. W. Arthur 14,400
Controllers of Posts and Telegraphs, F. Blackwell (*acting*) (*Singapore*) $11,400; H. J. Harris (*Penang*) 10,800
Auditor-Gen., G. F. Jackson 12,600
Commissioner of Lands, F. T. Tree 12,600
District Judges (*Singapore*), H. R. Bull; G. C. Dodd .....each 12,600
District Judge and First Magistrate (*Penang*), H. A. Forrer 12,600
Registrar Supreme Court, Singapore, W. A. N. Davies 12,600
District Officer (*Province Wellesley*), J. L. McFall 12,600
Solicitor-General, J. V. G. Mills 12,600
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, A. M. Goodman 14,400
Supt. Govt. Monopolies, G. E. Cator 14,400
Deputy Treasurer, G. C. G. Muller 12,600
Inspector-Gen. of Police, H. Fairburn 14,400
Princ. Civil Med. Off., J. Gray, M.D. (*acting*) 14,400
Master Attendant, Capt. G. H. Freyberg, O.B.E., R.N. 12,600

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 225 square miles, and a population (1931) of 557,802. 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° 17′ N. and long. 103° 50′ E., with 445,778 inhabitants in 1931. 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 1930, exclusive of native craft, was 18,242, with a tonnage of 31,829,102. The total for the whole colony was 27,889, with a tonnage of 46,586,856. The total native craft entered and cleared at all four ports, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, during the same year was 53,608 (tonnage, 1,942,704). 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, Australia, and Netherlands Indies, and is strongly defended. The Tanjong Pagar docks and wharves were taken over by Government in 1905 at a cost (fixed by arbitration) of $29,000,000 (£3,300,000). The King's Dock (opened in 1913) is the largest east of Suez, being 879 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 34 feet deep; its cost was $3,500,000. Singapore is a free port; no duties are levied, but excise is collected upon the release for consumption of opium, tobacco, spirits, wines, malt liquors, and petroleum.

Labuan is an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about 6 miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16′ N. lat. and 155° 15′ E. long. Its area is about 28 square miles and its population is 7,538 (1931). It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846, being at that time uninhabited, and was incorporated in the Straits Settlements in 1907, becoming a separate Settlement in 1912. The island has a good harbour. The principal export is sago. Victoria Harbour, in the south-east, is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage. There is a cable station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on the island.
Resident, C. P. Smith, M.C.S.

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 1,142, and the islands export about 800 tons of copra. There is a station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on Direction Island.

Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean, 222 miles S. of Java, and 529 miles E. of the Cocos-Keeling Islands, has an area of about 62 square miles and a population of 1,059 (1931). A District Officer is stationed on the island, which contains enormous phosphate deposits worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. The amount exported in 1930 was 119,933 tons.

Penang is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes Penang or Prince of Wales's Island (pop. 1931, 198,788), on the eastern side of which is Georgetown, the port and capital, and the strip of mainland opposite, known as Province Wellesley (pop. 1931, 160,959), and the territory of Dindings, west of Perak. Penang Island, about 15 miles long and 9 broad, is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, in lat. 5° 24′ N., long. 100° 21′ E., and was ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kedah. Area, 111 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.

* Including $19,000,000 from Currency Guarantee Fund.

Province Wellesley is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 282 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kĕdah in 1800, with some land S. of the Krian River acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory, containing rice, spices, tapioca, rubber, and coconut plantations.

The Dindings Territory, ceded by the State of Perak in 1874 (area 182 square miles, pop. 1931, 19,592) 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 and Lumut. 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 Pĕrak, and measuring about 22 miles long by about 10 miles in width.

Malacca, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula, between Singapore and Penang, and about 110 miles to the N.W. of Singapore, comprises an area of about 637 square miles. It is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been captured by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them till 1641, 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 the* Netherlands, March 17, 1824, being exchanged for the British settlement of Bencoolen in Sumatra. The population in 1931 was 186,694.

SINGAPORE, the capital of the Straits Settlements, is distant from London 8,700 miles; transit, 22 days. Penang, 20 days; and Malacca, 23 days.

(2) 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 Pĕrak, Sĕlángor, 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 27,648 square miles, with a population in 1921 of 1,324,890. The principal towns are Kuala Lumpur (Sel.), pop. 80,424; Ipoh (Pk.), 36,860; Taiping (Pk.), 21,111; Kampar (Pk.), 12,325; Seremban (N.S.), 17,272; Klang (Sel.), 11,655; and Teluk Anson (Pk.), 10,859.

The first three States are on the west coast, and extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of the independent State of Johore. Pahang is on the east coast. All are governed by their native rulers under the above-mentioned control.

There are 1,089 route miles of railway, practically all of which have been constructed from revenue. This mileage includes the Johore State Railway (121 miles), which is leased from the Johore Government. The line is of metre gauge throughout, and extends from Singapore (in the South) to Padang Besar (on the Siamese frontier), where it is connected with the Royal State Railways of Siam, affording direct communication with Bangkok. The journey between Singapore and Penang occupies 23 hours, and that between Prai (Penang) and Bangkok 32 hours (compared with a sea journey of 6 days). The railway runs direct between Singapore Island and the mainland, crossing the Straits of Johore by a causeway. At Gemas there is a branch from the main Singapore-Penang line running northwards through Negri Sembilan, Pahang and Kelantan as far as Tumpat. At Sungei Golok this line is connected with the Royal State Railways of Siam. There are 2,780 miles of metalled roads, 156 miles of unmetalled roads, and 1,850 miles of bridle-paths, while the principal rivers are navigable for small boats.

The Federated Malay States contribute largely to the supply of raw materials of the British Empire, and although production of plantation rubber and tin predominates, figures given below show that other products are produced and exported in large quantities. Gold has always been found in small quantities, chiefly in Pahang, and about half a million tons of coal are annually mined in Selangor and used locally. While with the growth of the rubber industry there has been a tendency to neglect some of the older agricultural products, such as indigo, coffee, sugar, pepper, nutmegs and other spices, it has been proved that large areas in the Federated Malay States are suitable for the cultivation of the oil palm, and 19,000 acres have already been planted and nearly 30,000 acres alienated for *this cultivation*.

Principal exports from the Federated Malay States:—

		1929.	1930.
Para Rubber	*Tons*	259,774	249,675
Para Latex	*Galls.*	1,306,395	287,511
Tin and Tin Ore	*Tons*	67,042	62,065
Copra	,,	69,026	71,043
Firewood, Timber and Planks	,,	47,274	45,667
Rice and Padi	,,	6,662	3,517
Pineapples, Canned	,,	3,337	4,455
Tapioca	,,	3,367	3,219
Areca-nuts	,,	1,052	811
Rattans	,,	749	865
Palm Oil	,,	1,941	3,288
Palm Kernels	,,	284	492
Gambier	,,	208	220
Gold	*Oz.*	21,851	25,912

Climatic conditions show little variation, and though the days are sometimes oppressive, owing to the high humidity, the nights are generally cool. The mean maximum shade temperature is about 90° F. inland, and rather lower on the coasts, while the mean maximum is about 72° F., inland and a little higher on the coasts. The average yearly rainfall varies from 65 inches at the driest places to 165 inches at the wettest. Although there are no clearly defined wet and dry seasons, there are well-marked seasonal variations in the rainfall. At inland stations and along the West Coast the months of January, February, June, July and August having at inland stations considerably less rainfall than the remaining months; along the East coast the middle of the year is usually dry, while from November to March is a period of heavy and persistent rain.

The States are policed by a mixed force of Indians and Malays, officered by Europeans.

	1929.	1930.
Public revenue	$81,799,584	$65,560,870
Public expenditure	84,660,975	82,470,192
Public debt	80,185,714	80,185,714
Total imports	£23,495,898	£19,602,382
Total exports	40,718,135	24,926,067
Imports from U.K.	3,299,153	3,274,512
Exports to U.K.	5,186,695	3,436,032

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements (*Singapore*).

Chief Secretary to Government, A. Caldecott, C.B.E. (*acting*) *$23,400

British Residents:

Perak, B. W. Elles	16,800
Selangor, J. W. Simmonds (*acting*)	16,800
Negri Sembilan, J. W. W. Hughes (*acting*)	16,800
Pahang, H. G. R. Leonard	16,800
Chief Justice, Sir Lancelot Henry Elphinstone, K.C.	19,200
Judges, P. A. Farrer-Manby; W. Burton; H. W. Pritchard; N. D. Mudie (*acting*) each	15,000
Legal Adviser and Public Prosecutor, W. S. Gibson	16,200
Under Secretary to Govt., W. E. Pepys	14,400
Financial Adviser and Treasurer, G. P. Bradley (*acting*)	14,400
Commissioner of Trade and Customs, H. C. Eckhardt	14,400
Auditor-Gen., A. O. Wilson (*acting*)	14,400
Director of Education, J. Watson (*acting*)	14,400
Controller of Labour, Malaya, C. D. Ahearne	14,400
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, P. T. Allen	14,400
Secretary for Postal Affairs, A. Caldecott, C.B.E.	14,400
Director of Agriculture, H. A. Tempany	14,400
Director of Co-operation, A. Cavendish	14,400
Director, Electrical Department, W. J. Williams	18,000
Director of Forestry, J. P. Mead	24,000
Director, Geological Survey, E. S. Willbourne (*acting*)	11,400
Principal Medical Officer, C. J. Wilson	14,400
Senior Warden of Mines, G. E. Greig	14,400
Dir. of Museums, C. Boden Kloss	$9,000 to 10,200
Commr. of Police, C. H. Sansom (*acting*)	14,400
Supt. Printing Dept., J. E. Wallace	$6,000 to 9,600
Inspector of Prisons, H. Fraser (*acting*)	6,000
Director of Public Works, F. G. Finch (*acting*)	14,400
General Manager, Railways, J. Strachan	22,800
Surveyor-General, V. A. Lowinger	14,400

Malay States Information Agency, Malaya House, 57 Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

Kuala Lumpur is distant 8,500 miles from London; transit, 21 days (*vid* Penang)

(3) OTHER STATES.

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 Muhammadanism.

JOHORE, with an area of 7,678 square miles and a population (census of 1931) of 505,309, occupies the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. In 1895 the Sultan undertook to receive a British Agent having the functions of a Consular Officer. In 1914, following an agreement of that date, a General Adviser was accepted. The Legislature consists of a Council of State to which European and Asiatic unofficial members are appointed. The judicial system resembles that of the Federated Malay States. Judges of Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements and of the Federated Malay States are *ex officio* Judges of the State of Johore and *vice versâ*. Johore is primarily an agricultural country producing, as major crops, rubber, coco-nuts, tapioca and pineapples. The cultivation of African oil palm is also making progress. Tin ore and iron ore are exported in considerable quantity. The Johore State Railway runs for 120 miles through the middle of the State. There are 785 miles of metalled road.

	1929.	1930.
Revenue	$17,633,212	$14,634,966
Expenditure	16,200,829	16,671,986
Public Debt	nil.	nil.
Imports	45,372,067	47,125,210
Exports	99,206,986	59,714,461

The Capital, Johore Bahru, has a population of 95,382.

Sultan, H.H. Sir Ibrahim, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.; *born*, 1873; succeeded his father, 1895.
General Adviser, R. O. Winstedt, C.M.G., D.Litt. (*acting*).
Chief Minister, Ungku A. Aziz bin A. Majid (*acting*)
State Secretary, Dato Mohd. Salleh bin Ali.
Judge, P. H. Thorne.
Legal Adviser, J. W. Jones (*acting*)
Financial Commissioner, A. S. Smali.
Commissioner, Lands and Mines, H. R. Joynt (*acting*).
Commissioner, Trade and Customs, M. Rex (*acting*).
Assistant Adviser, Muar, O. H. Grove.
State Engineer, Maj. H. F. Waters.
Principal Medical Officer, Dr. R. D. Fitzgerald.
Postmaster-General, G. Savage (*acting*).
Superintendent of Education, H. R. Cheeseman.
Controller of Labour, E. A. Ross (*acting*).
Protector of Chinese, W. E. Rigby.
Warden of Mines, F. C. Marshall.
Commissioner of Police, A. Hamilton.
Superintendent of Surveys, T. S. Spowers
Conservator of Forests, C. Smith (*acting*).

KEDAH, between 5° 5′ – 6° 35′ N., lies on the west coast of the peninsula, and includes the Langkawi group of islands. The population in 1931 was 429,645, and the approximate area 3,150 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 18,646. The powers of the Sultan have, owing to illness, been vested in a Regent, who is assisted by a Council. There are 52 British officials, employed in the Public Works, Survey, Police, and Medical departments.

* All salaries are exclusive of allowances.

	1929.	1932-33.
Revenue	$5,586,701	$5,086,692
Expenditure	6,937,299	7,198,036
Public Debt	nil.	nil.

Sultan, H.H. Sir Abdul Hamid Halimshah, K.C.M.G.
Regent, H.H. Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O.
British Adviser, J. W. Hall, M.C.S. (*acting*)

PERLIS, the most northerly State, is on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. The area is about 316 sq. miles, and the population is about 45,000, of whom 40,000 are Malays. The capital is Kangar, a few miles up the Perlis River, but H.H. the Raja lives at Arau, which is on the main trunk line from Singapore to Bangkok. Rice is the principal crop, and tin ore and rice are the principal exports. The State came under British protection in 1909.

	1928-9. (A.H. 1347).	1929-30. (A.H. 1348).
Revenue	$583,329	$487,436
Expenditure	584,085	573,738
Public Debt	nil.	nil.

Raja, H.H. Tuan Syed Alwi, C.B.E., C.M.G.
British Adviser, M. C. Hay.

KELANTAN lies between 4° 35′ – 6° 15′ N. and 101° 22′ – 102° 37′ E. on the east coast of the peninsula, with a total length of about 115 miles and a breadth of 60 miles. The total area is 5,713 square miles; population (1931 Census) 362,622. 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 in parts mountainous, but a railway is being constructed through the flatter part and good land will thus be made accessible for planting. Tin and gold are found. The capital, Kota Bharu, 6 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, has a population of 15,490. Kuala Krai is the headquarters of the Southern Administrative District, and Pasir Puteh of the Eastern.

	1929.	1930.
Revenue	$2,481,140	$2,182,905
Expenditure	2,215,771	2,426,079
Public Debt	4,080,684	4,980,684

Sultan, H.H. Sir Ismail, K.C.M.G.
British Adviser, Capt. T. P. Coe, M.C., V.D., M.C.S. (*acting*).

TRENGGANU, between 4° and 5° 55′ N. and 102° 15′ – 103° 30′ E., lies south of Kelantan on the east coast of the peninsula. Area, about 5,500 square miles. Population (1931). 179,664. Industries of agriculture (mainly rice), fishing and fish-curing, silk weaving, shipbuilding, and tin mining. The principal exports are Para rubber, tin ore, dried fish, cotton and silk, sarongs, gambier, areca nuts, copra, iron ore and wolfram. The capital, Trengganu, on the river of that name, contains 13,972 inhabitants.

	1929-30. (A.H. 1348.)	1930-31. (A.H. 1349.)
Revenue	$1,391,471	$1,235,230
Expenditure	1,524,706	1,445,709
Public Debt	2,600,000	3,250,000

Sultan, H.H. Sir Suleiman Badrul-alam Shah, K.C.M.G.
British Adviser, G. L. Ham (*acting*).

MALTA,

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 91½ square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of GOZO, with an area of 24¼ square miles; COMINO—the site of the *Sultan's* disaster in 1889 and several islets. The civil population of the whole group, on April 26, 1931, was 242,621. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The lower orders are mainly Punic in race. The Maltese language, which is generally spoken by all classes, is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and the Phœnician tongues. There is a Maltese order of nobility, recognised by the Crown, consisting of 29 families.

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 climate, although not tropical, is very hot in summer. The mean temperature for the summer months in 1930 (June, July, August and September) was 81·7°. In winter the mean temperature was 51·3°. The islands are highly cultivated. The chief products are corn, oranges, melons, grapes, forage, cummin seed, onions, and potatoes; figs and honey are plentiful. The principal occupation of the people is in connexion with shipping.

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 982, but its suburb, Rabat, has 9,050 inhabitants. Citta Vecchia has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital of Valletta, which was founded in 1566. 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.

Malta possesses a University and Lyceum; 89 elementary and infant schools, 6 central schools, 2 secondary schools, and 60 night schools; in addition there are garrison schools, a Dockyard school, and 49 private schools of which 15 receive grants-in-aid from the Government.

Under the Constitution of 1921 the Legislature consists of a Senate and a Legislative Assembly. The Senate is composed of 17 members, 10 of whom are special members representing the Clergy, the Nobility, the Graduates, the Chamber of Commerce and the Trade Union Council, the

other 7 being elected by a special electorate. The Legislative Assembly consists of 32, returned by 8 electoral districts, each represented by 4 members. The method of voting is that of Proportional Representation under the system of the single transferable vote. The Governor is assisted by two Councils—an Executive Council consisting of such of the Ministers as he selects and a Nominated Council consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Legal Adviser and three officers chosen from the Navy, Army and Air Force. The Governor may summon these two Councils to sit together as the Privy Council of Malta. When any legislative or administrative act is done which, in the Governor's opinion, affects a reserved matter, he may submit the consideration of it to a Joint Committee consisting of three members of the Nominated Council appointed by himself and three members of the Executive Council appointed by the Head of the Ministry. The Constitution was temporarily suspended by an Order in Council (June 26, 1930) which empowers the Governor to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Malta.

In 1930 the Port of Valletta was entered by 2,201 vessels (*tonnage*, 3,561,513).

CAPITAL, Valletta. Population (1931), 22,779.

	1929-30.	1930-31.
Public revenue	£932,097	£939,993
Expenditure	930,113	997,272
	1929.	1930.
Imports	£4,041,926	£3,836,125
Exports	585,444	482,067
Imports from U.K.	1,152,200	992,523
Exports to U.K.	1,398	14,267

MALTA COMMAND.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir David G. M. Campbell, K.C.B., A.D.C. (1931)	£5,000
A.D.C., Lt. T. H. Salt	401
Colonial A.D.C., Capt. W. R. Gatt, M.B.E., Royal Malta Artillery	300
In charge of Administration, Col. E. F. Falkner, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1,004
G.S.O., Maj. O. C. Downes, D.S.O., M.C.	657
Commg. R.A., Col. O. C. Niven, D.S.O.	1,095
Chief Eng., Col. S. F. Newcombe, D.S.O.	1,004
Asst. Dir. S. and T., Col. E. R. O'Hara, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1,004
Deputy Director of Medical Services, Col. R. C. Wilmot	1,004
Asst. Dir. Ordn. Services, Lt.-Col. J. H. Stone, D.S.O.	1,095
Command Paymaster, Col. G. A. C. Ormsby-Johnson, O.B.E., M.C.	1,004

MALTESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

Lieutenant-Governor, Harry Charles Luke, C.M.G.	2,000
Legal Adviser, R. Strother Stewart, M.A., B.C.L.	1,200
Clerk of Councils and Secretary to the Maltese Imperial Government, E. R. Mifsud, O.B.E.	600

THE MINISTRY (Aug. 15, 1927).

Head of Ministry and Minister for Police and Justice, The Rt. Hon. and Most Noble Lord Strickland, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Count della Catena	700
Public Instruction and Migration, Hon. Senator Prof. Sir A. Bartolo, LL.D.	600
Minister of the Treasury, and for Public Health, Hon. Prof. Robert V. Galea, A. & C.E.	600
Public Works, Hon. Edwin P. Vassallo, A. & C.E.	£600
Industry and Commerce, Hon. Walter Salomone	600
Posts, Hon. R. Hamilton	600
Agriculture and Fisheries, Hon. A. Montano, A. & C.E.	600
President of the Senate,	200
Speaker of House of Assembly,	300
Official Secretary to Head of Ministry, Arthur Galea, O.B.E.	540
Public Prosecutor and Treasury Counsel, P. Pullicino, LL.D.	850
Supt. of Public Works, F. C. Bonavia, A. & C.E.	550
Rector of the University, Prof. T. Agius, M.D., M.A.	450
Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports, James Turner	500
Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, Felice Mercieca	500
Treasurer and Director of Contracts, Hon. J. A. Galizia, O.B.E.	720
Chief Govt. Med. Officer, Hon. A. Critien, O.B.E., M.D.	
Auditor-General, Col. A. Trapani	500
Postmaster-General, J. Bonett	500
Commissioner of Police, S. Galea	500
Chief Justice and Pres. of Court of Appeal, His Honour Sir A. Mercieca, LL.D.	1,200
Judges, Dr. F. Buhagiar, £800; Dr. R. F. Ganado; Dr. G. Depasquale; Dr. E. H. Ganado; Dr. L. A. Camilleri; Dr. A. Montanaro Gauci ..... each	700

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General, Hon. Sir James Daniel Connolly, P. & O. House, 14-16, Cockspur St., S.W.1.	

Malta is 2,280 miles by sea, and *viâ* Naples about 1,995; transit overland, 3½ days.

MAURITIUS.

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 550 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 17'–57° 46' E. long. and S. lat. 19° 58'—20° 33', and comprising an area of 720 square miles. The permanent population at the Census of 1931 was 393,418, made up of Indians, Europeans (mainly French), and natives of mixed descent.

Mauritius was discovered between the years 1507 and 1528 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1644 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1710 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Ile de France. Under the French it became a great centre of trade, but in 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule when the ancient name, Mauritius, was restored.

Of the total cultivated area of 171,075 acres, 136,875 are under sugar, 20,000 under fibre, and 14,200 under other crops; the necessaries of life have all to be imported from abroad. Rice and grain are obtained from India, flour from Australia and India, oxen from Madagascar, and minor imports from South Africa and else-

where. 70 per cent. trade of the island is with Great Britain and British Dominions. 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; a cyclone lasted from March 5 to 7, 1930, and did considerable damage to sugar plantations and buildings.

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 entirely through Port Louis. The shipping entered and cleared, in 1930, amounted to 1,009,212 tons. In 1930 there were 144 miles of railway (120 of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge and 24 of 2 ft. 6 in.); 59 post-offices, 49 telegraph offices and 10 telephone offices in the island, with 545 miles of telegraph, including block telegraph for the railway, and 150 miles telephone wires (Government).

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of four official members, and of such other persons in the service of the Government as the Governor, through instructions of the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint, and a Legislative Council of 27 members, eight being *ex-officio*, nine nominated by the Governor, and 10 elected by a moderate franchise. Port Louis has two members, and each of the country districts one.

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Education has two branches:—(1) *Superior or Secondary Instruction*, to which is attached the Government Royal College and the Associated Schools; (2) *Primary Instruction*, consisting of the Government schools and the grant-in-aid schools. The estimated expenditure on education for 1931-32 is Rs. 1,424,674.

CAPITAL, Port Louis. Population (1931), 54,403.

	1928-29.	1929-30.
Public revenue	Rs.13,322,248	Rs.14,483,468
Public expenditure	16,930,182	15,575,001
Public debt	£1,907,391	£2,796,994
Paper circulation ...	Rs.15,909,000	Rs.14,735,750
Total imports.....	46,438,520	39,806,180
Total exports	52,451,064	26,600,964
Imports from U.K.	11,100,987	10,449,565
Exports to U.K.....	45,965,071	19,023,108

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Wilfrid Edward Francis Jackson, K.C.M.G. (1930) Rs.60,000
Commanding Forces, Maj. D. A. Hutchison, R.E .....
Colonial Sec., Sir E. A. Grannum, C.M.G. 22,500
Asst. Col. Sec., W. H. Ingrams 12,000
Procureur and Advocate-General, G. E. Nairac, K.C. 20,000
Receiver-General, H. Pickwoad 18,000
Director of Agriculture (vacant) 15,000
Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, B. A. Francis, O.B.E. 15,000
Protector of Immigrants, L. Collet..... 12,000
Director of Public Works and Surveys, Maj. L. F. Régnard, R.E. 15,000
Registrar-General, T. Avice, O.B.E. 14,000
Auditor, A. Standley Cremer 12,000
Director, Medical and Health Dept., J. B. Kirk 20,250
Rector, Royal College, T. B. Barnes, M.A. 15,000
Chief Judge, Hon. P. B. Petrides 24,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. R. Marrier d'Unienville; Hon. J. E. Rouillard (*acting*) 18,000

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.

(1) RODRIGUES, 350 miles almost due east of Mauritius. Population (Census 1921), 6,584. 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, R. Brouard (*acting*) Rs. 9,000 to 12,000

(2) OTHER DEPENDENCIES. Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to inquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is coco-nut oil. The most important is Diego Garcia (pop. 1921, 445), one of the Chagos Archipelago, which lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and possesses a good harbour. The total population of the "Other Dependencies" (1921) is 1,365.

Transit from London to Mauritius, 30 to 35 days.

NIGERIA.

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria includes the territories situated on the Bight of Benin, between Dahomey on the west and the Kameruns on the east. The Protectorate (Headquarters, Lagos) 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 area of the whole territory (including the mandated area of the Cameroons) is about 372,841 sq. miles, and the population is 18,765,790.

By Order in Council of Nov. 1922 (amended 1928) there is a Legislative Council for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, 27 official members, 3 nominated official members, 3 elected members representing the municipal area of Lagos (Dr. C. C. Adeniyi Jones, Eric O. Moore, and T. A. Doherty), 1 elected member representing Calabar (C. W. Clinton) and 14 nominated unofficial members. The Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces.

The chief industry is agriculture, and crops consist of cotton, cocoa, ground-nuts, kola-nuts, maize, guinea-corn, millet, rice, coffee, yams, cassava, and tobacco. The export trade relies mainly upon certain staple articles of great value, principally palm oil and kernels, ground nuts, cocoa, cotton lint, and tin. The Udi coalfields are of great extent and the coal is of excellent quality. A railway is in operation comprising (1) a Western line from Lagos to Kano (704½ miles), crossing the Niger by bridge at Jebba, with branches from Minna to Baro (111 miles), and from Zaria to the Bauchi tin fields (Jos) (133 miles, light railway); and from Zaria to Kaura Namoda (137 miles), and from Ifo to Idogo (27 miles). An extension of the main line beyond Kano was opened as far as Ringim (45 miles) in 1929 and completed and opened to N'Guru (a further 100 miles) in 1930. (2) an Eastern line (569 miles) from Port Harcourt to Kaduna on the Western Railway, crossing the Benue by train ferry at Makurdi with a branch line connecting from Kafanchan junction (mile 458¼) with the tinfields (Jos)

62¾ miles. Centres of trade are Lagos, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Oshogbo, Illorin, Zaria, Kano, Onitsha, Lokoja, Warri, Bonny, Sapele, Calabar, Opobo, Forcados, and Port Harcourt.

The principal imports (1930) were cotton goods (£3,045,144), provisions, spirits, hardware, cutlery, cycles, kerosene, tobacco, building material, soap, motor-cars and lorries, motor spirit, cement and bags and sacks; the principal exports were palm kernels (£3,679,165), palm oil (£3,250,413), tin ore (£1,373,466), cocoa (£1,756,400), ground nuts (£2,195,756), hides and skins (£874,822) and cotton lint (£623,558). The total *imports from the British Empire* were £8,978,419 in 1931, and from U.S.A. £1,141,903.

	1929-30.	1930-31.
Revenue	£6,045,620	£5,622,200
Expenditure	6,289,900	6,329,668
Do. on Loan Works	794,862	863,403

	1929.	1930.
Total imports	£13,404,447	£12,700,037
Total exports	17,922,501	15,174,315
Imports from U.K.	9,367,708	8,634,090
Exports to U.K.	7,990,414	6,183,956

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria, His Excellency Sir Donald Charles Cameron, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. (1930) £6,500
Chief Secretary to the Government, G. Hemmant, C.M.G. 2,400
Lieut. Governor, Southern Provinces, W. Buchanan-Smith, C.M.G., M.C. 2,400
Lieut. Governor, Northern Provinces, C. W. Alexander, C.M.G. 2,400
Commandant Nigeria Regt., Col. A. J. Ellis, D.S.O. 1,400
Chief Justice, Sir Donald Kingdon, K.C. 2,000
Puisne Judges, A. F. C. Webber; H. S. Berkeley; W. Butler Lloyd; C. W. V. Carey each 1,400
Attorney-General, A. V. C. Prior 1,600
Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service, W. B. Johnson 1,800
Treasurer, C. W. Leese 1,500
Director of Marine, Capt. L. J. Hall, O.B.E., R.D., R.N.R. 1,400
Comptroller of Customs, W. K. Duncombe, 1,400
Administrative Service (Staff Grade), E. J. Arnett, C.M.G.; Capt. W. A. Ross, C.M.G.; G. W. Webster, M.B.E.; G. S. Browne; Lt.-Col. R. H. Rowe, D.S.O., M.C.; Maj. C. T. Lawrence, O.B.E.; G. J. Lethem; A. C. M. Burns, C.M.G.; E. M. Falk; H. H. Middleton; W. E. Hunt, C.B.E.; C. A. Wodehouse; F. B. Adams; Hon. H. B. Hermon-Hodge; F. P. Lynch each 1,400
Gen. Man. Nigerian Railway, E. M. Bland, C.M.G. 2,000
Director of Public Works, C. L. Cox 1,700
Surveyor-General, Capt. J. Calder Wood, M.C. 1,200
Director of Forests, J. R. Ainslie 1,400
Director of Agriculture, C. T. Faulkner, C.M.G. 1,400
Auditor, W. E. Knollys 1,200
Postmaster-General, G. B. Hebden 1,300
Director of Education, E. R. J. Hussey 1,600
Inspector General of Police, C. W. Duncan, C.B.E. 1,400
Director, Geological Survey, Capt. R. C. Wilson 1,200
Chief Inspector of Mines, E. A. Langslow Cock 1,200
Port Engineer, Lagos Harbour Works, Major J. E. Bostock, O.B.E., M.I.C.E. 1,400
Chief Veterinary Officer, Capt. W. W. Henderson 1,200

Transit to Lagos from Liverpool, 14 days. Cable communication to Lagos. Inland telegraphs to all important places.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

This country was proclaimed a British Protectorate on May 14, 1891. The Protectorate comprises the western shore of Lake Nyasa and the country southwards nearly to the Zambesi. The population of the Protectorate (Dec. 31, 1930) was 1,396,248, including 1,905 Europeans and 1,599 Asiatics, and it has a total land area of 37,890 square miles.

The principal exports are tobacco, cotton, chillies, coffee, ground-nuts, fibre, and tea. The cultivation and export of tobacco is considerable; tea, cotton, fibre and rubber are also exported in fair quantities. The principal imports are soft goods, provisions, and hardware. On Lake Nyasa there are three steamers. A railway from Port Herald (the "inland port" of the Protectorate) to Blantyre (113 miles) is open for traffic. An extension from Port Herald to Chindio (the terminus of the Central Africa Railway) on the Zambesi (61 miles) was opened in 1915. The Trans-Zambesia Railway, from Beira to Muraça (on the southern bank of the Zambesi River) was opened in April, 1922; the terminus is opposite to Chindio, and the line (174 miles) thus establishes direct railway communication between Beira and Blantyre. A further extension to Lake Nyasa is under construction. Main roads and "carrier" roads are open all over the Protectorate, the total mileage being 3,500. A road from Salisbury to Blantyre *via* Tete (Portuguese E. Africa) is open for light cars and is freely used during the dry season.

Mails to and from England are despatched every week *vid* Cape Town and Beira. Between Beira and Europe the means of communication are the Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Messrs. Rennie's Line *vid* Natal, the British India Steam Navigation Co., and other lines. The Protectorate is connected by telegraph overland with the Cape *vid* Salisbury. The telegraph lines extend northwards as far as Tukuyu, in Tanganyika.

The chief towns are Blantyre (population about 600 Europeans and 7,000 natives), Limbe (near Blantyre), and Zomba, the headquarters of the Government.

	1929.	1930.
Revenue	£372,508	£442,663
Expenditure	410,668	428,889
Imports (excl. transit)	743,540	764,433
Exports (excl. transit)	625,480	776,414
Imports from U.K.	269,703	261,069
Exports to U.K.	585,066	667,123

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Thomas Shenton Whitelegge Thomas, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (with allowance £500) £2,500
Private Sec. and A.D.C., Capt. E. I. B. Harvey 450
Chief Secretary, K. L. Hall 1,450
Commandant of 1st Bn. King's African Rifles, Maj. E. E. Sullivan-Tailyour, M.C. 750
Judge of High Court, Haythorne Reed 1,450
Attorney-Gen., W. H. Harragin 1,200
Treasurer, K. R. Tucker 1,250
Director of Medical Services, Dr. F. E. Whitehead, O.B.E. 1,300

Director of Education, A. T. Lacey, M.A.... £1,000
Director of Agriculture, W. Small, M.B.E., M.A., B.Sc. 1,100
Secretary for Native Affairs, H. D. Aplin, C.M.G. 1,300
Provincial Commissioners, A. J. Brackenbury; R. H. Murray; G. B. Anderson each 1,200
Director of Public Works, B. R. Peters, M.B.E. 1,100
Comptroller of Customs, E. H. Warren, M.B.E. 1,000
Auditor, M. J. Flanagan 920
Govt. Printer, T. T. Davies ..... £480 to 720
Marine Supt., Comm. C. G. Tonge, M.B.E., R.N.R. 920
Lands Officer, J. E. Alexander 920
Chief Commr. of Police, Maj. F. T. Stephens, O.B.E., M.C. 920
Chief Transport Officer, Maj. C. C. Metcalfe, M.B.E., M.C. 970
Postmaster-General, S. Pope 920
Director of Geological Survey, F. Dixey, O.B.E., D.Sc. 1,000
Conservator of Forests, J. B. Clements..... 920
Chief Veterinary Officer, Lt-Col. D. O. Turnbull, D.S.O. 920

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commissioner, H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, 32, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.

PACIFIC ISLANDS.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir A. G. M. Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. ...£1,200
(In addition to £3,000 as Governor of Fiji, and allowance of £150 as Consul-General for Western Pacific.)
Secretary to High Commission, H. H. Vaskess (House Allowance £75). £700 to 800
Chief Judicial Commissioner, Capt. M. H. Anderson, C.B.E., K.C., R.N. (*ret.*) 400
(In addition to £1,200 as C. J. of Fiji.)

(1) *The British Solomon Islands*, protected since 1893, consist of Guadalcanal, Malaita, San Cristoval, New Georgia, Choiseul, Ysabel, and other islands situated east of New Guinea, with a total area of about 15,000 square miles, and a population (1931) of 497 Europeans, 193 Asiatics, and 90,719 natives. The *Santa Cruz Group* and several other islands were incorporated in the Protectorate in 1898 and 1899; and in 1900 Choiseul and Ysabel, with the islands in Bougainville Straits and Lord Howe's Group, were transferred by treaty from Germany. The revenue in 1930-31 was £62,728, and the expenditure £67,816; exports 1930-31 £304,310; imports, £215,269. The seat of government is Tulagi.

Resident Commissioner, Francis Noel Ashley (and £150 allowances) £1,200 to £1,400
Secretary to Govt., N. S. B. Kidson...£500 to £600

(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 179·58° W. longitude, consists of nine islands. Ocean Island (or Paanopa), in lat. 0° 52′ S. and long. 169° 35′ E., which is the seat of government, was proclaimed British in 1900. Total area, 180 square miles; population (1929) 262 Europeans, 751 Asiatics (717 on Ocean Island), and 29,450 Pacific Islanders. Revenue (1928-29), £73,712; expenditure, £60,595; imports (1928-29), £190,436; exports, £348,272.

Fanning Island, in lat. 3° 30′ N., long. 159° 13′ W., and Washington Island, 66 miles N.W. by W. of Fanning Island. Pop., 37 Europeans, chiefly in connexion with Pacific cable station, and 399 Gilbert Islanders in copra industry. The islands were included in the Gilbert and Ellice Colony by an Order in Council of Jan. 27, 1916, and Christmas Island was included in 1919.

Resident Commissioner, A. F. Grimble, C.M.G., M.A. (and £100 allowances) £800 to £1,000

(3) *The Tonga or Friendly Islands.*—A protectorate over the Tonga Islands Kingdom was proclaimed May 18, 1900. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific to the E.S.E. of Fiji, and 390 miles therefrom, with an area of 385 square miles, and an estimated population (1930) of 480 Europeans, 350 half-castes, 28,431 Tongans, and 350 others—total 29,611. The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30′ S. and 173° and 177° W. Nukualofa, on the Island of Tongatabu, is the seat of government. The present Queen Salote succeeded the late King George Tubou II. in 1918. Soil generally is fertile; the principal export is copra. Two of the smaller islands disappeared, owing to a tidal wave, in June, 1919. Revenue 1930-31, £71,672; expenditure, £78,660; imports (1930), £148,306; exports, £169,610. The total shipping entered and cleared in 1930 was 163,023 tons.

Agent and Consul, J. S. Neill, B.A., B.L. £800 to £1,000 (and duty allowance £200)

(4) *The Phœnix Islands* (McKean, Gardner Birnie, Hull, Enderbury, Phœnix, Canton, 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. (1927), 193, descendants of the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty*. Arrowroot is manufactured and exported.

Chief Magistrate, Richard Edgar Christian.

(6) *The New Hebrides Group*, about 500 miles west of Fiji and 250 miles north-east of New Caledonia, is under the administration of British and French officials as provided for by an Anglo-French Convention of 1906 and a protocol of 1914. The population is estimated at 56,564 (British Nationals 227, French Nationals 797, Foreigners 30, Asiatics and Protected French Subjects 5,510, Natives, 50,000). Principal products, copra, coffee, cotton, cocoa, maize, wool, sandalwood and shell. Joint revenue, 1930, £20,152; expenditure, £28,140. Total imports, 1930, £157,541; total exports, £250,520. A British steamer runs regularly between Sydney and the group, and French steamers from Sydney and New Caledonia; there is a two-monthly service with France, *viâ* Panama.

British High Commissioner, Sir A. G. M. Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
French High Commissioner, M. Guyon.
British Resident Commissioner, G. A. Joy. (*Allowances* £100) £800 to £1,000
French Resident Com., M. Carlotti.
President of Joint Court, Count de Buena Esperanza, K.C.M.G.
British Judge, P. C. Hubbard (*acting*).
French Judge, M. Sachon.

(7) There are also a large number of scattered groups and isolated islands.

PALESTINE.

Palestine, extending from the Mediterranean on W. to an eastern boundary formed by the Wady Arabah, Dead Sea, River Jordan and Sea of Tiberias, and from the Egyptian frontier on S. to the French Mandatory Sphere of the Great Lebanon on N., includes, in addition, a large area E. of the Jordan and S. of the Yarmuk.

Palestine is under British administration since the conquest of the country by the forces of General Allenby in 1918. The Administration is conducted under a Mandate from the League of Nations which entered officially into force on Sept. 29, 1923. The country consists of a W. maritime lowland, the mountain region of Judea (which forms the backbone of the district) and, on the E., the depression through which the Jordan wends its way from the Sea of Galilee (Tiberias) to the Dead Sea. The *Dead Sea*, 1,292 feet *below* the level of the Mediterranean, is 45 miles long and has an average width of 8½ miles; it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other rivers, and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. Its water is intensely salt and has a specific gravity one-sixth greater than water, with 24 per cent. of salt. (The Great Salt Lake of Utah, U.S.A., is 80 miles long and 30 miles wide, at 4,218 feet *above* mean sea-level, and contains 25 per cent. of salt.) The area of Palestine W. of the Jordan is about 9,000 square miles, with a population (census Oct. 23, 1922), of 757,182, of whom 590,890 are Muhammadans, 73,024 Christians, 83,794 Jews, and 9,474 members of other faiths. The estimated population on July 1, 1929, was 816,064, *not including Beduin, who are about* 103,000 in number. The 1929 estimate includes 80,225 Christians, 572,443 Moslems, 154,330 Jews and 9,066 others. Since 1919 about 60,000 immigrants (mostly Jews) have settled in the country; in 1927 the Jewish immigrants came principally from Poland (35 per cent.), Russia (20 per cent.), Rumania (6 per cent.). In 1927, 2,713 Jews (956 men, 1,140 women, and 671 children) entered Palestine as immigrants; in the same period, 5,071 emigrated from Palestine, the net increase thus being 2,358.

Palestine is divided into 2 administrative districts, under District Commissioners, and the Jerusalem Division under a Deputy District Commissioner. English, Arabic and Hebrew are the official languages of the country. The chief town, *Jerusalem*, had been in Moslem hands since 1244, and under Turkish rule since 1517, until it surrendered to General Allenby on Dec. 9, 1917, to be entered the next day by British troops. The city, which occupies so prominent a place in the affections of the Jewish, Christian and Muhammadan peoples, had a population in Oct., 1922, of 62,578. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem is visited annually by large bands of Christian pilgrims, principally of the Orthodox and Coptic churches. The site of Solomon's Temple is occupied by the Dome of the Rock, sometimes erroneously called the Mosque of Omar, which contains a relic of Mahomet and the "Holy Rock," the sacrificial altar of Abraham. A conflict of claims, Jewish and Arab, as to rights at the *Wailing Wall* of the Haram al-Sharif at Jerusalem has provided opportunities for disorder, and the Government submitted proposals to the Council of the League of Nations for a Commission to define and determine the rights and claims. In Jan., 1930, the Council appointed a Commission, as requested by the British Government. *Bethlehem*, the scene of Christ's Nativity, is 5 miles S. of Jerusalem. The Church of the Nativity, at the E. end of the present village, is reputed to be the oldest Christian church in existence. King David was also born in Bethlehem. *Nazareth*, about 25 miles S.W. of the Sea of Galilee, had a population of 7,424 in 1922. Other large towns are Jaffa (47,709), Tel-Aviv (40,000), Gaza (17,480), Acre (6,420), and Haifa (24,634). An archaeological museum, constructed, equipped and endowed at the cost of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is in course of erection at Jerusalem.

The railway system of Palestine consists of five sections: *Rafa-Haifa*, continuing southward to Kantara to join up with the railways of Egypt, passengers and freight being transported across the Suez Canal at Kantara; *Haifa-Acre-Samakh*, continuing beyond Samakh to Damascus in the French mandated territory of Syria; *Jaffa-Lydda-Jerusalem*; and *Nablus-Afule-Tulkarem*. The main junction of the Government Railways is at Lydda, the general offices being at Haifa. In 1929 the kilometrage operated (excluding 113 kilometres Ma'an-Mudawara section) was 1,194 kilometres, the freight handled amounting to 569,285 tons, and the passengers carried numbering 1,329,475. The gross railway revenue was £P655,143 and the working expenses £P586,035.

The chief ports are Jaffa, Haifa and Acre. Harbour construction at Haifa was begun in 1929 and is now in progress. In 1929, 2,663 vessels (1,975,883 tons) engaged in foreign trade entered the ports, and 2,672 (1,999,438 tons) cleared. There are branches of Barclay's Bank, Anglo-Palestine, Banco di Roma, and Imperial Ottoman Bank in the main towns.

Although economic conditions are still primitive, modern methods are making headway, and there are good prospects of development and progress. The country is generally fertile, and cereals, wine, olives and various fruits are produced, while sheep and goats thrive in the lowlands, and in the mountains in time of drought. In 1928-29 there were 227 Government schools with 19,449 pupils, 162 Christian schools with 15,139 pupils, and 98 Jewish schools with 9,719 pupils. There are also training colleges for teachers, technical, trade and agricultural schools, and a Hebrew University (with faculties of Humanities and Science), which draws about half its students from Palestine and the remainder from Poland, Russia and Rumania.

	1928.	1929.
Revenue	*£P2,584,317	*£P2,323,574
Expenditure	3,381,993	2,140,032
Public Debt	4,500,000	4,500,000
Imports	6,966,214	7,444,404
Exports	1,864,800	2,230,101

* £P=£ sterling.

Imports from U.K. (1929-30)	£1,011,682	£1,063,941
Exports to U.K. (1929-30)	455,672	1,450,399

CAPITAL, Jerusalem.

High Commissioner, Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O. (1931) £4,000

Chief Justice, Sir Michael McDonnell.
Chief Secretary, Mark Aitchison Young, C.M.G.
Asst. Chief Secretary, E. Mills, O.B.E.

Attorney-General, N. de M. Bentwich, O.B.E., M.C.
Treasurer, S. S. Davis, C.M.G.
Senior British Judge, O. C. K. Corrie, M.C.
Presidents of District Courts, F. H. Baker (*Jerusalem*); J. M. de Freitas (*Haifa*); A. H. Webb, K.C. (*Nablus*); R. Copland (*Jaffa*).
Commanding Air Force, Air-Commodore P. H. L. Playfair, M.C.
Commandant, Police and Prisons, A. S. Mavrogordato, O.B.E.
Officer Commanding Transjordan Frontier Force, Lt.-Col. C. A. Shute, C.B.E.
Commissioner of Lands, A. Abramson, C.B.E.
Director of Agriculture and Forests, E. R. Sawer, O.B.E.
Director of Public Works, F. Pudsey.
Director of Education, H. E. Bowman, C.B.E.
Director of Health, Col. G. W. Heron, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Director of Customs and Trade, K. W. Stead, O.B.E.
Director of Development, Lewis French.
Postmaster-General, W. Hudson, O.B.E., M.C.
General Manager, Palestine Railways (vacant).
Director of Lands, J. N. Stubbs, M.C.
Director of Surveys, C. H. Ley, O.B.E.

District Commissioners.

Southern District (*Jaffa*), J. E. F. Campbell, O.B.E.
Northern District (*Haifa*), E. F. Colvile, C.M.G.
Jerusalem Division (*Deputy*), E. Keith-Roach, O.B.E.

TRANSJORDAN.

Emir, H.H. Abdullah, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., second son of King Hussein of Hejaz, *appointed* April, 1921.

Transjordan consists of the 4 Districts of *Maan*, *Kerak*, *Balqa*, and *Ajlun*, and is under the same mandate as Palestine. It is bounded on the west by Palestine, on the north by Syria, on the east by Iraq, and on the south by Hejaz and Nejd, and has access to the Red Sea at Akaba. No census has yet been taken, but it is estimated that the total population is 300,000, of whom 130,000 are settled, 120,000 semi-nomads, and 50,000 nomads; the great majority are Moslems. The area is unknown, as the boundaries are not definitely determined. The extreme west of the country is fertile, and agricultural and pastoral industries are carried on, but the rest of the country is almost entirely desert. The Hejaz Railway runs (with the exception of the first few miles) through Transjordan territory from Deraa to Kalaat el Mudowwara, where it enters Hejaz territory and continues to Medina. There is a Legislative Council of 6 official and 16 elected members, constituted in 1929.

	1929–30.	1930–31.
Revenue	£P257,958	£P260,301
Grants in aid	69,512	108,695
Total	£P327,470	£P368,996
Expenditure :—		
Ordinary	£P315,095	£P311,320
Extraordinary	24,375	49,030
Total	£P339,470	£P360,350
Debt	£P18,000	£P18,000

CAPITAL, Amman.

High Commissioner, *see* Palestine.
British Resident, Lt.-Col. C. H. F. Cox, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Officer Commanding Arab Legion, Lt.-Col. F. G. Peake, C.B.E.

RHODESIA.

The total area of Rhodesia is about 440,000 square miles, and the total population is nearly 2,500,000 (1931). 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.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Southern Rhodesia is that part of the territory named after Cecil Rhodes lying south of the Zambesi River, the political neighbours being Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa on the N.; the Transvaal and Bechuanaland on the S. and W.; and Portuguese East Africa on the E. The total area is 150,344 square miles, and the population (1931) 1,108,949 of whom 49,904 are Europeans. The native population is 1,055,000, with 4,045 Asiatics and other coloured persons, including those of mixed race. The total number of European births in 1930 was 1,173 (a rate of 24·2 per 1,000) and of deaths 443 (9·2 per 1,000), the marriages numbering 553 (22·9 per 1,000). Responsible Government was instituted in Southern Rhodesia on Oct. 1, 1923. The Government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, with an Executive responsible to the Legislature, which consists of a Legislative Assembly, but that body may pass a law constituting a Legislative Council, in addition.

The laws in force in the Cape Colony up to June 10, 1891, were adopted for Southern Rhodesia so far as they are applicable. Subsequent legislation has been by proclamation of the High Commissioner, by ordinances passed by the Legislative Council, and by Acts of the Legislature. Municipal self-government has been established in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtali, and Gatooma.

The main arteries of communication are the Rhodesia and the Mashonaland Railways, the total mileage of which at Sept. 30, 1930, was 2,628 miles (including 1,348 miles operated within the boundaries of Southern Rhodesia). The former is a continuation of the line from Cape Town to Vryburg, *viâ* Kimberley, and was opened to Bulawayo in November, 1897, the distance from Cape Town being 1,362 miles. A line connecting Bulawayo with Salisbury (301 miles) was completed in Oct. 1902. From Salisbury the Mashonaland Railway runs eastwards to Umtali and is continued by the Beira Railway Companies to the port of Beira (Portuguese), a total distance of 374 miles. The main northern extension of the railway was constructed from Bulawayo. It taps the Wankie coalfields and crosses the Zambesi at the Victoria Falls (282 miles). Branch lines primarily constructed in the interests of established mines are :—Salisbury-Sinoia (83 miles), Mt. Hampden Junction-Shamva (73 miles), Gwelo-Selukwe (24 miles), Bulawayo-West Nicholson (104 miles), Gwelo-Umvuma-Victoria (123 miles), and Somabula-Shabani (63 miles). There is also a short branch line, Bulawayo-Matopos. To provide facilities for the transport of passengers and goods in areas in process of development not directly served by existing railways, a system of road motor services has been organised. In September, 1931, routes covering 1,521 miles were in operation.

Southern Rhodesia is rich in mineral deposits, and it abounds in traces of the ancient gold-workers. The first regular crushing returns began in September, 1898, and the gold produced to December 31, 1930, was of the value of £75,098,148. The output for the year ended December 31, 1930, was valued at £2,316,649. Silver, copper, coal, diamonds, lead, chrome iron, asbestos, mica, platinum, corundum, and other minerals have also been produced in considerable quantities. Though the climate is sub-tropical, the average altitude makes it well suited for European occupation, and it possesses all the essential characteristics and facilities necessary for successful agriculture and cattle raising, and for the cultivation of European fruit trees, cereals, and vegetables, in addition to tobacco, cotton, and the indigenous products of the country. The staple crop is maize, and tobacco, cotton and citrus fruits are largely exported. The total area under cultivation in 1930 was 418,000 acres (maize 327,700, tobacco 10,500, cotton 6,200). The export of citrus fruit in 1930 was 165,000 boxes. Cattle (2,468,400 on Dec. 31, 1930) thrive well, and the annual shows at Bulawayo and Salisbury are regarded as among the premier shows of beef cattle in South Africa. The exports of cattle in 1930 were 61,303 head. Dairy products sold include butter 1,768,700 lb., milk 1,009,000 gallons, cheese 163,000 lb., and eggs 726,000 dozen. In addition to the main industries of mining and farming there are creameries, cotton ginneries, bacon factories, oil, soap and candle factories, cement and lime works, and many other undertakings. Land is cheap and may be had on favourable terms. Considerable efforts have been made by the Government during recent years to increase the number of new settlers. During the years 1925-27 settlers and dependents numbered 941 (396 under Empire settlers scheme, and 545 from High Commissioner's Office, etc.). In addition, a further 1,004 men and youths obtained situations on the land in 1925-27. This scheme is (1931) temporarily in abeyance.

Complete courses of primary and secondary education up to the standard of matriculation of the South African Universities are provided in the Government schools. For European children there are 87 Government and Government-aided schools (1 vocational, 12 secondary and 74 primary). Children in rural areas, where the population is too scanty for a school, are provided for by Government grants to tutors or governesses. The total number of European children in all types of schools at the end of 1930 was 8,586. There are seven schools for children of mixed race, with 612 pupils, and native education conducted by mission agencies with Government aid is provided in 1,446 schools, with 108,752 pupils. Grants in aid of native education in 1930-31 amounted to £49,511, the total educational (other than native) expenditure being £288,386 in the calendar year 1930.

	1929-30.	1930-31.
Revenue	£2,487,200	£2,449,300
Expenditure	2,273,805	2,587,500
Public Debt	6,142,500	6,334,500

	1929.	1930.
Imports	£8,864,400	£7,529,400
Exports	8,637,500	7,497,000
Imports from U.K.	4,018,800	3,945,000
Exports to U.K.	2,574,400	2,114,200

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Cecil H. Rodwell, K.C.M.G. (1928) (*and allowances* £2,000) £4,000
A.D.C., Capt. B. V. Cherry, M.C.

Ministry (Sept. 22, 1928).

Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, H. U. Moffat, C.M.G.	£2,500
Colonial Secretary, W. M. Leggate, C.M.G.	2,000
Treasurer, P. D. L. Fynn, C.M.G.	2,000
Attorney-Gen. and Minister of Defence, Major R. J. Hudson, M.C., K.C.	2,000
Minister of Agriculture and Lands, R. A. Fletcher	2,000
Minister of Mines and Public Works, George Mitchell	2,000

Medical Director, R. A. Askins, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.
Director of Education, L. M. Foggin, O.B.E.
Chief Native Commissioner, Col. C. L. Carbutt.
Chief Justice, A. F. Russell (*Acting*).

High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, J. W. Downie, C.M.G., Crown House, Aldwych, W.C.2. (*and allowance* £700) £2,000

SALISBURY, the capital, is situated on the Mashonaland plateau, altitude 4,880 ft. (total population, census 1931, 28,800, including 9,711 whites). BULAWAYO, the largest town in Matabeleland, altitude 4,460 ft. (total population of 31,000, including 11,727 whites). Other centres are Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma, Que Que, Wankie, Fort Victoria, Selukwe, and Hartley.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Northern Rhodesia lies to the North of the Zambezi, its political neighbours being Tanganyika and the Belgian Congo on the north, Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa on the east, Southern Rhodesia and South-West Africa on the south, and Portuguese West Africa on the west. The country comprises an area of 287,950 square miles, and with the exception of the Luangwa, Zambezi and Kafue Valleys the altitude in most places exceeds 4,000 feet. The permanent European population in May, 1931, was computed at 13,847; the native population was estimated (Dec. 31, 1930) at 1,331,229. Much of the country is suitable for farming, and contains large areas of good arable and grazing land. Over 2,500,000 acres of land are under settlement by white farmers. The chief crop grown is maize. Other crops are tobacco, coffee, wheat, oil seeds, and citrus. Stock raising is carried on by many farmers. The native-owned cattle in the territory is estimated at 362,768, and European-owned 103,201. Copper, zinc, vanadium, lead, gold, mica and coal have been discovered, and scientific prospecting is being carried on over large areas. The copper deposits have attracted much capital, the Roan Antelope mine having commenced output, while others are expected to follow. The copper mines of Northern Rhodesia appear likely to produce a large proportion of the world's supply. Many species of game are to be found, and good sport at a moderate cost is available for the big-game hunter, but the areas now open for hunting are somewhat restricted.

The trunk line of the Rhodesia Railway system traverses Northern Rhodesia from Livingstone to the Belgian Congo border. The Zambezi, Kafue, Chambesi and other rivers are navigable for a considerable portion of their courses. There are 44 post offices, 18 of which are money order offices. A telegraph line exists alongside the railway line throughout its whole length in the territory; other lines connect Abercorn with the Nyasaland and Tanganyika systems and also Fort Jameson with Nyasaland. The construction of 600 miles of new pole route was completed in 1931. A central wireless station (long and short waves) has been erected at Broken Hill, and large district short-wave stations, all equipped for telegraph and telephone communication, have been installed at Livingstone, Mongu, Abercorn, Fort Jameson and Mpika. The administration of the territory is in the hands of a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council of five official members. There is a Legislative Council of 16 members, with a majority of official members. The seat of Government is at Livingstone, near the Victoria Falls, on the Zambezi. The country is divided into 9 Provinces for fiscal and administrative purposes. The most important centres are Livingstone, Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Lusaka, Mazabuka, Abercorn, Kasama, Fort Rosebery, Ndola and Mongu-Lealui.

	1929-30.	1930-31.
Revenue	£672,269	£830,254
Expenditure	554,527	704,986

Governor, His Excellency Sir James Crawford Maxwell, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. M.D. (1927) (*and £1,000 duty allowance*) £3,000
Private Sec. and A.D.C., Capt. F. A. Hopkins, M.B.E. £630
Chief Secretary, Hon. H. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy 1,450
Principal Assistant Chief Secretary, Maj. E. A. T. Dutton, O.B.E. 1,000
Attorney-General, Hon. F. Gordon Smith 1,300
Treasurer and Commissioner of Taxes, Hon. C. H. Dobree, C.B.E. 1,200
Secretary for Native Affairs, Hon. J. M. Thomson 1,200
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Hon. P. H. Ward 1,300
Judge of the High Court, (vacant). 1,750
Director of Animal Health (*and Acting Secretary for Agriculture*), Hon. J. Smith 1,200
Commandant, Northern Rhodesia Police (*and Chief Commissioner of Police*), Lt.-Col. E. G. Dickinson, M.C. 1,200
Director of Surveys, Hon. W. G. Fairweather 1,050
Secretary for Mines, A. C. Vivian, D.Sc. ... 1,000
Director of Public Works, F. A. Buckley... 1,100
Controller of Customs, E. S. Marillier..... 1,000
Postmaster-General, (vacant). 1,000
Director of European Education, J. B. Clark 960
Director of Native Education, G. C. Latham 960
Auditor, J. B. Hewlett..... 960
Provincial Commissioners and Magistrates, C. R. Rennie; E. B. H. Goodall, M.B.E.; C. R. B. Draper, M.B.E.; H. G. Willis; E. Sharpe; R. H. Palmer; C. F. Molyneaux; J. W. Hinds; A. W. M. S. Griffin, M.C. ....(2) £1,100, (7) 1,000

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commissioner, 32, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.

ST. HELENA,

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the African Continent, 1,800 from the coast of S. America and 4,477 from Southampton, in 15° 55′ S. lat. and 5° 42′ W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with a population (Census 1921) of 3,747. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, *interspersed with picturesque ravines.* Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator Juan de Nova Castella, on May 21, 1502 (St. Helena's Day), and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch colonised it *circ.* 1645. The English East India Company seized it in 1651; but it was retaken by the Dutch in 1672. In 1673 it was again taken from the Dutch and was held by the Company, who had obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II., until 1834 (with the exception of the period 1815 to 1821, during which the British Government held it as a residence for the Emperor Napoleon, who died there May 5, 1821), when it was ceded by them to the Crown. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity decreased after the cutting of the Suez Canal. A phormium (flax fibre) and lace-making industry has been established. St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the island, possesses a good anchorage.

Ascension (*Resident Magistrate*, E. A. Willmott), an isolated island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,820 feet, situated 7° 55′ 55″ S. lat. and 14° 25′ 5″ W. long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named João de Nova Gallego, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is 7½ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with an area of about 38 square miles, and, being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1815, when the English took possession of it; in 1931 the population was about 150. The island was administered by the Board of Admiralty until Oct. 27, 1922, when by Royal Letters Patent it became a Dependency of St. Helena and was transferred to the Colonial Office. Georgetown, the capital, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. Ascension is visited by the sea-turtle from January to May, which lay their eggs in the sand; the sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month.

The government of St. Helena is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 4 members, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, Jamestown. Population (1921), 1,438.

	1929.	1930.
Public revenue	£20,456	£18,570
Expenditure	22,385	25,819
Debt	*nil.*	*nil.*
Total imports	47,405	44,411
Total exports	38,571	19,845
Imports from U.K.	34,849	36,160
Exports to U.K.	36,175	18,699

Governor, His Excellency Sir Charles Henry Harper, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1924) £1,000
A.D.C., Capt. T. C. Mainwaring.
Govt. Secretary, Lt.-Col. E. L. Salier, M.C. 550
Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Customs, S. Cullen 400
Colonial Surgeon, Dr. L. L. Burton 580

Distance, 4,477 miles; transit, 17 days.

ST. KITTS, *see* BRITISH WEST INDIES.

ST. LUCIA, *see* BRITISH WEST INDIES.

SARAWAK.

Raja, H.H. Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, G.C.M.G., *born* Sept. 26, 1874; *suc.* his father, the Raja Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, May 17, 1917; *m.* 1911, Hon. Sylvia Leonora, daughter of 2nd Viscount Esher, *b.* 1885, (H.H. the Ranee).
Heir Presumptive, Bertram Willes Brooke (H.H. the Tuan Muda), *b.* Aug. 8, 1876.
Private Secretary to H.H. the Rajah, E. S. Holl $4,800
Resident, 1st Division, J. C. Swayne 9,000
Resident, 2nd Division, J. B. Archer 8,400
Resident, 3rd Division, C. D. Adams 9,000
Resident, 4th Division, H. D. Aplin 9,000
Resident, 5th Division, F. H. Kortright 8,400
Treasurer, A. A. Rennie 9,000
Chief Justice, T. S. Boyd 12,000
Director of Public Works, C. P. Lowe 9,600
Secretary for Native Affairs, P. M. Adams 6,720
Secretary for Chinese Affairs and Protector of Labour, C. D. le Gros Clark... 6,480
Secretary to the Committee of Administration, R. D. St. John Horton 6,000
Director of Agriculture, J. S. W. Bean 6,720
Director of Education, H. Jacques 7,680
Conservator of Forests, D. E. Calver 7,200
Superintendent of Lands, C. S. Griffiths 9,000
Legal Adviser, F. O. Blagg 9,000
P.M.O. and Chief Health Officer, E. M. Marjoribanks 9,600
Commandant, Sarawak Rangers, Capt. R. E. Le Sueur (*acting*) 6,480
Commissioner of Police, L. N. Reynolds (*acting*) 5,040
Postmaster-General, K. H. Gillan 7,680
Registrar, P. H. Hayward 6,480
Supt. of Surveys, N. A. Middlemas 9,000
Supt. of Telegraphs, W. G. Tait (*acting*) 4,800
Commissioner of Trade and Customs, and Shipping Master, H. M. Calvert ... 8,400

Special Commissioner for Sarawak in England Bertram Brooke (H.H. the Tuan Muda).
Offices, Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.1.

Sarawak is a state on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of about 500 miles, an area of about 50,000 square miles, and a population of about 475,000, 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, Kelingkang, and Batang-Lupar mountains; the eastern boundary is a broken range of mountains with peaks rising to 10,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Rejang (navigable for about 160 miles), the Baram (navigable for about 100 miles), the Batang-Lupar, and the Limbang. Kuching, the capital, stands on a small river (the Sarawak) which is navigable from its mouth to Kuching (23 miles). The government consists of a hereditary sovereign and a Supreme Council of 9 (4 Europeans and 5 Malay magistrates), and a General Council of 50, composed of European and Malay officials and native chiefs, meeting every 3 years. The civil service is composed of English officials to the number of 110, appointed by the sovereign. The government of Sarawak was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Brunei by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak. Other concessions have been made in 1861, 1882, 1884, and 1890, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was added in 1905. In 1864 Great Britain recognized Sarawak as an independent state, and under an agreement of 1888 the State has been placed under British protection. The country produces sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, bees-wax, illipe nuts, birds'-nests, oil, gold, silver, antimony, quicksilver, tobacco, rice, rattans, coal, gambier, and pepper. The large petroleum field at Miri and Bakong, in the Baram district, is now a valuable asset; oil exports (1928) 593,389 tons; (1929), 734,454 tons; (1930) 645,399 tons.

	1929.	1930.
Revenue	$6,671,291	$5,562,034
Expenditure	6,515,757	7,089,923
Imports	22,726,657	16,421,592
Exports	34,689,890	24,894,762

CHIEF TOWN, Kuching. Population (1911). 30,000. Distance from London, 8,700 miles; transit, 25 to 30 days. There are 20 wireless stations, in communication with Singapore. Steamer leaves Singapore for Kuching and Kuching for Singapore every Saturday. There is also direct communication with Sibu and Miri.

SEYCHELLES.

The Seychelles Islands, in the Indian Ocean, which number altogether 90, were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1810. 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 156 square miles, of which Mahé occupies nearly 56 square miles: the most important of the dependencies are the Amirantes, Farquhar Islds., Coetivy, Aslove and the Aldabra Group. The population was estimated (Dec. 31, 1929) at 27,588. At the census of 1921 the population of Mahé was 19,426, Praslin 1,999, La Digue, 1,303, other islands 1,795. Victoria, the capital, on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour, and the lighthouses in the vicinity have been fitted up with modern automatic lights. Although only 4° S. of the Equator, the islands are healthy, the death-rate in 1928 being 16·12 per 1,000. There are 27 Roman Catholic and Church of England primary schools; there are also 2 secondary schools.

The principal exports are copra, vanilla, cocoanuts, coconut oil, tortoise-shell, cinnamon, essential oils, soap, and guano. Aldabra, one of the

dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 680 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, whilst the unique double coco-nut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Praslin, where there is a famous valley. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of 3 members (2 *ex-officio* and 1 nominated), and by a Legislative Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members

	1928.	1929.
Revenue	Rs.751,634	Rs.762,061
Expenditure	731,673	767,190
Debt (Sterling)	£1,894	*nil.*
Imports	Rs.1,644,719	Rs.1,813,283
Exports	2,434,330	2,143,743
Imports from U.K.	448,970	619,649
Exports to U.K.	304,041	229,096

CAPITAL, Victoria.

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency de Symons Montagu George Honey, C.M.G. (1928) Rs.19,350
Clerk to Governor, Private Sec., and Clerk to Councils, (vacant)..... 5,500
Chief Justice, His Hon. R. S. de Vere 9,675
Crown Prosecutor, &c., Lt.-Com. G. E. Cooper, R.N. 7,740
Treasurer and Collector, Hon. D. F. Watson, O.B.E. 7,450
Auditor, C. W. Seed 8,582
Chief Med. Off., J. T. Bradley, M.D. 8,000
Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, Maj. H. Kenworthy, O.B.E. 5,500
Inspector of Schools, J. D. E. Harter ... 3,600
Director of Agriculture, P. R. Dupont
Inspector of Police & Supt. of Prisons, M. de Robillard..... 3,600

Letters *from* London *vid* Marseilles, 24 days; *to* London, 27 days.

SIERRA LEONE.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone, situated on the West Coast of Africa, was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs for the purpose of being used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England. At a somewhat later date the Colony was used as a settlement for Africans from North America and the West Indies, and great numbers of Africans rescued from slave ships have from time to time been liberated and settled there. The Colony has a coast-line of 210 miles, with an estimated area of 4,000 square miles. In 1921 its population was 85,163, of whom 1,161 were resident Europeans. Of the rest, more than half are the descendants of liberated Africans, while the remainder belong to the neighbouring tribes. A babel of tongues is thus to be heard in the streets of Freetown. In 1896 a Protectorate was declared over the territory adjoining the Colony to the northward and eastward. The extreme depth of the Protectorate from north to south is about 210 miles, lying between 7° and 10° N. lat., and the extreme breadth from east to west is 180 miles, between 10° 40′ and 13° 21′ of W. long. Its estimated area is 27,000 sq. miles, and its population about 1,456,148. For administrative purposes it is divided into 2 Provinces, under Provincial Commissioners, assisted by 2 Senior District Commissioners, 17 District Commissioners and 12 Assistant District Commissioners. The principal peoples are 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, palm oil, and ginger: piassava, hides, and rice are also exported. The value of the palm kernels exported in 1930 reached £664,591. 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 83 miles in length extends in a north-easterly direction from Bauya to Makeni. Motor roads are now being opened up in the Colony and Protectorate, in the Colony connecting the various towns and villages with the port, and in the Protectorate as feeder roads to the railway. There are (1930) 1,912 miles of combined telegraph and telephone service.

Sierra Leone is a Crown Colony, possessing a Legislative Council partly elected and partly nominated by the Crown, with full power to legislate for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony. The Governor is advised by an Executive Council.

	1929.	1930.
Public revenue	*£740,646	*£742,972
Public expenditure	871,086	805,724
Total imports	1,789,053	1,424,175
Total exports	1,532,237	1,216,046
Imports from U.K.	971,692	783,812
Exports to U.K.	531,017	427,293

Governor, His Excellency Arnold Hodson, C.M.G. (1931) £3,000
Chief Justice, M. J. Tew ..... †1,600
Colonial Secretary, C. E. Cookson ..... †1,400
Attorney-Gen., J. Aitken, B.A., LL.B..... †1,200
Treasurer, P. F. Barton, V.D ..... †1,100
Comptroller of Customs, R. B. Mackie..... †1,100
Judge of the Circuit Court (vacant) ..... †1,200
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, J. C. S. McDouall, O.B.E. .. .. †1,400
Provincial Commissioners, W. D. D. Bowden, C.B.E. ; N. G. Frere .....each †1,200
Solicitor-General, I. J. T. Turbett..... †960
Police Magistrate, B. A. K. McRoberts, †£660 to 960
Dir. of Public Works, W. S. Lake..... †1,200
General Manager (Railway), R. Malthus †1,200
Commiss. of Police, Maj. C. Hampden King †960
P.M.G. and Savings Bank Commissioner, N. S. Davis ..... †960
Direc. of Education, H. Blackmore, V.D.... †1,100
Bishop of Sierra Leone, Rt. Rev. G.W.Wright, D.D.

Freetown is 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 10 days.

SOMALILAND.

(The Somaliland Protectorate.)

Somaliland occupies the "North-Eastern Horn" of the African continent, jutting out into the Indian Ocean along the south of the Gulf of Aden, and is divided between Great Britain, France and Italy, while the interior is subject to Abyssinia. The British Protectorate, declared in 1884, contains about 68,000 sq. miles, its boundaries being defined by treaties with Abyssinia, France and Italy; the northern coast as far as 49° E. and the 8th parallel of N. latitude are the limits on the north and south. The population, mainly consisting of Somalis, a

* Exclusive of Railway Rev. £190,576; Exp. £263,005, in 1930; and Rev. £233,512; Exp. £285,843 in 1929).
† Exclusive of allowances.

Muhammadan people, is estimated at 344,700. The Protectorate garrison is now confined to a Camel Corps, 400 strong, and a Police force of 550, the Dervish power having been finally broken in 1920. The chief products of British Somaliland are cattle, sheep, goats, hides, skins and gum. There is wireless communication with Aden. The Protectorate was transferred to the administration of the Colonial Office on April 1, 1905.

	1929.	1930.
Total imports	£473,294	£371,502
Total exports	238,867	250,114

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Harold Kittermaster, K.B.E., C.M.G. (*and Duty Allowance*, £350) £1,700

Secretary to the Government, Maj. A. S. Lawrance, C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... £900 to 1,100

Asst. do., G. J. Webb ..... £700 to 800

Commissioners (*1st Grade*), Maj. B. H. Horsley, D.S.O., M.C.; Capt. E. N. Park, M.C.; R. H. Smith ..... £700 to 800

Commissioners (*2nd Grade*), Capt. H. E. Long; Capt. D. J. C. Walsh; T. Donovan, D.C.M.; A. McCallum, M.C.; Capt. D. H. Wickham; F. J. Chambers ..... £550 to 700

Commissioners (*3rd Grade*), E. Barry; E. P. S. Shirley, O.B.E.; A. T. Curle; Capt. J. R. G. Cowan; Capt. A. S. Poulton ..... £450 to 550

Treasurer, D. L. Bethell 800

Commdt. of Police, J. Beattie, M.C. 800

Principal Med. Officer, R. S. Taylor, M.D. (*and Duty Allowance* £100) ..... £1,000 to 1,100

Chief of Customs, H. M. O'Byrne, O.B.E. 800

Director of Posts and Telegraphs, C. V. Magill 800

Director of Public Works, L. H. Macnaghten 900

O. C. Somaliland Camel Corps, K.A.R., Lt.-Col. H. B. Holt, M.C. (*acting*) 1,000

Principal towns, Berbera, Bulhar, Zeilah, Hargeisa, Burao, Erigavo and Buramo.

SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION.

High Commissioner for South Africa, His Excellency Sir H. J. Stanley, G.C.M.G. £3,000

Private Secretary & A.D.C., Capt. L. Holbech, D.S.O., M.C.

Imperial Secretary and Accountant, (vacant) 2,000

Asst. Imperial Secretary, Shirley Eales, C.B.E. 1,190

Chief Clerk, H. L. Smith 750

Auditor, T. A. Williams 1,100

The Office of High Commissioner in and for South Africa was created by Letters Patent in 1878. In 1879 a second High Commissioner was appointed, to whom was assigned South-Eastern Africa, including Zululand and Amatongaland; but this arrangement ceased in 1881, when a Special Commissioner for Zulu affairs was appointed, who was also Governor of Natal (which now includes Zululand and Amatongaland). The High Commissioner for South Africa, who, under the Commission of 1889, was the officer for the time being administering the Government of the Cape, now represents the Crown in all matters occurring in South Africa beyond the limits of the Union and of Southern and Northern Rhodesia. The High Commissioner is *Governor of Basutoland*, and supervises the affairs of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and of Swaziland. Prior to October 1, 1923, Southern Rhodesia was administered by the British South Africa Company, and the High Commissioner exercised certain powers of control under the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council 1898. Upon the establishment of responsible government the Order in Council 1898 lapsed, but under the Southern Rhodesia Constitution Letters Patent certain of the High Commissioner's previous powers and functions in regard to native administration were reserved to him and the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1920, whereby the Native Reserves were vested in the High Commissioner, was continued in full force and effect. On April 1, 1924, the functions which the High Commissioner had exercised in Northern Rhodesia during the British South Africa Company's administration of that Territory were, with the assumption of the administration by the Crown, transferred to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

The Office of High Commissioner, which was formerly held by the Governor of Cape Colony, was, by a Commission dated October 6, 1900, vested in Lord Milner, and by a similar Commission, dated March 15, 1905, in Lord Selborne. During the years 1910-1930 the Office was vested, by separate Commission, in the successive Governors-General of the Union of South Africa. This arrangement ceased upon the termination of the period of office of Major-General the Earl of Athlone, K.G. Sir Herbert Stanley, G.C.M.G., was then appointed by His Majesty to be High Commissioner for South Africa, and he holds that office concurrently with the newly created office of High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa for His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

BASUTOLAND.

(*The Territory of Basutoland.*)

Basutoland is an inland Native Territory of South Africa, bounded North and West by Orange Free State, East by Natal, and South by Cape Colony, with an area of 11,716 square miles. The Census of 1921 showed 495,937 natives and 1,603 whites, 1,069 coloured and 172 Asiatics.

The territory is well watered, and enjoys a good climate. It is one of the finest grain producing districts in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basuto to rear immense herds of cattle, sheep and goats, the mohair produced being of excellent quality. The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged. Basutoland has been called "The Switzerland of South Africa" and contains amongst its natural wonders the *Maletsunyane Falls* (670 feet).

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 final court of appeal in the Territory is the Resident Commissioner's Court, appeal from which lies

direct to the Privy Council. The revenue is derived from Customs, native tax, income tax on Europeans, post-office, and licences. Telegraph offices have been opened at Butha Buthe, Leribe, Peka, Teyateyaneng, Maseru, Morija, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing and Qacha's Nek. There are 597 native schools, with an average attendance (1930) of 37,150, a large proportion being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission; there are also 9 white schools. The education vote for 1930–31 was £55,405. The chief articles of export are wool and mohair, cattle and hides, the imports being chiefly blankets, groceries and hardware.

	1929-30.	1930-31.
Revenue	£326,540	£326,676
Expenditure	322,949	333,862

CAPITAL, Maseru. Pop., 2,319 (399 whites).

Resident Commissioner, John Christian Ramsay Sturrock, C.M.G., M.A. £1,650
Government Secretary, F. L. Foord 950
Judicial Commissioner (Bechuanaland, Swaziland & Basutoland), Hon. Patrick Duncan, K.C., C.M.G., M.L.A. 1,000
Financial Secretary, L. G. Luscombe..... 900
Assistant Commissioners:—
Mohale's Hoek, F. Jenner..... 850
Leribe, J. H. Sims 850
Mafeteng, E. G. Dutton 850
Maseru, H. Ashton 840
Qacha's Nek, T. B. Kennan..... 640
Teyateyaneng, D. W. How 750
Quthing, L. Clementi £92
Deputy Do., Butha Buthe, R. S. Balfe..... 600
Principal Medical Officer, H. R. F. Nattle 950
Chief Veterinary Officer, F. A. Verney, O.B.E., F.R.C.V.S. 900
Director of Public Works, H. W. Gibson... 800
Direc. of Educa., F. H. Dutton, O.B.E., M.A. 875
Supt. Leper Settlement, P. D. Strachan, M.D. 850
Cont. of Stores, Stephen Bernard Dutton 650
Agricultural Officer, L. Wacher..... 625
Chief Clerk and Registrar, and Master of Court, H. J. Godden, M.B.E. 650

Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles; transit, through the Cape, about 20 days.

BECHUANALAND.

(*The Bechuanaland Protectorate.*)

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is a country of British South Africa, in the centre of the vast tableland stretching north to the Zambesi.

The Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of the Union, on the north and north-east by Southern Rhodesia, the Zambesi and Chobe Linyanti) Rivers, and on the west by South-West Africa. It is about 500 miles long and 550 miles broad, with a total area of about 275,000 square miles; the *Caprivi Zipfel* was attached to the Protectorate for administrative purposes by Proclamation (1922), but was retransferred to S. W. Africa, Sept. 1, 1929. The population at the Census of May, 1921, was 152,983, of whom 1,743 were Whites, 52 Indians, 1,003 Coloured and 150,185 Natives.

The climate is healthy during part of the year. Malarial fever is prevalent during February, March, and April, but with ordinary precautions is not seriously detrimental to health. The country is essentially pastoral, although Kaffir corn, mealies, beans, pumpkins and melons are sown, and when the rainfall is adequate crops are reaped. Cattle thrive, and numbered 426,344 at the Census of 1921. 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 Tshekedi, Regent during the minority of Seretse (Bamangwato), of Molefi Pilane (Bakgatla), of Kgari Sechele (Bakwena), of Bathoen (Bangwaketsi), of Seboko Mokgosi (Bamalete), and of Mathibe (Batawana).

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to Rhodesia. There is a telegraph line from Cape Province through from Mafeking, *vid* Gaberones and Francistown, to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Lobatsi, Gaberones, Francistown, and Serowe, whither the late Chief (Khama) and all his people moved in 1901 from Palapye. The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at Mafeking, Cape Province.

	1929-30.	1930-31.
Revenue	£146,284	£148,511
Expenditure	155,822	154,923

Resident Commissioner, Lt.-Col. C. F. Rey *(and allowance £350)* £1,350
Assist. Resident Commissioner, Capt. R. O'M. Reilly .....*(and allowances £150)* 1,000
Government Secretary, Charles Leonard O'Brien Dutton 1,000
Financial Secretary, Master of Resident Commissioner's Court and Registrar of Deeds, R. E. Goodman 775
Resident Magistrates:—
Lobatsi, C. M. Leideboer .....£600 to £800
Francistown, G. E. Nettelton..... 600 to 800
Kweneng, Capt. H. B. Neale..... 600 to 800
Gaberones (vacant)..... 600 to 800
Ngwaketsi, A. L. Cuzen ..... 600 to 800
Ngwato, Capt. J. W. Potts..... 550 to 700
Ngamiland. V. Ellenberger (*acty.*) 550 to 700
P.M.O., H. W. Dyke, M.B., Ch.B..... 875
Chief Veterinary Officer, W. H. Chase, O.B.E., F.R.C.V.S. (*and allowances £100*) 900

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 Portuguese East Africa. The total area is 6,705 square miles, and the population (1921) 112,951, of whom 2,205 are whites, the remainder being Ama-Swazi Bantus (or Swazis). Estimated European population (1931) 2,650. 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. The country is well watered and healthy, the annual rainfall averaging 55 inches, the mean temperature being 62° Fahr. (30°–90°). The soil is generally fertile, particularly so in the Low and Middle Veld. The whole of the Territory forms excellent grazing for cattle, and cattle-ranching on

a large scale has been commenced by several companies. There were about 334,000 head of cattle in the Territory at the end of 1930. In the winter season sheep are brought to Swaziland for grazing from the high table-lands of the Eastern Transvaal.

The agricultural products are, maize (the staple product), tobacco, millet, ground-nuts, beans, pumpkins, and sweet potatoes Cotton growing from jassid resistant seed is becoming important. The country possesses considerable mineral wealth, including gold, tin, coal, copper and asbestos. During the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, 161 tons of cassiterite tin, valued at £23,414 were exported.

Mbabane, the headquarters of the Administration, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 4,000 feet. There are townships in the districts at Bremersdorp, Hlatikulu, Stegi and Goedgegun. There are schools for Europeans at various centres.

There is a daily South African Railway motor omnibus service between Breyten and Mbabane (89 miles); Bremersdorp and Stegi (43 miles); Piet Retief and Hlatikulu (57 miles); and Goedgegun to Hluti (33 miles). There are post offices, and telegraph and telephone offices at all the chief centres

	1929-30.	1930-31.
Revenue	£111,091	£89,604
Expenditure	119,223	116,603

CAPITAL, Mbabane.

Resident Commissioner, T. Ainsworth Dickson, C.M.G., M.C.

Government Secretary, and Deputy Resident Commissioner, B. Nicholson, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Assistant Govt Sec., L. J. Puttick.

Financial Secretary, J. R. Armstrong.

Assistant Commissioners, A. G. Marwick, O.B.E.; D. H. Harvey; H. B. A. McCarter; S. B. Williams.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

(*See* MALAYA.)

THE SUDAN

The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt, 22° N. lat., to the northern boundary of Uganda, 3° 36′ N. lat., and reaches from the French Sahara about 19° 10′ E. (at 22° N.) to the north-west boundary of Eritrea (Italian) in 38° 30′ E. (at 18° N.). The greatest length from north to south is approximately 1,300 miles, and from east to west 1,200 miles. The northern boundary is the 22nd parallel of North latitude: on the east lie the Red Sea, Eritrea and Abyssinia; on the south lie the British Protectorate of Uganda and the Belgian Congo; and on the west French Equatorial Africa. The total area is about 1,008,100 sq. miles, with a population of about 5,600,000, partly Arabs, partly Negroes, and partly Nubian of mixed Arab-Negro blood, with a small foreign element, including some 3,000 Europeans. The Arabs and Nubians are all Muhammadans, as are some of the Negroes, but the latter are generally pagans. The *Gambeila enclave* (within the boundaries of Abyssinia) is leased from the Abyssinian Government as a trading post. The *Nile* enters at Nimule, in Mongalla Province, as the *Bahr el Jebel*, and leaves the Sudan at Wadi Halfa. From the Atbara confluence to the Mediterranean the river has a course of close on 1,600 miles, and from its sources to the confluence its length may be reckoned at 2,400 miles, giving a total waterway of 4,000 miles. Between Khartoum and Wadi Halfa occur five of the six *Cataracts*, the remaining (first) cataract being in Egypt at Assuan.

Government.—The Sudan is administered by a Governor-General, aided, since 1910, by a Council nominated from amongst the Officials of the Government. All Ordinances and Laws are made by the Governor-General in Council. No duties may be levied on imports from Egypt, and duties on imports *viâ* the Red Sea ports may not exceed those levied in Egypt. The Sudan is divided into 14 provinces (*Mudirias*) under governors (*Mudirs*). Each province is subdivided into districts with one (or more) District Commissioners in charge of each. Native administrative officials are employed under the District Commissioners. *Civil Justice* is administered by a Chief Justice and four puisne judges, one of whom is also Registrar-General of Lands. There are also Province and District Judges who are usually the Governors and District Commissioners of Provinces, but there are also District Judges who are professional lawyers in some of the more important centres. Appeals lie from the District Judges to the Province Judges or the High Court, and from the Province Judges and the High Court to the Court of Appeal, which consists of three judges of the High Court. The system of the law administered is "justice, equity and good conscience" in all cases in which there is no special enactment. There is no general code of civil and commercial law such as is in force in Egypt and many Continental countries. The religious law of Islam is administered by the Mohammedan Law Courts in matters of inheritance, marriage, divorce, and family relations generally amongst the Moslem population. There are District and Province Courts under District and Province Kadis, and a High (Mahkama) Court at Khartoum presided over by the Grand Kadi. *Criminal Justice* is administered chiefly by the Governors and District Commissioners and Mamours of Provinces and Districts, all of whom are magistrates. The Judges of the High Court and District Judges also have criminal jurisdiction as magistrates. The more serious offences are tried by courts consisting of three magistrates, and many native notables have been made magistrates for the purpose of sitting as members of such courts. The decisions of such courts require confirmation by the Governor of the Province or the Governor-General, who exercise powers similar to those of confirming officers in Courts Martial, and to them also appeals lie. Courts of Sheiks or Chiefs in all parts of the country have varying powers of limited jurisdiction in accordance with native customs. The Sudan is garrisoned by native troops, forming the Sudan Defence Force. A small garrison of British troops is quartered at Khartoum. The *Police* are locally enlisted and are under Provincial administration.

Education.—In addition to *khalwas* and *kuttabs* (vernacular schools) there are 10 *primary schools*, where instruction is given in English as well as Arabic, attended by about 1,300 pupils; a *secondary school* at Khartoum (Gordon College), and a *training college* (also at Gordon College); and *technical* or *trade schools* at Khartoum, Omdurman, and Atbara. There are also 21 *elementary vernacular schools for girls*, and a *Training College* for girls' teachers.

Production.—The principal grain crop is *dura* (great millet), which is the staple food of the people in the Sudan, and is also used as cattle and poultry food elsewhere. Egyptian cotton has been successfully established, and increasing quantities are being produced annually. *The Gezira Irrigation Scheme* at present (1930) enables an area of 630,000 acres to be cultivated between the Blue and White Niles, one-third of which is under cotton. The necessary water is stored by the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile, about 170 miles south of Khartoum. Cotton cultivation in the irrigated area is managed by a syndicate, and is one of the largest cotton-growing schemes in the world (198,000 feddans in 1930). The Sudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum arabic. Natural salt fields on the Red Sea coast near Port Sudan supply the whole needs of the country and maintain an export trade with Abyssinia. Work has been commenced on a new scheme for the further expansion of salt production on a large scale in this area. Other products include sesame, senna leaves and pods, ground-nuts, dates, hides and skins, and gold.

Trade.—The total value of trade in 1930 amounted to £E11,423,423. The principal export is cotton, the value of which, together with cotton-seed, amounted to £E3,256,625, or 65·7 per cent. of the value of the total exports. Gum arabic was exported to the value of £E980,157. Other exports are: sesame, cattle, hides and skins, dates, ground-nuts, dom-nuts, *dura*, salt, senna, ivory and gold.

Communications.—The railways and steamers throughout the country are administered by a Government department. During the past few years nearly 500 miles of new railways have been built, while other transport has been revolutionised by the opening up of a net-work of motor roads spreading all over the country during the dry season. In 1930 there were 1,995 miles of railways open for traffic. The gauge is 3 ft. 6 in. Since the opening of the eastern railway the Red Sea port of Port Sudan receives much of the trade which formerly passed northwards. A line from Sennar Town, crossing the Sennar Dam, was completed during 1929, and affords an alternative route (498 miles) for produce of the Southern provinces to Haiya Junction, 126 miles W. of Port Sudan. There are over 3,000 miles of the various reaches of the river Nile and its tributaries under navigation by a fleet of shallow draught steamers and barges. Three of these routes are only practicable in the flood season, June to September. In the southern provinces motor car services are maintained in the dry season (December to March) between Juba and Nairobi (800 miles), Juba and Kampala (600 miles) by private companies in Uganda, and by an all-weather route, Juba to Aba (143 miles), operated by the Sudan Government and also by private enterprise. In the interior of the country there are other dry season motor roads. All the principal towns are in direct telegraphic communication with Khartoum, the total mileage of telegraph lines being 5,737 miles in 1928. There are 80 stationary and 16 travelling Post and Telegraph offices, and 10 wireless telegraphy offices.

Finance.—The revenue is derived mainly from land tax, animal tax, royalties on gum and ivory, customs and railways, posts, telegraphs and steamboat services.

	1929.	1930.
Revenue	£E6,981,590	£E6,777,896
Expenditure	6,610,274	6,774,896
Total Exports.....	6,526,112	4,953,282
Total Imports.....	6,856,114	6,177,410
Imports from U.K.	2,295,024	2,201,956
Exports to U.K. ...	5,211,354	3,289,780

Governor-General, His Excellency Sir John Loader Maffey, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E. (1926).
Private Sec., G. R. F. Bredin.
Comptroller, E. O. Springfield, M.C.
A.D.C., Bimbashi G. H. McCarthy.

Governor-General's Council

Ex-Officio Members, the Civil Secretary; the Legal Secretary; the Financial Secretary; the Kaid El'Amm, *see* Sudan Defence Force, *post*.
Additional Members, J. G. Matthew, C.M.G., O.B.E.; A. C. Parker, C.B.E.

Sudan Agency.

Sudan Agent (*Cairo*), C. F. Ryder, O.B.E.

Departments.

Advocate-General, P. F. Hamilton Grierson, M.B.E.
Director of Agriculture and Forests, J. N. Cameron.
Auditor-General, C. W. Stanway.
Chief Justice, H. Owen, M.C.
Civil Secretary, H. A. MacMichael, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Secretary for Economic Development, R. Davies.
Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Central Economic Board, R. C. Couldrey.
Director of Customs, D. M. Bennett, O.B.E.
Warden of the Gordon College, C. W. Williams, M.B.E.
Secretary for Education, Health, &c., J. G. Matthew, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Financial Secretary, A. J. C. Huddleston, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Game Warden, Maj. W. R. Barker, O.B.E.
Grand Kadi, Sheikh Mohammed Amin Korraa.
Controller, Public Security Intelligence Branch, J. C. Penney, M.C.
Irrigation Adviser, R. M. MacGregor, C.M.G.
Director of Lands, H. A. Evans, M.C.
Registrar-General of Lands, (vacant).
Legal Secretary, B. H. Bell, C.B.E.
Mufti, Sheikh Sayed Ismail El Azhari, C.B.E., M.V.O.
Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Lt.-Col. J. L. Tomlin, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Director of Public Works, G. N. Loggin, M.I.C.E.
General Manager of Railways, A. C. Parker, C.B.E.
Port Officer, Port Sudan, Capt. E. M. Palmer, O.B.E., R.N (*ret.*)
Director of Stores and Ordnance, Capt. H. C. E. Jebb.
Director, Sudan Medical Service, O. F. H. Atkey, C.M.G., M.B., F.R.C.S.
Director of Surveys, Lt.-Col. S. L. Milligan, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director, Veterinary Dept., W. Kennedy, D.S.O.

GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES.

Bahr el Ghazal (*Wau*), Maj. R. G. O. Brock, O.B.E.
Berber (*El Damer*), W. P. D. Clarke, O.B.E.
Blue Nile (*Wad Medani*), R. V. Bardsley, O.B.E.
Darfur (*El Fasher*), C. G. Dupuis.
Dongola (*Merowé*), W. D. C. L. Purves.
Fung (*Singa*), C. H. Thomson.
Halfa (*Wadi Halfa*), P. Ingleson, M.B.E., M.C.

Kassala (*Kassala*), R. E. H. Baily, O.B.E.
Khartoum (*Khartoum*), E. G. Sarsfield-Hall.
Kordofan (*El Obeid*), J. A. Gillan.
Mongalla (*Mongalla*), L. F. Nalder, C.M.G., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Port Sudan—Suakin Administration (*Port Sudan*), *Commissioner*, A. S. Redfern.
Upper Nile (*Malakal*), A. G. Pawson.
White Nile (*El Dueim*), J. A. Reid.

SUDAN DEFENCE FORCE.

(*London Agency*, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.). Tel.: Victoria 6,313.
O.C. British Troops in the Sudan and Commandant Sudan Defence Force (*El Kaid El'Amm*), Brig. S. S. Butler, C.M.G., D.S.O.
C.S.O., Lt.-Col. (Local Col.) B. T. Wilson, D.S.O.
M.S. and A.A.-G., Capt. (Local Lt.-Col.) D. H. Adair.
A.Q.M.G., Maj. (Local Lt.-Col.) G. F. Foley, M.C.

London Office.

(Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.)
Controller, Capt. Sir E. C. Midwinter, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Advisory Engineer, C. G. Hodgson, O.B.E.

CAPITAL, KHARTOUM, at the junction of the White and Blue Nile. The town contains a large mosque for Mohammedans, a cathedral, and the Gordon College, with extensive Government buildings. Population 42,240. Opposite Khartoum, on the Blue Nile, is Khartoum North (102,512), and on the White Nile is Omdurman (102,983), the former Mahdist capital.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY has a coast-line of about 500 miles and an estimated area of 373,500 square miles. The Sultan of Zanzibar's rights over the narrow strip of coast territory were acquired by Germany in 1890 for a payment of 4,000,000 marks. The coast-line extends from the mouth of the Umba to the mouth of the Rovuma River.

The native population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race, and was enumerated for the whole area (April, 1921) at 4,107,000, the coloured population (other than native) being 14,991. In 1930, the native population of Tanganyika Territory was estimated at 4,852,244. The total white population is about 6,870. According to German law every native born after 1905 is free, but a mild serfdom was continued under German rule. Legislation for the abolition of the status of slavery was enacted on June 9, 1922.

Considerable progress continues to be made with native education. In 1930 there were 94 Government schools, with 5,606 children in average attendance, and 3,044 *Mission schools* with average attendance of 97,745 pupils. The amount allotted to education in 1931–32 is £124,893. Two schools are maintained by the Government for the education of European children, one a day school at Dar-es-Salaam, and the other a small boarding school at Engare Nairobi, in the Northern Province. Assistance is given to 3 Dutch schools in the Arusha district, to 2 Roman Catholic schools in Dar-es-Salaam and Tabora, to 2 German schools in Tanga Province and to a private kindergarten at Dodoma. Thirty-six Indian schools, with enrolment of 2,300 pupils, are in receipt of financial assistance. Other schools in various parts of the Territory are unassisted. The Government publishes a monthly journal printed in Swahili to disseminate news and useful information among the vernacular speaking population.

The total area under forests is about 4,120 square miles, of which 3,896 square miles are included in the Government Forest Reserves, and about 70 square miles are privately owned. Non-native plantations are mainly for the production of sisal fibre and coffee, with small areas under tea and tobacco, minor crops being cotton, maize and coconuts. Native production consists chiefly of coffee, bananas, cotton, ground-nuts, rice, millet, maize, cassava and pulses.

In 1930 there were 5,170,162 cattle, 2,262,102 sheep and 3,259,443 goats in the Territory. The value of minerals produced in 1930 was—diamonds £27,211, gold £47,013, salt £36,790, mica £6,182 and tin £852. Companies desiring to investigate the mineral resources can obtain information and assistance from the Mines Department, Dar-es-Salaam.

The chief exports are sisal, cotton, coffee, ground-nuts, hides, skins, copra, grain, simsim, bees-wax, ghee, diamonds and gold; the chief imports being cotton piece goods, iron and steel manufactures, foodstuffs, machinery, building materials, kerosene and motor spirit, sugar, rice, spirits, and cigarettes.

	1929-30.	1930-31.
Revenue	£1,992,675	£1,749,478
Expenditure	2,084,898	2,102,501
	1929.	1930.
Imports	£4,285,952	£3,982,605
Exports	3,938,365	2,897,938

The Southern Brigade headquarters, the 2nd Bn., 6th Bn., Brigade Signal Section, S. and T. Sections, and a company of 1st Bn. (Nyasaland) of the King's African Rifles, are stationed in Tanganyika Territory. There is a Police Force of 1,880 all ranks.

The chief seaports are Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Lindi, Mikindani, and Kilwa, all of which are accessible to ocean-going vessels. In 1930, 585 steamers (exclusive of coastal boats) of 2,473,007 tons, and 4,098 dhows of 89,057 tons entered and cleared at the various ports from places beyond the Territory. There are two railways of metre gauge in the Territory. The Tanga Railway from Tanga to Arusha *via* Moshi (272 miles). The Kenya and Uganda Railways connect with this railway at Kahe Junction. The Central Railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma (772 miles), with a branch line from Tabora to Mwanza (235 miles). A branch line from Manyoni to Kinyangiri (93 miles) *via* Singida is under construction. A 60-c.m. tram line from Mingoyo near Lindi to Ndanda (57 miles) is worked by hand during certain periods of the year only. Steamers run on Lakes Victoria, Nyasa and Tanganyika. Dar-es-Salaam is in telegraphic communication with many inland centres, and with the adjoining territories Nyasaland, Kenya, Uganda and Northern Rhodesia. Cable communications exist between Dar-es-Salaam and Zanzibar, and communication with the Belgian Congo is effected by wireless between Kigoma and Albertville. There is a wireless station with a range of 450 miles spark transmission and 1,000 miles continuous wave transmission at Dar-es-Salaam, and a short-wave apparatus is also in use. There are 141 telegraph offices and

124 post offices and postal agencies (97 of which have telegraphic facilities). Telegraph Money Order and savings bank business are conducted at 22 head offices, and postal order and ordinary money order business at 21 sub-offices, while 20 others afford full postal facilities. Telephone exchange are established and trunk telephone communication is in operation between 38 inland centres, and also with Mombasa.

CAPITAL, Dar-es-Salaam.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir George Stewart Symes, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. (1931) (*and £1,500 Duty Allowance*)	£4,500
A.D.C., W. Athel Jackson	400
Private Sec., Capt. F. W. N. Collingwood, M.B.E.	525
Chief Secretary, D. J. Jardine, O.B.E.	2,000
Deputy do., S. B. B. McElderry	1,350
Secretary for Native Affairs, P. E. Mitchell, M.C.	1,350
Chief Justice, J. A. Sheridan	2,000
Judge, I. L. O. Gower	1,350
Attorney-General, C. B. Francis	1,650
Treasurer, R. W. Taylor, C.B.E.	1,450
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, J. O. Shircore, C.M.G., M.B.	1,500
Director of Education, S. Rivers-Smith, C.B.E.	1,350
Inspector-Gen., King's African Rifles, Col. H. A. Walker, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	
Brigade Commander, the Southern Brigade, K.A. Rifles, Col. H. A. Case, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*and Command Allowance £150*)	1,200
General Manager, Railways, Col. G. A. P. Maxwell, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C., R.E.	2,000
Labour Commissioner, G. St. J. Orde-Browne, O.B.E.	1,350
Comptroller of Customs (*and Custodian of Enemy Property*), E. Adams, O.B.E.	1,200
Director of Public Works (vacant)	1,350
Land Officer, A. Greig, M.B.E.	1,150
Director of Agriculture, C. Harrison	1,350
Postmaster-General, W. T. Storm	1,200
Commissioner of Police, G. H. Kirkham, M.C.	1,200
Auditor, (vacant)	1,150
Director of Surveys, P. E. L. Gethin	1,150
Commissioner of Mines, R. G. Williams	1,150
Director of Geological Survey, Dr. E. O. Teale	1,150
Conservator of Forests, D. K. S. Grant	1,150
Director of Veterinary Services, F. J. McCall, C.B.E., M.C.	1,100
Administrator General, J. Lindsay Allan	1,050
Commissioner of Prisons, G. H. Heaton	960
Game Warden, Brigadier I. U. Battye	900
Director of Tsetse Research, C. F. M. Swynnerton	1,200
Transport Officer, J. W. Hayfield	720
Government Printer, N. C. Drury	880

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commissioner, H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, 32, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.

TOGOLAND.

(Joint Franco-British Administration.)

The total area is about 43,040 square miles, with an estimated population of 920,000. The British sphere consists of an area of about 13,040 sq. miles with a population estimated (1931) at 275,925, excluding 43 Non-Africans. The mandated sphere adjoins the eastern frontier of the Gold Coast and is administered as part of it.

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 (Trisão da Cunha), after whom they are named. The population numbers 127, 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. Two missionaries Rev. R. A. C. Pooley and Mr. Philip Lindsay) were sent out from England in 1927 on a 3-year mission to the islanders.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and ¾ m. wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,105 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Numbers of seals and sea-elephants visit these islands.

GOUGH ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez), in 40° 20′ S and 9° 44′ W., lies about 250 miles S.S.E. of Tristan da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a British possession since 1816. The island is the resort of penguins and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population.

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890, and a portion of them was for a time administered by the Imperial British East Africa Company. In 1894 a British Protectorate was declared over the kingdom of Uganda and some of the adjoining territories. The present limits are approximately as follows:—On the north, the Uganda-Sudan boundary; on the east, a line drawn from Mt. Zulia, on the Sudan boundary, along the Turkana escarpment over the top of Mt. Elgon, and along the west boundary of the Colony of Kenya and the eastern shores of Lake Victoria; on the south, by Tanganyika Territory (late German East Africa); and on the west, by the eastern boundary of the Belgian Congo. Within these boundaries lie part of the Victoria Nyanza, part of Lake Edward, the whole of Lake George, half of Lake Albert, the whole of Lake Kioga, the whole of Lake Salisbury, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to Nimule, where the Sudan commences. Total area, 94,204 square miles, including 13,616 square miles of water.

For administrative purposes, the Protectorate is divided into 4 Provinces:—

(1) *Eastern Province*, comprising the districts of Busoga, Bugwere, Bugishu, Budama, Teso, Lango, and Karamoja.

(2) *Northern Province*, comprising the districts of Bunyoro, Gulu, Chua, and West Nile.

(3) *Western Province*, comprising the districts of Toro, Ankole, and Kigezi.

(4) *Buganda Province* (with islands in Lake Victoria) comprising the districts of Mengo, Masaka, Mubende, and Entebbe. Owing to sleeping sickness, the islands of Lake Victoria were entirely depopulated, and the inhabitants (about 20,000) settled on the mainland in fly-free districts; but the work of repopulating these islands was undertaken and completed in 1921 and 1922, and natives and their cattle have been repatriated.

The whole Protectorate is now under direct administration; but the native kings or chiefs, whose rights are in some cases regulated by treaties, are encouraged to conduct the government of their own subjects. The province of *Buganda* is recognised as a native kingdom under a *Kabaka* (H. H. Sir Daudi Chwa, K.C.M.G., grandson of the celebrated Mutesa). He is assisted in the government by three native ministers and a *Lukiko*, or native Council, and each county and district chief also has his *Lukiko* to assist him in local government and in the administration of justice. In Buganda (and in *Bunyoro*, *Ankole* and *Toro*, also ruled over by paramount chiefs, as well as in most of the other parts of the Protectorate more directly administered), purely native matters are dealt with by the various *Lukikos*, but in serious cases there is an appeal to British courts. For Europeans and non-natives justice is administered by His Majesty's Courts. The principal British representative is the Governor, who (with the assistance of the Executive and Legislative Councils) makes Ordinances for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and other purposes. There are local British courts of justice, and a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Appeal Court consists of the judges of the High Courts of Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika Territory. There is an armed constabulary force, under a British Commissioner of Police and British officers. There is also a battalion of the King's African Rifles stationed in the Protectorate, and a volunteer reserve of Europeans.

The total population of Uganda (December, 1930) is given as 3,513,625, composed as follows: Natives, 3,479,650; Asiatics, 14,002; Europeans, 1,973. At first educational work was entirely in the hands of the various Missionary Societies, who still receive grants towards scholarships, &c., for students and teachers; their efforts have for some years been supplemented by Government, which has also established a University College for natives at Makerere, Kampala. About 2,000,000 natives speak Bantu languages, the most important of which is Luganda, the language of the Baganda tribe, after whom the Protectorate is named. Swahili is also widely spoken. There are a few pygmies living near the Semliki river and the Mufumbiro mountains; the rest of the natives belong to the Nilotic, Hamitic and Sudanese groups.

	1929.	1930.
Revenue	£1,682,918	£1,412,242
Poll-tax	588,993	522,972
Customs	439,375	324,763
Expenditure (excl. loans)	1,607,997	2,040,294
Total Exports	4,274,758	2,060,453
Special Imports	2,318,177	1,614,164

The Customs Services are now merged in those of Kenya (*q.v.*). The export trade is mainly in cotton (£1,555,344 in 1930), coffee, chillies, oil-seeds, rubber, ivory, tin ore and hides and skins. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and India.

Nile steamers ply to Rejaf, which is about 8 days' march from Nimule, the Sudan port of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Marine Service on the Albert Nile and Lake Albert. The road between these two places is fit for motors for about five months only in the year. A regular steamer service is maintained by the *Kenya and Uganda Railway Administration* on Lake Kioga, between Masindi Port and Namasagali, the terminus of the Busoga railway; and on Lake Victoria between Kisumu and Entebbe and Port Bell and the other Uganda ports. The Lake Albert Marine, which has already been mentioned, provides a weekly service on the Nile between Butiaba and Nimule, and a fortnightly service on Lake Albert between Butiaba and the Belgian port of Kasenyi. The Railway Administration therefore provides a through service from Jinja and Kisumu to the Sudan and the Belgian Congo. The *Busoga Railway*, from Jinja (on Lake Victoria) to Namasagali, a point on the Nile below the rapids, which was completed in 1912, has recently been merged in the main line of the K. & U. Ry., which now runs from Jinja *viâ* Eldoret to Nakuru, where it joins the old line to the coast. The continuation of this main line to Kampala has now been completed, and a further extension from Tororo Junction to Soroti *viâ* Mbale was opened in 1929. There is a railway from Port Bell to Kampala, 7¾ miles in length. There is a fleet of Government motor vans, and there are aeroplane landing grounds at Entebbe, Tororo and Jinja. Good all-weather motor-roads connect the principal administrative centres. Hotels exist at Kampala, Jinja, Tororo, Masindi, Fort Portal and Masaka.

The unit of currency is the shilling, and the lower coinage is on a cental basis.

In 1920 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted, and these came into being in Jan., 1921. The former consists of 6 appointed members and the latter includes the former, with the addition of unofficial members, and is presided over by the Governor. The headquarters of the British administration is at ENTEBBE; the chief commercial centres are Kampala (Buganda) and Jinja (Eastern Province).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir William Frederick Gowers, K.C.M.G. (1925) (*and* £1,500 *duty*) £3,500
Chief Secretary,* P. W. Perryman, O.B.E. 1,800
Provincial Commrs., A. E. Weatherhead; *J. R. P. Postlethwaite; W. G. Adams; J. G. Rubie ..... £1,200 to 1,350
Chief Justice, Sir C. J. Griffin, K.C. 1,800
Puisne Judge, C. E. Law 1,350
Attorney-General, *K. E. Poyser, K.C., D.S.O. 1,400
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, *Major G. J. Keane, C.M.G., D.S.O. 1,500
Deputy Chief Secretary, E. L. Scott, O.B.E., M.C. 1,350
Assistant Chief Secretary, A. H. Cox 1,200
Treasurer, *S. Marston 1,400
Dir. of Public Works, A. McClure 1,350
Director of Surveys and Land Officer, B. T. Watts, O.B.E. 1,350
Director of Agriculture, *Dr. J. D. Tothill 1,350
Director of Education. *E. G. Morris O.B.E. 1,350

* Member of Executive Council.

Commr. of Police, Maj. F. T. G Tremlett, M.B.E. £1,200
Director of Geological Survey, E. J. Wayland 1,100
Director of Veterinary Services, W. F. Poulton 1,000
Conservator of Forests, N. V. Brasnett ... 960
Auditor, R. H. Carter 1,100
Game Warden, Capt. C. R. S. Pitman, D.S.O., M.C. 840
Govt. Printer and Comptroller of Stationery, J. Coates, O.B.E. (*and £50 allowance*) £600 to 920

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commissioner, H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, 32, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.

CAPITAL (Administrative Hdqrs.), Entebbe.

ZANZIBAR.

(The Zanzibar Protectorate.)

Sultan, H. H. Seyyid Sir Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., *succeeded* Dec. 9, 1911.

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 Tunghi Bay and north as Warsheikh; but since the cession of the coast-line from Ruvuma to Vanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, and of the Benadir and Kismayu coasts to Italy in 1904 and 1924 respectively, they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a coastal strip from Vanga to Ras Kiamboni (Dick's Head), the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patta, and Siu. The Zanzibar dominions on the mainland are under the administration of H.M. Government through the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the Kenya Colony and Protectorate (*q.v.*). Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890. On July 1, 1913, the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office.

By a decree of Sultan Hamoud (1897) the legal status of slavery ceased to be recognised in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

As the centre of the Arab power, Zanzibar, from the beginning of the 19th century until quite recently, dominated the trade of East Africa. The islands possess practically a monopoly in cloves (the export of which was valued at Rs. 97,56,600 in 1930) and produce quantities of copra (exports in 1930, Rs. 32,13,286). In addition, Zanzibar serves as a storehouse for the East African coast, where both imports and exports are received and distributed. Of late years its importance as a port of transhipment and distributing centre has decreased, owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship service with Europe, and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the Benadir coast. Recent figures, however, tend to indicate that the island will continue, from the very fact of its geographical position, to retain control of the local traffic—of that portion of the trade which goes to small towns up and down the adjacent mainland coast. There are 241 miles of roads throughout the Protectorate suitable for motor traffic.

The principal imports are rice, grains, groceries, sugar, tobacco, copra, petroleum and piece-goods; the exports are cloves and copra, in addition to re-exports of previously imported rice, grain, copra and piece-goods.

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 1931) was 235,428, the area of the former being 940 square miles, and of the latter 380 square miles.

Tonnage of ocean-going steamers which entered the port in 1930, 2,718,862; and 3,546 dhows (68,969 tons). Zanzibar provides the best water supply on the East Coast of Africa, and it is much in demand for shipping supplies.

	1929.	1930.
Revenue	£514,000	£494,461
Expenditure	551,944	507,500
Imports.....	1,664 242	1,454,487
Exports	1,722,598	1,485,779

British Resident, R. S. D. Rankine, C.M.G. (1930) (and duty allowance £1,125) £2,400
Chief Secretary, R. H. Crofton 1,620
Chief Justice, G. H. Pickering 1,620
Treasurer, N. B. Cox 1,490
Attorney-General, A. N. Doorly 1,400
Director of Agriculture, V. H. Kirkham... 1,350
Director of Education, W. Hendry 1,200
Comptroller of Customs, G. D. Kirsopp ... 1,100

Zanzibar is distant 6,850 miles; transit, 20 days.

THE WORLD'S RUBBER.

In a Paper on "The Supplies of Rubber," Dr. George Rae, D.Sc., said the total area under plantation rubber at the end of 1929 was between 6,600,000 acres and 7,200,000 acres, of which the area under native rubber in Netherlands' India was variously estimated at between 1,100,000 acres and 1,700,000 acres. The remaining 5,500,000 acres consisted of approximately 3,360,000 acres in estates owned by Europeans and Americans; 510,000 acres in Asiatic owned estates over 100 acres, and 1,630,000 acres in native holdings under 100 acres. About 80 per cent. of all the estate rubber trees were tappable; 90 per cent. of the native rubber in Malaya and Ceylon was tappable, and probably less than 50 per cent. of the native rubber elsewhere was tappable.

The total exports of rubber from producing countries were 94,000 tons in 1910; 167,000 tons in 1915; 354,000 tons in 1920; 518,000 tons in 1925; 861,000 tons in 1929, and will be about 820,000 tons in 1930. The actual output of rubber for the year 1929, distributed according to the nationality of producers, was approximately as follows:—

—	Tons	Per Cent.
British:—U.K.	235,000	27·9
,, Local	69,000	8·1
Netherlanders	57,000	6·7
Other European	30,000	3·5
American	22,000	2·6
Asiatic estate	64,000	7·6
Malayan native	159,000	23·4
Neth Ind. native	108,000	12·8
Other native	36,000	4·3
Wild...	26,000	3·1
	847,000	100·0

The absorption of rubber by manufacturers (*i.e.*, the quantities of rubber they turned into rubber goods) was 85,000 tons in 1910; 150,000 tons in 1915; 310,000 tons in 1920; 560,000 tons in 1925; 790,000 tons in 1929; and approximately 705,000 tons in 1930.

The United States of America.

Divisions.	Gross Area, 1930 (sq. miles).	Population. Census 1920.	Census 1930.
Continental United States	*3,026,789	105,710,620	122,775,046
Alaska	586,400	55,036	59,278
Guam	206	13,275	18,509
Hawaii (and Midway Isld.)	6,407	255,912	368,336
Panama Canal Zone	549	22,858	39,467
Philippines	114,400	*a*10,314,310	*b*12,082,366
Porto Rico	3,435	1,299,809	1,543,913
Samoa (and Swain Isld.)	76	8,056	10,055
Virgin Islands	133	*b*26,051	22,012
Military, &c., abroad	—	117,238	89,453
Total	3,738,395	117,823,165	137,008,435

* Land Area, Continental United States, 2,973,776. *a* Population in 1918; *b* 1929; *c.* 1917.

Increase of the People—(*Continental U.S. only*).

Year of Census.	Total Population. White.	Negro.	Other Races.	Total.	Increase over Preceding Census.	Decennial Immigrants.
1860	26,922,537	4,441,830	78,954	31,443,321	8,251,445	2,598,214
1870	33,589,377	4,880,009	88,985	38,558,371	7,115,050	2,314,824
1880	43,402,970	6,580,793	172,020	50,155,783	11,597,412	2,812,191
1890	55,101,258	7,48 ,676	357,780	62,947,714	12,791,931	5,246,613
1900	66,809,196	8,833,994	251,385	75,994,575	13,046,861	3,687,564
1910	81,731,957	9,827,763	412,546	91,972,266	15,977,691	8,795,386
1920	94,820,915	10,463,131	426,574	105,710,620	13,738,354	5 735,811
1930	*108,864,207	11,891,143	2,019,696	122,775,046	17,064,426	4,107,209

* In 1930 a separate classification was provided for Mexicans who, up to that date, had been counted with the white population. The number of Mexicans reported in 1930 (1,422,533) is included for that year in the figure for "Other races," and its inclusion accounts for most of the increase between 1920 and 1930. It is estimated that the 1920 figure for the white population included 700,541 persons who would have been counted as Mexicans in 1930. If these are deducted from the 1920 total, there is obtained what might be termed an adjusted figure, 94,120,374, which is more closely comparable with the 1930 figure for the white population.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The annual compilation of mortality statistics for that part of the Continental United States known as the "Registration Area" began with the calendar year 1900. This area at that time included 40·5 per cent. of the total population, and in 1929 95·7 per cent. The birth registration area was established in 1915; it included at that time 31·1 per cent. of the total population, and in 1929, 94·7 per cent. The following table shows the number of births and deaths in the respective Registration Areas, with rates per 1,000 of the estimated population, for the calendar years 1919 to 1929:—

Calendar Year.	Births.* Number.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.* Number.	Rate per 1,000.
1922	1,774,911	22·3	1,101,863	11·7
1923	1,792,646	22·2	1,193,017	12·2
1924	1,930,614	22·4	1,173,990	11·7
1925	1,878,880	21·5	1,219,019	11·8
1926	1,856,068	20·7	1,285,927	12·3
1927	2,137,836	20·6	1,236,949	11·4
1928	2,233,149	19·8	1,378,675	12·1
1929	2,169,920	18·9	1,386,363	11·9

* Exclusive of still-births.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

From 1820 to 1931, 37,859,151 alien immigrants landed in the United States. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, 97,139 immigrants and 183,540 non-immigrant aliens were admitted, a total of 280,679. During the same year, 61,882 emigrant and 229,034 non-emigrant aliens, departed, a total of 290,916. The net decrease for the year was 10,237.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The Law of Divorce differs in many of the States, while South Carolina has no Divorce Law. In general, adultery, cruelty, abandonment (desertion), habitual drunkenness, and imprisonment on conviction of felony, are legal causes of divorce.

Year.	Marriages. Total.	Divorces Granted. To Wife.	To Husband.	*Total.
1926	1,040,684	74,893	33,809	112,036
1927	1,201,053	134,048	54,637	192,037
1928	1,182,497	137,277	57,965	195,939
1929	1,223,559	142,187	57,148	201,468
1930	1,128,280	137,309	52,554	191,591

* The totals include divorces for which no detailed statistics were obtained.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION OF U.S. (CENSUS OF 1930.)

Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number
Armenia	32,166	France	135,232	Netherlands .	133,133	Syria and Palestine ...	63,362
Austria	370,914	Germany	1,608,814	Norway	347,852	Turkey in Asia	46,651
Belgium	64,194	Greece	174,528	Poland	1,268,583	Wales	60,205
Canada—		Hungary	274,450	Portugal	69,974	West Indies (not U.S.A.))	31,426
French	370,852	Ireland—		Rumania	146,393	Yugoslavia ...	211,416
Other.....	907,569	N. Ireland...	178,832	Russia	1,153,624	Other Countries	220,509
Czechoslovakia	491,638	I. Free State	744,810	Scotland	354,323		
Denmark	179,474	Italy	1,790,422	Spain	58,302		
England	808,672	Lithuania.....	193,606	Sweden	595,250		
Finland	142,478	Mexico	23,743	Switzerland...	113,010		

SUMMARY: *Europe*, 11,740,121; *Asia*, 157,580; *America*, 1,395,070; *Other*, 73,636. *Total*, 13,366,407.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Republic occupies nearly all that 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 has an estimated length of about 5,565 miles on the Atlantic, 2,730 miles on the Pacific, 3,641 miles on the Gulf of Mexico, and 1,050 miles on the Great Lakes. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 1,700 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone Platte, 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 Alabama and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a long 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 country 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 part of stony and sandy desert and partly of grazing land and forested mountains, and including the Great Salt Lake, which extends to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the partly 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 country) 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 forests 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 much ore of iron, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium; the non-metallic minerals include 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). The highest point is Mount Whitney at 14,496 feet above sea level, and the lowest point of dry land is in Death Valley, 276 feet below sea level; these two points are in California, only 86 miles apart. The mean elevation of the 48 States is approximately 2,500 feet.

GOVERNMENT.

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 48 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organisation as Territories, and 28 were admitted after such organisation), and of 2 organised Territories.

THE CONSTITUTION.—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleventh to nineteenth Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, March 30, 1870, Feb. 25, 1913, May 31, 1913, Jan. 29, 1919, and Aug. 26, 1920), 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 has power, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur." 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 (1929–1933), Herbert Clark Hoover, of California, *born* at West Branch, Iowa, Aug. 10, 1874, graduated mining engineer, Leland Stanford Jr. University, 1895; Chairman of the American War Relief Committee, London, Eng., 1914-15; Chairman of Commission for Relief in Belgium, 1914–19; U.S. Food Administrator, 1917–19; Secretary of Commerce, 1921-28. *Republican.*

1. *Vice-President*, Charles Curtis, of Kansas (*born* Jan. 25, 1860), *elected Vice-President* Nov. 6, 1928. *Republican.*

THE CABINET.

(In order of succession to the Presidency, after the Vice-President.)

2. *Secretary of State*, Henry Lewis Stimson, of New York, (*born* 1867), Secretary of War, 1911-13; Special Commissioner to Nicaragua, 1927; Governor-General of the Philippines, 1928-29, *appointed* March 5, 1929.
3. *Secretary of the Treasury*, Andrew W. Mellon, of Pennsylvania (*born* 1855), *appointed* March 4, 1921; *re-appointed* March 4, 1925; *present appointment*, March 5, 1929.
4. *Secretary of War*, Patrick Jay Hurley, of Oklahoma (*born* 1883), *appointed* Dec. 9, 1929.
5. *Attorney-General*, William De Witt Mitchell, of Minnesota (*born* 1874); Solicitor-General of U.S.A., 1925-29; *appointed* March 5, 1929.
6. *Postmaster-General*, Walter Folger Brown, of Ohio (*born* 1869); Assistant-Secretary of Commerce, 1927-29; *appointed* March 5, 1929.
7. *Secretary of the Navy*, Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts (*born* 1866), *appointed* March 5, 1929. [March 5, 1929.
8. *Secretary of the Interior*, Ray Lyman Wilbur, of California (*born* 1875); *appointed*

Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde, of Missouri (*born* 1877); Governor of Missouri, 1921-25; *appointed* March 5, 1929. [March 5, 1929.

Secretary of Commerce, Robert Patterson Lamont, of Illinois (*born* 1867), *appointed*

Secretary of Labour, William Nuckles Doak (*born* 1882), Dec. 9, 1930.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a *veto* power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for the term of six years, and each Senator has one vote; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 211,877. The *Senate* consists of 96 members. The salary of a Senator is $10,000 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile each session. The *House of Representatives* consists of 435 representatives besides a delegate from Alaska, a delegate from Hawaii, 2 resident commissioners from the Philippines, and a resident commissioner from Porto Rico. The salary of a Representative is $10,000 per annum, with mileage as for Senators. By the XIXth Amendment sex is no disqualification for the Franchise.

THE SEVENTY-SECOND CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1931—March, 3, 1933.)

President of the Senate, Charles Curtis, *Kansas* $15,000
Speaker of the House of Representatives, (to be chosen Dec. 7, 1931) 15,000

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

(National Library).
Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C.

The Library of Congress was established in 1800 and destroyed by fire in 1814. In 1815, purchase of Jefferson collection formed basis for a new collection. *Partially destroyed by fire*, 1851, and replenished in 1851-2. Since that date increased (1) by regular annual appropriations by Congress (now $182,500); (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which was in 1866 (then 40,000 volumes; now over 550,000 volumes) deposited in the Library of Congress, with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. The collection is the largest in the Western Hemisphere, but statistics of the four largest libraries in the world are not sufficiently uniform to tell their order in respect to numbers. The Library of Congress now contains 4,292,288 volumes (gain in 1930-31, 188,352). The building was first occupied in 1897, and in 1931 it contained about 627,674 square feet (nearly 14½ acres) of floor space. The total cost to June 30, 1931, is approximately $7,869,000. The book stacks, including the new stack built over the south-east and north-east interior courts, contain a little over 162½ miles of shelving. The library is maintained by Congress, the appropriation for 1931-32 being $2,328,877. An auditorium for chamber music (the gift of Mrs. F. S. Coolidge) was opened in 1925, and in the same year the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board was created under an Act of Congress. This Board is permitted to accept and administer gifts and bequests of personal property in the interests of the Library of Congress, its collections and its service.

Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam, LL.D $10,000
Chief Assistant Librarian, Frederick W. Ashley 7,500
Executive Assistant, Allen R. Boyd 5,000
Secretary, Jessica L. Farnum 3,700

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The Mall, Washington, D.C.

Secretary, C. G. Abbot.
Asst. Secretary, A. Wetmore.
Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant to the Secretary, H. W. Dorsey.
Treasurer, Nicholas W. Dorsey.
Editor, Webster P. True.

Board of Regents.

Chancellor, The Chief Justice of the U.S.
Chairman, Executive Committee, F. A. Delano.

Government Bureaux under direction of Smithsonian Institution.

National Museum.

Assistant Secretary in Charge, Alexander Wetmore.
Associate Director, J. E. Graf.
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary, W. de C. Ravenel.
Head Curators, Walter Hough, Leonhard Stejneger, R. S. Bassler.

National Gallery of Art.

Director, William H. Holmes.

Freer Gallery of Art.

(A unit of the National Gallery.)
Curator, John E. Lodge.

Bureau of American Ethnology.

Chief, M. W. Stirling.

International Exchanges.

Secretary (in Charge), C. G. Abbot.
Chief Clerk, C. W. Shoemaker.

National Zoological Park.

Director, William M. Mann.

Astrophysical Observatory.

Director, C. G. Abbot.

Regional Bureau for the United States International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

Assistant in Charge, Leonard C. Gunnell.

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.

Interior Dept. Building, Washington, D.C.

The Commission of Fine Arts was created by Congress May 17, 1910, to advise generally upon the location, selection, and erection of statues, fountains, and monuments in the District of Columbia, and also to advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either House of Congress. Under this latter provision its functions have been enlarged by Executive Order to cover all works of Art with which the Federal Government is concerned, including designs of public buildings, public parks, within the D.C. An expenditure not exceeding $10,000 in any one year is authorised by Congress for travelling and other expenses. The members serve without remuneration.

Chairman, Charles Moore, *Detroit, Mich.*
Members, Benjamin W. Morris, *N.Y.*; Ferruccio Vitale, *N.Y.*; Ezra Winter, *N.Y.*; John W. Cross, *N.Y.*; Adolph A. Weiman, *N.Y.*; John L. Mauran, *Mo.*; Egerton Swartwout, *N.Y.*
Secretary and Executive Officer, H. P. Caemmerer.

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 and from decisions of the highest Courts of the States. (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, each served by a District Court Judge.

THE SUPREME COURT

(The Capitol, Washington, D.C.).

Chief Justice, Charles Evans Hughes, *N.Y., born* 1862, *apptd.* 1930 ..... $20,500

Associate Justices (each $20,000).

Name.	Born.	Apptd.
Oliver Wendell Holmes, *Mass.*	1841	1902
Willis Van Devanter, *Wyo.*	1859	1910
James C. McReynolds, *Tenn.*	1862	1914
Louis D. Brandeis, *Mass.*	1856	1916
George Sutherland, *Utah*	1862	1922
Pierce Butler, *Minn.*	1866	1922
Harlan Fiske Stone, *N.Y.*	1872	1925
Owen J. Roberts, *Penna.*	1875	1930

Supreme Court Officers.

Clerk, Charles Elmore Cropley, *D.C.* $9,000
Deputy Clerks, Reginald C. Dilli, *D.C.*; Hugh W. Barr, *Penna.*
Marshal, Frank K. Green, *D.C.* 5,500
Reporter, Ernest Knaebel, *Colo.* 8,500

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.

THE ARMY OF THE U.S.

The present authorised strength of the Regular Army is: Commissioned officers 12,402; warrant officers 1,028; enlisted men (approximately) 118,750, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts. The actual strength of the entire active Army of the United States on June 30, 1931, including retired personnel on active duty at the time, was 138,817, of whom 12,322 were commissioned officers, 1,028 warrant officers, and 125,467 were enlisted men. These figures include the 6,433 enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts. The Army is made up entirely of volunteers.

PRINCIPAL WARS OF THE U.S.

Name of War.	Troops Engaged.
War of Independence, 1775–1784 (est. 250,000 to	396,000
North Western Indian, 1790–1795	8,983
War with France, 1798–1800 (Naval force)	4,593
War with Tripoli, 1801–1805 (Naval force	3,330
War with Britain, 1812–1815	528,274
Creek Indian, 1813–1814	13,781
Seminole Indian, 1817–1818	6,911
Black Hawk Indian, 1832	6,465
Cherokee Indian, 1833–1839	9,494
Seminole Indian, 1835–1842	41,122
Creek Indian, 1836–1837	13,418
War with Mexico, 1846–1848	116,597
Texas & New Mex. Indian, 1849–1856	6,465
Oregon Indian, 1851–1856	7,229
Civil War, 1861–1866	2,128,948
Confederate Troops...(est. 600,000 to	1,500,000
War with Spain, 1898–1899	280,564
Philippine Insurrection, 1899–1902	126,468
Chinese Relief Expedition, 1900–1901	5,000
World War, 1917–1918	4,057,101

U.S. WAR PENSIONS.

(Civil War, and War with Spain &c., but exclusive of World War Pensions.)

Year.	Number of Pensioners on Roll. Soldiers.	Widows, &c.	Total.	Total Payments.
				$
1900	752,510	241,019	993,529	138,462,130
1925	244,657	267,880	512,537	217,150,612
1926	245,879	255,844	501,723	207,844,348
1927	246,194	243,748	489,942	230,152,712
1928	259,030	232,164	491,194	228,965,672
1929	259,580	218,335	477,915	229,889,986
1930	256 988	207,269	464,257	219,203,541
1931	255,033	196,400	451.433	234,419,721

The total disbursement in pensions since the War of Independence to June 30, 1931, is $8,403,978,194, of which $7,492,455,764 has been paid on account of the Civil War. The cost of maintenance and expenses of administration in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, excluding the cost of medical examinations and special field examinations, amounted to $1,374,344.

World War Pensions.

Disbursements in claims arising out of service in the World War between April 6, 1917, and July 2, 1921, are not included in the above totals, as claims of this nature are adjudicated in the U.S. Veterans' Bureau, which has jurisdiction over such matters. (*See* "Ordinary Expenditures" under "Finance," *post.*)

By Executive Order of July 21, 1930, the Veterans' Bureau, the Bureau of Pensions, and the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, were consolidated in accordance with the Act of Congress, approved July 3, 1930, by the President. The combined organisation is known as the *Veterans' Administration*, under the direction of Brigadier-General Frank T. Hines, formerly Director of the Veterans' Bureau, now Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

THE NAVY OF THE U.S.

On October 1, 1931, the Navy of the United States consisted of the following seagoing vessels: 15 battleships, 8 heavy cruisers, not "over-age"; 2 heavy cruisers, "over-age"; 10 light cruisers; 3 aircraft carriers; 78 destroyers, not "over-age"; 145 destroyers "over-age"; 14 light mine layers; 4 mine layers; 37 mine sweepers; 70 submarines, not "over-age"; 11 submarines "over-age"; 25 eagles; 24 submarine chasers; 5 gunboats; 8 river gunboats; 3 converted yachts; 8 destroyer tenders; 7 submarine tenders; 2 aircraft tenders; 3 repair ships; 5 store ships; 3 colliers; 19 oilers; 2 ammunition ships; 6 cargo ships; 2 transports; 2 hospital ships; 34 tugs; 6 submarine rescue vessels; 8 miscellaneous auxiliaries, and 28 unclassified vessels.

On the above-mentioned date there were under construction: 7 heavy cruisers, 1 aircraft carrier, 3 submarines and 1 destroyer. In addition to the foregoing new construction, there have been authorized: 8 cruisers; 11 destroyers; 1 Neff submarine; and 1 transport, the construction of which has not been begun.

Information as to characteristics, costs, &c., available for publication concerning naval vessels mentioned above, may be found in the *Ships' Data Book.*

EDUCATION.

State School Systems, 1927-1928.

In 1927-28 the total number of children in the United States 5 to 17 years of age was 30,887,167, of whom 25,179,695 (12,703,525 boys and 12,476,171 girls) were enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools, and (1927-28) 2,755,913 were enrolled in private elementary and secondary schools, and in private commercial and business schools. The average daily attendance in the public schools was 20,608,353, the average length of school term was 171·5 days, and the average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled was 140·4 days. In 1927-28, 831,934 teachers (138,193 men and 693,741 women) were employed. The average annual salary of all teachers was $1,364. The total number of buildings used as school houses was 254,726, and the estimated value of all public school property was $5,486,938,599.

The total money received for school purposes, excluding balances on hand, was $2,324,707,994. Of this amount, $26,390,797 was received from permanent school funds and from the rent of school lands, $308,392,472 from State taxes or State appropriation, $1,600,516,451 from local tax or appropriation, and $90,450,618 from all other sources, State and local. The total payments, excluding payments of bonds, were $2,184,336,638. This amount includes expenditures for sites, buildings, furniture, libraries and apparatus, $382,996,156; for salaries of superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers, $1,207,046,110; and for all other purposes, $594,294,372.

Compulsory Attendance Laws, 1922.

Every State in the Union has a compulsory school attendance law. In general, children are obliged to attend school from 7 to 14 years of age, and those from 14 to 16 must attend school or secure employment certificates. The required attendance each year varies from eighty days in two States to the full term in thirty-six States. In all States there are, connected with the local administrative units, officers charged with enforcing the compulsory attendance law, known in the majority of States as the truant or attendance officers.

Universities, Colleges and Professional Schools, 1927-28.

Of the 1,076 universities, colleges, and professional schools, 226 are public institutions and 850 under private control or management. The total number of instructors in both private and public institutions was 67,209 (52,263 men and 14,946 women). The public institutions enrolled 347,537 undergraduate and graduate students (219,272 men and 128,265 women). The private institutions enrolled 571,844 undergraduate and graduate students (343,972 men and 227,872 women). In general engineering, 3,042 students were enrolled; in chemical engineering, 4,948; in civil engineering, 11,501; in electrical engineering, 15,781; in mechanical engineering, 10,434; and in mining engineering, 1,545.

The total number of baccalaureate degrees conferred in 1927-28 was 83,065 (45,912 men and 37,153 women); altogether 13,834 graduate degrees were conferred (8,976 men and 4,858 women); 1,245 honorary degrees were conferred.

The schools of theology enrolled 13,642 students and reported 1,233 graduates; law schools, 42,694 students and 8,652 graduates; schools of medicine, 21,427 students and 4,342 graduates; schools of dentistry, 9,282 students and 2,725 graduates; schools of pharmacy, 11,125 students and 2,468 graduates; and schools of veterinary medicine, 612 students and 138 graduates.

Teachers' Colleges and Normal Schools, 1929-30.

In 1929-30, 331 teachers' colleges and normal schools reported to the United States Office of Education. These schools are chiefly concerned with the training of elementary teachers. Of this number 273 are public institutions, and 58 are private institutions; 140 are teachers' colleges, 134 are public, and 6 are private institutions (schools granting a degree after four years' work beyond high school); 66 are State normal schools; 26 are city normal schools; 47 are county normal schools; and 52 are private normal schools. The total number of instructors in all teachers' colleges and normal schools was 14,473. The total number of students enrolled was 279,195 (60,935 men and 218,260 women). Of this total enrolment, 264,257 students are in normal training courses. The number of graduates from the normal training courses was 57,038 men and 42,189 women, making a total of 49,227. 11,073 bachelor's degrees were also conferred, 3,603 on men and 7,454 on women. Practice or model schools are usually operated in connexion with these normal schools, or the public schools are used for this purpose. The total enrolment in these model schools, so far as reported, was 90,601. The total receipts for normal schools (1929-30) were $69,983,932. The total number of volumes in the libraries was 4,055,076.

Nurse Training Schools, 1926-27.

The number of nurse training schools has increased very rapidly since 1900. At that time 432 schools reported to the Bureau of Education. In 1926-27 the number of such schools reporting was 1,797. The number of pupils enrolled in these schools in 1926-27 was 77,768 and the number graduated 18,623. Of the schools reporting, 75 are in hospitals for the insane. The capacity of the hospitals in which all nurse training schools reporting are located, is 359,077 beds, and the average daily number of patients is 276,194. In 1926-27 a large majority of schools required a minimum age requirement for admission of only 18 or 19 years. In general hospitals 954 schools required 8 hours of duty daily, 366 schools required 9 hours of duty, and 293 schools required 10 hours of duty. In hospitals for the insane, the number of hours of duty required was usually 10 or more. Thirty schools required 12 hours of duty, and none required more than 12 hours.

The remuneration granted the pupils in general hospitals is usually less than $200. In the first year 46·9 per cent. of the schools pay under $100, and 47·4 per cent. pay from $100 to $199; in the second year 26·2 per cent. of the schools pay under $100, and 65 per cent. pay from $100 to $199; in the third year of the course 18·6 per cent. pay under $100, and 68·5 per cent. pay from $100 to $199. In the schools in hospitals for the insane the remuneration usually exceeds $400. In the first year of the course 72·1 per cent. of the schools pay $400 or more; in the second year of the course 63·6 per cent. of the schools pay $400 or over; in the third year of the course 72·4 per cent. of the schools pay $400 or more.

More than 85 per cent. of all the nurse training schools in general hospitals offer a three-year course. About 10 per cent. offer a two-year or two-and-one-half year course. In hospitals for the insane, more than 86·7 per cent. of the

schools offer a three-year course, and the remaining schools offer a two-year course. 32·2 per cent. of the general nurse training schools require one year of high school work for admission, 31·2 per cent. require two years of high school work for admission, 32·8 per cent. require a full high school course, and 2·3 per cent. require only the completion of the elementary grades for admission.

Of the nurse training schools reporting, 180 are affiliated with colleges or universities. By this co-operation an excellent opportunity is afforded to the training schools to secure for their pupils a high type of instruction in technical and academic subjects.

Public High Schools, 1927–28.

In 1927–28, 18,116 public high schools reported to the Bureau. The total number of teachers in these secondary schools was 182,637 * (64,931 men and 117,706 women). The total number of pupils enrolled in these schools was 3,354,473 (1,598,605 boys and 1,755,868 girls). The total number of coloured pupils included in the preceding figures is 96,107. In the first year of the course 1,212,893 pupils were enrolled, in the second year 906,179, in the third year 670,089 and in the fourth year 565,312 pupils, including post-graduate and special pupils. In the 7th and 8th elementary grades organised as a part of junior high schools, 862,840 pupils were enrolled. The number of graduates reported was 474,736 (210,916 boys and 263,820 girls).

There were 11,555 regular high schools that reported a four-year curriculum. In these four-year high schools there are 2,194,254 pupils enrolled (1,050,287 boys and 1,143,967 girls). In addition, there are 1,403 junior high schools, with 839,388 pupils (418,220 boys and 421,168 girls); 2,429 junior-senior high schools, with 741,944 pupils (351,571 boys and 390,373 girls), and 494 senior high schools, with 379,518 pupils (181,503 boys and 198,015 girls).

Private High Schools and Academies, 1929–30.

The number of pupils in private high schools and academies, in general, has increased slowly but steadily. In 1900 the number of students enrolled in these schools was 110,797. In 1929–30 the number enrolled was 269,249. The number of schools reporting in 1900 was 1,978, and the number reporting in 1930 was 2,760. The total number of instructors in these private high schools in 1929–30 was 22,003 (8,577 men and 13,426 women). In this group of schools, more than any other, there is a tendency for the schools to be either for boys or girls exclusively, rather than co-educational. Of the schools reporting in 1930, 504 were for boys only, 873 were for girls only. Altogether, 116 of the schools had military drill in 1928, enrolling 16,528 students.

* Includes 7,305 men and 24,634 women teachers in junior high schools.

FINANCE.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES CHARGEABLE AGAINST THEM.

(On the basis of daily Treasury statements.)

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
	$	$
1913	724,111,230	724,511,963
1914	734,673,167	725,081,431
1915	697,910,827	760,586,802
1916	782,534,548	734,056,202
1917	1,124,324,795	1,977,681,751
1918	3,664,582,865	12,697,836,706
1919	5,152,257,136	18,522,894,705
1920	6,694,565,389	6,482,090,191
1921	5,624,932,961	5,538,209,189
1922	4,109,104,151	3,795,302,500
1923	4,007,135,481	3,697,478,020
1924	4,012,044,702	3,506,677,715
1925	3,780,148,684	3,529,643,446
1926	3,962,755,690	3,584,987,874
1927	4,129,394,441	3,493,584,519
1928	4,042,348,156	3,643,519,875
1929	4,033,250,225	3,848,463,150
1930	4,177,941,702	3,994,152,487
1931	3,317,233,494	4,219,950,339

ORDINARY RECEIPTS, 1930 AND 1931.

(On basis of daily Treasury statements.)

Receipts.	1930.	1930.
	$	$
Customs	587,000,903	378,354,005
Internal Revenue:		
Income and Profits Tax	2,410,986,977	1,860,394,295
Miscellaneous	628,308,036	569,386,721
Miscell. Receipts:		
Foreign Debts:—		
(*a*) Principal	97,634,288	51,588,133
(*b*) Interest	141,931,519	184,474,622
Railrd. Securities	11,485,515	16,767,028
All other do.	8,785,657	11,558,914
Trust Funds	46,397,682	61,159,058
Surplus Property	15,830,587	8,641,223
Panama Canal	28,253,128	26,624,253
Other miscell.	201,327,409	148,285,242
Total	4,177,941,701	3,317,233,494

FIRE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Estimated by the *Journal of Commerce*.)

In the following table the losses for 1906 include the losses from fires following the disastrous earthquake in San Francisco. In 1923 the *Loss of Life* caused by fires was stated to amount to 15,000 persons. The Fire Losses in New York (1928) are stated at $16,624,381; Chicago (1928) $12,999,899; Montreal (1927) $2,599,603; in London, Eng. (1927) $1,773,900.

Year.	Loss.	Year.	Loss.	Year.	Loss.	Year.	Loss.
1887	$120,283,055	1898	$130,593,905	1909	$188,705,150	1920	$447,886,677
1888	110,885,665	1899	153,597,830	1910	214,003,300	1921	496,406,012
1889	123,046,833	1900	160,929,805	1911	217,004,575	1922	805,541,001
1890	108,993,792	1901	165,817,810	1912	206,438,900	1923	535,372,782
1891	143,764,967	1902	161,078,080	1913	203,763,550	1924	548,810,639
1892	151,516,098	1903	145,302,155	1914	221,439,350	1925	559,418,184
1893	167,544,370	1904	229,198,050	1915	172,003,200	1926	561,980,751
1894	140,006,484	1905	165,221,650	1916	258,377,952	1927	472,933,969
1896	118,737,420	1907	215,084,709	1918	353,878,876	1928	464,607,102
1897	116,354,575	1908	217,885,859	1919	320,540,899	1929	473,574,019

EXTERNAL DEBTORS.

TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS TO THE U.S. TREASURY July 1, 1931.

Country.	Funded Indebtedness.		Unfunded Indebtedness.		Total Indebtedness.
	Principal.	Accrued Interest.	Principal.	Accrued Interest.	
	$	$	$	$	$
Armenia	...	...	11,959,917	...	11,959,917
Austria	23,752,217	...	...	...	23,752,217
Belgium	400,680,000	...	...	...	400,680,000
Czechoslovakia (1)	167,071,023	...	...	...	167,071,023
Estonia	13,830,000	2,636,013	...	...	16,466,013
Finland	8,604,000	...	...	...	8,604,000
France (3)	3,863,650,000	...	...	...	3,863,650,000
Great Britain	4,398,000,000	...	...	...	4,398,000,000
Greece	31,516,000	...	...	...	31,516,000
Hungary	1,908,560	...	...	...	1,908,560
Italy	2,004,900,000	...	...	...	2,004,900,000
Latvia	6,888,664	...	...	...	6,888,664
Lithuania (2)	6,197,682	...	...	...	6,197,682
Nicaragua	...	...	290,628	...	290,628
Poland	177,485,000	28,572,000	...	...	206,057,000
Rumania (1)	63,860,560	...	...	...	63,860,560
Russia (3)	...	...	192,601,297	...	192,601,297
Yugoslavia	61,625,000	...	...	...	61,625,000
Total	$11,229,958,707	$31,208,013	$204,851,842	...	$11,466,028,562

NOTES.

(1) Deferred payments provided for in funding agreements, for which gold bonds have been, or will be, delivered to U.S. Treasury.

(2) Increase over amount funded due to exercise of options to pay one-half of interest in bonds.

(3) Against the original indebtedness the sum of $8,748,878 has been paid into the U.S. Treasury as proceeds of the liquidation of financial affairs of the Russian Government in the U.S.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

*Year.	Imports of Merchandise.			*Year	Exports of Merchandise.		
	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.		U.S. Origin.	Re-exports.	Total.
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1913	987,494,162	825,484,072	1,812,987,234	1913	2,428,506,358	37,377,791	2,465,884,149
1914	1,127,502,699	756,422,958	1,893,925,657	1914	2,329,684,025	34,895,123	2,364,579,148
1915	1,033,526,675	640,643,065	1,674,169,740	1915	2,716,178,465	52,410,875	2,768,589,340
1916	1,492,647,350	810,514,665	2,659,355,185	1916	4,272,177,579	61,305,306	4,333,482,885
1917	1,848,840,520	810,514,665	2,659,355,185	1917	6,227,164,050	62,884,344	6,290,048,394
1918	2,118,599,372	827,056,031	2,945,655,403	1918	5,838,652,057	81,059,314	5,919,711,371
1919	2,230,222,808	865,497,260	3,095,720,068	1919	7,081,461,938	150,820,748	7,232,282,686
1920	3,405,233,003	1,833,119,111	5,238,352,114	1920	7,949,309,106	159,679,557	8,108,988,663
1921	2,137,440,504	1,517,018,842	3,654,459,346	1921	6,385,883,676	130,626,357	6,516,510,033
1922	1,598,883,618	1,009,190,390	2,608,079,008	1922	3,699,909,375	71,247,114	3,771,156,489
1923	2,168,373,000	1,612,586,000	3,780,959,000	1923	3,886,682,000	70,015,000	3,956,733,000
1924	2,019,367,000	1,534,670,000	3,554,037,000	1924	4,223,973,000	87,683,000	4,311,656,000
1925	2,295,500,000	1,528,628,000	3,824,128,000	1925	4,778,155,000	86,426,000	4,864,581,000
1926	2,910,416,000	1,554,456,000	4,464,872,000	1926	4,653,148,000	100,234,000	4,753,381,000
1927	2,680,190,000	1,571,835,000	4,252,024,000	1927	4,867,346,000	100,753,000	4,968,100,000
1928	2,647,527,000	1,499 972,000	4,147,499,000	1928	4,773,332,000	103,738,000	4,877,071,000
1929	2,737,500,000	1,554,388,000	4,291,888,000	1929	5,283,938,000	89,578,000	5,373,456,000
1930	2,522,264,000	1,326,600,000	3,848,864,000	1930	4,618,105,000	75,741,000	4,693,846,000

* Fiscal Year ended June 30.

EXPENDITURES, 1930 AND 1931.

(On basis of daily Treasury statements.)

EXPENDITURES.	1930.	1931.
	$	$
General Expenditures	2,162,708,935	2,390,477,276
Interest on Debt	659,347,623	611,559,704
Refunds—		
Customs	24,091,809	21,369,007
Internal Revenue	133,852,183	69,887,929
Postal deficiency	91,714,451	145,643,613
Panama Canal	11,328,542	9,299,057
Special Operations—		
Railroads	*b*4,795,787	*b*245,609
War Finance Corpn.	*b*58,839	172,154
Shipping Board	31,695,159	33,961,996
Agricultural Marketing Funds	149,958,274	190,540,858
Alien property	968,985	1,185,836
Adjusted Service Certificate Fund	112,312,727	224,216,285
Civil Service Retirement Fund	20,433,867	20,304,248
Investment of Trust Funds—		
Government Life Insurance Fund	43,469,105	59,626,371
D. C. Teachers' do.	516,706	570,582
Foreign Service do.	313,282	336,930
General Railroad Contingent	2,411,872	962,104
Total Ordinary	3,440,268,884	3,779,868,339
Public Debt Retirements chargeable against Ordinary Receipts	553,883,603	440,082,000
Total Expenditures (Public Debt and Ordinary) chargeable against Ordinary Receipts	3,994,152,487	4,219,950,339

b Deduct, excess of credits.

PUBLIC DEBT.

June 30.	Interest-bearing debt.	Interest paid during fiscal year (on basis of daily Statements of Treasury).
1914	$ 967,953,310	$ 22,883,957
1918	11,985,882,436	189,743,277
1926	19,383,770,860	831,937,700
1927	18,250,943,965	787,019,578
1928	17,317,695,097	731,764,476
1929	16,638,941,380	678,330,399
1930	15,921,892,350	659,347,623
1931	16,519,588,640	611,559,704

Public Debt of the U.S. on June 30, 1931 :—

Bonds :—	
2 per cent. (1930)	$599,724,050
2 per cent. Canal (1916–36)	48,954,180
2 per cent. do. (1918–38)	25,947,400
3 per cent. do. (1961)	49,800,000
3 per cent. Conversion (1946–47)	28,894,500
2½ per cent. Postal (1st to 38th)	22,834,660
1st Liberty Loan (1932–47)	1,933,528,300
4th do. (1933–38)	6,268,218,450
4¼ per cent. Treasury Bonds (1947–52)	758,983,300
4 per cent. do. (1944–54)	1,036,834,500
3¾ per cent. do. (1946–56)	489,087,100
3⅜ per cent. do. (1943–47)	493,037,750
3⅜ per cent. do. (1940–43)	359,042,950
Treasury Notes	620,907,950
Certificates	1,923,577,500
Treasury Bills	444,580,000
Total Interest-bearing Debt	16,519,588,640
Matured debt on which interest has ceased	51,819,095
Debt bearing no interest	229,873,756
Total Gross Debt	16,801,281,491
Less Cash in Treasury	471,943,983
Net Debt of U.S.A.	$16,329,337,508

Note.—U.S. War Debt was at its peak on Aug. 31, 1919, the Gross Debt standing then at $26,596,701,648.

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT UNITED STATES PORTS.

The following figures compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington, show the total tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered and cleared at U.S. ports in the foreign trade, by fiscal years.

Year.	American.	Per Cent.	Foreign.	Per Cent.	Year.	American.	Per Cent.	Foreign.	Per Cent.
1906	15,193,223	22	52,746,676	78	1919	41,020,746	44	51,855,601	56
1907	16,208,213	22	56,404,100	78	1920	55,239,879	51	53,253,160	49
1908	16,908,434	22	59,922,457	78	1921	67,946,336	49	70,124,833	51
1909	17,263,189	22	59,991,430	78	1922	59,756,486	48	63,159,285	52
1910	17,697,062	22	62,244,602	78	1923	61,203,398	46	72,196,133	54
1911	19,446,233	23	65,665,503	77	1924	58,315,580	43	77,225,010	57
1912	22,960,565	25	69,614,418	75	1925	57,733,000	42	81,135,000	58
1913	27,018,368	26	74,772,764	74	1926	53,774,000	38	85,922,000	62
1914	27,470,703	26	79,101,283	74	1927	58,264,019	37	101,257,442	63
1915	26,693,736	29	66,901,818	71	1928	59,210,640	39	93,310,098	61
1916	35,829,742	34	68,143,163	66	1929	65,565,560	39	100,447,527	61
1917	37,870,464	37	64,678,782	63	1930	64,233,114	39	100,679,137	61
1918	38,489,763	42	52,980,156	58	1931	59,007,223	38	96,519,327	62

The lowest American percentage was 19 in 1880, 1881 and 1882; the highest was 91 in 1825.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The total land surface, excluding Island possessions and Alaska, is 1,903,216,640* acres, of which in 1925 924,319,352 were farms (505,027,400 acres improved). The total number of farms in 1925 was 6,371,640, of which 2,326,155 are between 100 and 500 acres, 1,421,078 between 50 and 100 acres, and 1,450,643 between 20 and 50 acres. The gross value of farm products of the United States in 1928 was $15,881,706,000, as compared with $16,050,362,000 in 1927. Crops in 1928 were valued at $9,726,822,000, live-stock products (including animals sold or slaughtered) at $6,154,884,000

The gross value of the principal crops was as under in 1928 and 1929:—

Crop.	Gross Value. 1928.	1929.
Corn (Maize)	$2,384,784,000	$2,031,041 000
Wheat	914,925,000	855,034,000
Oats	597,133,000	531,864,000
Barley	205,045,000	167,358,000
Cotton Lint	1,302,110,000	1,231,373,000
,, Seed	226,876,000	200,675,000
Tobacco	277,506,000	285,583,000
Potatoes	281,572,000	470,533,000
,, Sweet	87,606,000	97,302,000
Truck Crops	316,598,000	343,400,000
Hay	1,202,455,000	1,257,671,000
Apples	203,291,000	195,211,000
Farm Gardens	303,306,000	284,350,000
Forest Products	311,091,000	322,268,000
Animal Products:		
Cattle and Calves	1,138,017,000	1,166,562,000
Hogs	1,406,064,000	1,481,808,000
Sheep and Lambs	198,301,000	188,978,000
Chickens	444,537,000	502,433,000
Milk	2,076,511,000	2,127,860,000

* Decrease in land area due to building of Pathfinder and Shoshone Reservoirs in Wyoming and several reservoirs in connexion with irrigation projects in Montana.

Minerals.—The total value of *all* mineral products of the U.S. in 1930 was $4,810,400,000; the value of metallic minerals produced was $982,550,000 (pig iron, $512,165,131; copper, $181,271,000; gold, $47,247,600, and silver $19,538,029), and of non-metallic minerals the total value was $3,818,950,000 (bituminous coal, $812,469,000; Pennsylvania anthracite, $354,574,191; petroleum, 896,265,000 barrels of 42 gallons, value $1,046,400,000); clay products, $373,409,391 (1929); stone, $178,832,000; natural gas, $412,000,000; cement, $231,189,287.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing establishments enumerated at the biennial Census of 1927 numbered 191,866, the value of their products being $62,718,347,289, as compared with a value in 1925 of $62,668,259,591. The leading manufacturing States ranked according to value of products, are New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, and New Jersey.

Cities Ranked by the Value of their Manufactured Products for 1925 and 1927.

City.	1925.	1927.
New York	$5,324,414,000	$5,722,071,259
Chicago	3,439,163,000	3,478,753,628
Philadelphia	1,937,415,000	1,861,501,951
Detroit	1,599,340,000	1,736,933,236
Cleveland	1,094,780,000	1,040,753,742
St. Louis	874,557,000	937,416,402
Baltimore	678,383,587	692,574,915
Buffalo	675,436,000	649,301,599
Milwaukee	541,912,000	627,415 824
Boston	585,992,000	617,972,951
Los Angeles	531,827,000	610,539,460
Flint	422,644,236	600,355,781
Akron	565,391,322	567,482,407
Pittsburgh	518,964,000	508,528,845
Newark	490,046,599	482,739,348
Cincinnati	457,539,000	437,953,805
San Francisco	426,809,926	429,728,194

ACREAGE AND CROP PRODUCTION, 1929.
[Estimates of September 1, 1930 crop report.]

Crop.	Acreage Harvested, 1929. Total.	Per cent. of 1928.	Production, 1929. Average yield per acre.	Total.	Price to producers, Dec. 1, 1929.
Unit.	1,000 acres.	Per cent.		Thousands.	Dollars.
Corn ..... bushels	97,957	97·3	26·7	2,614,000	·781
Winter wheat ..... do.	40,134	110·8	14·4	578,000	1·065
Spring wheat ..... do.	20,969	95·1	10·9	228,000	·935
All wheat ..... do.	61,103	104·9	13·2	806,000	1·043
Oats ..... do.	40,212	96·4	30·7	1,234,000	·435
Barley ..... do.	13,079	103·8	23·2	304,000	·550
Rye ..... do.	3,219	92·5	12·6	40,500	·871
Buckwheat ..... do.	731	97·6	15·8	11,500	·977
Potatoes ..... do.	3,371	87·9	106·7	360,000	*a* 1·314
Sweet potatoes ..... do.	882	101·5	103·0	84,700	·945
Flaxseed ..... do.	2,992	111·9	5·6	16,800	2·843
Rice ..... do.	893	91·4	45·0	40,200	·978
Tobacco. ..... pounds	2,037	107·6	746·0	1,519,000	*a* ·190
Hay, tame ..... tons*	60,953	104·8	1·67	101,800	12·23
Cotton ..... bales	*d* 45,793	101·0	*b* 155·0	14,838	*c* ·164
Apples, total crop ..... bushels	...	...	...	142,000	1·317
Apples, com'l crop ... barrels	...	...	...	29,000	3·74
Peaches ..... bushels	...	...	...	45,800	*a* 1·363
Pears ..... do.	...	...	...	21,600	*a* 1·433
Peanuts ..... pounds	1,325	68·7	701·0	929,000	·036
Beans, dry ..... bushels	1,933	117·7	10·2	19,700	3·77
Grain sorghums ..... do.	5,921	91·1	17·0	100,800	·710
Sugar beets ..... tons*	688	108·8	10·6	7,320	*a* 7·52
Sorghum, for syrup ... gallons	346	99·1	75·7	26,200	·922
Hops ..... pounds	25	95·4	1,334·0	33,220	·114
Broom corn ..... tons*	303	101·7	311·6	47	121·89

* Tons of 2,000 pounds. *a* Seasonal Farm Price *b*, lb.; *c*, per lb.; *d*, May 1, estimate.

Leading Industries (Ranked by Value of Products) in Principal Industrial Cities for 1927.

New York.—Clothing; Printing and publishing; Fur goods; Bread and other bakery products; Slaughtering and meat packing; Millinery; Sugar refining; Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies; Manufactured gas, illuminating and heating; Tobacco.

Chicago.—Slaughtering and meat packing; Printing and publishing; Clothing; Foundry and machine-shop products; Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies; Steel works and rolling mills; Bread and other bakery products.

Philadelphia.—Textiles; Printing and publishing; Clothing; Sugar refining; Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies; Bread and other bakery products; Petroleum refining.

Detroit.—Motor vehicles, not including motor-cycles; Motor vehicle bodies and motor vehicle parts; Foundry and machine-shop products; Printing and publishing; Brass, bronze, and copper products; Slaughtering and meat packing.

Cleveland.—Steel works and rolling mills; Motor vehicles, not including motor-cycles; Motor vehicle bodies and motor vehicle parts; Foundry and machine-shop products; Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies; Clothing.

St. Louis.—Motor vehicles, not including motor-cycles; Slaughtering and meat packing; Printing and publishing; Boots and shoes, other than rubber; Clothing.

Baltimore.—Smelting and refining, copper; Clothing; Sugar refining; Petroleum refining; Slaughtering and meat packing; Tinware; Printing and publishing.

Buffalo.—Flour and other grain-mill products; Motor vehicles, not including motor-cycles; Slaughtering and meat packing.

Milwaukee.—Motor vehicle bodies and motor vehicle parts; Motor vehicles, not including motor-cycles; Foundry and machine-shop products; Knit goods; Boots and shoes, other than rubber; Slaughtering and meat packing; Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.

Boston.—Printing and publishing; Clothing; Sugar refining; Confectionery; Boots and shoes, other than rubber; Cutlery and edge tools; Boot and shoe cut stock, not made in boot and shoe factories; Foundry and machine-shop products; Bread and other bakery products.

Los Angeles.—Petroleum refining; Motion pictures, not including projection in theatres; Printing and publishing; Slaughtering and meat packing; Foundry and machine-shop products; Bread and other bakery products; Clothing; Lumber—planing-mill products.

Pittsburgh.—Steel works and rolling mills; Bread and other bakery products; Foundry and machine-shop products; Printing and publishing; Iron and steel (blast furnaces); Slaughtering and meat packing; Canning and preserving.

San Francisco.—Printing and publishing; Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding; Sugar refining; Tobacco; Canning and preserving; Slaughtering and meat packing.

Motor Vehicle Industry.—The value of the complete passenger cars and business vehicles manufactured in 1927 was $2,445,470,066; of parts and accessories, $1,112,862,378, and of tyres and tubes $774,055,051. The number of complete passenger cars produced was 2,826,274 and of complete business vehicles 331,272, while 64,362,497 tyres and 70,855,455 inner tubes were also manufactured in 1927. The factories gave employment to 369,399 wage earners, who received $612,955,061 in wages in 1927. The number of motor vehicles registered in 1928 in the U.S.A. was 24,493,124. The gasoline produced in 1928 amounted to 15,841,686,000 gallons, and that consumed to 13,810,944,000 gallons. The taxes levied on motor vehicles by the Federal, State, and Municipal Governments in 1928 amounted to $807,887,967. The number of motor vehicles (including chassis) exported in 1928 was 515,762, not including 66,969, shipped as "parts for assembly."

TRADE BY COUNTRIES, 1929-30.

Country.	From U.S.	To U.S.	Country.	From U.S.	To U.S.
Europe—	$	$	*South America*—	$	$
Austria	5,118,000	11,070,000	Argentina	173,693,000	107,987,000
Belgium	101,103,000	54,256,000	Brazil	78,712,000	170,126,000
Czechoslovakia	5,409,000	41,262,000	Chile	51,273,000	77,532,000
Denmark	46,746,000	4,429,000	Colombia	33,270,000	105,812,000
Finland	12,319,000	11,538,000	Peru	21,824,000	28,966,000
France	253,852,000	149,888,000	Uruguay	24,606,000	15,646,000
Germany	363,188,000	224,379,000	Venezuela	38,529,000	42,039,000
United Kingdom	784,399,000	280,847,000			
Greece	16,598,000	13,026,000	*Asia*—		
Italy	130,629,000	107,656,000	British India	50,957,000	129,396,000
Netherlands	112,215,000	73,197,000	British Malaya	13,266,000	189,986,000
Norway	21,624,000	22,910,000	Ceylon	2,257,000	28,220,000
Poland & Danzig	12,730,000	3,887,000	Hong Kong	17,941,000	9,773,000
Portugal	14,547,000	6,583,000	China	106,452,000	140,172,000
Russia (Europe)	123,905,000	22,374,000	Japan	229,578,000	366,214,000
Spain	71,629,000	34,229,000	Neth. E. Indies	36,000,000	73,956,000
Sweden	52,031,000	52,866,000	Philippine Isls.	76,571,000	121,698,000
Switzerland	12,453,000	44,758,000	Turkey (Asia and Europe)	5,130,000	10,692,000
North America—			*Oceania*—		
Canada	817,027,000	475,113,000	Australia	121,088,000	22,058,000
Newfoundland	12,372,000	11,348,000	New Zealand	37,036,000	14,344,000
Mexico	138,183,000	101,649,000			
Central America	84,842,000	42,278,000	*Africa*—		
Cuba	115,725,000	150,055,000	Brit. S. Africa	52,426,000	7,996,000
Dominican R.	11,032,000	7,877,000	Brit. W. Africa	11,506,000	21,944,000
Neth. W. Indies	22,196,000	68,103,000	Egypt	11,767,000	25,149,000

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS OF U.S. MERCHANDISE.

Commodity.	1928-9.	1929-30.
	$	$
Meat products	73,337,000	76,562,000
Animal Oils and Fats	120,899,000	110,276,000
Lard	101,971,000	93,766,000
Leather and manufs.	65,640,000	54,671,000
Furs and manufs.	38,713,000	28,657,000
Grains & preparations	330,893,000	246,405,000
Wheat and Flour	197,315,000	191,815,000
Fodders and Feeds	34,256,000	23,736,000
Fruits and Nuts	150,877,000	111,827,000
Rubber and manufs.	75,833,000	68,164,000
Naval Stores, Gums, &c.	28,701,000	28,511,000
Tobacco and manufs.	172,094,000	163,548,000
Cotton, unmanufactd.	868,219,000	671,210,000
Cotton manufs. & Yarn	142,237,000	111,975,000
Cloths, &c.	85,497,000	68,356,000
Wood, sawmill products	109,672,000	99,014,000
Wood manufs. advanced	40,049,000	36,698,000
Paper and manufs.	34,439,000	34,977,000
Coal and Coke	104,119,000	102,156,000
Petroleum & products	544,074,000	558,481,000
Refined Oils	483,846,000	492,087,000
Iron & Steel-mill prdcts.	199,557,000	176,974,000
Iron & Steel manufs.	88,776,000	76,913,000
Copper and manufs.	183,005,000	140,158,000
Machinery	562,004,000	620,141,000
Automobile and parts	590,471,000	383,151,000
Chemicals and Related Products	145,316,000	145,837,000
Chemicals	77,981,000	81,558,000
Photographic and projection goods	22,588,000	35,462,000

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

Commodity.	1928-9.	1929-30.
	$	$
Meat products	42,110,000	35,859,000
Dairy produce	33,988,000	28,980,000
Fish	38,225,000	40,187,000
Hides and Skins, raw	131,780,000	129,886,000
Leather and manufs.	76,396,000	83,418,000
Furs and manufactures	131,901,000	85,048,000
Vegetables, &c.	40,261,000	49,822,000
Fruits and Nuts	87,592,000	85,628,000
Cocoa or Cacao Beans	43,642,000	39,278,000
Coffee	308,268,000	256,541,000
Cane Sugar	212,611,000	158,631,000
Rubber, crude	231,058,000	192,695,000
Oil Seeds	78,966,000	68,827,000
Vegetable Oils	95,821,000	109,455,000
Tobacco and manufs.	63,238,000	53,789,000
Cotton, unmanufactured	56,437,000	42,078,000
Cotton manufs. & Yarns	71,583,000	60,595,000
Jute and manufactures	100,865,000	82,439,000
Flax, Hemp & manufs.	46,804,000	46,639,000
Wool and Mohair	86,510,000	59,413,000
Wool manufactures	80,069,000	62,524,000
Raw Silk	387,609,000	356,234,000
Silk unmanufactured	40,229,000	31,852,000
Sawmill products	55,904,000	47,945,000
Paper base stocks	116,823,000	118,605,000
Paper and manufs.	157,776,000	161,226,000
Standard newsprint	140,333,000	142,454,000
Petroleum & products	141,660,000	139,657,000
Diamonds	60,291,000	38,857,000
Copper and manufs.	133,189,000	143,298,000
Tin in bars, blocks, &c.	93,229,000	75,886,000
Chemicals and Related Products	145,798,000	131,752,000
Fertilizers	75,875,000	67,076,000
Art Works	75,494,000	73,423,000

TRADE BY CONTINENTS, 1929-30.

Continent.	From U.S.	Into U.S.
	$	$
North America	1,241,704,000	879,685,[illegible]
South America	436,496,000	556,712,[illegible]
Europe	2,172,903,000	1,188,095,[illegible]
Asia	566,117,000	1,096,510,[illegible]
Oceania	160,439,000	40,188,0[illegible]
Africa	116,187,000	87,673,0[illegible]
Total	$4,693,846,000	$3,848,864,000

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

Activities of the U.S. Employment Service, Department of Labour, showing the work done during the fiscal years ending June 30 :—

ADULT SERVICE.

Year.	Registrations.	Help Wanted.	Referred.	Placed.
1924	2,755,593	2,201,157	2,104,620	1,806,990
1925	2,663,846	1,876,626	1,873,926	1,609,977
1926	2,727,763	2,091,539	2,058,638	1,791,381
1927	2,440,640	1,991,598	1,944,097	1,688,476
1928	2,259,095	1,607,344	1,632,456	1,412,645
1929	2,332,505	1,771,957	1,778,311	1,534,092
1930	2,346,316	1,518,081	1,558,367	1,345,936
1931	2,421,936	1,216,698	1,283,726	1,104,136

JUNIOR SERVICE.

Year.	Registrations.	Help Wanted.	Referred.	Placed.
1925	72,563	21,846	29,949	22,131
1926	53,021	28,097	36,257	24,734
1927	55,261	27,988	36,111	24,631
1928	56,116	29,117	36,741	26,037
1929	61,424	35,027	42,848	31,369

(The Junior offices are conducted in co-operation with local agencies, usually public schools. Most of them serve limited groups of boys and girls. Only a few attempt centralised placement. These facts should be borne in mind in interpreting the figures.)

FARM LABOUR (Seasonal).

1924 425,548	1928 559,571
1925 392,750	1929 611,598
1926 423,112	1930 704,100
1927 433,854	

COMMUNICATIONS.

RAILWAYS OF THE U.S.

Data pertaining to Class I., II. and III. Carriers and their non-operating subsidiaries :—

	1930.
Capital Stock actually outstanding	$10,011,537,580
Funded Debt actually outstanding	12,771,351,391
Total Railway capital actually outstanding	22,782,888,971
Dividends declared	603,150,390
Interest accrued	603,176,946
Total dividends and interest	1,206,327,336
Railway operating revenues	5,356,483,927
Railway operating expenses	3,993,621,052
Number of passengers carried earning revenue *No.*	707,986,505
Number of tons carried earning revenue ,,	2,179,014,863
Number of passenger-train cars in service ,,	53,511
Number of freight-train cars in service ,,	2,337,474

		1930.
Number of units in company service	*No.*	107,941
Total units in service	,,	2,498,926

Year.	Miles Operated	Year.	Miles Operated.
1909*	244,084	1920	263,821
1910	249,992	1921	262,544
1911	254,732	1922	261,984
1912	258,033	1923	262,482
1913	261,036	1924	262,158
1914	263,547	1925	261,871
1915	264,378	1926	261,562
1916	266,031	1927	262,091
1917	266,015	1928	262,713
1918	264,233	1929	262,546
1919	263,707	1930	262,215

* Since 1908 mileage of switching and terminal companies has been excluded.

NAVIGABLE STREAMS OF U.S.

Outflow of Streams.	Number of Streams.	Miles Navigable.
Atlantic Ocean	148	5,365
Gulf of Mexico (not including the Mississippi River)	53	5,212
Mississippi River and branches	54	13,912
Canada	2	315
Pacific Ocean	38	1,606
	295	26,410

PUBLIC ROADS.—On Dec. 31, 1930, the total length of public roads was 3,009,066 miles, approximately 693,559 miles of which were surfaced roads. In 1930 the total expenditures for highways were approximately $1,680,493,095.

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1931, the mercantile marine of the U.S. (vessels of 500 gross tons and over) consisted of 383 sailing vessels of 522,921 gross tons; 1,882 steam and motor vessels of 9,609,536 gross tons, a total of 2,265 vessels of 10,132,457 gross tons. In the year ended June 30, 1931, sailing and steam vessels of 79,584,265 tons entered at the various ports of the U.S.; of this total 29,607,139 tons were American and 49,977,126 tons foreign. The tonnage cleared from the various seaports was 77,942,285, of which 29,400,084 tons were American and 48,542,201 tons foreign.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—On June 30, 1930, there were 49,063 post offices in the U.S. handling 27,887,822,974 "pieces" of mail matter, of which amount 27,533,372,000 were domestic and 354,450,374 foreign. The telegraphs and telephones are not operated by the U.S. Government.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Weights and Measures* in common use are shown on page 490. The Metric System of Weights and Measures is permissive, but is little used. The unit of *currency* is the *dollar* of 100 *cents*. The rate of exchange will be found on p. 478.

INDIAN POPULATION.

In 1930 the enumerated and estimated Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was 340,541 by blood (Oklahoma containing 121,884, Arizona 47,072, New Mexico 28,113, S. Dakota 23,726, California 19,197, Montana 14,238, North Dakota 10,794, Washington 12,572, Wisconsin 11,705, and Minnesota 15,767, and the 38 remaining States less than 10,000 each). Total disbursements authorised for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, for Indian Service are $23,162,400. In addition to this the sum of about $5,000,000 is to be paid over to the Indians from receipts for oil and other leases, interest on trust funds, &c. The total wealth of U.S. Indians under the nominal control of the Indian Bureau on June 30, 1928, amounted to $1,716,815,123, of which $920,106,386 was tribal, and $796,708,737 individual.

RECLAMATION.

Commissioner, Elwood Mead, Interior Dept. Building, 19th and F, N.W., Washington, D.C. Employees: Washington Office, 55; Field, 1,500 to 2,000. Expenditure per year about $10,000,000.

The Bureau of Reclamation was organised as a bureau of the Interior Department, under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902. It is engaged in the investigation, construction and operation of irrigation works in 15 arid and semi-arid States of the far West. Twenty-seven projects, comprising about 3,000,000 acres, are under construction or operation, and the major works aid in serving an additional 1,500,000 acres under private canals purchasing stored water from the government reservoirs. The funds for this work have come chiefly from repayments by the water users, from oil leasing and other mineral operations, and from the sale of public lands. The money expended is returned to the fund by graduated payments of settlers.

The Bureau has built 17,467 miles of canals, ditches and drains (including 165,427 canal structures), involving the excavation of 292,105,859 cubic yards of materials. In connexion with this work there have been constructed 120 storage and diversion dams with an aggregate volume of 22,688,296 cubic yards, including the *Arrowrock Dam* (349 feet high), Idaho, on the Boise River, and the *Elephant Butte Dam* (306 feet high), New Mexico, on the Rio Grande. The Bureau has built 132 tunnels, 1,461 miles of road, 117 miles of railroad, 4,011 miles of telephone line, 37 power plants, and 3,226 miles of transmission lines. It has manufactured over 1½ million barrels of cement and sand cement. The construction cost to June 30, 1931, was $206,041,522.

Nearly 650,000 persons are living on the 40,354 farms irrigated by the Bureau, and in the project towns and cities. Of the 3,000,000 acres above referred to, 1,504,810 acres were irrigated and 1,550,967 acres were harvested in 1931, producing crops worth $65,007,270, or an average of $41·90 per acre. The 1,254,493 acres of additional lands using stored water yielded crops worth $54,654,550 more.

Public land farm units on the several projects are opened for settlement from time to time as canals are extended to make irrigation water available. Under present law, soldiers and sailors of all wars have a preference right of 90 days to enter these farms.

Information in regard to farms available for settlement may be obtained by addressing Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

The Bureau issues the "New Reclamation Era," an illustrated monthly publication, containing articles of interest to irrigation farmers and engineers, and numerous settlement and other booklets. An annual report is also issued, and other publications from time to time, relating to various phases of the work.

An engineering library of about 6,000 manu-

script and printed volumes on the subject of irrigation is maintained in the Washington office of the Bureau. This library contains descriptions of the construction and operation of the projects, with numerous photographs and maps, plans, specifications, cost data and results of original experimental investigations, and is available for consultation by those interested. The bureau also maintains a photographic file of about 40,000 negatives of scenes on the projects from the beginning of construction through the period of settlement and development.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,

North Capitol and G Streets, Washington, D.C.

The Government Printing Office of the United States was established by Congress in 1860 and has been in continuous operation since that time. The buildings have a floor space of 22 acres, and together with the machinery and equipment which they contain, represent an expenditure of approximately $10,100,000. The annual cost of operation and maintenance is over $14,000,000. There are over 4,900 persons annually employed in the various divisions of the office at a total yearly compensation of $10,000,000. In addition to doing all of the printing and binding ordered for Congress, the office executes all the printing and binding required by the various executive departments and independent establishments of the U.S. Government. The office has the largest battery of type-setting machines in the world, including 174 linotype machines, 2 Ludlows, 2 material casters, 100 monotype key-boards and 130 monotype casting machines, which produced about 2,470,000,000 ems of type in fiscal year 1931. The 182 presses of the office are credited with 2,470,000,000 chargeable impressions, not including 212,000,000 on money order forms and 1,485,000,000 on postal cards. During the year the office handled approximately 80,000 separate jobs. In addition to the execution of all kinds of printing and binding, this office produced 11,438,000 square inches of electrotypes and stereotypes, and 731,000 square inches of half-tones and linecuts, supplied blank paper to other Government establishments at a cost of $633,000, and manufactured its own printing and writing inks, rollers, glue, type and type metal, some of these supplies being furnished to various branches of the Government. It also has one of the largest industrial cafeterias and recreational rooms in the United States.

Public Printer, George H. Carter, *Iowa*. $10,000
Deputy Public Printer, John Greene, *Mass.* 7,500
Production Manager, Elwood S. Moorhead, *Pa.* 5,600

COTTON REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1930.

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture, from the reports and data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, co-operating State Boards (or Departments) of Agriculture and Agricultural Colleges, makes the following estimate of cotton acreage in cultivation on July 1, 1930.

U.S. Acreage in cultivation compared with last year, 97·3 per cent.

U.S. Acres in cultivation, Total, 45,815,000 aeres.

Estimate of Cotton Acreage, by States.

State.	Area in Cultivation. July 1, 1929. Acres.	July 1, 1929. Percentage of 1928.	July 1, 1929. Acres.	10-year average abandonment 1920–1929. Per cent.
Virginia	89,000	101	90,000	2·0
North Carolina	1,916,000	90	1,724,000	1·6
South Carolina	2,273,000	97	2,205,000	2·7
Georgia	3,818,000	100	3,818,000	3·6
Florida	96,000	110	106,000	5·2
Missouri	348,000	110	383,000	4·8
Tennessee	1,147,000	107	1,227,000	2·2
Alabama	3,727,000	98	3,652,000	1·7
Mississippi	4,229,000	102	4,314,000	2·6
Louisiana	2,135,000	97	2,071,000	2·8
Texas	18,229,000	96	17,500,000	3·8
Oklahoma	4,430,000	92	4,076,000	6·7
Arkansas	3,933,000	102	4,012,000	2·3
New Mexico	132,000	101	133,000	*a* 10·6
Arizona *b*	227,000	93	212,000	1·6
California	319,000	86	273,000	1·7
All other	19,000	100	19,000	*a* 4·6
U.S. Total	47,067,000	97·3	45,815,000	3·5
Lower California (Old Mexico) *c*	151,000	67	101,000	1·3

a Eight-year average, 1922–1929. *b* Including Pima Egyptian long staple cotton estimated at 46,000 acres this ear compared with 67,000 acres in cultivation July 1, 1929. *c* Not included in California figures, nor in United tates total.

Dependencies of the U.S.A.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

are situated between 4° 40′-21° 10′ N. lat. and 116° 40′-126° 34′ E. long., and are distant about 500 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia. Their total land area is 114,400 square miles, of which total 103,288 square miles are contained in the eight largest islands, the 7,075 other islands having a combined area of 11,112 square miles. At the Census of 1918 the population was ascertained to be 10,314,310, almost all of Malayan stock, of whom (in 1928) 8,724,965 are Roman Catholic, 4,000,000 are Aglipayan, 200,000 are Protestant, (and 1918) 443,037 are Muhammadan, 508,596 are Pagan, 24,263 are Buddhists, and all others 5,454. Of the foreign-born residents about three-quarters are Chinese, and of the white population over one-half are from the United States (6,931 in 1921).

The Philippine Islands were discovered in 1521 by the Portuguese navigator Magellan, who was slain by the natives of Mactan. In 1565 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 under Aguinaldo, a native leader, had just died down. Aguinaldo was deported, but on his return his assistance was accepted by Admiral Dewey, the commander of the American Pacific fleet, after the annihilation of the Spanish vessels in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898. Manila was captured by the American troops under General Wesley Merritt on Aug. 13, 1898, and the Islands were ceded to the United States by the *Treaty of Paris* of Dec. 10, 1898.

On Aug. 31, 1928, the Philippine Scouts, which form a part of the United States regular Army, consisted of 88 officers and 6,239 enlisted men. On the same date the regular Army in the Philippines (other than the scouts) consisted of 512 officers and 3,788 enlisted men, many of these officers being on duty with the scouts. The Philippine constabulary, which is under the Philippine Government, in Oct., 1928, consisted of 397 officers and 6,119 enlisted men. All enlisted men in the scouts and constabulary are natives of the Islands, while almost all the constabulary commissioned personnel are Filipinos.

In 1927 the income of the Philippine Government was $39,842,988 and the bonded indebtedness $74,800,000. The expenditure on education in 1927 amounted to $13,809,753 for public schools only; the University had an enrolment of 7,533 students, and there were 1,099,306 pupils enrolled in the public schools. The principal exports are sugar, abaca (Manila Hemp), coconut oil, copra, tobacco, embroideries, desiccated coconut, lumber and timber, copra meal and maguey; the imports being cotton and its manufactures, iron and steel and their manufactures, mineral oils, meat and dairy products, automobiles and accessories, wheat flour, silk and its manufactures, paper and its manufactures and coal.

	1929.
Total Imports	$146,326,859
Total Exports	169,119,397
Imports from U.S.	87,362,503
Exports to U.S.	122,275,672

Towns.—Capital, Manila, in the island of Luzon; population (1928), 324,522. The next largest towns are Cebú (86,154), Legaspi (32,670), Iloilo (67,147), and Zamboauga (47,305); there are several others with populations from 25,000 to 40,000.

Governor-General, Col. Dwight F. Davis, *assumed office at Manila*, July 8, 1929.

GUAM.

Guam, the largest of the Ladrone or Marianne Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in 13° 26′ N. lat. and 144° 39′ E. long., at a distance of about 1,506 miles east of Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, and forms a naval station between that dependency and the United States. The area of the island is estimated at 225 square miles, with a population of 20,857, of whom 19,611 are classed as native, 485 of the naval station, and 761 other than native. The natives are of Chamorro stock, mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The language is a Malay dialect containing many Spanish words, but English is fast becoming the language of the island.

CAPITAL, Agaña. Port of entry, Apra.

WAKE AND MIDWAY ISLANDS.

Wake Island, annexed in 1898, has an area of about 1 sq. mile and lies in the N. Pacific about 2,000 miles from Hawaii on the direct route to Hong Kong.

Midway Islands, with a total area of 28 sq. miles and a population (1930) of 35, lie in the N. Pacific about 1,200 miles from Hawaii. The group is administered by the U.S. Navy Dept.

PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico (Rich Harbour) is an island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between 17° 50′-18° 30′ N. lat. and 65° 30′-67° 15′ W. long., with a total area of 3,435 square miles and a population of 1,543,913 at the census of 1930. Three fourths of the population are of Spanish descent and about one fourth coloured. The island is about 100 miles from west to east, and 40 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is 1,400 miles distant from New York, and 982 miles from Key West. Porto Rico was discovered in 1493 by Christopher Columbus. It was explored by Ponce de León in 1508, and he was made Governor of the island in 1509. It continued a Spanish possession until Oct. 18, 1898, when it was ceded to the United States as a result of the Spanish-American War. 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 344 miles of railroad were in operation in June, 1931, and there are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce. The legislative functions are vested in a legislature which consists of 2 elective houses; the Senate, composed of 19 members (2 from each of the 7 senatorial districts and 5 senators at large), and the House of Representatives, composed of 39 members (1 from

each of the 35 representative districts and 4 elected at large). The term of the Legislature is 4 years. The Governor is appointed by the President of the U.S. and holds office at the pleasure of the President. A Supreme Court of 5 members is also appointed by the President. There is a Cabinet composed of 7 heads of Departments, two appointed by the President and five by the Governor. The Governor also appoints all inferior judges. Great improvement has been made in the progress and welfare of the Island during the present century—the Island is self-supporting, free public schools are established throughout, a system of good roads reaches every important city and town, public buildings are attractive and well built, health and sanitary measures are in force. The capital, San Juan, had 114,715 inhabitants in 1930, other towns being Ponce (53,430), Mayaguez (37,060), Arecibo (12,863), Bayamon (12,986), and Caguas (19,791).

TUTUILA, AMERICAN SAMOA.

American Samoa consists of the island of Tutuila, Aunuu, Ofu, Olosega, Tau, and Rose Islands, with a total area of about 56 square miles and a population of 10,055 in 1930, distributed (1930) as follows:—Tutuila and Aunu'u, 7,809; Ta'u, 1,243; Olosega, 438; Ofu, 466: Rose Island, uninhabited; and Swain's Island (annexed May 13, 1925), 99.

Tutuila, the largest of the group, has an area of about 40 square miles and contains a magnificent harbour at Pago Pago, the capital and seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 16 square miles. Copra is the only export of importance.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The three islands, St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, in the Virgin Island group, West Indies, formerly the possessions of Denmark, were purchased by the United States from Denmark for the sum of $25,000,000, and proclaimed, January 25, 1917. The total area of the islands is 132 sq. miles, with a population in 1930 of 22,012. *St. Thomas* (28 sq. miles) has a population of 9,834; *St. Croix* (84 sq. miles) has a population of 11,413, the capital being Christianstad (or Bassin); *St. John* (20 sq. miles) has a population of 765, the capital being Cruz Bay. St. Croix exports sugar; St. Thomas is famous for its bay rum.

CAPITAL, St. Thomas, contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies, accommodating vessels of large draught, and has a large coaling and oil refuelling station. The climate of the Virgin Islands is delightful at all times, and particularly so during the winter months.

Governor, Paul M. Pearson.
Government Sec., Boyd J. Brown.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The administrative organisation for the canal is known as "The Panama Canal." Its headquarters are at Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, with the Governor of the Panama Canal (Colonel Harry Burgess, U.S.A.) at its head.

The first suggestion for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama was made by a Spanish engineer in 1530, and surveys were actively engaged upon by various private companies between the years 1825 and 1890. In 1876 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French promotion corporation, which conducted surveys during a period of two years, and reported to an international congress held at Paris in May, 1879, over which Ferdinand de Lesseps presided. This congress advised the construction of a canal at sea-level, and in 1881 the work was undertaken by the Universal Interoceanic Panama Canal Company, of which de Lesseps was nominal head. The amount of work to be accomplished proved to be greater than was estimated, and resulted in the failure of the company, a receiver being appointed in 1889. A new company was formed to carry on the work, and 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.

Congress authorised the President in 1902 to purchase the effects of the French company 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. In 1922 a treaty between Colombia and the U.S. provided for the payment to Colombia of $25,000,000 in satisfaction of all claims arising out of the Canal controversy. The independence of Panama was recognised by this treaty.

Including the purchase of rights, payments to Panama, and construction and operation of the canal and its adjuncts, the total appropriations by Congress to June 30, 1931, were $532,387,255. The net revenue from tolls and other revenues (including business operations), to June 30, 1931, aggregated $151,636,478.

The Canal was opened to commercial traffic Aug. 15, 1914, and was closed from Sept. 18, 1915, to April 15, 1916.

Fiscal Year.	No. of Transits.	Canal. Net Tons.	Cargo Tons.
1915	1,075	3,792,572	4,888,454
1916	758	2,396,162	3,054,114
1917	1,803	5,798,557	7,058,563
1918	2,069	6,574,073	7,532,031
1919	2,024	6,124,990	6,916,621
1920	2,478	8,546,044	9,374,499
1921	2,892	11,415,876	11,599,214
1922	2,736	11,417,459	10,884,910
1923	3,967	18,605,786	19,567,875
1924	5,230	26,148,878	26,994,710
1925	4,673	22,855,151	23,958,836
1926	5,197	24,774,591	26,037,448
1927	5,475	26,227,815	27,748,215
1928	6,456	29,752,637	29,630,709
1929	6,413	29,837,794	30,663,006
1930	6,185	29,980,614	30,030,232
1931	5,527	27,792,146	25,082,800

The canal is fifty statute miles long (44·08 nautical miles), and the channel is from 300 to 1,000 feet wide at bottom. It contains 12 locks, and transit from sea to sea occupies 10 to 12 hours (passage through locks 5 hours). 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 of Gatun Lake is at 85 feet above sea-level varies from 85 feet

in some parts of Gatun Lake to 41 feet in the Atlantic entrance. The depth through Culebra Cut is 45 feet.

From New York to Various Points:

	Vid Panama.	Vid Suez.	Vid Cape Town.
Yokohama	9,699	13,056	15,099
Manila	11,364	11,521	—
Hong Kong	11,691	11,605	—
Melbourne	9,945	12,933	13,162
Sydney	9,691	13,437	13,402
Wellington	8,522	14,355 (a)	14,129
Colon	1,974	—	—
Valparaiso	4,633 (b)	—	—
San Francisco	5,262	—	—
Seattle	6,038	—	—

From Liverpool to Various Points:
(*Nautical Miles.*)

	Vid Panama.	Vid Suez.	Vid Cape Town
Colon	4,548	—	—
Valparaiso	7,207	—	—
Sydney	12,385	12,201	—
Wellington	11,996	12,462	13,353
Melbourne	12,519	11,084	12,157
Yokohama	12,273	11,536	—
Manila	14,129	9,649	—
Hong Kong	13,764	9,743	—

(a) *Vid* Strait of Magellan 11,344.
(b) *Vid* Strait of Magellan 8,380

Nationality of the vessels passing through the Canal, and the amount of *Tolls* paid in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931:—

Flag.	No. of Vessels.	Canal Net Tons.	Tolls Paid.
U.S.A.	2,417	12,601,828	$11,425,999
Great Britain	1,390	7,518,171	6,580,987
Belgium	24	124,377	116,452
Chile	42	170,928	166,782
Colombia	104	15,526	17,840
Danish	120	611,380	519,535
Danzig	27	184,928	165,459
France	110	609,915	523,263
Germany	369	1,412,256	1,204,084
Greece	8	30,965	26,342
Italy	67	468,239	404,674
Japan	193	1,019,832	1,052,413
Netherlands	125	578,680	473,269
Norway	363	1,748,728	1,403,922
Panama	36	82,841	60,204
Peru	2	7,088	8,565
Spain	9	22,650	22,053
Sweden	111	528,282	424,924
Yugoslavia	12	55,532	48,679
Total 1931	5,529	27,792,146	$24,645,456
Total 1930	6,185	29,980,614	$27,076,850
Total 1929	6,413	29,837,794	$27,127,376
Total 1928	6,456	29,458,634	$26,944,499

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Calcutta, Vice-Consuls—L. Rutherford Stuyvesant, $2,750; Dorsey G. Fisher, $2,750; Richard S. Huestis 2,500

Colombo—Consul, (vacant) $4,500
" *Vice-Consul* — Llewellyn E. Thompson 2,750
Hong Kong—Con.-Gen., Douglas Jenkins 9,000
" *Vice-Consul*, P. N. Jester, $3,000; Kenneth C. Krentz, $3,000; George Bliss Lane 2,750
Karachi—Consul, R. S. McNiece 5,000
Madras—Consul, Leo. J. Callanan 3,500
Penang—Consul, Thomas H. Robinson. 4,000
Rangoon—Consul, Winfield H. Scott ... 4,000
Singapore—Con.-Gen., Lester Maynard 7,000
" *Consuls*, Harold Shantz, $5,000; Roy E. B. Bower... 3,500
" *Vice-Consuls*, W. W. Butterworth, Jr., $2,750; Edward Anderson, Jr.; Harrison A. Lewis; Henry B. Day each 2,500

Africa:—
Pretoria—Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen., Ralph J. Totten 10,000
" *1st. Sec.*, Ernest L. Ives 7,000
" *Com. Attaché*, Samuel H. Day.
Cape Town—Consul, Cecil M. P. Cross... 5,000
" *Vice-Con.*, Charles A. Converse 2,500
Durban—Consul, Hugh S. Miller 4,000
Johannesburg—Consul-Gen., Maxwell K. Moorhead..... 7,000
Lagos — Consul, Gilbert R. Willson 4,500
Nairobi—Consul, Karl de G. MacVitty 5,000
Port Elizabeth—Consul, H. H. Dick ... 6,000

Canada—
Ottawa—Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen., Hanford Mac Nider... 10,000
" *1st Secretary*, Benjamin Reath Riggs..... 6,000
" *2nd Sec.*, Christian Gross 4,000
" *3rd Sec.*, James C. H. Bonbright 2,750
" *Commercial Attaché*, Lynn W. Meekins.
" *Asst. do.* Oliver B. North.
" *Con.-Gen.*, Irving N. Linnell.. 8,000
" *Consul*, Julian F. Harrington.. 3,500
" *Vice-Consul*, Allan C. Taylor 2,500
Calgary—Consul, S. C. Reat 4,000
Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Consul, William A. Bickers 3,500
Edmonton, Atta.—Consul, Harold M. Collins 4,000
Fernie, B.C.—Cons., N. F. Brand 3,000
Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.—Consul, Jesse B. Jackson 6,000
Halifax, N.S.—Cons.-Gen., Frank C. Lee 7,000
" *Consul*, J. P. Raglaud ... 3,500
" *Vice-Con.*, Terry S. Hinkle 3,000
Hamilton, Ont.—Consul, John D. Johnson 6,000
Kingston, Ont.—Consul, G. G. Fuller ... 4,000
London, Ont.—Cons., Harry Campbell... 6,000
Moncton, N.B.—Consul, Harry L. Walsh 4,500
Montreal—Cons.-Gen., Wesley Frost .. 9,000
" *Consuls*, James H. Keeley Jr.; George D. Hopper, each $5,000; Samuel J. Fletcher 4,500
" *Vice-Consul*, Joseph E. Newton 2,500
Niagara Falls—Consul, Edwd. Caffery 4,000
North Bay—Consul, W. E. Chapman ... 5,000
Prince Rupert, B.C.—Cons., G. Carleton Woodward 3,500
Quebec—Consul, Horatio Mooers $4,000
" *Vice. Consul*, Leslie G. Mayer 2,500
Regina, Sask.—Consul, Lee R. Blohm... 4,500
St. John, N.B.—Consul, Maurice C. Pierce 4,000
St. Stephen, N.B.—Vice-Consul, George L. Brist.
Sarnia—Consul, Philip Adams 4,500
Saulte Ste. Marie—Cons., Howard A. Bowman 4,000
Sherbrooke, Que.—Consul, Herndon W. Goforth 4,000
Sydney, N.S.—Consul, O. Gaylord Marsh 7,000
Toronto—Consuls, Emil Sauer, $7,000; Damon C. Woods $5,000; C. P. Fletcher 4,000
Vancouver, B.C.—Consul-Gen., Ely E. Palmer..... 8,000
" *Consuls*, Harold S. Tewell, $5,000; H. T. Goodier, $4,000; Harris N. Cookingham 4,500
" *Vice-Consul*, Lawrence W. Taylor 2,500
Victoria, B.C.—Consul, George A. Bucklin..... 7,000
Windsor Ont.—Consul, Harry F. Hawley..... 5,000
" *Vice-Consuls*, Herve J. L'Heureux; Gerald Warner .....each 2,500
Winnipeg—Cons.-Gen., P. Stewart Heintzleman 7,000
" *Consul*, Ray Fox 4,000
Yarmouth, N.S.—Consul, Charles W. Lewis, junr. 4,500

Newfoundland:—
St. John's—Cons.-Gen., Edward A. Dow 7,000

West Indies:—
Barbados—Consul, Julian C. Dorr 3,500
Hamilton, Bermuda—Cons., Graham H. Kemper 7,000
Kingston—Consul, Paul C. Squire..... 5,000
" *Vice-Consul*, Gaston A. Courtnoyer 2,750
Nassau—Consul, Fréd D. Fisher..... 6,000
" *Vice-Consul*, F. Ridgeway Lineaweaver 2,500
Trinidad — Vice-Consul, Alfredo L. Demorest.

South America:—
Belize—Consul, (vacant).
" *Vice-Consul*, Robert M. Ott ... 2,250
Georgetown—Vice-Consul, John V. Swearinger 2,500

Australia:—
Adelaide—Consul, Henry M. Walcott... 6,000
Brisbane—Consul, Austin R. Preston... 4,000
Melbourne—Consuls, John W. Dye, " $6,000; Joel C. Hudson 4,000
Sydney—Consul-General, Roger Culver Tredwell 9,000
" *Consuls*, Wilbur Keblinger, $7,000; Albert M. Doyle ... 4,000
" *Vice-Consul*, Claude B. Chiperfield 2,500

New Zealand:—
Auckland—Consul, W. F. Boyle 6,000
Wellington—Consul-General, Calvin M. Hitch 8,000
" *Consul*, Bernard Gotlieb... 4,500

Fiji Islands—
Suva—Consul, Q. F. Roberts 4,000

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, Legations, and Consulates-General in London for various corrections and additions.

The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of H.M. Diplomatic, Commercial and Consular Services are fixed in accordance with the scale shown below:—

Salaries and Allowances.

Rank.	Salary.	Representation Allowances.	House Rent Allowances.
Diplomatic Service.	£	£	£
Counsellors	1,200–1,500	300–1,100	300–525
1st Secretaries	800–1,000	250–700	250–437
2nd Secretaries	300–600	150–650	150–437
3rd Secretaries			
Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Services.			
Commercial Counsellors	1,700	300	250
Commercial Secs., Grade I.	1,200–1,500	300	250
Insps.-Gen. of Consulates		300	..
Consuls-General		300	250
Commercial Secs., Grade II.	800–1,000	250	200
Inspectors and Consuls			
Commercial Secs., Grade III.	600 800	100	100 200
Vice-Consuls	300–600	50–150	100–200

ABYSSINIA or ETHIOPIA.

Emperor, His Imperial Majesty Haili Sellassie I, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D. (son of the late Ras Makonnen, Governor of Harar); *born* 1891; *crowned as Negus* Oct. 1928; *proclaimed Emperor* April 2, 1930; *crowned* Nov. 2, 1930.

Crown Prince, H.I.H. Prince Asfa Wosan, eldest son of the Emperor, *born* July 27, 1916.
Minister in London, Bajirond Zellaka. Aguedlou.
Legation. 83 Elm Park Gardens, S.W. 10.

The area of Abyssinia and its dependencies is estimated at 350,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 10 to 11 millions, of whom less than 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 Eritrea, French Somaliland, British Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Kenya Colony and the Uganda Protectorate.

Abyssinia is volcanic and mountainous. It contains some mineral wealth; iron and coal are not uncommon, and gold is washed in various streams, while mica, platinum, salt, saltpetre, and sulphur are also procurable. The lower country and deep valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaus are well watered, with a genial climate. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, rubber, &c., flourish; in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, wild oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes, &c., are cultivated; and above 6,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. There are two seasons in the year, a dry winter and a rainy summer from June to September. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tsana lake; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also have their rise in the Abyssinian highlands. Horses, mules, donkeys, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people.

The Abyssinians are Christian (a branch of the Coptic Church), and their rulers claim descent from Menelek, the son of Solomon by the Queen of Sheba. The government is nominally an autocracy, but the Emperor's power does not yet extend throughout the country. There is very little popular literature, but education shows signs of progress. In addition to foreign mission schools, there are 10 Abyssinian schools in the country, of which 4 are in Addis Ababa. The potential army numbers between 600,000 and 1,000,000. The principal pursuits are agriculture and cattle breeding, the chief exports being coffee, civet, wax, hides, rubber and gold. The import duty, except for non-spirituous liquors and for a few articles on the free list, is 10 per cent. *ad valorem*; there are certain consumption taxes collected additionally. A railway, which is under French control, links Addis Ababa, the capital, *viâ* Dire Dawa, with Jibuti, 495 miles away. The Government post and telephone administration is under French management, and the Italian Government have a concession that gives them control of a telegraph line from Addis Ababa to Asmara. The principal towns besides Addis Ababa are Dire Dawa, Harar, Goré, Jimma, Debra Markos (the capital of Gojam), Adua (the capital of Tigré), Gondar, Sayo, Aksum, Antalo, Dembecha and Ijube. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, and Ankober.

CAPITAL, Addis Ababa (population fluctuates, but is ordinarily about 60,000). Harar, in Eastern Abyssinia, has a population of about 45,000.

Total imports (about) £2,500,000
Total exports (about) 2,000,000
Imports from U.K. 1930 (about) 70,000
Exports to U.K. 1930 (about) 30,000

FLAG: Green, red, yellow.

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Sir Sidney Barton, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.M.G. (1929) £3,100
1st Secretary, J. M. Troutbeck.
Oriental Secretary, Ph. P. C. Zaphiro, C.M.G.
Archivist, M. E. Taylor.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Addis Ababa—Consul, Col. G. Mackereth, M.C.
Dangila—Consul, Major R. E. Cheesman, O.B.E.
Gorei—Consul, Capt. E. N. Erskine, M.C.
Harar—Consul, C. H. F. Plowman, O.B.E.
Jijiga—Consul, Capt. H. E. Long.
Mega—Consul, Maj. A. T. Miles, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
Maji—Consul, Capt. R. C. R. Whalley.

Adis Ababa is 500 miles from Zeila, *viâ* Harar; letters from London are from 20 to 24 days in transit to Addis Ababa; train from Jibouti takes 3 days.

AFGHANISTAN

King of Afghanistan, H.M. Nadir Shah, *born* 1880, *acceded* Oct. 16, 1929.

Minister in London, H. E. Sardar Ahmad Ali Khan, 31 Princes Gate, S.W. 1.

Afghanistan lies on the N.W. frontier of India. Estimated area, 245,000 sq. miles, and pop. 6,380,500. It is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (boundary fixed 1896-7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886-7 and 1893-5), and on the E. by the N.W. Frontier Province (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus on the branch line from Merv, and thence N.E. to the Oxus, which forms the boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1893. 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 Duranis have predominated since 1747, especially in Kandahar; next come the Ghilzais (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders). All are Sunni Muhammadans, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashes, who belong to the Shiite sect. The national tongue is Pushtu, but Persian is more universally spoken.

Afghanistan is divided into five major provinces, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Turkestan, and Badakshan (with Qataghan, Kafiristan (now Nuristan), and Wakhan), and four minor provinces, the Eastern, Southern, Farah, and Maimena, which are under governors, with subordinate nobles and judges, police, and revenue officers. Amir Abdurrahman (1880-1901) established a strong central government, with a regular civil and military organisation, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade, &c. He first formed a national army, paid and controlled by himself. Considerable quantities of rifles and artillery have been purchased in Europe and the army now consists of about 35,000 to 40,000 regulars. A small Air Force is maintained. Factories for arms and ammunition, and for various commercial products, have been erected in Kabul. The Afghan laws are based on the "Shariat," or Islamic law and tribal custom. Recently steps have been taken to develop education, hitherto controlled by the mullahs. Two schools under French and German superintendence respectively have been opened and a large number of middle and primary schools in the provinces. Most of the people are industrious cultivators, and the country has become fairly settled, peaceful, and prosperous. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, maize, and *dal*. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep and transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen, and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, lapiz lazuli, and gold are found. The roads are generally unsuitable for wheeled traffic, but are being improved. Goods are conveyed by pack animals. The chief trade routes to India are the Khyber Pass route, from Kabul to Peshawar (210 miles), and the road from Kandahar to Chaman (70 miles). The Sind-Pishin railway is now completed to the Baluchistan-Persian frontier. The exports to India are mainly fruits and nuts, raw wool, skins and *ghi*; while the imports therefrom are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, and sugar. 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 £2,000,000. There are taxes on land, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories, and mining royalties.

As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904-5 the engagements which had existed with the Amir Abdurrahman since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of March 21, 1905. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence. The Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated on February 20, 1919; his brother, Nasrulla Khan, seized the throne by a *coup d'état* and temporarily held the reins of government at Kabul, but the Amir's third son, Amanulla Khan, soon after declared himself, and was recognised as King. Afghan troops crossed the Indian frontier on May 2, 1919, on which the Indian Government took immediate steps to expel them; fighting followed and Dakka was occupied by British troops, but overtures were made by King Amanulla and a treaty of peace was signed in August. By this treaty Afghanistan is left officially free and independent. By treaty of Nov. 22, 1921, Great Britain and Afghanistan agreed to respect one another's internal and external independence; to recognise boundaries then existent, subject to a slight re-adjustment near the Khyber; to receive Legations at London and Kabul and consular officers at Delhi, Calcutta, Karachi, Bombay and Kandahar and Jalalabad respectively. The Afghan Government import free of customs duty such material as is required for the strengthening of their country. The export of goods to British territory from Afghanistan is permitted without payment of customs duty. A Trade Convention was concluded and Afghanistan adhered to the International Postal and Telegraphic Union. In 1929 Amanulla Khan, whose modernist reforms had brought on him the charge of infidelity, was expelled. After a usurpation of some months by a local free-booter Kabul was captured (Oct. 1929) by Nadir Shah.

CAPITAL, *Kabul* (about 80,000). The chief commercial centre is Kandahar (60,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (30,000), Mazar-i-Sharif (46,000), and Khanabad (5,000).

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Richard Roy Maconachie, K.B.E., C.I.E. (1929).

Counsellor, Maj. W. K. Fraser-Tytler, M.C.

Military Attaché, Capt. A. E. Farwell.

Surgeon, Maj. H. H. Elliott, M.B.E., M.C.

Secretary, Capt. A. E. H. Macann.

Oriental Secretary, Khan Sahib Sikander Khan.

British Consul at Kandahar, Khan Bahadur Saiyyid Siddiq Hassan.

British Consul at Jelalabad, Mufti Abdul Latif Khan.

ALBANIA.

(Shqipenia.)

King of the Albanians, Zog I, b. 1895; *elected President*, Jan. 31, 1925; *proclaimed King*, Sept. 1, 1928.

Prime Minister (Mch. 4, 1930), Pandeli Evangjeli.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hussein Bey Vrioni.

Minister in London, (vacant).
Legation, 134, Gloucester Terrace, W.2. [Pad. 0644].
Chargé d'Affairs, Malik Bey Libohova.
Sec. of Legation, Atlante Koçi.
Consul-General in London, Edwin Cripwell, 119, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2. [Met. 8615.]

Albania (the former Turkish Province of Scutari and parts of Kossovo and Yanina) lies on the west of the Balkan peninsula on south-eastern Europe, the western boundary being the Adriatic; total area about 11,000 to 12,500 sq. miles; total population (Census of 1930) 1,003,104. The political neighbours are, on the north and east, Yugoslavia, and on the south-east and south, Greece. Albania was declared independent by a National Assembly at Valona, Nov. 28, 1912, and its independence was confirmed by the *Treaty of London* of Dec. 20, 1912. The first King of Albania (Prince William of Wied) abandoned the throne in Sept. 1914, having been in power only six months, and during the Great War the country was invaded by troops of the Central Powers and of the Allies, and remained in a state of anarchy. After the Armistice a National Council at Durazzo established a provisional government, supported by an Italian military occupation of the country. The independence of the country was reaffirmed and guaranteed by the Supreme Council of the Allies. The provisional government was in power until 1920, when a revolt overturned it and set up a new government which remained in power until upset by a further revolution in December, 1924. A new Constitution was proclaimed on Jan. 21, 1925, under which Albania became a Republic under a President (elected for 7 years), with a Council of Ministers, a Senate, and a House of elected Representatives. On Sept. 1, 1928, the Constituent Assembly proclaimed the country a democratic monarchy and offered the crown to Ahmed Bey Zogu, the President, who assumed the title of Zog I, King of the Albanians; the Senate then ceased to exist, and a High Council of State was formed of 10 members appointed by the King.

The country is very primitive, agriculture and sheep and goat rearing being the principal industries, and olives and olive-oil, grains and tobacco the principal products; but there is some mineral wealth which remains largely undeveloped. A harbour, under construction at Durazzo to accommodate vessels up to 4½ metres draft alongside in all weathers, is expected to be completed in 1932.

	Gold Francs. 1930-31.	1931-32.
Estimated Revenue.....	31,385,000	29,097,000
Estimated Expenditure...	31,385,000	31,533,422
Estimated Debt;—		
*Italian Economic loan	—	50,000,000
Budget deficit	—	2,436,422

* In July, 1931, the Albanian Government accepted the offer of the Italian Government of annual loans of 10,000,000 Gold Francs, maximum for 10 years, making a total maximum of 100,000,000 Gold Francs, from 1931.

	1930.
Total Imports.....	33,288,900
Total Exports	12,352,063

CAPITAL, Tirana (pop. 30,806); other centres are Scutari (pop. 29,209); Elbasan (pop. 13,796); Gjinokastro (10,836); Berat (pop. 10,403); Korytza or Kortcha (pop. 22,787); Durazzo (pop. 9,739); and Valona (pop. 9,106).

BRITISH LEGATION.
(Rruga Tomorica, Durazzo.)

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Sir R. Hodgson, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1928). £2,700
Naval Attaché, Captain R. B. Ramsay, R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. G. Villar, R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. H. R. G. Stevens, D.S.O.
Air Attaché, Group Capt. T. G. Hetherington, C.B.E.
Archivist, F. W. Borman.
Albanian Secretary (local rank), Triphoni Toni.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICER.

Durazzo—Vice-Consul (local rank of 2nd Secretary), Edward H. L. Hadwen.
„ *Pro-Consul*, F. W. Borman.

ANDORRA.

A miniature Republic in the Pyrenees, with an area of 175 sq. miles, and a population of 5,500; it is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. There is a Council of Twenty-four, elected by certain of the inhabitants, a judge, and two lay vicars appointed by France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel.

ARABIA.

Arabia is a peninsula in the south-west of the Asiatic continent, forming the connecting link between Asia and Africa, and lies between 30° 30'—60° E. long. and 12° 45'—34° 50' N. lat. The north-western limit is generally taken from Akaba, at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 150 miles north-east, and thence northwards to a point about 50 miles due east of Damascus. The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horse-shoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a south-easterly direction to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thus excluding the whole of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley. The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Generally speaking, the peninsula consists of a plateau sloping from south-west to north-east towards the Euphrates Valley, except that the broad south-eastern promontory, which encloses the Persian Gulf, contains a coastal range in the Sultanate of Oman.

The total area is estimated at 1,200,000 sq. miles (of which nearly one-half is occupied by the Syrian, Nafud, and Dahna deserts), and the total population is believed to be about 5,000,000. The various Arab States are shown below:—

THE KINGDOM OF HEJAZ AND NAJD.

King of the Hejaz and Najd and its Dependencies (Jan. 11, 1926), H.M. Abdul Aziz Ibn Abdul Rahman el Faisal al Saud, G.C.I.E., *born* 1882.

Minister in London, Sheikh Hafiz Wahba, 42 Eaton Place, S.W. 1. (Sloane, 3898.)
1st Sec., Mahmood Riyad Zada.
2nd Sec., Youssof Salama.

In the 18th century Najd was an independent State and the stronghold of the Wahabite sect. It subsequently fell under the Turkish yoke, but in 1913 the present King threw off Turkish rule and captured from the Turks the Province of Hasa. In 1921 he added to his dominions the territories of the Rashid family of Shammar, which he captured by force of arms, and in 1925 completed the conquest of the Hejaz, and accepted the surrender of the greater part of Asir, the whole of which is now part of the Kingdom.

Najd ("Plateau") has no definite frontiers, but may be said to extend over about 800,000 square miles of Central Arabia, including the Nafud and Dahna Deserts, and reaches eastward to the Persian Gulf (Hasa). The population is largely nomadic and is estimated at 1,275,000 Arabs, negroes and half-breeds, the majority being Muhammadans of the Wahabite movement. There is little agriculture, but wheat and barley are grown; the principal industry is camel and sheep raising. The exports are woven cloaks, dates, live stock, hides and skins. The capital is Riyadh, and the principal trading centres are Hufuf, on the Persian Gulf littoral (30,000), Shaqra, Anaisah, Buraida, Haïl and Hauta (Central), which have populations of 8,000 to 10,000. The only ports (Persian Gulf) are Qatif and Ojair, which are suitable only for sailing craft. Riyadh is a station on the Pilgrims' trans-Arabian caravan route from Hasa to Mecca, and contains a large mosque, the "Westminster Abbey" of the Wahabites.

The *Hejaz* extends from Asir in S. to Transjordan in N., and from the Red Sea, the Gulf of Akaba in the W. to the ill-defined boundaries of Central Arabia. The coastline on the Red Sea is about 800 miles, and the total area is about 112,500 sq. miles, with a population of from 350,000 to 400,000, including many nomad tribes. On the coast are the small ports of El Wedj, Yambo, Rabigh and Jeddah (the chief port of the country and the pilgrims' port), which contains the reputed "tomb of Eve, the mother of mankind"; and inland are many settlements through which runs the course of the Hejaz Railway. The *Oasis of Khaibar*, east of the railway, contains a considerable population, descendants of former negro slaves, with a centre at Kasr el Yahudi. The importance of the Hejaz depends upon the pilgrimages to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca. *Medina* (*Al Medina*, "The City"), 820 miles by rail from Damascus, and the present terminus of the Hejaz Railway, has a permanent population of about 20,000, and is celebrated as the burial place of Muhammad, who died in the city on June 7, 632 (12 Rabia, A.H. 11). The Mosque of the Prophet (500 feet in length and over 300 in breadth) contains the sacred tomb of Muhammad. *Mecca*, the birthplace of the Prophet, is 55 miles east of the seaport of Jeddah, by road, and about 200 miles south of Medina, and has a fixed population estimated at 60,000. The city contains the great mosque surrounding the *Kaaba*, or sacred shrine of the Muhammadan religion; in which is the black stone "given by Gabriel to Abraham," placed in the south-east wall of the Kaaba at such a height that it may be kissed by the devout pilgrim. *Jeddah*, the principal port, has a considerable trade in hides, mother-of-pearl, coffee and carpets. The course of the *Hejaz Railway* runs from Medina in S. through the Syrian Desert to Damascus and Beirut, and is connected with the projected Baghdad Railway at Aleppo.

Asir extends, geographically, from a line drawn inland from Lith on the southern limit of Hejaz to the northern boundary of Al Yemen (about lat. 17° 15′ N.) and includes the seaboard down to lat. 16°. Its breadth extends about 180 miles eastwards to Bishah in the north and to the boundary of the Beni Yam in the south. According to Arabian geographers, Asir is part of Al Yemen. The territory includes the Farsan Islands. The maritime lowland is interspersed with fertile areas near the wadis, which afford pasturage and bear grain. The capital is Sabia, a small inland town.

The total cost to the British Government of the subsidies paid to King Ibn Saud during the years 1917 to 1923 is approximately £542,000. No subsidy was paid before 1917 or after 1923, and the subsidy was given in the first instance in consideration of assistance in the war against Turkey. The later payments were made subject to the following conditions:—

(1) That Ibn Saud refrained, and restrained his adherents from aggressive action against the Hejaz, Kuweit, and Iraq.

(2) That he afforded co-operation in the matter of the Haj (pilgrimage to Mecca) by maintaining the safety of pilgrim routes to his territory.

(3) That he consented to be guided generally by the wishes of His Majesty's Government in regard to his foreign policy, and to co-operate with them in promoting their own policy, which had for its object the maintenance of peaceful conditions in Arab countries and the promotion of the economic interests of both parties.

No terms of repayment were suggested.

CAPITAL, Riyadh (pop. 20,000).

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Sir Andrew Ryan, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1930).

Jeddah—Vice-Consuls, C. G. Hope Gill; T. Wikeley; G. W. Furlonge; Munshi Ihsanullah.

„ *Pro-Consul*, Basil W. Seager.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF KUWAIT.

Ruler, Sheikh Sir Ahmad al-Jabir as-Subah, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., *acceded* March, 1921.

Kuwait (or Koweit) has been semi-independent for many years, and is in treaty relation with British India. It extends along the shore of the Persian Gulf from Mesopotamia to Najd (El Hasa). The important harbour and gulf port of Kuwait, the capital (pop. 60,000), is an entrepôt for goods for the interior, and for the export of horses, pearls, wool, &c. It was designated as the terminus of the Berlin-Constantinople-Baghdad railway as originally projected in 1903. The trade of Kuwait (1929-30) was valued at £71,825 for imports, and £182,900 for exports.

British Political Agent, Lt.-Col. H. R. P. Dickson, C.I.E.

THE SULTANATE OF OMÃN.

Sultan, H. H. Seyyid Sir Taimur bin Faisal bin Turki, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., *born* 1886, *succ.* Oct. 5, 1913.

Omãn (*area 82,000 sq. miles, estimated pop.* 550,000) is a Muhammadan State in S.E. Arabia with a coast-line of about 1,500 miles along the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Omãn, and the Arabian Sea from El-Katar to Ras Sair. The country, much of which is arid and desert, attains in Jebel Akhdhar an elevation of 10,000 feet. The population is chiefly Arab, but includes also a considerable foreign element—Indians, Persians, Baluchis and Swahili negroes. The Sultan is in

treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a political agent at his capital. In 1913, at the end of the reign of the last Sultan, the tribes of the Interior rose in rebellion, and, having elected their own Imam or Spiritual Ruler, have since administered the whole of Omān 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 1929-30 to £459,446, and in 1930-31 to £415,275. Dates and dried fish are the chief export, and rice, wheat, coffee, cotton and silk goods the chief imports. The capital, Muscat (with the sister town of Matrah), has an estimated population of 12,600.

Muscat—British Consul and Political Agent, Maj. T. C. Fowle, C.B.E., *per mensem* Rs. 2,300.

THE IMAMATE OF YEMEN.

Imam, Yahya Muhammad Hamid-ud-din, *born* 1869.

Yemen occupies the S.W. corner of Arabia between Asir and the Aden Protectorate, with an estimated area of 74,000 square miles and a population of 3½ millions. Under Turkish rule, it was divided into the vilayet of Sana, Taiz, and Hodeida, and it extends inland to the borders of the Hadramut. The highlands and central plateau of Yemen, and the highest portions of the maritime range form the most fertile part of Arabia, where wheat, barley, millet, coffee and oats, are extensively grown. The chief port of Yemen is Hodeida which is noted for the export of coffee, shipped from Hodeida to Masawa and Aden, and thence to Europe. The trade from Yemen perhaps exceeds that of the remainder of Arabia. The Imam is the head of the Zeidi sect of the Shiah Division of the Muhammadan religion; about half of his subjects are Zeidis, the remainder being Shafais, over whom he rules by *force majeure* alone. On the withdrawal of the Turks from Yemen, the Imam took over occupation of the territory bordering on the Aden Protectorate populated by the Shafai sect of Sunni Muhammadans, and also the Tihama, or coast lands, from S. of Hodeida to Sheikh Said. Since 1920 the Imam of Yemen has been gradually encroaching on the Aden Protectorate, which is populated by tribes of the Shafai sect, but has now been ejected by air action from Aden, in support of the Protectorate tribes. In 1925, the Imam occupied Hodieda, which had been evacuated by the Idrisi, and later took the ports of Midi and Loheiya, together with the intervening country between the highlands and the coast, all of which is populated by Shafai tribes. The rule of the Imam is very unpopular with the Shafais owing to his exactions. About 60 miles to the south of Sani is the town of Dhammar, an ancient seat of learning.

CAPITAL, Sana; population, about 40,000.

BAHRAIN.

Ruler, H. E. Sir Isa bin Ali Al Khalifah, K.C.I.E.
Heir Apparent and Regent, H. E. Shaikh Hamid bin Isa Al Khalifah, C.S.I.
Financial Adviser, C. Dalrymple Belgrave.
Political Agent, Capt. C. G. Pryor.

Bahrain is the largest of a group of islands (Bahrain, Maharaq, Sitra, Nabi Saleh and some uninhabited islets) half way up the Persian Gulf near the Arab Coast (El Hasa). Bahrain is the headquarters of extensive pearl fisheries and a distributing centre for the adjacent mainland. Pearls are the principal export, varying in value from 1 to 2 millions sterling per annum. The principal imports are rice, cottons, dates, sugar and spices. The people (about 115,000) are Muhammadans. Bahrain has been in treaty relations with the Government of India since 1820. In 1880 the ruler engaged not to make treaties with any other state and in 1923 the active control of affairs was handed over to the present regent.

CAPITAL, Manama; population, about 25,000.

THE HADRAMUT TRIBES.

The coastal region of Southern Arabia, between Yemen and Aden on the west and Oman on the east, and extending inland (northwards) to the Dahna Desert, contains a coastal strip of some 550 miles. Parallel with the coast (at a distance of 50 miles from the Arabian Sea) is an extensive plateau inhabited by the Hadharim, an ancient people of Arabian stock (Hadoram was the son of Joktan, *Genesis* x, 27). There are many settlements on the coast and in the interior, but the latter are being steadily enveloped by the sand of the northern desert. There are sacred shrines near Kasm (Qabr Hud) and Shibām (Qabr Sālih). The eastern districts, known as Mahra and Gara, are very sparsely populated. The estimated area of Hadramut is 32,000 sq. miles, and its Muhammadan population, of independent Arab tribes, is estimated at 150,000. The most important Coastal Chief is the *Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla* (H.H. Sultan Omar bin Awadh) who is in treaty relations with Great Britain. Inland, the most important tribe is the Kathiri, whose chief towns are Saiwun and Terim. The Kathiri are noted as travellers and traders, and many of them are settled and carry on commerce at Singapore and Java. A long-standing feud between the Kathiri and the Qa'iti (by whom the former were expelled from the coast) was settled by treaty in 1919 on the initiative of the Aden Government. Under this Treaty the Ka'iti *Sultan of Mokalla* permits access to the port of Mokalla on the part of Kathiri traders. Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries, together with the cultivation of dates, indigo and tobacco.

TRUCIAL COAST.

The independent tribes on the *Pirate Coast*, which partly encloses the Persian Gulf from Ras-el-Kheima to Odeid, are bound under treaties with the Government of British India to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. In 1892 these tribes agreed not to enter into relations with, or cede territory to, any other Power than the British. The trade of the coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India *viâ* Lingah and Bahrain.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(República Argentina.)

**President of the Provisional Government*, General José F. Uriburu (*assumed office*, Sept. 8, 1930).

Min. for Foreign Affairs, (vacant).
Interior, Mg. Octavio Pico.
Finance, Dr. Enrique Uriburu.
Justice and Public Instruc., Dr. Guillermo Rothe.
Agriculture, Dr. David Arias.
War, General Francisco Medina.
Marine, Admiral Carlos Dairreaux.
Public Works, Dr. Pablo Calatayud.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Señor Dr. Don Manuel Malbran, 30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, Señor Don Carlos Miguens.
First Secretary, Señor Dr. Don Pablo Santos Muñoz.
Military Attaché, Col. Avelino J. Alvarez.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Dalmiro Saenz.
Air Attaché, Señor Don Pedro Zanni.
Civil Attachés, Señor Don R. Q. Blamey Lafone; Señor Don R. C. Quesada; Señor Don Julián Duggan.
Commercial Counsellor, Señor Dr. Don Juan E. Richelet.
Attaché, Señor Don A. Scilingo.
Consul-General, Señor Don Ernesto C. Perez, 7 Gower Street, W.C.1.

There is a Consulate-General at *Dublin*, and there are also Consulates at *Liverpool, Southampton, Cardiff, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Newport*, and *Glasgow*; and Vice-Consulates at *Aberdeen, Belfast, Bristol, Hull, Manchester, Middlesbrough*, and *Swansea*.

Argentina is a wedge-shaped country, occupying the greater portion of the southern part of the South American Continent, and extending from Bolivia to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly 2,300 miles; its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the north-east by Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, on the south-east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is separated by the Cordillera de los Andes. On the west the mountainous Cordilleras, with their plateaus, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries; on the east are the great plains, those in the north are thickly wooded and are known as *El Gran Chaco*, and further south lie the treeless pampas, which together constitute *La Plata*, extending from the Bolivian boundary in the north to the Rio Negro; and south of the Rio Negro are the vast plains of Patagonia. Argentina thus contains a succession of level plains, broken only in Cordoba by the San Luis and Cordoba ranges, in the north-western states by the eastern spurs of the Andes, and in the southern portion of the Province of Buenos Aires by the Tandil Hills (about 1,000 ft.) and the Sierra Ventana, near Bahia Blanca (about 3,000 ft.). The Paraná River, formed by the junction of the Upper Paraná with the Paraguay River, flows through the north-eastern states into the Atlantic, and is navigable throughout its course; the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Salado del Norte are also navigable for some distance from their confluence with the Paraná. In the Province of Buenos Aires the Salado del Sud flows south-east for some 300 miles into Samborombon Bay (Atlantic). In the south the Colorado and Rio Negro rise in the extreme west and flow across the pampas into the Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia (notably the Chubut and Santa Cruz) traversing the country from the Andes to the Atlantic.

The Republic is composed of 14 provinces and 10 territories, comprising in all about 1,132,000 square miles, with a population of 10,522,035 in 1928. Immigration is encouraged, and comes principally from Spain and Italy, but legislation, introduced in 1919, requires intending immigrants to produce certificates of good character and ability to work. In 1929 the immigrants numbered 148,916, and the emigrants numbered 82,805. The climate is moderate. Spanish is the language of the country.

Government.—The estuary of La Plata was discovered in 1515 by Juan Diaz de Solis, but it was not until 1534 that Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Aires. In 1810 (May 25) Spanish rule was defied, and in 1816 (July 9) the Independence of Argentina was declared by the Congress of Tucumán. In 1853, after more than thirty years of disturbances and civil wars, the country settled down, and is now a well-governed and progressive Republic. The constitution dates from 1853 (revised 1859) and is modelled on that of the U.S. of America, but each province enjoys practically complete autonomy. The executive is in the hands of the President, who selects his Cabinet. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 30 members and of a House of Deputies of 160 members. Members of Congress receive $18,000 (paper) *per annum*.

Production.—Of the total area about one-third is suitable for agriculture and cattle raising. The principal productions are wheat, maize, oats, linseed, sugar, wine, wool, hides, cattle, sheep, and horses. There were (1930) 31,974,000 cattle, 43,084,000 sheep, 9,839,000 horses, 523,416 mules (1922), 4,819,835 goats (1925), and 3,764,000 pigs (1930). The exports are made up entirely of pastoral and agricultural products, with the exception of quebracho, copper, manganese, and wolfram. In 1929 the exports of wheat were 6,613,000 metric tons, oats 413,000, casein (1930) 13,700, cotton (1928) 18,500 tons, linseed 1,617,000, maize 5,048,000 metric tons, butter (1930) 23,000 tons, wool (1930) 135,000 tons, sheepskins (1928) 19,400 tons, chilled meat (1930) 355,500 tons, frozen meat (1930) 58,700 tons, frozen mutton and lamb (1930) 82,000 tons. Oil has been found in various parts of the Republic and is worked to a considerable extent in the neighbourhood of Comodoro Rivadavia, in the Department of Escalante. The Argentine State Oilfields produced 5,207,000 barrels in 1930; the output of private companies was approximately 3,702,000 barrels in 1930.

Communications.—There were (1930) 23,795 miles of railroad open. The railroads are almost entirely in the hands of British companies, and absorb about £234,000,000 of British capital. Telegraphs about 75,250 miles, mostly Government lines. There are 22 wireless stations, of which one is reserved for communication between England and the Argentine. There are aeroplane services between Argentine centres. The principal ports are Buenos Aires, Rosario, La Plata, and Bahia Blanca. In 1930, 2,557 vessels (9,886,812 net tons) entered at all ports; of the total, 4,289,682 net tons (43·38 per cent) were British.

Defence.—The Navy consists of 2 super-

* Presidential Election was held in Nov. 1931.

Dreadnought battleships (reconstructed in 1925), 1 old cruiser, 2 destroyer leaders, 4 destoyers, 4 coast defence ships, and auxiliary vessels. Two light cruisers, 3 destroyer leaders and 3 submarines are being obtained in Europe. Strength about 800 officers and 14,000 men. The principal naval base is at Puerto Belgrano, near Bahia Blanca, and there are minor bases at La Plata and Buenos Aires, while a new submarine base is being built at Mar del Plata. The naval aviation base is at Puerto Belgrano, with a subsidiary base at Punta Indio. The Army is organised in 5 divisions, and numbers about 1,500 officers and 25,000 men on a peace footing. Each divisions would consist of about 40,000 men on a war footing.

Education.—Primary Education is secular, free and compulsory from the ages of 7 to 14. The scattered population of the country districts constitute a problem in attendance which is being gradually solved. *Secondary* Education is controlled by the National Government in National Colleges, numbering 51 in 1929, with 17,600 students, average annual fees $45 (paper); in Normal Schools, numbering 86 in 1923, with 30,000 students who pay no fees; and in 60 Special Institutes for Commerce, Arts and Crafts, Mining, Agriculture, &c. There are *National Universities* at Cordoba, Buenos Aires, La Plata, and Tucuman, and Faculties at Santa Fé, Rosaria and Paraná.

	1930.	1931.
Revenue (Budget)	$733,144,000	$650,000,000
Expenditure (Budget)	732,744,000	650,000,000

The Argentine Debt.

According to official figures the Public Debt at June 30, 1930, stood as follows:—

Federal (*Paper Pesos*)	$2,842,000,000
Provincial (*Paper Pesos*)	1,038,645,220
Municipal (*Paper Pesos*)	279,502,700

	1928.	1929.
Total Imports (gold $)	$907,000,000	$861,983,702
Total Exports ,,	1,023,000,000	952,946,[illegible]8

	1929.	1930.
Exports to U.K. ,,	£82,447,000	£56,744,000
Imports from U.K. ,,	29,074,000	25,270,000

CAPITAL, Buenos Aires. Pop. (1930), 2,116,284. Other large towns are Rosario (452,522), Cordoba (203,334) and La Plata (169,678).

NATIONAL COLOURS: Blue and White (War Flag: 3 horizontal bands, blue, white, blue, with rising sun on white band).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Calle Reconquista 314, Buenos Aires.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir Ronald Macleay, K.C.M.G. (1930) £7,500
Counsellor, E. Millington-Drake.
3rd Sec., R. Morrison.
Hon. Attaché, Lt.-Col. R. A. McClymont, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Commercial Counsellor, S. G. Irving.
Commercial Secretary, R. K. Jopson, M.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. E. de F. Renouf, C.V.O., R.N.
Air Attaché, Wing-Com. R. B. Maycock, O.B.E.
Archivist, Edward Lamb.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Buenos Aires—Consul-General, V. H. St. J. Huckin.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, S. H. Gudgeon; R. J. Knox, M.B.E.; A. H. B. Perkins (*acting*).
Bahia Blanca—Vice-Consul, George H. Walsh.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Geeraard Soetermans.
Gallegos—Vice-Consul, Robert Littlejohn.
La Plata—Vice-Consul, S. H. Puleston.
,, *Pro-Consul*, W. Puleston.
Mendoza—Vice-Consul, James H. Moore.
Port Madryn—Consul, Henry C. H. James.
Rio Grande—Vice-Consul, John Goodall.
San Julian—Vice-Consul, W. H. Cowell.
Santa Cruz—Vice-Consul, L. A. Harris.
Rosario—Consul, J. R. M. Fell.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Alexander S. Nolan.
Santa-Fé—Vice-Consul, R. H. Smiles.
Villa Constitucion—Vice-Consul, E. A. Puleston.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Calle Reconquista, 46, Buenos Aires.

Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton; transit, 19 days.

ARMENIA. *See* **Russia.**

AUSTRIA.

(Oesterreich.)

President of the Federation (Dec. 6, 1928), Dr. Wilhelm Miklas.
Federal Chancellor (June 20, 1931), Dr. Karl Buresch.
Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. J. Schober.
Justice, J. Schürff.
Education, Dr. Emmerich Czermak.
Finance, Dr. Weidenhoffer.
Agriculture and Forestry, Dr. Dolfuss.
Commerce and Communications, Eduard Heinl.
Interior, F. Winkler.
Military Affairs, Karl Vaugoin.
Social Welfare, J. Resch.

Minister in London, Baron George Franckenstein, 18 Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, Baron Lothar Wimmer.
Secretary, Count Max Attems.
Consul-General, Charles D. Seligmann.

Prior to the War the Austrian Empire, joined to the Kingdom of Hungary, was the largest Empire, next to Russia, on the continent of Europe, situated between 42°–51° N. lat. and 9° 30′–26° 20′ E. long. It embraced an area of 240,456 sq. miles, and a population (1914) of nearly 53,000,000. At the conclusion of the Great War, the territories of Austria comprised an area of 32,175 square miles with a population (1923) of 6,534,481 (estimated Dec. 31, 1927, at 6,678,527).

On June 28, 1914, the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Francis at Sarajevo (Bosnia) was presumed to be the outcome of a plot fostered by Serbia, and after negotiations an ultimatum was presented by the Empire to the Serbian Government (July 23), and non-compliance with its terms led to the European War of 1914–18. Before the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, the Hungarians, Czechoslovaks, Poles, Jugoslavs and Rumanians had seceded from the "Dual Monarchy," and a Republic of "German Austria" was declared Nov. 12, 1918, the throne being abdicated by the Emperor Karl (Nov. 28, 1918).

Under the *Treaty of St. Germain* (Sept. 10, 1919) the political neighbours of Austria are Germany and Czechoslovakia on the N.; Italy and Yugoslavia on the S.; Switzerland on the W., and Hungary on the E.

Under the new Constitution (Nov., 1920), Austria became a Republican Federation of eight Provinces :—

Province.	Area (sq. miles).	Population 1923.
Lower Austria and Vienna ..	7,560	3,346,229
Upper Austria	4,627	876,074
Carinthia	3,679	370,817
Styria	6,320	978,845
Salzburg	2,765	223,025
Tyrol	4,881	313,885
Vorarlberg	1,010	139,995
Burgenland (West Hungary)	1,533	285,609
Total.....	32,175	6,534,481

Under the Constitution the Bundesrat and Nationalrat were constituted; a government formed, and a President elected; Vienna was later formed into a separate Province. The elections resulted in a majority for the *Christian Socialists* over the *Social Democrats*, the *Pan-Germans* coming next in order. In June, 1921, the Ministry resigned in favour of a non-party Government, which gave way (May, 1922) to a Christian Socialist Pan-German Coalition Government under Doctor Seipel (a priest). Elections were held again in October, 1923, March, 1927, and November 1930, and a similar Government was returned on each occasion.

Complete religious liberty is one of the fundamental laws of the new Republic. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic.

Defence.—During the War of 1914–18 about 5,000,000, all ranks, were passed into the common Army of Austria-Hungary. The total casualties exceeded 2,500,000, of whom over 700,000 were returned as killed. Under the *Treaty of St. Germain* the military, naval and air forces were demobilised and reduced to minimum requirements and all warships were surrendered to the Allies, those under construction being broken up. Service in the Republican Army is by voluntary enlistment for twelve years.

Education.—Primary education is compulsory and free, the children in attendance at schools numbering about 720,000 in 1927. Secondary education is provided in gymnasia, and real-schools and there are universities at Vienna, Graz and Innsbruck.

Finance.—The finances of Austria went from bad to worse for four years after the Armistice, owing to heavy deficits and incessant inflation. The deficit on the State Budget was estimated in July, 1922, at considerably more than one billion crowns, and by Oct. 1922, the exchange value of the crown had sunk to about one-fifteen-thousandth of its nominal value, £1 being equal to 325,000 crowns (in place of 24·22). The circulation on Sept. 30, 1922, was over two billion crowns. In September and October, 1922, the League of Nations worked out a scheme for the restoration of the Austrian finances within two years under the control of a High Commissioner appointed by the League, the Governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Czechoslovakia agreeing to guarantee four-fifths of a loan of 520,000,000 gold crowns (about £25,000,000) in order to fill the deficit in the Budget during the two years. The guarantees for the remainder were given by other powers and a short term loan of £3,500,000 was issued in March, 1922. In the following June the big League of Nations loan was successfully floated, nearly one-half in London, about £5,000,000 in New York, and the rest in various continental capitals. The sum actually received amounted to over £26,500,000. About £11,000,000 was used to repay the previous short term loans made in 1922 and 1923. The High Commissioner, Dr. Zimmerman, appointed by the League of Nations to supervise the carrying out of their scheme for the reconstruction of Austria, entered on his office in Dec. 1922. Great progress has been made since in reducing Government expenditure and increasing the revenue. Thus about 79,000 superfluous officials were dismissed or pensioned off by the end of December, 1924, and on the completion of the work of reconstruction Dr. Zimmerman left Vienna in July, 1926. The issue of uncovered bank-notes was stopped on Nov. 18. 1922, and the Austrian crown was stabilised at about Crs. 345,000 = £1. In 1925 a new currency was introduced, the unit being the Austrian *schilling* (=10,000 paper Crowns), the rate of exchange in Sept., 1929, being 34·37 *sch.* = £1 sterling. Since the Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918), the British Government has advanced about £10,000,000 to the Republic. The favourable condition of the Austrian State lasted until 1929, but in 1930 there was a small deficit on working account and in 1931 measures were passed to reduce expenditure and increase revenue.

	1929.	1930.
Receipts	£43,300,000	£43,600,000
Current Expenditure	38,400,000	44,000,000
Working Surplus ...	4,900,000	...
Deficit.....	...	400,000
Capital Expenditure	4,200,000	7,200,000

In 1930 and 1931 Austria has been severely affected by the general trade depression which caused an increase in the number of unemployed, a falling off in production and foreign trade, and a decline in the revenue. In May 1931 the leading bank, the Oesterreichische Credit Anstalt, got into difficulties and had to be supported by the Government. In order to relieve the strain on the Austrian National Bank, the Bank of England advanced £4,300,000 to the Austrian Government on June 16. In August 1931 the Austrian Government applied to the League of Nations to make an enquiry into its situation, and experts were sent.

	1929.	1930.
Total Imports.....	£95,960,000	£79,283,000
Total Exports.....	63,930,000	54,574,000
Imports from U. K.	3,450,000	2,708,000
Exports to U. K. ...	2,820,000	2,950,000

Communications.—In Sept., 1919, there were about 4,140 miles of railway (exclusive of narrow guge lines). The mercantile marine was considerable in 1914, but the new Republic is land-locked.

Industries.—The principal industry is agriculture, the chief products being wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, and potatoes. Forestry and stock raising are important. The forests are principally coniferous trees. The live-stock includes horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats. The vine is extensively cultivated. The most important mineral production is that of iron ore, magnesite, and salt; there are also lead, zinc, copper, common and brown coal, and graphite. The principal manufactures are woollens, cottons, steel, wood-work, brewing, and machinery.

CAPITAL, Vienna, on the River Danube. Pop. (1923) 1,865,780; other large towns are Graz (152,706), Linz (102,081), and Innsbruck (56,401).
FLAG: Three horizontal bands, red, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.
Metternichgasse 6, Vienna III.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Eric Phipps, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1928)..... £4,500
1st Secretary, R. H. Hadow, M.C.
3rd Secretary, W. G. Hayter.
Commercial Secretary (*Grade* II), O. S. Phillpotts, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. F. N. Mason-MacFarlane. M.C.
Chaplain, Rev. R. F. Moody, M.A.
Archivist and Pro-Consul, G. B. Taylor.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.
Vienna—Consul, H. C. Dick, M.B.E.
" *Pro-Consul*, Frank Walker.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
Kärntnerstrasse 41, Vienna I.
Vienna is distant 955 miles from London

BELGIUM.
(Royaume de Belgique.)

King of the Belgians, Albert, *born* April 8, 1875; *succeeded his uncle*, Leopold II., Dec. 17, 1909; *mar.* Oct., 1900, the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria, and has issue two sons, (1) the Heir Apparent; (2) Charles Theodore, *b.* Oct. 10, 1903; and a daughter, Marie-José, *b.* Aug. 4, 1906; *married* (Jan. 8, 1930) the Crown Prince Humbert of Italy.
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, *born* Nov. 3, 1901; *married*, Nov. 10, 1926, H.R.H. Princess Astrid of Sweden; and has issue a daughter, born Oct. 11, 1927, and a son (Prince Baudouin), born Sept. 7, 1930.

MINISTRY. (June, 1931.)
Premier and Minister of Interior, M. Jules Renkin (*Catholic*).
Foreign Affairs, M. Paul Hymans (*Liberal*).
Agriculture, M. J. van Dievoet (*Catholic*).
Justice, M. F. Cocq (*Liberal*).
Science and Arts. M. R. Petitjean (*Liberal*).
Finance, Baron Maurice Houtart (*Catholic*).
Public Works, M. J. A. C. van Caeneghem (*Catholic*).
Industry, Labour and Social Welfare, M. Heyman (*Catholic Democrat*).
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, M. F. Bovesse (*Liberal*).
National Defence, M. L. Dens (*Liberal*).
Transport, M. Ph. van Isacker (*Catholic*).

Ambassador in London, Baron E. de Cartier de Marchienne, *Chancery*, 103 Eaton Sq., S.W.1.
Passport Office, 10 Belgrave Place, S.W.1.
Counsellor, Robert Silvercruys.
1st Secretaries, H. Borel de Bitche; M. Edouard Ullens de Schooten.
2nd Secretary, P. A. Forthomme.
Military Attaché, Lieut.-Col. H. G. Nerincx.
Assist. do., Capitaine-Commandant Hemeleers-Shenley.
Air Attaché, Capt. Chevalier Willy Coppens, D.S.O., M.C.
Commercial Attaché, M. C. Bastin.
Assistant do. and Consul, M. A. de Clercq.
Chancellors, M. F. G. Lockem; A. Bomhals.

A Kingdom of Central Europe, with a total area (1927) of 11,750 square miles and a population, Dec. 31, 1930 (including Eupen and Malmédy) of 8,129,824. Belgium is bounded on the N. by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the S. by France, on the E. by Germany and Luxemburg, and on the W. by the North Sea. The kingdom formed part of the "Low Countries" (Netherlands) from 1815 until Oct. 14, 1830, when a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Coburg was chosen hereditary king. The separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by the *Treaty of London* (April 19, 1839), the famous "Scrap of Paper," signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, The Netherlands, and Russia. On Aug. 2, 1914, the Germans invaded Belgium and ultimately overcame the resistance of the fortresses and overran almost the whole country. In revenge for the heroism of its defenders the Germans sacked and destroyed many cities, burning Louvain (with its library), Termonde, and other places, and established a reign of terror. They levied a war contribution on Belgium of close on £100,000,000, apart from enormous fines on localities, firms, and private persons. On Friday, Nov. 15, 1918, at the great turn of the tide, Antwerp was reoccupied by the victorious Belgian army, and Brussels and the remainder of Belgian soil a few days later. About 10,000 persons were added in 1919 by the cession of Moresnet and part of Malmédy by Germany, and the district of Eupen, with the remainder of the district of Malmédy, were ceded by Germany and annexed by Belgium (Sept. 20, 1920) after a plebiscite, thus adding a further 50,000 to the inhabitants.

French and Flemish are the joint official languages, but while French is the language of the upper classes, Flemish is spoken by the majority, preponderating in Flanders, Limburg, and Brabant, including Antwerp. Nearly all the inhabitants are, at least nominally, Roman Catholics.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and a seaboard of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tributary the Sambre divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, whilst the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil. The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 sq. miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 536 feet. The principal rivers are the Schelde (Escaut) and the Maas (Meuse). Brussels has a mean temperature of 50° F. (summer 65°, winter 37°).

GOVERNMENT.—The constitution jointly vests the legislative power in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The 154 senators (with the exception of 40 elected by the provincial councils and 20 elected by the senators themselves) and 187 representatives are elected by the people, the former for eight, the latter for four years. Universal male suffrage, with plural voting up to three votes by property and educational qualifications, was introduced by the Electoral Law of 1894, proportional representation being secured by an Act of 1900. In April, 1919, the Belgian Parliament decided as an emergency measure to hold 1919 elections on a "one man one vote" basis for Senate and Chamber. (Unmarried widows of soldiers killed before Jan. 1, 1919, or failing widows, the mothers; widows or mothers of civilians shot by

enemy; women imprisoned by enemy for patriotic acts, also voted.) This Parliament, anomalous, and unconstitutionally elected, was required to make constitutional the machinery by which it was elected; *i.e.*, to revise article 47 of the Constitution. This was done (Feb. 7, 1921) and a new Chamber was elected in 1925. The present Chamber (elected in May, 1929), consists of 77 Catholics, 28 Liberals, 70 Socialists, 11 Frontists (extreme Flemish Nationalists), and 1 Communist. Deputies receive 42,000 francs a year and a free pass over the railways. There are in addition representative Provincial and Communal Councils, elected on a somewhat more liberal franchise.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture and forestry are important industries, the chief crops being oats, rye, wheat, potatoes, barley and sugar-beet. Under Annex IV. of the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany undertook to deliver to Belgium certain live-stock to replace the animals seized or destroyed during the War of 1914-1918. Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, and it is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for its food. The mineral kingdom yields coal, iron, zinc, lead, and copper. The leading industries are collieries, quarries, and metallurgic (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainaut, Brabant, and Limbourg), glass, textiles (Ghent and Verviers), lace (Brussels, Mechlin, Bruges, &c.), flour and starch mills, sugar, distilleries, breweries, &c.

DEFENCE.—In 1928 a new Recruiting Law was passed, entailing compulsory service for an average of 12 months, including rappels. The annual contingent is fixed at 44,000, and the Army consists of a Field Army of 3 Corps, each of 2 Divisions, and 1 Cavalry Corps of 2 Divisions.

EDUCATION.—Schools are maintained by communal taxation, with provincial and State grants, while many are under ecclesiastical control. Roman Catholic largely predominating. There are 134 State high schools, including 44 for girls, and numerous private institutions. Special schools abound. The Universities of Ghent and Liège are maintained by the State; those of Brussels and Louvain are free institutions. Louvain University has been rebuilt. After considerable opposition, and by way of a compromise, Ghent University, which had hitherto transacted its business and given its teaching in French, was in 1923 made bi-lingual, many Flemish lectures being substituted for French, and Flemish becoming the official language of the University.

Revenue (1929)	*Francs* 13,776,198,446
Expenditure (1929)	12,281,192,019
Debt (Dec. 31, 1930):—	
Internal consolidated	24,933,262,636
External ,, ...	26,766,067,083
Total	51,699,329,719
Internal floating	1,042,480,000
Total	52,741,809,719
Imports (1930)	*Francs* 31,041,317,000
Exports (1930)	26,340,409,000
Imports from U.K. (1930) ...	2,831,234,000
Exports to U.K. (1930)	4,598,666,000

The imports in 1930 were: manufactured articles (9,348,623,000 francs), raw materials (14,569,053,000), foodstuffs and beverages (6,787,025,000), and live animals (217,048,000); the exports were: raw materials (8,168,181,000 francs), manufactured articles (15,995,266,000), and foodstuffs and beverages (1,932,952,000) and live animals (152,642,000).

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1929 there were 4,800 kilometres of State railways (normal gauge) and 5,137 kilometres of narrow gauge. In 1929 there were 48,009 kilometres of telegraph wire. The navigable rivers and canals have a length of 1,231 miles (1919), and there are 6,177 miles of roads. Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine consisting (1930) of 160 vessels (520,310 tons), in addition to which there were 552 fishing boats. In 1930, 18,413 vessels entered at Belgian ports (tonnage 29,113,791). The principal port and commercial entrepôt is Antwerp, on the River Scheldt. Other ports are Ostend, Ghent, Bruges, Nieuport, Blankenburg and Zeebrugge (blocked by the British Fleet April 23, 1918, and since re-opened for traffic). The vexed question of the Scheldt, of which the right bank is in Netherlands territory and the left in Belgium, appears likely to be settled by negotiation between the respective Governments. The navigation is to be free to both countries, from the mouth to Antwerp, and the Netherlands war vessels are to be removed from the river.

The Capital, BRUSSELS, had a population (Dec. 31, 1930) of 885,924 (with suburbs). Other towns with over 100,000 inhabitants are Antwerp, the chief port (451,334); Ghent (208,539), which has large cotton and flax spinning mills, and is the second port of importance after Antwerp, while its flower shows are famous; and Liège (169,565) the centre of the iron industry. Brussels is 224 miles from London; transit, 8 hrs.

FLAG: 3 vertical bands, black, yellow, red.

BRITISH EMBASSY, 2, Rue de Spa, Brussels.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. the Earl Granville, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1928) £5,500
Counsellor, G. N. M. Bland, C.M.G.
1st Secretary, V. A. L. Mallet.
3rd Secretary, J. S. Somers Cocks.
Hon. Attachés, M. B. Winch; C. de Bathe.
Commercial Secretary (*Grade I.*) (125, Rue Belliard, Brussels), N. S. Reyntiens, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. U. P. Fitzgerald, R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. Hon. W. Fraser, D.S.O., M.C.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. R. J. Bone, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Archivists, C. F. O. Gibson; A. S. Davidson.
Asst. to Comm. Sec., W. Harpham.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Antwerp—Consul-Gen., H. Tom, C.M.G., M.B.E.
,, *Vice-Cons.*, Leonard H. Leach; H. W. Reid-Brown; F. B. A. Rundall (*acting*); L. A. L. Siffre (*acting*); Alfred Caris, M.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. J. Janssens.
Brussels—Vice-Consul, J. Bowering; Capt. S. L. Robertson (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, Col. C. O. Murphy.
Ghent—Vice-Consul, E. J. Gorst, M.C.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Edgar Ide.
Ostend—Vice-Consul, E. R. Templer.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Alfred H. Golder.
Liège—Consul, L. Bernays, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. Mullany.
Charleroi—Vice-Consul, S. P. Brooke-Booth.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 22, Place de Brouckère, Brussels.—*President*, W. H. Newman; *Secretary*, B. G. de M. Taunton.

THE BELGIAN CONGO.

Governor-General, His Excellency Lieutenant-General Auguste Constant Tilkens.

The Independent State of the Congo, founded in 1885, became a Belgian Colony on Nov. 15, 1908. Situated between long. 12°-31° E. and lat. 5° N.-13° S, the colony comprises an area of 909,654 sq. miles, with a native population estimated (1928) at 10,000,000. The total European population (Jan., 1930) was 25,679, of whom 17,676 were Belgians, 1,392 were British, 1,582 Portuguese, 1,490 Italians, 717 French, 695 Greeks, 544 Americans, 315 Swiss, 350 Dutch, and 918 others of various nationalities.

The Congo River is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (95 miles), where the European steamers discharge and recharge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 249 miles in length. A narrow-gauge line runs from Boma to Tchela in the Mayumbe (86 miles). Above Leopoldville the river and its numerous affluents are navigable by steamer for about 7,000 miles, the falls on the Upper River being avoided by a metre-gauge line from Stanleyville to Ponthierville (78 miles), and another from Kindu to Kongolo (355 kilometres). Another line from Kabalo to Albertville on Lake Tanganyika (170 miles) connects the West Coast of Africa with British East Africa and the East Coast. The Katanga-Bukama Railway (446 miles) links up the Rhodesian Railway system with the steamers plying on the Upper Congo River, connecting with both the East and the West Coast. The Bukama-Port-Franqui Railway (702 miles) commenced in 1923 and opened in 1928 makes it possible to travel by train direct from Cape Town to the river Kasai, a distance of 3,400 miles. This new route plays an important part in the export of copper from the Katanga mines, its possibilities being limited only by the capacity of the Port of Matadi. Other railways are Kindu-Kongola (223 miles), Aketi-Bondo (95 miles), Charlesville-Makumbi (56 miles) and Manono-Mayumba (32 miles), making a total for the Colony of 2,112 miles. A new line has been completed from Katanga to join the recently completed Benguela Railway in Portuguese Angola, and work has been started on a line from Stanleyville to Lake Albert which will provide the last link to direct river and rail communication between the Cape and Cairo. Regular air services are established from Boma to Leopoldville, Luebo and Elisabethville, from Luebo to Kabalo and from Leopoldville to Coquilhatville. Motor roads total over 6,250 miles. The most important motor road is the *Route Royale Congo-Nil* (563 miles from Djamba, on the Rubi, to Redjaf, on the Nile. Another runs from Bukama (*viâ* Kanda-Kanda and Luebo) to Djoko-Punda, on the Kasai (625 miles). A complete system of telegraphic communication has been established throughout the Colony and is connected with the international system.

The West Coast District has rather scanty rain (40 inches), but on the Mayumbe Hills and in the whole interior the rainfall averages between 60 and 80 inches, and the country is very fertile and productive. Sleeping sickness, once very prevalent and destructive, is now decreasing. Extensive forests cover the central districts; oil palms are plentiful everywhere, and supply an ever-increasing trade in palm-oil and palm-kernels. Cotton, cocoa, rubber and coffee are successfully planted. The Colony is rich in minerals. Extensive radium deposits exist in the Katanga which has also enormous deposits of copper, and the smelters at the Lubumbashi produce about 10,000 tons monthly (1928). Bukama is the centre of an extensive tin-belt, and alluvial and reef gold are found in the North-eastern Congo. Diamond-bearing gravels are worked in the south. The chief exports are palm-kernels and palm-oil, cotton, cocoa, gum-copal, rubber, ivory, copper, gold, tin, radium, and diamonds. Capital, Leopoldville (pop. 2,766 whites). Principal towns, Boma (pop. 420 whites); Elisabethville (Katanga) (pop. 3,084 whites); Stanleyville, Eastern Province (752 whites); Coquilhatville (406 whites).

	1929.
Revenue ..... *Francs*	593,107,071
Expenditure	547,559,734
Debt	3,769,428,384
Imports	2,206,140,563
Exports	1,444,266,477
Imports from U.K.	...
Exports to U.K.	...

Ruanda and *Urundi* (ceded July, 1919) formed the N.W. corner of German East Africa from 5° S. lat. to the S. borders of (British) Uganda and have an area of about 15,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 3,000,000. They lie W. of the Victoria Nyanza and N.E. of Lake Tanganyika, through which are their respective outlets. The soil is poor, and the only exports are live-stock and hides. The administrative capitals are Nianza (Ruanda) and Kitega (Urundi), the commercial capitals being Kigali (Ruanda) and Usumbura (Urundi).

Leopoldville—Consul, Henry Kelsall.
" *Vice-Con.*, J. B. Campbell.
Elisabethville—Vice-Consul, H. G. Willis.
" *Pro-Consul*, C. W. von Hirshberg.
Stanleyville—Vice-Consul, Reginald Dovey.

BHUTAN.

See "Countries within the Indian Sphere of Influence" (p. 679).

BOKHARA. *See* Russia.

BOLIVIA.

(República Boliviana.)

President, Dr. Daniel Salamanca (*assumed office*, March 4, 1931.)
Vice-President, Señor José Luis Tejada Sorzano.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Señor Don Carlos Victor Aramayo. 16 Grosvenor Place, W. 1.
1st Secretary, Señor Don Mamerto Urriolagoitia.
Secretary (*Specially Attached*), Señor Don Eduardo Aramayo.
Financial Counsellor, Señor Carlos Navarro.
Military Attaché, Col. Meliton Brito.
Attaché, Pastor Llobet.
Consul-General, Señor Don Mamerto Urriolagoitia, 16 Grosvenor Place, W. 1

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat. 8° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30' and 73° W., and its area is officially estimated at 594,460 square miles (other estimates giving an area of 708,195 square miles), with an estimated population of 2,911,283. The Republic derives its name from its liberator, Simon Bolivar (born 1783, died 1830).

The chief topographical feature is the great central plateau (6,500 square miles) over 500 miles in length, at an average altitude of 12,000 feet above sea level, between the two great chains of the Andes, which traverse the country from south to north, and contain, in Illampu (Sorata), and Illimani, two of the highest peaks of the western hemisphere. The total length of the navigable streams is about 12,000 miles, the principal rivers being the Itenes, Beni, Mamoré, and Madre de Dios.

Mining and agriculture are the principal industries, the mineral productions being very valuable. The ancient silver mines of Potosi are now worked only for tin, but gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes; the tin output is, after that of the Straits Settlements, the largest in the world, while copper, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt, and sulphur are also found. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, coca, indigo, india-rubber, cacao, potatoes, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, &c. Manufactures are in a very undeveloped state. The principal exports are tin and silver ores, crude rubber, copper ores, bismuth, lead ores, wolfram, wool, coca, hides, and antimony; the chief imports are iron and steel products, textiles, machinery, sugar, flour, and coal. There are (1929) 1,314 miles of railways in operation, and the construction of a line from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz, in two sections of 115 and 110 miles respectively is in the preliminary stages. There are 4,000 miles of telegraph wire, and wireless services between Riberalta, La Paz, Cobija, Capitandi (Chaco). There is direct railway communication to the sea at Antofagasta (2 days), Arica (1 day), and Mollendo (2 days), and also to Buenos Aires (3½ days); branch lines run from Oruro to Cochabamba, and from Rio Mulato to Potosi. Construction on the railway between La Quiaca (on the Argentine frontier) and Atocha (in Bolivia) is now completed. There is through railway communication with Buenos Aires from La Paz. 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 (719 miles), and a line from La Paz to the province of Yungas (the first section of which is open) may eventually connect with the steamers on the rivers Beni, Mamoré, and other tributaries. A line from Potosi to Sucre, the legal capital, is under construction, and trains run to Betanzos.

Bolivia is without a sea-coast, having been deprived of the ports of Tocopilla, Cobija, Mejillones, and Antofagasta by the "Pacific War" of 1879–1882 (*see* Chile). The Peace Army amounts to about 5,000, all ranks, the War Effective being about 105,000.

Estimated revenue (1931)	Bs.28,544,166
Estimated expenditure (1931)	31,644,309
Public debt (Dec. 31, 1930)	211,210,503
Exports (1930)	107,305,247
Imports (1930)	56,829,898
Imports from U.K. (1930)	£350,000
Exports to U.K. (1930)	£3,380,000

Spanish is the language of the country.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz.
Pop. (1930) 146,930.
Other large centres are Cochabamba (30,818), Potosi (29,977), Santa Cruz (25,807), Sucre (29,000), Tarija (12,755), and Oruro (32,369).

NATIONAL COLOURS: Red, yellow, green.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(701, Avenida Arce, La Paz.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. and Consul-General, Richard Lysle Nosworthy (1931) £2,750

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

La Paz—Vice-Consul, H. A. Hobson, M.B.E.
Cochabamba—Vice-Consul, Thomas O'Connor.
Oruro—Consul, Thomas Hooper.
Potosi—Vice-Consul, John Davidson.
Sucre—Consul, Ernest F. Moore.

Sucre, 8,386 miles from London; transit, *viâ* Buenos Aires, 28 (*viâ* New York 35 to 40) days.

BRAZIL.

(Estados Unidos do Brazil.)

Chief of the Provisional Government, Dr. Getulio Dornelles Vargas, *assumed office* Nov. 3, 1930.

MINISTRY.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Afranio de Mello Franco.
Justice & Interior, Dr. Oswaldo Aranha.
Communications & Public Works, Dr. José Americo de Almeida.
Agriculture, Dr. J. Francisco de Assis Brasil.
War, Gen. J. F. Leite de Castro.
Marine, Rear-Ad. Protogenes Pereira Guimarães.
Finance, Dr. José Maria Whitaker.
Education and Public Health, Dr. Belisario Penna.
Labour, Dr. Lindolpho Collor.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Senhor Raul Régis de Oliveira, G.B.E.
Offices of Embassy, 19 Upper Brook Street, W.1.
Counsellor, Senhor Carlos Taylor.
2nd Secretary, Senhor Decio de Moura.
Special Attaché, Eng.-Com. Natal Arnaud.
Consul-General in London, Senhor Ayres de Maya Monteiro, Aldwych House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
Consul-General in Liverpool, Senhor Luiz de Faro.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvares Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, the Guianas, Colombia and Venezuela; on the west by Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; and extends between lat. 5° 10′ N. and 33° 45′ S. and long. 34° 45′ and 73° 59′ 22″ W., being 2,327 miles from north to south, and 2,321 from west to east; with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 3,577 miles. The Republic comprises an area of 3,298,870 square miles, with a population (Census 1920) of 36,635,605, estimated at 39,103,856 in 1928.

The northern States of Amazonas and Pará are mainly wide, low-lying, forest-clad plains. The central state of the Matto Grosso is principally plateau land and the eastern and southern States are traversed by successive mountain ranges interspersed with fertile valleys. In the extreme south, towards the interior, the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of 2,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level. The principal ranges are *Serra do Mar* in São Paulo; the *Serra*

Geral (Caparao 9,393 feet) between Minas Geraes and Espirito Santo, the *Serra do Mantiqueira* (Itatiaya, 9,163 feet), and the *Serra do Espinhaço* (Itacolumi, 5,748 feet), in the south-east of Minas Geraes; the *Serra do Paranán*, between Goyaz and Minas Geraes, the *Serra dos Aymores*, which divide Espirito Santo from Minas Geraes; and the *Serra da Gurgueia, Branca* and *Araripe*, which envelop Piauhý.

Brazil is unequalled for its rivers. The *River Amazon* has tributaries which are themselves great rivers, and flows from the Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic, with a total length of some 4,000 miles. Its principal northern tributaries are the *Napo* and Marañon, the *Putumayo* or *Ica*, *Rio Branco*, *Rio Negro*, and *Japurá;* its southern tributaries are the *Juruá*, *Purus*, *Madeira* and *Tapajos*, while the *Xingu* meets it within 200 miles of its outflow into the Atlantic. The *Tocantins* and *Araguaya* flow northwards from the Plateau of Matto Grosso and the mountains of Goyaz to the Gulf of Pará. The *Parnahyba* flows from the encircling mountains of Piauhý into the Atlantic. The *São Francisco* rises in the South of Minas Geraes and traverses Bahia on its way to the Eastern coast, between Alagoas and Sergipe. The *Paraguay*, rising in the south-west of Matto Grosso, forms a boundary with Bolivia on its way through Paraguay to its confluence with the *Paraná*, which rises in the mountains of that name and divides Brazil from Paraguay. On the Iguassu, which unites with the Uruguay at the Argentine boundary, are the majestic *Falls of the Iguassu*, and on the São Francisco are the no less famous falls of *Paulo Affonso*.

GOVERNMENT.—Brazil was colonised by Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1822 became an independent empire under Dom Pedro, son of the refugee King João VI. of Portugal, the centenary of Brazilian independence being celebrated by an International Exhibition at the capital (Sept. 7, 1922, to July 2, 1923). On Nov. 15, 1889, Dom Pedro II., second of the line, was dethroned and a republic was proclaimed. The constitution rests on the fundamental law of Feb. 24, 1891, which established a federal republic under the name of *Estados Unidos do Brazil*. The President and Vice-President are elected for 4 years by the direct votes of all male Brazilians over 21 years who can read and write; they are ineligible for the succeeding term. They are aided, as an executive, by a Council of Ministers, who are responsible to the President and not to the legislature. Congress consists of a Senate of 63 members and of a Chamber of Deputies of 212 members; members of both houses are paid. The language of the country is Portuguese, foreign languages being read and spoken in the following order:—French, Italian, English, German and Spanish.

PRODUCTION.—The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. The immense iron deposits have been scarcely touched. Manganese is exported, and there are important deposits of monozite sand. Low-grade coal deposits are in the south. Its agricultural produce is abundant and its forests are immense. Cattle-raising is an important industry, the number being 34,270,324 (Census of 1920). The chief products of the country are coffee, maize, sugar, raw cotton, hides and skins, cocoa, oleaginous fruits, *herva-maté*, rubber and tobacco: the rubber comes 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. Cotton is being largely cultivated. Sugar-cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. The exports include also meat, hides, maize, beans, and *herva-maté* (tea). The principal imports are machinery, wheat, iron and steel products, cotton goods, and coal and coke.

Foreign trade of Brazil, 1930:—

Imports from:		Exports to:	
U.S.A.	£12,955,468	U.S.A.	£26,523,271
U.K.	10,405,054	France.....	6,047,791
Germany	6,102,496	Germany....	5,992,221
Argentina....	7,177,113	U.K.	5,457,205
France	2,621,325	Argentina ...	4,487,956
Belgium.....	2,066,247	Netherlands.	3,334,004
Italy	2,016,782	Italy	2,861,977
Netherlands..	1,510,643	Uruguay	3,323,627
Portugal	1,047,293	Belgium	2,082,559

DEFENCE.—The peace effective of the Army is about 54,910 all ranks. The Navy consists of 2 Dreadnoughts, 1 battleship, 11 destroyers, 1 tender, 4 submarines, and some small vessels and aircraft.

EDUCATION.—*Primary* education is carried out by private initiative and at the cost of municipalities and States, in some cases with a Federal subsidy; there were 1,783,571 pupils in 1928. *Secondary and Technical* education is carried out by Federal, State and Municipal authorities, with 2,440 pupils in Federal schools, 7,975 in State and Municipal institutions, 42,061 in private schools, and 24,688 in technical institutes in 1928. Higher education (11,661 students in 1928) is carried out by Federal and State governments at the State *University* of Rio de Janeiro, and at the University colleges at Manáos (Amazones) and Curityba (Paraná) and other private colleges.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In January, 1930, there were 19,840 miles of railway open. Length of telegraph lines, about 75,000 miles. In 1928 steam and sailing vessels of 44,154,937 tons (of which 8,790,384 were under the British flag) entered Brazilian ports, the principal harbours being Manáos, Pará, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Maceio, Bahia, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Rio Grande.

	Gold.	Paper.
Revenue (1930)...*Milreis*	159,272,000	1,371,431,000
Expenditure (1930) „	135,113,000	1,639,114,000

External Debt (Dec. 31, 1930) £100,569,755
Francs 135,778,500
U.S. $143,336,998

Approximate total..... £138,100,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1928)...*Milreis* 2,392,746,200

	1929.	1930.
Total Imports	£86,653,000	£53,679,000
Total Exports	94,831,000	65,770,000
Imports from U.K. ...	16,544,035	10,405,054
Exports to U.K.	6,176,614	5,457,205

CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro. Population (1928), 1,431,688. Other large centres are São Paulo, 841,226; Bahia, 324,574; Recife, 327,843; Belem, 274,522; Porto Alegre, 261,291; Nictheroy, 105,630; Fortaleza, 96,442; Manáos, 82,836; Maceio, 100,240.

NATIONAL COLOURS: Green, yellow.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Rua Cuavello 2A, Santa Theresa.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir William Seeds, K.C.M.G. (1930) £6,500

Counsellor, E. A. Keeling.

3rd Secretary, A. N. Noble.

Commercial Sec. (*Grade I.*), E. Murray Harvey, O.B.E., M.C.

Commercial Secretary (*Grade II.*), J. G. Lomax, M.B.E., M.C.

Naval Attaché, Capt. E. de F. Renouf, C.V.O., R.N.

Military Attaché, Maj. L. H. G. Andrews.

Air Attaché, Wing-Commander R. B. Maycock, O.B.E.

Archivist, T. J. F. Kenny M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Rio de Janeiro—Consul-Gen., C. A Goodwin, M.B.E.

„ *Vice-Consuls*, H. C. McClelland, N. C. Robinson.

Morro-Velho—V.-Consul, William Pollard.

Bahia—Consul, J. E. Bell.

„ *Vice-Consuls*, J. Rowsell; Charles R. Girdwood.

Ilheos—Vice-Consul,

Pará—Consul, F. G. Coultas.

„ *Vice-Consul*,

„ *Pro-Consul*, J. M. de P. Leite.

Manáos—Vice-Consul, C. E. Turner.

Maranham—Vice-Consul, R. J. Smith

Parnahyba—Vice-Consul, John G. Clissold.

Pernambuco—Consul, W. R. Mackness.

„ *Pro-Consul*, L. A. Mello.

Ceará—Vice-Consul, Dr. William Studart, M.B.E.

Maceio—Vice-Consul, Kenneth C. Macray.

Parahyba—Vice-Consul, H. R. Vance.

Porto Alegre—Consul, R. D. Macrae.

„ *Pro Consul*, J. A. Macdonald.

Rio Grande do Sul—Vice-Consul, Vivian Wigg.

São Paulo—Consul-General, Arthur Abbott.

„ *Vice-Consul*, John C. Belfrage.

„ *Pro-Consul*, Maurice Potter.

Corumba—Vice-Consul, Simeon Quass.

Curityba—Vice-Consul, W. S. Tate (*acting*).

Santa Catarina (*Florianopolis*)—*Vice-Consul*, H. C. Forrest.

Santos—Consul, S. C. Lawrence.

„ *Vice-Consul*, H. McCardell.

São Francisco—Vice-Consul, R. O'N. Addison.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN BRAZIL, Avenido Rio Branco 51-53, Rio de Janeiro. (Branches at *Bahia*, *Pernambuco* and *Pará*.)

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SÃO PAULO AND SOUTHERN BRAZIL, Rua 15 de Novembro 20, São Paulo. (Branches at *Santos* and *Porto Alegre*.)

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant; transit, 17 days.

BULGARIA.

(Bulgariya.)

Tsar, Boris III., *born* Jan. 30, 1894, *succeeded* (on the abdication of his father) Oct. 3, 1918; *married* Oct. 25, 1930, Princess Giovanna of Italy (Queen Ioanna).

MINISTRY (Oct. 12, 1931).

Prime Minister & Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. N. Mouchanoff.

Interior, Dr. Alexander Guirguinoff.

War, Gen. Alexander Kissoff.

Finance, S. Stefanoff.

Commerce & Industry, M. G. Petroff.

Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, M. S. Koustourkoff.

Agriculture, D. Guitcheff.

Justice, M. D. Verbanoff.

Public Works, G. Yourdanoff.

Education, M. C. Mouravieff.

President of the Sobranje, M. Al. Malinoff.

Minister in London, M. P. Hadji Mischef, 24 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.7.

Counsellor of Legation, (vacant).

Chancery, 3 Queensbury Place, S.W.7.

1st Sec., M. Dimitre Naoumoff.

Press Secretary, Dr. T. Tchitchovsky.

The Kingdom of Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Rumania, on the west by Yugo-Slavia and Greece, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the south by Greece. The total area is stated at 39,824 square miles, with a population (Dec. 31, 1930) of 5,944,000. The prevailing religion of the Bulgarians is the Eastern Orthodox Church. For secular purposes, the Gregorian (Western) Calendar is in use.

A Principality of Bulgaria was created by the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) and in 1885 Eastern Roumelia was added to the newly-created principality. In 1908 the country was declared to be an independent kingdom, the area at that date being 37,202 square miles, with a population of 4,337,500. In 1912-13 a successful war of the *Balkan League* against Turkey increased the size of the kingdom, but in August, 1913, a short campaign against the remaining members of the League reduced the acquired area, and led to the surrender of about 2,000 square miles to Rumania. On Oct. 12, 1915, Bulgaria entered the War on the side of the Central Powers by declaring war on Serbia. She thus became involved in the defeats of 1918, and on Sept. 29, 1918, made an unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers. On Nov. 29, 1919, she signed the *Treaty of Neuilly*, which ceded to the Allies her Thracian territories (later handed over to Greece) and some territory on the western frontier to Yugoslavia.

GOVERNMENT.—The executive power is vested in the Tsar, and is exercised by a Council of Ministers, appointed by him. The legislature is a single chamber National Assembly or *Sobranyé* of representatives (1 per 20,000 inhabitants), elected for a maximum term of four years by adult manhood suffrage. Members receive 12,000 *leva* a month and free railway travel.

PRODUCTION.—About 80 per cent. of the population is agricultural, farming and small holdings, the principal crops being wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, beans, tobacco, oleaginous seeds and sugar beet. The rearing of the silkworm is an important industry. The live-stock includes sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, horses, asses and mules. Rich and extensive brown and black coal deposits produce about 1,500,000 tons yearly for home needs, mainly from the State mine at Pernik. Certain areas are well mineralised with copper, lead, zinc, iron, manganese, etc., and also rock salt and bituminous shales. There is a variety of thermal and mineral springs, several of which have been modernised. The only minerals worked on a commercial scale are copper and lead. Local industry, encouraged by tariff protection and other inducements, is rapidly expanding, and

cotton and woollen textiles, chemicals, leathers, timber, oils, soaps and metal articles are being produced. The exports consist chiefly of cereals, oil seeds and cake, leaf tobacco and cigarettes, eggs, poultry, dairy produce, live-stock, flour, attar of roses, silk cocoons, minerals, nuts and skins. Imports include raw materials for textile and other industries, cotton and woollen piece goods, metals, agricultural and industrial machinery and appliances, motor cars, rolling stock, chemicals, tanning materials, leathers, mineral and vegetable oils, paper, timber, earthen and glass ware, colonial goods and food products.

DEFENCE.—Before the War of 1914-1918 service in the Army was universal and compulsory, and on a peace footing it numbered about 58,000, all ranks. During the War (Oct.-1915-Sept. 1918) about 560,000 passed into the ranks of the Army. By the *Treaty of Neuilly* the Bulgarian Army is limited to 20,000 all ranks.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory and the proportion of attendances is good; the number of illiterates in Bulgaria is comparatively small. There are several technical schools. Sofia has an Agricultural College and 2 Universities.

COMMUNICATIONS.—On Dec. 31, 1930, there were 15,015 miles of roads of which 10,090 miles were open, 4,055 miles under construction, and 868 miles traced. Of roads in actual use 4,718 miles were State and 4,716 miles Communal. There were 1,507 miles of normal and 296 miles of narrow gauge railway open in 1929. In 1930 there were 578 post and telegraph offices, 551 telephone exchanges with 17,225 subscribers (7,901 in Sofia). The principal Black Sea ports are Varna and Bourgas; and Rustchuk, Svistov, Vidin and Lom on the Danube. In 1930 the vessels engaged in foreign trade cleared at Black Sea ports numbered 788 (1,381,440 tons).

	1931-32.
Budget revenue (estimated)	*leva* 6,400,000,000
Budget expenditure (estimated)	6,400,000,000

Debt:—

External (including obligations under Treaty of Neuilly)	*Gold francs* 810,217,356
	leva 21,683,741,837
Internal	*Gold francs* 230,932,552
	leva 6,167,971,957
Total	*Gold francs* 1,041,149,908
	leva 27,851,713,794

Trade:—

	1930.
Total Imports	*leva* 4,589,725,342
Total Exports	„ 6,191,140,017
Imports from U.K.	£560,000
Exports to U.K.	£190,000

CAPITAL, Sofia, at the foot of the Vitosha Range, on the River Isker, about 340 miles from the Black Sea port of Varna, and 125 miles from Lom-Palanka, on the Danube. Sofia is an important station on the Paris-Constaninople and also Vienna-Constantinople railway, population (1930) 264,392; other towns are Philippopolis (102,636), Varna (68,085), Rustchuk (48,772), Bourgas (40,314), Sliven (29,716), Pleven (29,696), Stara Zagora (31,672), Hascovo (32,106), Shumla (26,104), Yambol (25,418), and Pazardjik (23,038).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, white, green, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Boulevard Ferdinand 73, Sofia.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, S. P. P. Waterlow, C.B.E., (1929) £3,800
2nd Secretary, A. H. Hamilton-Gordon.
3rd Secretary, K. R. Johnstone.
Naval Attaché, Capt. R. B. Ramsay, R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. G. Villar, R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. B. J. O'Leary, R.A.
Archivist, R. P. Llewelyn.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Sofia—Consul. T. C. Rapp, M.C.
„ *Vice-Consul*, S. Harrison, O.B.E.
Bourgas—Vice-Consul, A. C. Kendall.
Varna—Vice-Consul, F. P. Baker.

CHILE.

(República de Chile.)

President (Dec. 5, 1931-1937), Juan Esteban Montero.

Ambassador in London, Señor Don Enrique Villegas.
Chancery, 3 Hamilton Place, Park Lane, W.1.
1st Secretary of Embassy, Don Luis Renard.
1st Secretary of Legation, Don Carlos Nieto.
Commercial Counsellor, Don Jorge Buchanan.
Commercial Attaché, Don Santiago Monk.
Consul, Don Raul Cousiño, 56 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

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° 15′ and 55° 59′ S., and long. 66° 30′ and 75° 48′ W. Extreme length of coast-line about 2,800 miles. Its extreme length is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 41°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain a great height—the highest being, in Aconcagua Provincia, 7,019 metres (23,025 feet) with many others over 20,000 feet. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them are of much service as navigable highways. In the north the country is arid. Chile is divided into 16 provinces and 2 territories (Aysen and Magallanes) and the aggregate area is estimated at 289,798 square miles. In 1929 Chile signed a treaty ceding the province of Tacna to Peru but retained the province of Arica in return for a payment to Peru of £1,200,000.

The population (Census of 1930) was 4,287,445. Included in the population are four distinct racial divisions; (*a*) the Spanish settlers and their descendants; (*b*) the indigenous Araucanian Indians, Fuegians, and Changos; (*c*) mixed Spanish-Indians; and (*d*) European immigrants, who were represented in 1920 by 25,962 Spaniards, 12,360 Italians, 7,200 British and Irish, 8,950 Germans, 7,200 French and 5,000 Syrians. In 1929, the births numbered 176,030 (40·1 per 1000); marriages, 42,004 (9·6 per 1000); and deaths, 110,006 (25·1 per 1000).

GOVERNMENT. — Chile was discovered by Spanish adventurers in the 16th century, and remained under Spanish rule until 1810, when a

revolutionary war, culminating in the *Battle of Maypu* (April 5, 1818), achieved the independence of the nation. The present constitution was voted by an overwhelming majority at the plebiscite held on Aug. 30, 1925, and superseded that of May 25, 1833. It was drafted by a Committee appointed *ad hoc* by President Alessandri. In accordance with the new Constitution, the President is to be elected by direct vote of all Chilean citizens who have the right to vote. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 45 members, and of a Chamber of a number of Deputies to be fixed by a new electoral law in 1925. There is universal suffrage for persons who have attained the age of 21, can read and write, and are on the electoral roll.

PRODUCTION, &C.—Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, hemp, Chile pepper, potatoes, onions and melons are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish; the exportation of fruit to the United States is increasing yearly. Excellent wines are produced, and the Government is taking steps to develop their exportation. The live stock includes (1925) 1,918,433 cattle, 4,093,872 sheep, 323,581 horses, 357,033 goats, and 246,636 swine. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being extremely rich in copper-ore, iron-ore and manganese ore. The production of bar copper in 1930 was 197,530 metric tons, Chile being the second greatest copper producing country in the world. The rainless north yields more especially nitrate of soda, iodine, borate of soda, copper, 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, iron, manganese and silver; and the south, iron and coal (1,309,222 metric tons of coal were mined in 1930. In 1929-1930 the production of nitrate was 3,002,783 metric tons, the exports of this fertilizer being in the same period 1,794,024 tons. Early in 1930 a law was passed constituting a national nitrate company, to be called Compania de Salitro de Chile (*Cosac*), with a capital of £75,000,000 with State participation, to take over the whole of the nitrate industry, the export tax being abolished, and its place in the budget taken by a fixed payment to the Government during the first three years, and after that by the Government's share in the company's profits. There are smelting-works for copper and silver, tanneries, corn and saw-mills, starch, soap, biscuit, rope, glassware, paints, mineral waters, boot and shoe, hosiery, hat, cloth, cheese, furniture, candle, match, brush, cordage and paper factories, breweries and distilleries; and the domestic industry furnishes cloth, embroideries, baskets, and pottery. No. of industrial establishments in 1928 10,496, employing 96,983 persons; capital invested 2,205,244,660 pesos (nominal capital 1,402,282,150 pesos). The many ports favour commerce, and 13 lines of steamers connect the country with Panama and the Magellan Strait direct with Europe, a passage to Liverpool occupying from 30 days. The staple articles of export are nitrate of soda, iodine, oats, borax, frozen meat, wheat, copper bars and ores, silver ores, corn, flour, hides, wool, barley, honey and beans. The imports include silks, woollens and other textiles, food, and agricultural and mining machinery, and motor vehicles.

COMMUNICATIONS.—There were (1929) 5,428 miles of railway, of which 1,748 miles are British controlled. In April, 1922, a convention was signed by Chile and the Argentine for the construction of two more Trans-Andine lines. In 1929 there were 34,396 kilometres of telegraph, 909 post-offices, and 8,967 kilometres of telephone, with 13 public wireless stations. The mercantile marine (1929) numbers 119 vessels (143,769 tons). In 1929 1,083 vessels (3,473,392 tons) entered Chilean ports from abroad, and 18,558 coasting vessels (26,505,409 tons); legislation was passed in February, 1922, reserving the coasting traffic to vessels of the Chilean mercantile marine.

DEFENCE.—All able-bodied male citizens from 20th to 45th year must serve in the army for a training period. The peace effective of the active army is 19,000. The Air Force has a peace strength of 136 machines with 150 pilots and 1,000 mechanics. The navy consists of 1 battleship (recently renovated), 1 ironclad, 3 cruisers, 11 destroyers and 9 submarines, with a complement of 6,000 officers and 8,000 other ranks.

EDUCATION is free, and in July, 1920, elementary education was made compulsory, and 64·5 per cent. of the children attended the 3,732 schools in 1929 of a total on the registers of 564,966. There is a State University at Santiago. The National Library contains 293,085 volumes. The language of the country is Spanish and the religion is Roman Catholic.

	1929.	1930.
Revenue	$1,233,550,000*	$1,132,800,000
Expenditure	1,189,934,000	1,131,500,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 31)	322,893,333	809,000,000
External Debt (Dec. 31)	2,365,240,237	3,666,400,000
Total Imports	1,617,563,791	1,400,124,721
Total Exports	2,293,726,138	1,328,122,967
Imports from U.K.	286,041,734	213,731,544
Exports to U.K.	306,464,111	†195,205,153

CAPITAL, Santiago. Population (1930), 696,231. Other large towns are:—Valparaiso (193,205), Concepcion (77,599), Talca (45,020), Iquique (46,458), Chillan (39,511), Antofagasta (53,591), Temuco (35,748), and Viña del Mar (49,488).

FLAG: 2 horizontal bands, white, red; in top quarter a white star on blue square, next staff.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Avenida Vicuña MacKenna No. 152, Santiago.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Getty Chilton, K.C.M.G. (1930), £4,250.

2nd Secretary, G. H. Thompson.

Commercial Secretary (Grade II.), A. J. Pack.

Naval Attaché, Capt. E. de F. Renouf, C.V.O., R.N.

Military Attaché, Maj. L. H. G. Andrews.

Air Attaché, Wing-Commander R. B. Maycock, O.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Santiago—Vice-Consul, C. G. Kemball.

Antofagasta—Consul, J. W. Barnett (*acting.*)

" *Pro-Consul*, George Clarke.

Arica—Vice-Consul, James M. Allison.

Caldera—Vice-Consul, D. J. Mackenzie.

Caleta Buena—Vice-Consul, T. W. Pye.

Iquique—Vice-Consul,

Mejillones—Vice-Cons., G. G. Fowler (*actg.*).

Pisagua—Vice-Consul, Charles Franklin (*actg.*).

* $ = Pesos (40 = £1 sterling).

† Not including nitrate of soda exported "to order."

Taltal—Vice-Consul, A. H. Charles.
Tocopilla—Vice-Consul, C. W. Nicholls.
Valparaiso—Consul-Gen., D. F. S. Filliter.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, N. O. W. Steward, Herbert J. Mundy.
Concepción—Consul, Edward Cooper, O.B.E.
Coquimbo—Vice-Consul, W. M. Somerville.
Coronel—Consul, Edward Cooper, O.B.E.
Lota—Consul, Edward Cooper, O.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, James Monks.
Magallanes—Consul, McI. E. Vibert.
,, *Vice-Consul*, John Dickson.
Osorno—Vice-Consul, Sydney Smith.
San Antonio—Vice-Consul, J. E. Dutfield.
Talcahuano—Vice-Consul, Alfred E. Cooper.
Temuco—Vice-Consul, George H. Caistor.
Valdivia and Corral—Vice-Consul, Henry Allen.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE, Calle Blanco No. 869, Valparaiso.

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.

(Chung-Hua Min-Kuo.)

President, Chiang Kai-Shek, *assumed office* Oct. 10, 1928.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL—KUO-MIN CHENG-FU HUI-YI.

The National Government Council consists of National Government Councillors, among whom are the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the five Yuan (Councils). The President is *ipso facto* Chairman of the National Government Council.
President, Executive Yuan, Chiang Kai-Shek.
Do., Legislative Yuan, Lin Sheu.
Do., Judicial Yuan, Wang Chung-Hui.
Do., Examination Yuan, Tai Chi-Tao.
Do., Control Yuan, Yu Yu-Jen.

State Council—Cabinet.
(Kuo-Wu Hui-Yi.)

The State Council consists of the President and the Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and the following Ministers:—
Vice-President, T. V. Soong.
Finance, T. V. Soong.
Interior, Liu Shang Ching.
Foreign Affairs (vacant).
War, Ho Ying-Chin.
Navy, Admiral Yang Shu-chuang.
Industry, Commerce and Labour, H. H. Kung.
Communication, Wang Po-Chun.
Railways, S. H. Lien.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Sao Ke Alfred Sze, 49 Portland Place, W. 1.
Counsellor, Wei-Cheng Chen.
1st Secretary, Hsiaoehang Sze-Ping.
2nd Secretary, Kin Yu Sung.
3rd Secretary, Tsooming Chiu.
Attachés, Albert Tung-Ping; Charles Kuanghwa-Sun.
Consul-General, London, Dr. Kuangoon Young, 6 Strathmore Gardens, W. 8.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Territory.	Square miles.	Population.
China Proper	1,532,800	414,011,519
Manchuria	363,700	22,083,434
Tibet	463,320	6,500,000
Chinese Turkestan ...	550,580	2,491,000
Mongolia	1,360,000	4,000,000
Total...	4,270,000	449,085,953

The estimated foreign population of China was as follows in 1925: British, 15,247; Japanese, 218,851; Russian, 79,785; American, 9,844; Portuguese, 3,739; German, 3,050; French, 2,576; the total being 326,841. Out of a total of 7,921 foreign firms in China, 725 were British, 1,141 Russian, 3,940 Japanese, 184 German, 377 American, and 229 French (in 1923).

China became a Republic on Feb. 12, 1912, with a President and Vice-President and an Executive Ministry, and a Legislature of a Senate (*Tsan Yi Yuan*) of 264 members and a House of Representatives (*Chung Yi Yuan*) of 596 members. The government of the 18 provinces is entrusted to civil and military governors, the latter (*Tuchun*) ranking first and holding practically all the powers of government; under them each province is subdivided into circuits superintended by *Taoyins* or intendants, and again into districts. All the territorial officials are appointed by the central Government, and the provincial governors, though free to act independently in many matters of local detail and finance, are responsible to the central Government at Peking in all important questions, and especially so in foreign affairs. The *Treaty of Kiakhta*, 1915, between China, Russia, and Outer Mongolia recognises the Hutukhta Khan as Ruler of Outer Mongolia, while China, as the Suzerain Power, appoints Residents at Urga and three other towns. *Mongolia* has since developed into an independent self-governing republic, and is in alliance with the *Soviet* Government at Moscow. The civil government of the three Manchurian provinces and of Turkestan is now similar to that of the province of China proper. The exact status of Tibet is still unsettled.

On Oct. 1, 1930, *Weihaiwei*, the island of *Liu Kung* and certain other islands, leased to Great Britain in 1898, were restored to China. The area comprised in the lease was about 285 square miles, with a population of about 170,000. On Jan. 15, 1931, the Belgian concession at Tientsin was also formally restored to China.

The revolution of 1911 brought out a victorious general in the person of Yuan Shih-kai, but from his death in 1916 until June 1928 his subordinates and their successors fought for supreme power. Presidential elections were held and their results disputed, and the Parliament elected in 1913 held occasional meetings in 1924, but its measures were not carried into effect. The Emperor (who had lived in the Imperial Palace since his enforced abdication) was stripped of his title and driven out of the Capital in 1924, and such government as existed in 1927 was centred in Peking (for Northern China), while the Kuomentung (People's National Party) was represented by a Nationalist Government at Canton (for Southern China). In June 1928 Peking was captured by the Nationalists, and the capital of the country was transferred to Nanking, and on October 10, 1928 (the anniversary of the outbreak of the Revolution at Wuchang in 1911), Chiang Kai-shek, the commander-in-chief of the victorious Nationalist armies, was installed as President of the Republic.

EDUCATION.—In 1918–19 there were 134,000 schools in operation, with 4,500,000 pupils. There is a University in Peking. In 1922 there were upwards of 1,250 Chinese newspapers and magazines, published at regular periods, in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, and the other large

centres, in addition to English and other Foreign daily newspapers.

COMMERCE.—The net trade of the open ports is stated as follows in *Haikwan taels.*

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1914	569,241,382	356,226,629	925,468,011
1926	812,853,874	807,755,813	1,620,609,687
1927	1,012,932,000	918,620,000	1,931,552,000
1928	1,212,635,000	1,103,185,000	2,315,820,000
1929	1,265,778,821	1,015,687,218	2,281,466,039
1930	1,309,755,742	894,843,594	2,204,599,336

The import of Indian opium is now prohibited.

External Trade, 1930.
Haikwan Taels.

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
Great Britain	108,258,000	62,669,000
India	132,168,000	11,707,000
Hong Kong	218,370,000	158,018,000
Canada	13,517,000	...
Belgium	27,457,000	...
France	16,987,000	42,700,000
Germany	69,105,000	22,361,000
Japan	327,165,000	216,555,000
Korea	...	44,175,000
Netherlands	...	44,944,000
Neth. E. Indies	48,361,000	...
Russia	...	55,413,000
Turkey	...	22,150,000
U.S.A.	232,277,800	216,555,000

COMMUNICATIONS. — *Railways.* — About 7,000 miles were open in Jan. 1922, inclusive of the Manchurian lines, while 2,500 miles more are projected or under construction.

Shipping.—The China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. have a fleet of 31 ships of an aggregate tonnage of 60,000. Besides this, there are a large number of small vessels engaged in the coasting trade and on the Yangtse. In 1927 the total tonnage of the 154,275 vessels and junks entered and cleared at Chinese ports was 116,210,785 tons. Of these ships 33,791 (40,258,049 tons) were British, 27,105 (35,745,535 tons) Japanese, and 4,844 (5,577,115 tons) U.S.A. In June, 1918, a vessel of 14,750 tons, constructed at the Kiangnau Dock and Engineering Works at Shanghai, was launched and supplied to the order of the United States Shipping Board.

Telegraphs are being rapidly constructed by the Central Government, and Peking is in communication overland with Europe and Tibet, the line being extended to Lhasa. In 1922 there were about 50,000 miles of land lines and several high-power wireless installations.

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* (F. W. Maze.) 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 Foreign Co-Director General, with a considerable foreign staff, was appointed; 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 (1921) was 2,429, and of postal agencies 8,877. In 1922, 426,363,616 postal packets and 4,791,420 parcels were handled.

BUDGET (1930–1931).

Revenue	*Taels* 500,000,000
Expenditure	640,000,000

Chinese Debt (Jan., 1920).

War Loans outstanding	£30,000,000
Boxer Indemnity do.	48,000,000
Railway Loans do.	40,000,000
General Loans do.	50,000,000
Japanese Loans do.	30,000,000
Short term Loans do.	17,000,000
	£215,000,000

About 10*s.* 2*d.* per head of the population.

At the end of September, 1922, according to the official statement of the Ministry of Finance, the total debt was *taels* 1,906,000,000, or less than 5 *taels* (11*s.*) per head of the Chinese population. Included in the expenditure of 1919–20 is the sum of 214,000,000 *taels* towards repayment of debt.

OUTLYING TERRITORIES.

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 an estimated area of about 1,360,000 square miles, and a population of 3,000,000 to 5,000,000, of whom the greater number are Buddhists. In 1915 Mongolia threw off its allegiance to China, and by the Treaty of Kiakhta was recognised as an Autonomous Republic. Negotiations with Russia, after the 1917 revolution, led to an alliance, and by Treaty (May 31, 1924) the U.S.S.R. acknowledge the suzerainty of China over Outer Mongolia.

North-West (or Outer) *Mongolia* covers an area of about 360,000 square miles, and consists of an elevated plateau bounded by the Russian Altai range (N.W.), the Sayans (N.E.), the Kentei (S.E.), and the Ektagh Altai (S.W.). The plateau contains many lakes and is watered by numerous rivers, among which are the headwaters of the Yenisei, the Irtish and the Selenga. Agriculture is almost unknown, but excellent pasture provides grazing grounds for numerous cattle and sheep, and particularly for transport animals (camels and oxen). The exports are wool, hides and skins, and gold. The chief centres are Urga (Kuren, or Ulan-Buotr-Khoto, "Town of the Red Knight"), Uliassutai, and Kobdo, all of importance as trading centres on the main caravan routes. Part of Outer Mongolia has declared itself independent of its suzerain as the Republic of *Tannu Tuva.* The districts affected lie between the Sayan and Tannu Ola ranges, the capital of the Republic being Chem Belder (or Krasuy, "Red Town").

Inner Mongolia covers an area of about 1,000,000 square miles and includes the *Gobi*

("Desert"), or *Sha-mo* ("Sand Desert"), which covers nearly one-third of the total area, and in the extreme south-east the *Ordos* Desert, bounded on the south by the Great Wall of China, and encircled on the north by part of the main stream of the Hwang-ho river. In the north-east of Inner Mongolia rises the Keru-lun, which flows into the Dalai Nor in Manchuria. Agriculture is carried on wherever Chinese influence has been exerted, but is mainly confined to the south-eastern borders. The principal industry (as in North-West Mongolia) is sheep and cattle raising and the breeding of camels, oxen and horses for transport, in order to supply the caravan routes from China to Siberia. The centres of population depend mainly upon the overland commerce of China and Eastern Russia across the Gobi, the general direction of the caravan routes being from south-east to north-west. The principal centres are: Kalgan, Kuku-khoto. Kuku-erghi, Dolon-Nor and Biru-khoto. In the north-east, Keru-lun (on the river of that name) is a junction of the southern routes from the Chinese province of Pechili and the western route from Urga, in N.W. Mongolia.

Tibet (area, 750,000 square miles; pop. 3,000,000) borders on British India. (*See* p. 677.)

Chinese Turkestan (or *Sinkiang*) 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 Kashgar and Urumchi. (*See* p. 677.)

CAPITAL OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, Nanking. Population (1928), 1,000,000.

Nanking, selected as the capital of China in 1928 in place of Peking, is the principal city in the province of Kiangsu, and the seat of the provincial government of Kiang-nan (embracing the three provinces of Kiang-su, Kiang-si and Ngan-hui. About 1000 A.D. it was named Kiang-nan, but in 1368 this was changed to Nanking ("Southern Capital.") The city is built on the south bank of the Yangtse Kiang river, about equidistant from Canton and Peking, and is connected by railway (192 miles) with Shanghai. *Peking*, the former capital, had an estimated population of 1,300,000 in 1921.

Shanghai comprises (*a*) the *International Settlement* administered by the Shanghai Municipal Council (for the defence of which British Forces were despatched), the estimated population being: 1,007,868 of whom 917,397 were Chinese, 18,478 Japanese, 6,221 British, 3,487 Russians; (*b*) the *French Concession*, an independent administration (population: Foreigners, 7,811, and Chinese, 297,720); and (*c*) the *Shanghai City*, *Chapei* and *Nantao* areas surrounding these settlements.

The population of the principal ports is estimated as follows:—Amoy, 400,000; Canton, 1,370,000; Changsha, 1,272,000; Chingkiang, 500,000; Chungking, 1,011,600; Foochow, 1,500,000; Hangchow, 729,950; Hankow, 290,000; Harbin, 365,000; Ichang, 450,000; Kiukiang, 380,000; Kiungchow, 590,000; NANKING, 1,300,000; Ningpo, 2,200,000; Shanghai, 2,000,000; Soochow, 1,100,000; Tientsin, 838,000; Tsingtau, 310,000; Wanhsien, 752,000; Wenchow, 1,750,000; Wuchow, 350,000.

FLAG: White sun on blue ground.

BRITISH LEGATION, PEKING.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Miles Wedderburn Lampson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. (1926) £5,000
Counsellor, E. M. B. Ingram, O.B.E. (*acting*)
1st Secretary, A. F. Aveling, C.B.E.
2nd Secretaries, A. Holman, M.C.; C. N. Stirling.
3rd Secretary, S. G. Harcourt-Smith.
Hon. Attaché, E. L. Cockell, O.B.E.
Chinese Secretary (with local rank of Counsellor), E. Teichmann, C.M.G., C.I.E.
Commercial Counsellor, H. J. Brett, C.M.G.
Commercial Secretaries (Grade II.), A. H. George; J. C. Hutchison, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. M.G.B. Legge, D.S.O., R.N.
Military do., Col. G. Badham-Thornhill, D.S.O.
Chaplain, Rt. Rev. F. L. Norris, D.D.
Consul & Accountant, W. P. W. Turner, O.B.E.
Assist. Chinese Sec., W. C. Cassels, M.C.
Archivist, A. T. Cox.
Clerical Officers, T. McDonald; W. J. McLaughlin; W. H. Williams.
Cypher Officers, Capt. K. O'B. Harding; J. H. King; H. Tubb.
Commandant, British Legation Guard, Maj. H. C. E. Hull, D.S.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Amoy—Consul, P. G. Jones.
Canton—Consul-Gen., H. Phillips, C.M.G., O.B.E.
,, *Consul*, A. A. L. Tuson (*acting*).
,, *Vice-Consul*, M. C. Gillett.
,, *Clerical Officer*—R. F. Daffern.
Changsha—Consul, H. I. Harding.
Chefoo—Consul, R. S. Pratt.
Chengtu (vacant).
Chungking—Consul-General, W.S.Toller (*acting*).
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. P. Coghill (*acting*).
Foochow—Consul, A. J. Martin.
Hankow—Consul-Gen., W. Russell Brown, C.B.E.
,, *Consul*, J. W. O. Davidson, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, S. L. Burdett, M.C. (*acting*); J. C. A. Alexander.
,, *Pro-Consul and Clerical Officer*—W. C. Tice
Harbin—Consul-General, A. G. Major.
,, *Vice-Consul*, L. H. Lamb (*acting*).
Ichang—Consul, G. S. Moss, C.B.E.
Kashgar—Consul-General, N. Fitzmaurice (*acting*).
,, *Vice-Consul*, Lt. G. Sherriff, R.A.
Mukden—Consul-General, A. E. Eastes.
,, *Vice-Consul*, K. W. Tribe.
Nanking—Consul-General, Sir W. M. Hewlett, K.C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consul*, C. R. Lee.
Newchwang—Consul, H. H. Bristow.
Ningpo—Consul, E. W. P. Mills.
Peking—Consul, W. P. W. Turner, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, E. S. Bennett; Lt.-Col. Clarke, D.S.O., M.C.; R. H. Scott.
Shanghai—Judge of Supreme Court, Sir Peter Grain.
,, *Commercial Sec. (Grade II.)*, H. J. Brett, C.M.G.
,, *Consul-General*, J. F. Brenan, C.M.G.
,, *Assist. Judge*, G. W. King, O.B.E.
,, *Consuls*, E. G. Jamieson, C.B.E.; A. P. Blunt, C.M.G.; A. D. Blackburn; A. L. Scott.
,, *Crown Advocate*, A. G. Mossop.
,, *Registrar and Coroner*, C. H. Haines, M.B.E.

Shanghai—Vice-Consuls, W. C. Cassels, M.C. (*acting*); Maj. G. A. Herbert, M.C.; W. G. C. Graham.
,, *Chief Clerk*, I. T. Morris.
,, *Assistant Clerk*, E. G. Abbey.
,, *Archivist*, H. C. Rabbetts.
,, *Marshal*, J. J. McGeown.
,, *Usher*, W. A. Sims.
Swatow—Consul, A. P. Blunt, C.M.G.
Tengyueh—Consul, S. Wyatt Smith.
Tientsin — Consul-General, L. Giles, C.M.G.
,, *Consul*, A. G. N. Ogden, O.B.E. (*acting*).
,, *Vice-Consul*, D. Cameron.
,, *Clerical Officers* C. A. E. Carney.
Tsinan-fu — Consul-Gen., G. A. Combe, C.B.E. (*acting*).
Tsingtao—Consul, J. B. Affleck, C.B.E.
Yunnan-fu—Consul-General, C. C. A. Kirke, C.B.E.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN CHINA AT *Amoy, Canton, Changsha, Chefoo, Chiukiang, Chungking, Foochow, Hankow, Harbin, Mukden, Newchwang, Ningpo, Peking, Shanghai, Swatow, Tientsin, and Tsinanfu.*

Peking, distant 11,770 miles; transit, 39 days (or by Siberian Railway 13 to 14 days).

COLOMBIA

(República de Colombia).

President (1930–1934), Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera, *born* 1867, *assumed office* Aug. 7, 1930.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in England, Señor Dr. Don Alfonso Lopez.
Counsellor, Don Jorge Garcés.
Attachés, Sr. Dr. Don Bernudo Samper; Sr. Dr. Don Camilo Cruz Santos.
Consul-General, Don Alejandro Lopez, 7 Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.
Consul-General in Liverpool, Señor Don Carlos Vernaza, 41 North John Street.

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme north-west of South America, having a coast-line on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 2° 40′ S. to 12° 25′ N. lat. and 68 to 79° W. long., with an estimated area of 461,606 square miles, and a population (Census 1928) of 7,851,000, of whom more than one-half are whites and half-castes. The country is intersected by three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the more important, as it consists of a series of vast table-lands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely-peopled portion of the Republic.

The principal rivers are the Patia, Cauca, Magdalena, Caquetá and Putumayo. The Patia flows through the famous *Minima Gorge* of the Western Cordilleras, and one of its tributaries (the Carchi, or Upper Guiatara) is spanned by the Rumichaca Arch, or *Inca's Bridge*, of natural stone. On the Funza is the Great *Fall of Tequendama*, 480 feet in height.

The Colombian coast was visited in 1502 by Christopher *Columbus*, and in 1536 a Spanish expedition under Quesada established a government of certain coastal communities under the name of New Granada, which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies of 1811-1824. In 1819 *Simon Bolivar* (born 1783, died 1830) established the Republic of Colombia, consisting of the territories now known as Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1829-1830 Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces, and in 1831 the remaining territories were formed into the Republic of New Granada. In 1858 the name was changed to the Granadine Confederation and in 1861 to the United States of Colombia. In 1886 the present title was adopted. In 1903 Panama seceded from Colombia, and is now a separate Republic.

The Colombian forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. The mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, and coal; petroleum is available in enormous quantities, and in the year 1930 the output was 20 346,000 barrels; it is possible that new oilfields will shortly be opened near the Venezuelan frontier. The principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, plantains, and bananas, and in some parts tobacco, wheat and other cereals. Manufactures, for home consumption, consist of woollen and cotton stuffs. The chief exports are coffee, petroleum, gold, bananas, and hides. All religions are tolerated.

The standing army consists of about 10,000 men; the navy has been nearly abolished. Railroads are in their infancy, about 1,800 miles being open in 1930, with 21,900 (1928) miles of telegraph; there are (1930) also 3,589 miles of motor roads. There is a daily passenger and mail service (German) between Bogotá and Barranquilla and a bi-weekly service in concert with Pan-American Airways to the U.S. New York can be reached in 3½ days and mail is delivered in England 11 or 12 days after leaving Bogotá. There are wireless stations at Barranquilla, Bogotá, Medellin, Cali and Cúcuta.

Spanish is the language of the country.

	1930.
Revenue	$49,357,917
Expenditure	61,991,755
Foreign Debt, National, Departmental, and Municipal (June 30, 1931)	204,381,037
Internal Debt, National (Dec. 30, 1931)	20,913,370

	1930.
Total imports	$57,546,000
Total exports	143,960,000
Imports from U.K.	18,186,015
Exports to U.K.	—

CAPITAL, Bogotá. Population, about 200,000; other large centres are Medellin (120,000), Barranquilla (81,000), Cartagena (68,000), Manizales (45,000), and Cali (45,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow (twice the width of the others), blue, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(Apartado de Correo No. 17, Bogotá)
Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Spencer S. Dickson (1930) £2,750
Commercial Sec. (*Grade II*), T. J. Anderson.
Vice-Consul (*with local rank of 3rd Secretary*), A. D. Francis.
Archivist, T. W. Glover.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.
Bogota—Vice-Consul, A. D. Francis.
Buenaventura—Cons. Agent, F. H. Grob (*acting*).
Cali—Vice-Consul,
Honda—Consular Agent, Edward J. Hughes.
Manizales—Vice-Consul, Thomas J. Blake.

Medellin—Vice-Consul, Reginald Doublet.
,, *Pro-Consul*, C. R. Fletcher.
Pasto—Vice-Consul, Stanley V. Woodcock.
Barranquilla—Consul, George Pycroft, O.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, J. C. Howard.
Cartagena—Vice-Consul, H. L. Tyrer.
Santa Marta—Vice-Cons., G. H. White.
Distant 6,200 miles; transit, to Bogotá (*via* New York) 18 days.

COSTA RICA.

(República de Costa Rica.)

President (1928–1932), Cleto Gonzalez Viquez, *assumed office* May 8, 1928.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Leonidas Pacheco.

Minister in London (vacant).
Consul-General, London, John C. Eggers, 33–36 King William Street, E.C. 4.

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 (Jan. 1, 1931) of 516,031.

For nearly three centuries (1530–1821) Costa Rica formed part of the Spanish-American dominions, the seat of government being at Cartago. In 1821 the country joined in the War of Independence, and from 1824–1839 it was one of the United States of Central America.

The principal agricultural products are coffee, bananas, rice, maize, sugar-cane, potatoes, cocoa and beans, the soil being extremely fertile. The chief exports (1930) are coffee (£2,129,500), bananas (£894,243), cacao, gold and silver bullion, skins and hides, fresh fruit and timber. The imports are dry goods, hardware, provisions, railway materials, machinery, paints, and general merchandise (in 1930, 50 per cent. from United States, 12·13 from United Kingdom, 12·28 per cent. from Germany).

The chief ports are Limon, on the Atlantic coast, through which passes the bulk of the important banana trade with the U.S. and U.K., as well as by far the larger part of the other exports and imports; and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast. In 1930, 595 vessels (1,313,078 tons) entered at Costa Rican ports. About 420 miles of railroad were open in 1929. In 1930 there were 205 post offices, and 205 telegraph offices (3 wireless), with 2,612 miles of telegraph and telephone line. A considerable amount of English capital is embarked in the Republic. Spanish is the language of the country.

	1929.	1930.
Public income	£1,817,136	£1,403,460
Public expenditure...	1,859,443	1,661,240
Foreign debt	1,615,020	1,542,000
,, ,,	*Fcs.5,639,000	*Fcs.5,774,000
,, ,, ...	U.S. $7,600,500	U.S. $7,447,500
Railway Electrification	$108,000	$1,800,000
Internal debt	£808,818	£1,315,830
Total imports	4,140,652	2,216,750
Total exports.....	3,736,922	3,337,544
Imports from U.K. ...	524,402	268,890
Exports to U.K.	2,113,387	1,975,856

CAPITAL, San José; pop. (1928), 51,489 (with suburbs, 63,190); Heredia (with suburbs), 12,975; Limon, 15,690; Alajuèla, 8,611; Cartago, 27,411; Puntarenas, 7,848; Liberia, 3,230.

* In process of redemption, but showing increase in 1931 through failure of French Bank.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue, white, red, white, blue (the red band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Josiah Crosby, K.B.E., C.I.E. (1931) (resident at Panama, *q.v.*).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San José—Consul, Frank N. Cox, M.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Alex. Murray.
Port Limon—Vice-Consul, R. C. Johnston.

San José is 5,687 miles from London; transit direct 18 days; *viâ* New York, 20 days; Air Mails (*viâ* New York) 11 or 12 days from London.

CUBA.

(Repúblics de Cuba.)

President of the Republic, Gen. Gerardo Machado (*assumed office*, May 20, 1925; *re-elected and assumed office* May 20, 1929 *until* 1935).
Foreign Affairs, Dr. José Clemente Vivanco.

Minister in London, Señor Dr. Don Guillermo Patterson. *Legation*, 30 York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.
Counsellor of Legation, Dr. Don Gabriel Suarez Solar.
2nd Sec., Señor Don Alberto Diaz Pardo.
Commercial Attachés, Señor Don Ramon Vasconcelos Maragliano; Señor Don Luis Marino Perez.
Consul, Señor Don Francisco Sanchez Garcia, 95 Linden Gardens, Notting Hill Gate, W. 2.

Cuba (the largest of the "West India" Islands) lies between 74° and 58° W. long., and 19° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of 44,178 sq. miles and a population of 3,661,582 (June 30, 1930).

The island of Cuba was visited by Christopher Columbus, during his first voyage, on October 27, 1492, and was then believed to be part of the Western mainland of India. Early in the 16th century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later as a base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under a Spanish Captain-General. The slave trade was abolished early in the 19th century, and the slaves were emancipated from 1880–1886. The government of Spain was marked by a generally corrupt administration, complicated by internal unrest fomented by external influences, and the various attempts at independence met with severe military repression. The separatist and autonomous agitation culminated in the closing years of the 19th century in a fierce and bloodthirsty war, and although a conciliatory movement was evinced by the Madrid authorities in 1897, the struggle was continued by the party of separation in the island. In 1898 the government of the United States put into execution a threat of interference by the despatch of the battleship *Maine* to Havana harbour, and in February of that year the vessel was sunk by an explosion, the cause of which appears likely to remain an unsolved mystery. On April 20, 1898, the U.S. Government demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, and a short Spanish-American war led to the abandonment of the island, which was occupied by U.S. troops. From Jan. 1, 1899, to May 20, 1902, Cuba was under U.S. military rule, and reforms of the widest and most far-reaching character were

instituted. On May 20, 1902, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President, and a legislature of two houses. The island was, however, again the prey of revolution from July to Sept., 1906, when the U.S. Government resumed control. On Jan. 28, 1909, a republican government was again inaugurated.

Of the total area of 28,000,000 acres, only about 1,375,000 acres are cultivated, 50 per cent. of these being under sugar cane and 30 per cent. under tobacco, sweet potatoes and bananas. Rice, coffee, cocoa and maize are also grown and tropical fruits (oranges, coco-nuts, pineapples, &c.) flourish. The chief agricultural products of the island are tobacco and sugar; sugar crop 5,157,222 tons (1928-9), 4,671,230 tons (1929-30); the chief product of the forests is mahogany, while cedar is also used for boxing the tobacco crop. The live stock includes about 4,500,000 cattle and 600,000 horses, the vast savannahs of Central Cuba being particularly suitable for cattle ranges.

3,600 miles of railroad are open and about 6,000 miles of telegraph line; there are about 1,500 miles of roads.

Spanish is the language of the island.

	1928-29.	1929-30.
Revenue	$84,400,000	$76,730,000
Expenditure	84,387,210	76,755,000
External Debt (March 1, 1930)		65,818,100
Internal Debt (do.)		68,415,000

	1929.	1930
Imports	$216,215,113	$162 452,268
Exports	272,439,782	167,410,669
Imports from U.K.	12,020,591	9,557,952
Exports to U.K.	34,241,737	25,470,661

CAPITAL, Havana (pop. June, 30, 1930, 584,893); other towns are Santiago (143,466), Camaguey (84,825), Cienfuegos (76,951), and Matanzas (65,413).

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue and white (blue at top and bottom) with red triangle, close to staff, charged with silver star.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(San Pedro No. 4, Havana.)

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Cons. Genl., Sir John J. Broderick, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1931) £3,500
Naval and Asst. Naval Attachés (*see* U.S.A.).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Havana—Vice-Consul, C. E. Gedge.
" *Vice-Consul*, James T. Weir.
" *Pro-Consul*, W. H. Bunbury.
Camaguey—Vice-Consul, F. E. Kezar.
Cienfuegos—Vice-Consul, G. W. Bradley.
Nuevitas—Vice-Consul, Arthur Durbin.
Santiago de Cuba—Consul, Francis O'Meara.
Antilla—Vice-Consul, W. L. Macdonald.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

(Československá Republika.)

President, Professor Tomáš G. Masaryk, *born* 1850; *assumed office* Nov. 14, 1918; *re-elected* May 27, 1920; *re-elected* May 27, 1927.

MINISTRY.

Prime Minister, František Udržal.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Eduard Beneš
Education, Dr. Ivan Dérer.
Finance, Dr. Karel Trapl.
National Defence, Dr. K. Viškovský.
Interior, Juraj Slavík.
Food, Rudolf Bechyně.
Justice, Dr. Alfred Meissner.
Posts, Dr. Emil Franke.
Agriculture, M. B. Bradáč.
Social Welfare, Dr. Ludwig Czech.
Public Works, M. Jan Dostálek.
Commerce, Dr. Josef Matoušek.
Railways, M. Rudolf Mlčoch.
Unification, Monsignor Dr. J. Šrámek.
Public Health, Dr. Franz Spina

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Jan Masaryk, C.B.E., 9 Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.
Legation, 8, Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, Dr. Vilém Černý.
1st Secretary, Dr. Jan. K. Fragner.
Do. (*Specially attached*), J. V. Hyka.
2nd Secretary, Dr. Jan Gerke.
Do. (*Specially attached*), F. Bommer.
Military Attaché, Major Štěpán Andreas.
Consul, Josef Bujnák, 18 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.

Part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy declared its independence on Oct. 18, 1918, as the Czechoslovak Republic, and ten days later the *Národní Výbor* (National Council) of Czechoslovakia took over the administration of the independent territories. The political neighbours of the Republic are the Austrian and Hungarian Republics on the S., the German and Polish Republics on the N., the German Republic on the W., and the Polish Republic and the Kingdom of Rumania on the E. Within these limits are the former Austrian Provinces of Bohemia and Moravia and part of the Province of Silesia; and Northern Hungary from the Danube (at Bratislava, on the Austrian frontier) to the Carpathians (at the headwaters of the Ung River in the eastern slope of Mt. Vereezka) —a total area of about 54,877 sq. miles, with a population (Census of 1930) as under:—

Bohemia	7,106,766
Moravia and Silesia	3,563,157
Slovakia	3,330,885
Subcarpathian-Russia	725,350
Total	14,726,158

Of the total population it is estimated that 65·5 per cent. are Czechoslovaks, 23·3 per cent. Germans, 5·5 per cent. Magyars, 3·4 per cent. Ruthenians, and 0·5 per cent. Poles. The new State was recognised by Austria in 1918 and by Hungary on March 10, 1919. The National Assembly, consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, is elected by universal adult suffrage of both sexes. The executive power is exercised by a Council of Ministers, appointed by the President. The coalition of Czech parliamentary parties (which with short intervals had monopolised the executive from the foundation of the Republic) broke up in the Spring of 1926. For a time the Government was carried on by a non-parliamentary cabinet. At present a coalition of the Czech, German and Slovak "bourgeois" parties are in office. In the present Ministry two portfolios (those of Justice and Public Works) are, for the first time, held by representatives of the German minority, and in January, 1927, two representatives of the Slovak Peoples (Catholic) Party joined the Ministry. The Constitution guarantees religious and political freedom. About 80 per cent. of the people are Roman Catholics.

By the Peace Treaty Czechoslovakia acquired about 80 per cent. of the whole industry of the former Austrian Empire. It has several rich coalfields, and possesses valuable mineral resources which, notably in Slovakia, have not yet been fully developed. Radium, gold, silver, iron, graphite and lead are all mined, while the whole country is rich in mineral and thermal springs. Bohemia has rich deposits of clay, kaolin and sand. The whole country is well farmed, and agricultural production is on a very high level of excellence. In foodstuffs, however, the country is not self-supporting. Thirty-three per cent. of the total area of the country is forest land, and both in the productiveness of the forests and the quality of the timber the forest wealth of the Republic is enormous. In its industrial development Bohemia may be compared to Belgium. In Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, which have a total population of 10½ millions, more than four million people are engaged in industry. The various industries are well organised, and as regards both machinery and modern improvements the factories are as well equipped as any in Europe. Except in Slovakia and Ruthenia illiteracy is almost unknown, and both the German and Czech elements which compose the working-class population are hard-working and in many cases highly skilled. The new Republic possesses, therefore, many valuable economic advantages, and it is no exaggeration to state that Czechoslovakia is in a far more flourishing state than most of its neighbours.

Czechoslovakia has no direct access to the sea, but has a right of access over the Elbe and Oder to Hamburg and Stettin, for which purpose the Government proposes to canalise the Upper Elbe in order to connect it with the Oder and the Danube. If this proposal is carried out, the country will be traversed by a waterway affording a communication from the North Sea and Baltic, *viâ* the Danube, to the Black Sea.

	1931.
Revenue (Budget)	*Kč. 9,843,827,580
Expenditure (Budget)	9,838,525,200
Debt (Jan. 1, 1931):—	
Internal Debt	25,039,000,000
External Debt	8,426,000,000
Bank Note Debt	3,500,000,000
	1930.
Total Imports	Kč. 15,714,503,000
Total Exports	17,473,732,000
Imports from U.K.	579,293,000
Exports to U.K.	1,377,797,000

CAPITAL, Prague (Praha), on the Vltava (Moldau), the former capital of Bohemia, with a population (Census of 1930) of 848,081; other large towns are Brno (Brünn) in Moravia (pop. 263,346); Moravska-Ostrava (pop. 175,056); Plzen (Pilsen), the brewing centre in Bohemia (pop. 121,344); Bratislava (Pressburg), where the Danube forms the S. boundary of the Republic (pop. 142,516); and Liberec (Reichenberg) pop. 72,352.

FLAG: White, blue, red.

BRITISH LEGATION,

(Thunovská ulice 12, Prague III.)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Joseph Addison, C.M.G. (1930) £4,100

* The National Currency is the Czechoslovak *Crown* or *Koruna* (Kč.), replacing the former *Austrian* crown.

1st Secretary, K. T. Gurney.

3rd Secretary, Paul Mason.

Commercial Sec. (Grade I.), H. Kershaw, O.B.E.

Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. W. H. Oxley, M.C.

Archivist, W. P. Dawkins, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Prague—Vice-Consul, Capt. J. W. Taylor, M.B.E.

" *Pro-Consul*, L. C. Pettitt.

Bratislava—Vice-Consul, A. E. Dowden.

Brno (Brünn)—Vice-Consul, W. V. Neumark.

Karlovy Vavy (Carlsbad)—Vice-Consul, R. Moser.

Liberec (Reichenberg)—Vice-Consul, S. P. Elliott.

DANUBE COMMISSIONS.

The *International Danube Commission* (Headquarters, Vienna) was created by the Treaty of Versailles (1919), the States represented under the Treaty being Austria, Bavaria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Rumania, Württemburg, and Yugoslavia. The Commission maintains the liberty of navigation and the equal treatment of all flags of the Danube from Ulm (Württemburg) to Braila (Rumania) and its international system, obtaining funds for administrative expenses from equal contributions of all the States represented. From Braila to Sulina (the mouth of the Danube), the navigation is controlled by the *European Commission of the Danube* (Headquarters, Galatz), created by the Treaty of Paris 1856, after the Crimean War; the representation on this Commission is confined to France, Great Britain, Italy and Rumania. The river is connected by canals with the Main, a tributary of the Rhine (Ludwig Canal); a new and deeper canal is under construction to permit the passage of larger craft than at present, thus linking up the whole Rhine and Danube systems across Europe from the North Sea to the Black Sea. The total length of the river is about 1,738 miles, and ocean-going vessels reach Braila, where transshipment into river barges is necessary. A pilotage and river-improvement service is maintained by the International Commission at the Iron Gates (headquarters, Orsova), the expenses being met by shipping dues.

The chief towns on the Danube are the Black Sea port of Sulina, with Galatz (confluence of the Sereth), Braila, Turnu-Severin and Orsova (Iron Gates), in *Rumania*; Russchuk, Vidin and Lom Palanka, in *Bulgaria*; Belgrade, the capital of *Yugoslavia*; Buda-Pest, the capital of *Hungary*; Bratislava in *Czechoslovakia*: Vienna (the seat of the Commission), and Linz, in *Austria*; Passau and Regensburg, in *Bavaria*: and Ulm, in *Württemburg*.

The financial situation of the European Commission is shown below:—

	Gold francs
Receipts during 1929	4,652,550
Expenditure, 1929	3,807,530

The receipts consist almost entirely of navigation dues (5,030,653 francs in 1927). The expenditure (1927) included 2,062,191 francs on the prolongation and strengthening of the embankments at Sulina, and 251,507 francs in repayment of the British portion of the loan raised by the Commission in 1924.

THE INTERNATIONAL DANUBE COMMISSION.

British Delegation, Col. Sir John G. Baldwin, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Plenipotentiary Commissioner (Delegate)*; O. S. Phillpotts, O.B.E., *Commercial Secretary (Asst. Delegate)*.

EUROPEAN DANUBE COMMISSION.

British Delegates, Col. Sir John G. Baldwin, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Plenipotentiary Commissioner*); T. B. Wildman (*Deputy Commissioner*).

DANZIG.

(Freie Stadt Danzig.)

Under Articles 100 and 102 of the *Treaty of Versailles*, the City of Danzig with the surrounding territory (constituting a total area of about 726 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 390,000) was set up as a Free City, under the protection of the League of Nations, Poland undertaking to conduct her Foreign Affairs. The Free City was constituted Nov. 15, 1920, with an executive Senate and an elected Legislature of 72 members. The harbour is administered by a mixed board of Poles and Danzigers under a neutral President, and the League of Nations is represented by a resident High Commissioner. In Jan., 1922, the Free City entered the Polish Customs Union. The principal exports are coal, timber, cereals, cement, bacon, eggs, mineral oils and sugar, and the imports herrings, iron ore, machinery, scrap-iron, artificial manures, fats, foodstuffs and textiles. The tonnage of ships entered in 1930 was 4,143,098 tons, and of those cleared 4,142,802 tons.

Danzig — High Commissioner of League of Nations, Count Manfred Gravina.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Danzig—Consul, John Cameron.
„ *Vice-Consul*, Capt. M. A. Popham.

DENMARK.

(Kongeriget Danmark.)

King, Christian X., *born* Sept. 26, 1870; *suc.* May 14, 1912; *married*, April 26, 1898, Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue 2 sons.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Frederik (Crown Prince), *b.* March 11, 1899.

CABINET. (April, 1929.)

Premier and Minister of Navigation and Fisheries, Th. A. M. Stauning.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. P. R. Munch.
Justice, C. T. Zahle.
Education F. H. J. Borgbjerg.
Defence, L. Rasmussen.
Industry and Commerce, C. N. Hauge.
Worship, N. P. L. Dahl.
Public Works, F. J. N. Friis-Skotte.
Finance, C. V. Bramsnæs.
Social Affairs, K. K. Steincke.
Agriculture, K. M. Bording.
Interior, B. Dahlgaard.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. in London, Count Preben F. Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, G.C.V.O., 1, Cadogan Square, S.W. 1.
Legation, 21, Pont Street, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, Oscar L. F. A. O'Neill Oxholm.
Secretary of Legation, V. Steensen-Leth.
Agricultural Adviser, Sören Sörensen.
Attaché, Baron P. J. Bertouch-Lehn.
Naval Attaché (vacant).
Press Attaché, M. C. E. Aagaard.
Consul-Gen. in London, M. Ch. M. Rottbøll, 7 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.
Vice-Consul, Birger Dons Möller.
Consulates at Falmouth, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow, Leith and Belfast.

A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, consisting of the islands of Zeeland, 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 (Nov. 5, 1930) of 3,551,000. Nearly one-half of the population live exclusively by agriculture, and one-fourth by manufactures and trade.

In 1864 Denmark was attacked by Prussia and Austria and deprived of Schleswig-Holstein (Prussia taking the whole territory after a further war with Austria in 1866). At the conclusion of peace between the Central Powers and the Allies in 1919, the question of Schleswig-Holstein was subjected to a plebiscite of the inhabitants, and North Schleswig is now part of Denmark.

The common products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and butter. Its manufactures are, for the most part, for home consumption. Its principal imports are coals, manufactured goods (woollens, silks, cottons) iron, hardware, wine, fruit, coffee, tea, maize and colonial produce. In 1930, 1,323,000 hectares were under corn crops, 32,800 sugar beet, 411,000 forage roots, and 797,800 hay crop. In July, 1930, the live stock numbered 494,500 horses, 3,057,400 cattle, 193,000 sheep, and 4,871,900 swine. The crops in 1930 included 9,976,000 hkg. (hkg. = 100 kilogrammes) of oats, 10,510,000 of barley, 2,547,000 rye, 7,496,000 mixed corn, and 2,780,000 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. Sea-going mercantile marine (1930) 599 steamers, with a gross tonnage of 735,490. There are (1930) 5,294 kilometres of railway and 12,053 km. of telegraph line.

DEFENCE.—The Army consists of about 12,000 trained men, the vote for 1930-31 amounting to Kr. 35,000,000. The Navy consists of 4 coast-defence ironclads and 1 completing, 2 small cruisers, 23 torpedo-boats (built and building), 14 submarines (built or building). Vote, 1930-31, Kr. 22,000,000.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory, the schools being maintained by local taxation. Special schools are numerous, technical and agricultural predominating. There are Universities at Copenhagen and Aarhus.

	1929-30.	1930-31.
Revenue	Kr. 336,107,000	Kr. 339,972,000
Expenditure	324,131,000	321,056,000

	1929.	1930.
Public debt	Kr. 1,373,187,000	Kr. 1,354,931,000
Imports	1,793,570,000	1,727,097,000
Exports	1,615,605,000	1,522,946,000
Imports from U.K.	263,413,000	250,895,000
Exports to U.K. ...	962,975,000	946,308,000

CAPITAL, Copenhagen. Population (1930), 617,000 (with suburbs, 771,000). Other centres are Aarhus 81,279; Aalborg 44,365; Odense 56,759; Horsens 28,363; and Randers 27,722.

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Bredgade, 26, Copenhagen.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Thomas Hohler, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1928) £4,660
1st Secretary, J. H. S. Birch.
Commercial Secretary (Grade II.), H. H. Cassells, M.V.O.
Naval Attaché, Com. M. A. Hawes, R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. G. Villar, R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. J. H. Marshall-Cornwall, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Air Attaché, Wing Commander J. H. Herring, D.S.O., M.C.
Chaplain, Rev. Thomas Jesson.
Archivist, J. M. Turner.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Copenhagen—Consul for Denmark, H. H. Cassells, M.V.O. (*with local rank of Commercial Secretary, Grade II*).
" *Vice-Consul*, John B. Dano.
Aalborg—Vice-Consul, Capt. Eric Carus Wilson, M.C.
Aarhus (Jutland)—Vice-Con., H. von der Hude.
Bandholm—Vice-Consul, H. C. L. Hovmand.
Esbjerg—Vice-Consul, L. Christensen.
Fredericia—Vice-Consul, J. W. Bröchner-Mortensen.
Frederikshavn—Vice-Consul, Sophus Korup, M.B.E.
Horsens—Vice-Consul, Peter Nielsen.
Kolding—Vice-Consul, Christian F. Eff, M.B.E.
Korsör—Vice-Consul, Harald Fischer.
Lemvig—Vice-Consul, L. Kier.
Odense (Funen)—Vice-Consul, Thorbjorn E. G. Muus.
Randers—Vice-Consul, Victor H. Nisted
Svendborg—Vice-Consul, A. Nielsen.
Thisted—Vice-Consul, Sören M. Zacho.
Faröe (Thorshavn)—Consul, V. Lutzen.

The outlying possessions and colonies of Denmark have an area of about 50,000 square miles, with about 40,000 inhabitants. They include the FAROE, or Sheep Islands (515 sq. m., pop., 1930, 24,200); GREENLAND (ice-free portion about 50,000 sq. m., total area about 830,000 sq. m., population, 1921, 14,400), the trade of which is a Government monopoly.

Copenhagen, distant 728 miles; transit, 36 hours.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

(República Dominicana.)

President (1930), General Don Rafael Trujillo, *Sworn in*, Aug. 16, 1930.
Vice-President and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor Lcdo. Rafael Estrella Ureña.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Señor Rafael Brache, 13 Onslow Gardens, S.W. 7.
Secretary of Legation and Consul-General, Señor Dr. Don Conrado Licairac.
Consul, Señor Octavio Ventura.
Vice-Consul, Señor 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. The island was discovered by Christopher Columbus in December, 1492, who named it "La Española" or "Little Spain." In 1496 he ordered his brother, Bartholomew Columbus, to found the capital at the mouth of the Ozama River, on the south of the island, which city he called Santo Domingo. The island immediately became the objective for adventurous Spanish colonists, who exploited the native Indians almost to the point of extermination for the sake of the gold found in the streams. African negroes were imported for the sugar and other plantations both in Santo Domingo and Haiti, and this accounts for the present large proportion of negroid blood in both countries. A short time after its discovery Santo Domingo became the "jumping-off point" for other adventurers proceeding from Spain to the newly-found mainlands of the western hemisphere, and this greatly diminished the importance of the island and caused an exodus to those places.

In 1821 Santo Domingo broke away from Spain and declared itself independent, but in 1822 it was invaded and subjugated by its negro neighbours from the west, the Haitians. The latter were driven out in 1844, when the Dominican Republic was definitely proclaimed by the natives, and has so remained except for an interregnum of two years (1862-1864) when the Spaniards again took possession, but were eventually forced to withdraw.

On November 29, 1916, American military forces landed in Santo Domingo and a Military Government was proclaimed. From October 21, 1922, a Provisional Dominican Government was in office until July 12, 1924, when a properly elected Constitutional Government was installed, with complete authority over all matters except the collection of the customs and the redemption of foreign obligations, which continue to be administered by an American official.

The Dominican Republic comprises an area of about 19,322 square miles, with a population estimated at 1,000,000. An extensive system of motor highways, totalling nearly 700 miles of first class roads, has been built, but they have been allowed to fall into very poor condition for want of proper maintenance. There is a direct road from Santo Domingo City to Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti, enabling the journey from capital to capital to be made in one day. There are about 150 miles of public railway, and a telephone system connects practically all the towns of the republic. There are six wireless stations, and the All America Cable Company maintains an efficient service with all parts of the world.

Sugar and cocoa beans are the most important crops, and coffee and tobacco are grown in fair quantities, the other products being mahogany, furniture woods, lignum vitae, log-wood, dividivi, cotton, wax, honey, maize, hides and turtle-shell.

The total import trade in 1930 was $15,229,219, of which 56·12 per cent. came from the United States, 7·04 per cent. (rice) from British India, and 5·88 per cent. from the United Kingdom. British trade is hampered by distance (as compared with the U.S.), by lack of resident British merchants and industrial undertakings, and by indifferent and slow steamship services from Europe.

	1929. (U.S. $)	1930. (U.S. $)
Receipts	$13,984,860	$9,975,674
Payments	13,967,544	10,642,189
Debt (Dec. 31)	19,820,000	18,475,500
Imports	22,729,444	15,229,219
Exports	23,736,497	18,551,841
Imports from U.K.	1,389,328	895,774
Exports to U.K.	8,902,878	7,329,192

CAPITAL, Santo Domingo, on the Ozama, founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo (brother of Christopher) Columbus; population (1931) estimated at 40,000. Sante Domingo City was partially destroyed by hurricane September 3, 1930; rebuilding has proceeded rapidly, but the effects of the storm are still seen. Other centres are Santiago de los Caballeros (17,000) and San Pedro de Macoris (14,000).

FLAG: Red and blue, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Calle Arzobispo Meriño 94, Santo Domingo).
Chargé d'Affaires, R. G. Goldie (1929).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Santo Domingo—Consul, R. G. Goldie.
" *Vice-Consul*, H. H. Gosling.
" *Pro-Consul*, William A. Elders.
Sanchez—Vice-Consul, Major S. H. Court, O.B.E.
San Pedro de Macoris—Vice-Consul, Rev. A. H. Beer.
La Romana—Consular-Agent, D'A. A. Wetherall.
Puerto Plata—Vice-Consul, J. M. Doorly (*acting*).

Santo Domingo is distant 4,600 miles; transit, 21 to 25 days.

ECUADOR.

(República del Ecuador.)

Minister of Interior, in charge of the Executive Power, Dr. Alfreda Baquerize.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sr. Carlos Manuel Larrea.
Education, Dr. Francisco Pérez Borja.
Finance, Sr. Juan D. Martínez Mera.
War and Marine, Sr. Leonardo Sotomayor.

Minister in London, (vacant).
Chargé des Archives, Sr. Carlos Arrarte.
Consul-General in London, Sr. Carlos Arrarte, 23 College Hill, Cannon St., E.C. 4.
Consuls at *Liverpool*, *Birmingham*, *Hull*, *Glasgow*, and *Cardiff*.

An equatorial State of South America, extending from lat. 1° 38′ N. to 6° 5′ S., and between 60° 20′ and 81° W. long. (according to the Ecuadorian geography, but there are boundary disputes with Peru), comprising an area of 276,000 English sq. miles.

The former *Kingdom of Quito* was conquered by the Incas of Peru in the latter part of the 15th century. Early in the 16th century *Pizarro's* conquests led to the inclusion of the present territory of Ecuador in the Spanish Vice-Royalty of Peru. The independence of the country was achieved in a revolutionary war which culminated in the battle of Mount Pichincha (May 24, 1822).

The Republic of Ecuador is divided into 17 provinces and one territory. It has a population of about 2,000,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes. The territory of the Republic extends across the Western Andes, the highest peaks of which are Chimborazo (20,702 ft.), Iliniza (17,405 ft.), Carihuairazo (16,515 ft.), Cotocachi (16,301 ft.), and Pichincha (16,000 ft.) in the Western Cordillera; and Cotopaxi (19,498 ft.), Antisana (18,864 ft.), Cayambe (19,160 ft.), Altar (17,730 ft.), Sangay (17,464 ft.), Tungurahua (16,690 ft.), and Sincholagua (16,365 ft.) in the Eastern Cordillera. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Mira, Santiago, Chones, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common. The *Witch-broom* disease, which appeared (1921) in the cocoa plantations, has had a disastrous effect on the agricultural wealth of the country. The average yearly output previous to 1921 was one million quintals (of 100 lb.) as compared with 335,052 quintals in 1929 and 387,424 in 1930.

Its chief products are cocoa, petroleum, rice, vegetable ivory, bananas, cotton, coffee, india-rubber, sugar, orchella weed, straw hats and hammocks, bark, yams, tobacco, fruits, sarsaparilla, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quicksilver, lead, iron and copper; emeralds and rubies are occasionally met with, and sulphur is found in many parts. The chief exports are cocoa, petroleum, caoutchouc, vegetable ivory and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats, coffee, and cattle; the chief imports are textile machinery, foodstuffs, and manufactured goods. A railroad connecting Guayaquil and Quito was opened in 1908. The *Galápagos* (Tortoise) *Islands* (2,870 square miles) belong to Ecuador.

In October, 1926, an American Financial Mission arrived in the country and their recommendations have been enacted as laws. A new customs tariff, prepared by the Mission, came into force on July 1, 1927, and produced 26,727,725 *sucres* in the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, 26,249,203 *sucres* in 1929, but only 11,221,132 *sucres* in the first six months of 1930, and a new monetary law reintroducing the gold standard, the currency being stabilized at 5 *sucres* = $1 U.S. A Central Bank was established on March 4, 1927, and a new banking law enacted.

In November, 1927, the Swedish Match Company of Stockholm secured the exclusive right to import and manufacture matches in Ecuador for a period of 25 years in return for a loan of 8,800,000 *sucres*, which sum was applied towards the establishment of a Mortgage Bank.

The language of the country is Spanish.

	1930. *Sucres.*
Revenue	60,821,470
Expenditure	60,177,688
Internal Debt (July 2, 1931)	10,805,551
External Debt " U.S.	$22,967,396
	Sucres.
Imports	63,981,106
Exports	80,646,539

	1929.	1930.
Imports from U.K.	£580,155	£392,280
Exports to U.K.	136,652	165,282

CAPITAL, Quito. Population, 80,000; Guayaquil is the chief port (population, 1920, about 100,000); other centres are Cuenca, 30,000; and Riobamba, 12,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands yellow, blue and red (the yellow band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Charles Henry Bentinck, C.M.G. (*see* Lima, Peru).
Naval Attaché, Capt. E. de F. Renouf, C.V.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Major L. H. G. Andrews.
Archivist, H. W. Speck.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Quito—Consul-General (and Chargé d'Affaires in the absence of the Minister), R. M. Kohan.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Alfonso Terán.
Guayaquil—Consul, William C. Graham
,, *Vice-Consul*, John E. Peet.

Quito, 6,560 miles; transit, 30 days.

EGYPT.

King of Egypt, His Majesty FUAD I., G.C.B. (Ahmad Fuad); *born* March 26, 1868; *succeeded his brother as Sultan*, October 9, 1917 (22 Zil Hidga, 1335); *proclaimed King of Egypt*, March 16, 1922; *married*, May 24, 1919, to the daughter of Abdel Rahim Sabri *Pasha*.
Crown Prince, H.R.H. Prince Farúk, son of the King, *born* Feb. 11, 1920 (21 Gumada el Ula, 1338).

Ministry (June 20, 1930).

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, and of Finance, H.E. Ishmail *Pasha* Sidky.
Foreign Affairs, H.E. Abdel Fattah Yehia *Pasha*.
Communications, H.E. Tewfik *Pasha* Doss.
Justice, H.E. Ali Maher *Pasha*.
Public Works and Agriculture, H.E. Hafez *Pasha* Hassan.
Waqfs, H.E. Ahmed *Pasha* Ali.
Education, H.E. Helmi Eassa *Pasha*.
War and Marine, H.E. Ali *Pasha* Galal-ed-Din.

Financial Adviser, Frank P. Watson.
Finan. Under Sec., Ahmed Abdul Wahab *Pasha*.
Foreign Under Secretary, Sherif Sabri Bey.
Director-Gen., Foreign Affairs (vacant).
Director-Gen. Ports and Lighthouses, Rear-Adm. G. Tomlin, C.M.G., M.V.O.

Egyptian Minister in London, H.E. Hafez *Pasha* Afifi.
Offices of Legation, Bute House, 75 South Audley Street, W. 1.
Counsellor, and Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, (vacant).
2nd Secretary, Georges Cattaui *Effendi*.
2nd Secretary, Radi Abou-Seif Radi *Effendi*.
Attaché, Hassan Moharram *Effendi*.
Archivist, Mohamed Mostafa Yassin *Effendi*.
Asst. do., Stagiaire Hassan Abdel Gaffar *Effendi*.
Consul, Mohammed Hussein *Effendi*.

The territory of Egypt comprises (1) *Egypt Proper*, forming the N.E. corner of the African continent, divisible into (*a*) the valley and delta of the Nile, (*b*) the Libyan or Western Desert, and (*c*) the Arabian or Eastern Desert; (2) *The Peninsula of Sinai*, forming part of the continent of Asia; and (3) a number of *Islands* in the Gulf of Suez and Red Sea, of which the principal are Jubal, Shadwan, Gafatin and Zeberzed (or St. John's Island). This territory lies between 22° and 32° N. lat. and 24° and 37° E. long. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and in the south Egypt is conterminous with the Sudan. The western boundary runs from a point on the east, N. of Sollûm (long. 25′ E.), inland in a south-westerly direction for some distance and then turns S. along a meridian line approximately in long. 24° E. until it meets the parallel of 22° N. lat., which forms the N. boundary of the Sudan. The E. boundary follows a line drawn from Rafa on the Mediterranean (34° 15′ E. long.) to the head of the Gulf of Aquaba, from which point the remainder of the E. boundary is washed by the waters of the Gulf of Aquaba and the Red Sea. The "settled land area" is stated officially at 7,667,000 *feddâns* (12,431 square miles) and the area of lakes at 641,000 *feddâns* (1,039 sq. miles), a total of 8,308,000 *feddâns* (13,470 sq. miles); but within the boundaries above-mentioned is enclosed an area of about 363,781 sq. miles. The population (Census of 1927) numbered 14,168,756, distributed as under:—

Division.	Population. 1917 Census.	Population. 1927 Census.
LOWER EGYPT:—		
Alexandria	444,617	570,314
Cairo	790,939	1,059,824
Canal	91,090	133,677
Damietta	30,984	34,812
†Desert, Southern	25,859	25,392
‡Desert, Western	11,868	50,252
Red Sea Coasts	4,684	2,133
Sinai	5,430	14,742
Suez	30,996	39,166
Beheira	892,246	973,917
Daqahliya	986,643	1,077,701
Gharbiya	1,659,313	1,786,896
Minûfiya	1,072,636	1,102,240
Qalûbiya	528,581	557,302
Sharqiya	955,497	1,012,382
Total	6,094,916	6,510,438
UPPER EGYPT:		
Aswân	253,340	266,542
Asyût	981,197	1,077,109
Beni Suef	452,893	506,830
Faiyûm	507,617	552,581
Girga	864,746	965,660
Giza	524,352	589,902
Minya	763,922	837,404
Qena	838,805	896,516
Total	5,186,872	5,692,544
Nomads	32,663	35,462
TOTAL	12,750,918	14,168,756

Of the total population in 1917 males numbered 6,369,517 and females 6,348,738; in 1927, males numbered 7,036,298 and females 7,096,996 (Nomads being excluded in each case).

Physical Features.—The Nile valley varies in width from less than half a mile in the southern granitic region to over 10 miles in the northern limestone region, and the cliffs in some places rise to heights of over a thousand feet above the river. The fertile lands, on which the prosperity of the country depends, occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the bounding cliffs, while to the north of Cairo they

* A *Waqf* is an institution of Muhammadan Law similar to the "trust" of English law. When property is made *Waqf* it is dedicated expressly or implicitly to some charitable or religious object, or for the benefit of private individuals. The nearest British equivalent is "The Public Trustee."

(†) Dahkla and Kharga Oases. (‡) Including Siwa Baharia and Farafra.

spread out into the irregular fan-shaped formation of the Delta which comprises the six provinces of Lower Egypt, with the richest soil in the country. The *Nile* has a total length of 3,470 miles from the Victoria Nyanza to its mouths. In the 960 miles of its course through Egypt it receives not a single tributary stream. The river has a regular yearly rise and fall, attaining its maximum level about the middle of September and its minimum about the end of May. At Cairo the average rise and fall is about 13 feet. Westward from the Nile Valley into Tripoli stretches the *Libyan Desert*. Though as a whole it constitutes one of the most arid and inhospitable regions of the world, the Libyan Desert contains a number of depressions wherein wells and springs furnish water in sufficient quantity to irrigate small areas and to support populations of several thousands. These depressions are the *Oases*, of which the principal from S.E. to N.W. are known as Kharga, Dahkla, Farafra, Baharia, and Siwa. On the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert, a few miles south-west of Cairo, stand the Pyramids of Giza, of which the highest, the *Great Pyramid*, is 451 feet high. Close to the pyramids is the *Great Sphinx*, 189 feet long. In the Eastern Desert a great back-bone of high and rugged mountains extends north-westward from Abyssinia to near Suez, and reappears as a detached mass in the Peninsula of Sinai. Flanking this mountain chain on the west, between the axis of the range and the Nile, are plateaux of sandstones and limestones, dissected by wadis (dry water-courses), often of great length and depth, with some wild vegetation and occasional wells and springs. The roads follow the course of the main *wadis* from well to well, and here and there are to be found small encampments of wandering Arabs. The north (Mediterranean) coast of Sinai is flat and sandy. Inland, the ground gradually rises into a highly dissected limestone plateau, which extends southward for about 150 miles and terminates in the great scarp of El Tih. South of El Tih the character of the country abruptly changes, the southern third of the peninsula being formed of rugged granitic mountains intersected by deep ravines. Springs and wells occur in fair abundance, mostly in the *wadis*, and running water (mostly brackish) is found at a few points.

Native Population.—There are three distinct elements in the native population of Egypt. The largest, or "Egyptian" element, is a Hamito-Semite race, known in the rural districts as *Fellahin* (*fellâh* = ploughman, or tiller of the soil). The *fellahin* have been mainly Muhammadans since the conquest of the country in the 7th century, but 834,474 Coptic Christians are enumerated in the towns and villages. These Egyptian townsmen and peasantry numbered 12,404,942 in the total of the Census of 1917 (including 126,432 local subjects of foreign origin). A second element is the *Bedouin*, or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Arabian deserts (32,663 Bedouins and 107,364 Sudanese and Berbarin), of whom about one-seventh are real nomads, and the remainder semi-sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated land of the Nile Valley and the Fayûm. The third element is the *Nubian* of the Nile Valley between Aswân and Wadi-Halfa, of mixed Arab and negro blood. The Bedouins and Nubians are Muhammadans.

Foreign Population.—At the Census of 1917 the foreign residents were 205,998, of whom 30,797 were Turks, 56,731 Greeks, 40,198 Italians, 24,354 British, 21,270 French and Tunisians, 2,789 Austro-Hungarians, 4,225 Russians, 157 Germans, 23,932 other Europeans and Americans, and 1,496 Persians.

Religions.—At the Census of 1917 there were 11,623,753 Muhammadans, 1,026,107 Christians, 59,581 Jews and 8,814 other religions. The chief Muhammadan religious authorities in Egypt are the *Sheik el Gami el Azhar* and the *Mufti el Di-yâr el Masriya*.

Government.—From B.C. 30 to A.D. 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A.D. 640 the Christian inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders, and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country was incorporated in the Ottoman Empire, and was governed by pashas sent from Constantinople until the beginning of the 18th century, when for about 100 years the ruler was chosen from among the Mamelukes, or bodyguard. *Mohammed Ali*, who was proclaimed *Pasha* in 1805, exterminated the Mamelukes in 1811, and was eventually made hereditary governor of Egypt and the Sudan by a *firman* from the Sultan of June 1, 1841.

Rulers of Egypt since 1811.

Name.	Born.	Reigned.
Mohammed Aly (*Vali*)	1769 ...	1805-1848
Ibrahim (*Vali*).....	1789 ...	1848
Abbas I ,, ...	1813 ...	1848-1854
Said ,, ...	1822 ...	1854-1863
Ismail (*Khedive*)	1830 ...	1863-1879
Mohammed Tewfiq (*Kh'd've*)	1852 ...	1879-1892
Abbas II (*Khedive*).....	1874 ...	1892-1914
Hussein Kamel (*Sultan*)....	1853 ...	1914-1917
Fuad I (*King*).....	1868 ...	1917-

Legislature.—Legislative power is exercised by the King in concurrence with the Parliament within the limits laid down in the Constitution established by Royal rescript of April 19, 1923, and general elections took place for a Parliament, consisting of two houses, which first assembled March 15, 1924. Parliament consists of a Senate of 121 members of whom two-fifths are nominated by the King, the remainder being elected on the basis of 1 Senator for every 180,000 inhabitants; and of a Chamber of Deputies elected on the basis of 1 for every 60,000 inhabitants.

Executive.—The executive power is exercised by the King through his Ministers within the limits of the Constitution, the Ministry being held jointly responsible to the Chamber of Deputies.

Local Government.—The chief towns constitute governorships (*muhâfzas*), and the remainder of the occupied country is divided into provinces (*mudirias*), which are subdivided into districts (*markaz*), each under a *mamûr*, who controls the head man (*omda*) of each village in his district. By the law of 1883 provincial councils were instituted, consisting of two representatives from each *markaz*, under the presidency of the *mudir* (or governor) of the province. These councils were reorganised in 1910 and were made the elementary education authority for the province, with certain restricted powers of local government.

Defence.—In 1882, a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian Army (Ahmed Arâbi *Pasha*) assumed alarming proportions, and a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by Sheikh Mohammed Ahmed,

of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a *Mahdi* of Islam, and the British expeditionary force, sent to quell the rebellion of 1882, remained in the country as an army of occupation. The defence of Egypt is reserved by the Constitution and remains under British control, the British garrison (under the command of a British general officer) amounting to 3 cavalry regiments, 3 batteries of artillery, 2 companies of engineers, 7 battalions of infantry and 1 armoured car company, a total of 11,420. Service in the *Egyptian Army* is nominally compulsory on all Egyptian subjects between the ages of 19 and 27, the recruits required each year being chosen by ballot; but certain classes (professors, students, Government employees, &c.) are exempt, and exemption may also be purchased for £E20, if paid before the ballot. Natives of the Sudan are enlisted voluntarily for service in the Egyptian Army, which had a strength of about 11,220 all ranks in 1927.

There is no *Navy* in the proper sense of the term; there are 3 small cruisers belonging to the Coast Guard and Fisheries service, and 4 vessels under the Ministry of Communications, while the different Government Departments possess steamers on the Nile for inspection purposes.

The *Egyptian Police* (under the Ministry of the Interior) consists of City and Provincial Police, the former comprising 306 officers (75 Europeans), 476 European constables, and 6,585 men, the latter 369 officers and 6,162 men. There are also 60,859 *ghafirs*, or native night-watchmen.

Education on native lines has long been given in elementary vernacular schools. The native system of education is completed by the more promising pupils at the Azhar University in Cairo, the principal University of the Moslem world. In 1922-3 there were 151 *Elementary Schools* (*Maktabs*) under Government supervision, with 23,996 pupils and 3,710 *Maktabs* under inspection for grants-in-aid with 279,409 pupils; there were also 54,528 pupils in other elementary schools. The government primary schools give a 4-years' course and prepare for admission to secondary, agricultural and other special schools. There were also 1,148 Egyptian institutions with 111,935 pupils and 569 foreign institutions with 56,916 pupils. There are *Colleges* of Medicine, Law, Education, Engineering, Commerce, Veterinary Science and Agriculture at Cairo. Much assistance is given to education by private enterprise and benevolence and foreign schools abound. A National University was founded in 1908 at Cairo.

Agriculture.—The total area of Egypt is estimated at approximately 222,400,000 English acres, of which about 8,450,000 acres are formed of the alluvium brought down by the Nile from the Abyssinian hills, the remainder being chiefly limestone desert. Only the former are cultivable, and only the portion that can be irrigated from the waters of the Nile—this portion amounts at present to 5,600,000 acres (1926), and is capable of extension (to 7,600,000 acres) by the improvement of water storage facilities and means of distribution. In 1930 the land was held as to 5,303,568 *feddâns* by 2,170,033 native owners, and as to 489,741 *feddâns* by 6,294 foreign owners. The principal crops grown during *Saifi* (summer) are cotton, rice, sugar cane, and Sorgho (a variety of maize). *Nili* (flood) part of *Saifi*, has the date of its commencement fixed by the Irrigation Department according to the quantities of water available before the flood, which reaches its highest level in September—it generally commences in July. The principal crops are maize and rice. *Chitwi* (winter) commences in November and ends in June. The principal crops are cereals, bersim (a variety of clover) and—mainly in Upper Egypt—beans, lentils, onions and helba. The total cotton crop and the value of the quantities exported in recent years:—

Year.	Kantars.	Export value.
1924-25	7,273,974	£E57,544,253
1925-26	7,964,645	43,825,564
1926-27	7,652,189	35,961,447
1927-28	6,041,499	45,138,000
1928-29	8,070,000	41,361,000
1930-31	8,015,400	...

Live Stock.—In 1929 the cattle numbered 800,853, buffaloes 822,587, horses 38,371, mules 21,738, donkeys 739,121, sheep 1,002,683, goats 731,176, and camels 172,619.

Minerals.—The riparian districts of the lower Valley of the Nile are ill-provided with workable mineral deposits, with the exception of abundant building materials. The mineral resources of Egypt, therefore, are situated in its otherwise barren deserts. Known deposits are chiefly situated at great distances from one another and from the Nile. This fact has retarded exploration and development, but of late years considerable progress has been made. Owing to lack of knowledge of mining, consequent upon their pursuit being entirely agricultural, the local industrial classes have had very little hand in the existing enterprises, whose capital and organisation are chiefly foreign.

Manufactures and Industries.—The principal articles of Egyptian manufacture are cotton and woollen fabrics, silks, embroideries, brass, silver and copper ware, leather goods, rugs, pottery, alcoholic beverages, sugar, perfumery and cigarettes. The principal Egyptian industries are dyeing, tanning and cement.

Railways.—The principal lines radiate from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta, and Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southward to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southwards for a distance of 554 miles to Shellal, the First Cataract. At this point a steamer connexion runs to Wadi Halfa, connecting the Egyptian State with the Sudan Government Railways. Westwards from Alexandria (and close to the coast) runs a line, which it is hoped to extend eventually to the frontier at Sollûm, thus joining Tripoli to Egypt. The total length of the Egyptian State Railways (excluding the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt and the Western Oases Railway) on March 31, 1930, was 2,300 miles. 27,585,000 passengers and 5,780,491 metric tons of merchandise were carried during 1923-4, the net receipts being £E1,810,487. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.), with the exception of 138 miles between Luxor and Shellal, which are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. There are two other State-owned lines in Egypt, namely, the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt, consisting of 282 miles of standard gauge, and the Western Oases Railways, a length of 141 miles (75 centimetre gauge) connecting the oasis of Kharga with the Nile Valley. In addition to the Government lines, there are 865 miles of light railways exploited by public companies.

Motor Vehicles.—On Dec. 31, 1928, there were 14,122 private motor cars, 6,311 taxi-cabs, and 4,045 lorries and omnibuses.

Caravan Routes.—The principal caravan routes lead to the Oases of the Libyan Desert (though Kharga can now be reached by train), whence there is a route, known as the Darb el 'Arbain, leading to Dar Fûr and the south of the Sudan. There are many well-known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, that from Qena to Qoseir being probably the most frequently used.

Shipping.—For the SUEZ CANAL *see* page 868.—Apart from the three great seaports of Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez, Egypt has but few harbours and anchorages adapted for large craft; the principal are those of Sollûm and Matruh on the Mediterranean, Tor, Abu Zenima, Zeitia, Jemsa and Hurghada in the Gulf of Suez, and Safaga, Qosseir and Halaib on the Red Sea. The Khedivial Mail Steamship Line (which is under British management) has its headquarters at Alexandria and a depôt at Suez. The principal port is Alexandria, where 2,102 vessels (4,781,305 tons) entered and 2,106 vessels (4,800,655 tons) cleared in 1925.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were in 1925 3,311 post offices and stations, dealing with 58,753,000 letters and post-cards, and 26,391,000 newspapers, &c., and a total foreign correspondence of 43,000,000. There were on March 31, 1925, 136,522 miles of telegraph and telephone wire. A system of savings banks has been introduced, under the control of the Post Office, the actual deposits being collected in rural districts by the *sarrâf* (village tax-collector).

	1929–30.	1930–31.
Revenue	£E41,886,428	£E36,277,000
Expenditure	41,128,413	44,915,000

	1929.	1930.
Imports	£E56,274,912	£E47,488,760
Exports	52,186,625	31,941,592
Imports from U.K.	£12,576,000	£9,808,000
Exports to U.K.	23,583,000	13,910,000

Debt.—The *Caisse de la Dette*, a body representing the creditors of the Egyptian Treasury, has considerable powers and special privileges. The *Caisse*, appointed during an era of bankruptcy, succeeded in protecting the interests of the boudholders, but as Egypt became solvent and prosperous, its stringent regulations prevented the development of the country out of surplus revenue, a large part of which was held in suspense as contingent security for the service of the debt. Though the *Caisse* still exists, its duties are now limited to receiving the revenues necessary for the interest and for the payment of the coupons as they become due, while it also holds a considerable reserve fund (£E36,965,140 on April 30, 1928), the interest on which reduces the amount of the Treasury contribution. The Egyptian debt was stated as follows (in £ sterling) on April 1, 1928 and 1929:—

Debt.	1929.	1930.
Guaranteed Debt, 3 per cent.	£ 4,227,900	£ 3,994,400
Privileged Debt, 3½ per cent.	30,633,980	30,633,980
Unified Debt, 4 per cent.	55,426,320	55,250,460
Total	90,288,200	89,878,840

The *Cost* of the Debt (in the Budget for 1930–31) inclusive of £E664,826 assigned to the service of the Ottoman Loans of 1855, 1891 and 1899, which were guaranteed on the Egyptian Tribute, was stated at £E4,697,284.

CAIRO, the capital (population 1927, 1,064,567), stands on the E. bank of the Nile, about 14 miles from the head of the Delta. Its oldest part is the fortress of Babylon in old Cairo, with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches. The earliest Arab building is the Mosque of 'Amr, dating from A.D. 643, and the most conspicuous is the Citadel, built by Saladin towards the end of the 12th century. The bazaars are always interesting, especially the Khân-el-Khalili, the Hamzâwi, and the Brass Bazaar, though the Muski, which leads to them, is fast losing its oriental character.

ALEXANDRIA (*population 1927, 573,023*), founded B.C. 332 by Alexander the Great, was for over 1,000 years the capital of Egypt. Its great Pharos, or lighthouse, was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World" (*see* p. 87). It now contains two royal palaces, Ras-el-Tin and Montaza, while almost the entire cotton trade of the country is here controlled by the big dealers and brokers. At the census of 1927 the towns of Tanta (90,014), Port Said (104,603), Mansura (63,696), Assiut (57,132), Faiyûm (52,372), Zagazig (52,351), and Damanhur (51,709), also exceeded 50,000 inhabitants.

CAPITAL, Cairo.

FLAG: Green, with 1 white crescent (convex side to flagstaff), and three 5-pointed white stars (arranged in an equilateral triangle) between the horns.

British Diplomatic and Consular Officers.

(The Residency, Kasr-el-Doubara, Cairo.)

High Commissioner (*Mandub es Sami*), His Excellency Sir P. L. Loraine, Bt., K.C.M.G. (1929) £10,250
Counsellor, R. I. Campbell.
1st Secretary, R. C. S. Stevenson.
2nd Secretary, F. R. Hoyer Millar.
3rd Secretary, P. W. S. Y. Scarlett.
Hon. Attachés, A. H. Graham; M. Ogilvie Grant; V. Cornelius.
Legal Counsellor, Hon. C. Campbell, C.M.G.
Commercial Secretary (*Grade I, with rank of 1st Secretary*), R. M. A. E. Turner, O.B.E.
Commercial Sec. (*Grade II*), L. B. S. Larkins.
Oriental Secretary (*with local rank of Counsellor*), W. A. Smart.
Assistant Oriental Secretary (*with local rank of 1st Secretary*), L. B. Grafftey-Smith.
2nd Assistant Oriental Secretary (*with local rank of 2nd Secretary*), N. Mayers.
Liaison Officer, G. W. Courtney.
Archivist and Accountant, H. E. R. Warton.
Assistant Archivist, H. L. B. Coe.
Temporary Secretary, F. Pattman, M.B.E.
Medical Adviser, Dr. W. Fletcher-Barrett.

CONSULAR OFFICES.

Alexandria—Consul-General, C. E. Heathcote-Smith, C.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, A. S. Calvert; P. Cassar, M.B.E.
,, *Medical Adviser*, Dr. J. Mitchell.
Cairo—Consul-General, H. L. Rabino, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, D. F. H. Brickell, M.B.E.; F. C. Ogden (*acting*); G. Farwagi, M.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, M. W. Dawson.
,, *Medical Adviser*, Dr. C. H. G. Pochin.
Port Said—Consul, L. H. Hurst.

Port Said—Vice-Consuls, R. Parr, O.B.E.; D. J. M. Irving (*acting*); J. T. Cullen.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Joseph W. Caruana, M.B.E.
Suez—Vice-Consul, A. N. Williamson-Napier.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Abbas Barry.

There are *Consular Agents* at Assint, Aswan, Beni Suef, Damanhur, Ismailia, Kafr el Zayat, Luxor, Mansura, Mehalla Kebir, Minia, Shebin el Kom, Sohag, Tanta, and Zagazig.

H.B.M. Supreme Court

(sitting at Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said).

Judge, Sir Wasey Sterry, C.B.E., (also Judge of H.B.M. Prize Court, Alexandria).
Crown Prosecutor, C. H. Perrott.

British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 6 Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo.

Cairo is 2,520 miles from London; transit *vid* Trieste, 5 days; *vid* Marseilles, 6 days.

ESTONIA.
(Eesti Wabariik.)

Head of the State, M. Konstantin Päts.
Foreign Affairs, M. Jaan Tonisson.

Minister in London, Dr. Oskar Kallas, 167 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
Counsellor of Legation and Consul-Gen., Hans Markus.
Secretary, V. Ojanson.

The most northerly of the Baltic provinces, is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Finland, on the S. by Latvia, on the W. by the Baltic Sea, and on the E. by Lake Peipus and *Soviet* Russia (along a line roughly parallel with the eastern shore of the lake). The islands of Dago, Osel and other smaller islands in the Baltic form part of the Republic. It has an area of about 18,632 sq. miles (within the boundary settled by agreement with *Soviet* Russia), with a population (Jan. 1, 1929,) of 1,116,474 (87·8 per cent. Estonians, 8·2 per cent. Russians, 1·7 per cent. Germans). Agriculture and dairy farming are the chief industries, engaging 59 per cent. of the population. The value of the agricultural production in 1926 was £15,000,000, rye, oats, barley, flax and potatoes being the chief crops, and butter, bacon, and eggs the chief products of dairy farming. There are important manufactures, including cotton, woollen, paper, timber, matches and distilling, with annual production valued at £7,000,000. There were (1929) 702 miles of broad gauge and 398 miles of narrow gauge railway in operation.

Legislature consists of a single-chamber Assembly (Riigikogu) of 100 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage. The executive is entrusted to a council of Ministers, the Prime Minister being the Head of the State. The supreme organ of the Judicature is the State Court of Justice in Tartu (Dorpat).

	1929-30.
Revenue	£5,153,845
Expenditure	5,153,835
External Debt (1930):—	
International Debt (under League of Nations)	1,540,000
To Great Britain	1 230,926
To U.S.A.	$16,288,997
To Sweden	*Kronor* 822,620

	1929.	1930.
Imports	*Kroons* 122,967,500	*Kroons* 98,639,500
Exports	117,471,300	96,433,800
Imports from U.K.	12,360,400	£ 388,479
Exports to U.K.	44,707,200	1,992,328

Capital, Tallinn (Reval), pop. (1931) 131,594, an important Baltic port, connected by railway with Leningrad; other towns are Tartu or Dorpat (61,222), the seat of the University; Narva (25,258), the chief manufacturing centre; and Parnu (21,490), on the Gulf of Riga.

Flag: Blue, black, white, in horizontal stripes.

British Legation.
(Lai Tanav 17, Tallinn Reval.)

British Minister to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, Hugh Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G. (1930).
1st Secretary, O. A. Scott, D.S.O.
Naval Attaché, Comm. M. A. Hawes, R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. R. C. W. G. Firebrace, R.A.

British Consular Offices.

Tallinn—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires (with local rank of Second Secretary), A. J. Hill.
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. E. P. Leslie.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Arthur Halsey.
Pärnu—Vice-Consul, James P. Dicks.

FINLAND.
(Suomi.)

President, Pehr Evind Svinhufud, *born* 1861, *assumed office*, March, 1931.
Prime Minister, Juho Emil Sunila.
Foreign Affairs, Baron A. Yrjö-Koskinen.

Minister in London, Monsieur A. H. Saastamoinen, 2 Moreton Gardens, S. Kensington, S.W. 5.
Counsellor, Eino Wälikangas.
2nd Sec., Aaro Pakaslahti.
Military Attaché, Col. Aejmelæus-Äimä, C.B.E.
Commercial Attaché, J. E. Lundström (*acting*), 103 Cannon Street, E.C. 4.

A country situated on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, which was conquered by Russia from Sweden, and united to the Russian Empire, as an autonomous but not sovereign Grand-Duchy, in 1809. When the Russian Empire broke down in 1917 Finland declared herself an independent sovereign state (Dec. 6, 1917). The following year the country sustained severe disturbances on account of the aggression of Russian Bolshevism, but succeeded in restoring order, and the relations between Finland and Russia were finally settled by the Treaty of Dorpat (Oct., 1920). The area is 149,926 square miles, with a population (1930) of 3,634,047, of whom (in 1920) 2,574,228 were Finnish-speaking, 340,963 Swedish-speaking, and 1,603 Laps, leading a nomadic life in the north. Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans. The *Aland Archipelago*, a group of some 300 small islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia (area 557 square miles, population about 27,000), forms part of the Republic. There are 3 universities, 1 at Helsinki (Helsingfors) and 2 at Turku (Åbo); the university of Helsinki (founded 1640 at Turku and removed to Helsinki in 1828) has nearly 5,000 students, of whom about 1,000 are women. In addition, there are 1 technical and 2 commercial schools. The leading crops are rye, barley, oats, potatoes. Saw mills, wood pulp, cellulose and paper manufacture provide the chief industry, and the forests (62,400,000 acres)

are a great source of wealth; there is no European country so wealthy in forests except Russia, the exports of timber in 1928 being 1,141,000 standards; wood pulp, cardboard and paper, and dairy produce are also exported. There are (1931) 3,378 miles of railroad and about 3,900 miles of telegraph, with a well developed telephone system (32 per 1,000 inhabitants). There is railway connexion with Sweden and Russia, and telephone connexion with most European countries and with U.S.A. The *merchant fleet (1930) consists of* 983 vessels (231,032 tons), of which 527 are steamers.

Service in the Army is universal and compulsory, the peace effective being about 25,000 all ranks; there is also a volunteer organisation of Civic Guards with an enrolled strength of about 100,000.

The country was formerly governed by the Finnish Senate of 22 members, with a Diet of 4 estates elected by the people; but under the Constitution of Jan. 1, 1907, there is a single Chamber elected by universal suffrage of both sexes, women being likewise eligible for election to the Chamber. Finland was thus the first country to concede woman suffrage and representation, and it is noteworthy that it was gained without agitation.

Finland is a Prohibitionist country, the only one in Europe.

Finnish and Swedish are the official languages.

	1929.	1930.
Revenue .....*Marks	4,342,100,000	4,398,100,000
Expenditure	4,508,100,000	4,738,700,000
Debt	3,023,600,000	3,057,100,000
Imports	6,966,300,000	5,247,900,000
Exports	6,426,700,000	5,398,300,000
Imports from U.K.	£3,352,573	£2,414,650
Exports to U.K. ...	£14,944,760	£12,641,191

CAPITAL, Helsinki (Helsingfors). Population (1929) 230,096; other towns are Turku*(Abo) 65,291, Tampere (Tammerfors) 54,824, Viipuri (Viborg) 55,010, Vaasa (Wasa) 25,266, Oulu (Uleaborg) 23,782, and Kuopio (24,003).

FLAG: white with blue cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(Norra Kajen 4, Helsingfors.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, R. A. C. Sperling, C.B., C.M.G. (1930) £3,320
2nd Secretary, A. V. Burbury, M.C.
Commercial Secretary (Grade II) (Fabriksgatan 13) C. B. Jerram.
Naval Attaché, Com. M. A. Hawes, R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Engr.-Com. G. Villar, R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. R. C. W. G. Firebrace, R.A.
Archivist, R. F. K. Dexter.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Helsinki (Helsingfors)—(Consul for Finland, with personal rank of Consul-Gen.), C. H. Mackie.
,, *—Vice-Cons.*, G. E. Hilton (*temp.*)
Hanko (Hangö)—Vice-Cons., Uno Cairenius.
Kokkola (Gamlakarleby)—Vice-Cons., W. Smedlund.
Kotka—Vice-Cons., V. S. Syrén.
Kristiinankaupunki (Kristinestad)—Vice-Cons., Johan I. Ehrström.
Kuopio—Vice-Cons., L. Hallman.
Loviisa—Vice-Cons. G. R. E. Nordström.
Oulu (Uleåborg)—Vice-Cons., B. Weckman.
,, *Pro-Consul*, V. O. Snellman.
Pietarsaari (Jakobstad)—Vice-Consul, Thor Erwast.
Pori (Björneborg)—Vice-Cons., F. W. Rosenlew.
Raahe (Brahestad)—Vice-Cons., Carl A. Swanljung.
Tampere (Tammerfors)—Vice-Cons., W. Cooke.
Turku (Åbo)—Vice-Cons., W. J. B. Wilson.
Vaasa (Wasa)—Vice-Cons., V. Brunn.
Viipuri (Wiborg)—Vice-Cons., V. Laapas.
,, ,, *Pro-Consul*, A. R. Wilson.

* The *Finnish Mark* was stabilised on a gold basis in 1926. At par, 193·23 *FM* = £1 sterling.

FRANCE.
(République Francaise.)

President of the Republic (1931–1938), Paul Doumer, *born* March 22, 1857, *assumed office* June 13, 1931.

MINISTRY (Jan. 27, 1931).

Prime Minister and Minister for Interior, M. Pierre Laval.
Minister of Justice, M. Léon Bérard.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Aristide Briand.
Minister of Finance, M. P.-E. Flandin.
Minister of the Budget, M. Francois Pietri.
Minister of War, M. Maginot.
Minister of Marine, M. Charles Dumont.
Minister of Mercantile Marine, M. Charles de Chappedelaine.
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, M. Guernier.
Minister of Air, M. J.-L. Dumesnil.
Minister of Commerce, M. Louis Rollin.
Minister of Public Instruction, M. Roustan.
Minister of Colonies, M. Paul Reynaud.
Minister of Pensions, M. Champetier de Ribes.
Minister of Public Works, M. Maurice Deligne.
Minister of Labour, M. Landry.
Minister of Agriculture, M. André Tarvieu.
Minister of Public Health, M. Camille Blaisot.

Ambassador in London, Monsieur de Fleuriau, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, M. Roger Cambon.
1st Sec., M. Truelle.
2nd Sec., M. J. Dumaine.
3rd Secretaries, M. de Blesson; M. Saffroy.
Attaché, Comte de Limur.
Military Attaché, Col. Voruz.
Asst. do., Lt.-Col. Gailliard.
Naval Attaché, Commandant Donval.
Asst. Naval Attaché and Air Attaché, Capt. Sala.
Commercial Attaché, Vicomte du Halgouët.
Financial Attaché, M. Rueff.
Consul-General (attached to the Embassy), M. J. Knecht.
Secretary Archivist, Comte La Combe.
Consulate General, 51 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
Consul-General, M. Goiran.
Consul at Liverpool, M. de Ledoulx.

There are also Consuls at Manchester, Southampton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Cardiff, Glasgow, Dublin, and in Jersey.

The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20′ to 51° 5′ N. lat., and from 7° 45′ E. to 4° 45′ W. long., bounded on the north by the English Channel and Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais), which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its area (in 1914) at 207,076 square miles, divided into 87 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The territory ceded by the *Treaty of Frankfort* (May 10, 1871) amounted to

5,602 square miles; that regained by the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) to 5,819 square miles, making the present area of France (exclusive of Algeria) 212,895 square miles, with a population (census of March 6, 1926) of 40,743,851 (inclusive of Alsace and Lorraine).

Births and Deaths.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.
1927	741,708	676,666
1928	745,315	675,110
1929	728,530	741,104
1930	748,911	649,125

	1929.	1930.
Birth Rate	17·7	18·1
Death Rate	18·0	15·7
Marriages (per 1,000 pop.)	16·2	16·6
Do. (Number)	333,841	342,698
Divorces (Number)	19,353	20,409

France has always been attractive to foreigners, of whom (1926) 2,498,230 were resident there, including (in 1921) 470,873 Italians, 415,546 Belgians, 303,141 Spanish, 55,456 British, 34,027 Russians, and 30,948 Americans.

GOVERNMENT. — The monarchical system of government was overthrown by the *French Revolution* (1789–1793), and the First Republic endured until the Great Napoleon (born Aug. 15, 1769, died May 5, 1821) founded the First Empire in 1804. The monarchy was restored in 1814, and also after the "Hundred Days" of Napoleon (March 20–June 29, 1815), until the Second Republic of 1848, which became the Second Empire on Nov. 22, 1852. On Sept. 4, 1870, the Emperor Napoleon III. (nephew of the Great Napoleon) was deposed, and the Third Republic was set up. The head of the Republic is the President, elected for 7 years by the National Assembly of the two houses of the Legislature, the *Senate* of 314 members (elected by indirect vote for 9 years, one-third being renewable every 3 years) and the *Chamber of Deputies* of 612 members (elected by direct vote for 4 years). Members of the legislature receive 62,000 francs a year and travelling facilities over the railways.

PRODUCTION.—The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beetroot (for the manufacture of sugar), hops, &c. Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, &c. The agricultural production is shown in the following table:—

Production (*Metric Tons*).

Crop.	1929.	1930.
Wheat	8,705,000	6,291,000
Rye	1,002,000	750,000
Barley	1,285,000	1,000,000
Oats	5,744,000	4,400,000
Potatoes	13,429,000	14,000,000

Forestry is an important industry, the principal forests being those of the Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut and the cork-tree in the south. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent (924,243,000 gallons of wine were produced in 1930), as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify; cider-making is also an important industry, and the production in 1929 amounted to 512,160,000 gallons. The live stock (1928) included 15,005,080 cattle, 10,415,010 sheep, and 6,016,940 pigs. The mineral resources include coal, pig iron, copper, lead, silver, antimony and salt. Under Article 50 of the *Treaty of Versailles*, the coalfields of the *Saar Basin* are ceded to France for 15 years, at the end of which time the inhabitants are to decide by a *plébiscite* whether they will remain French, return to Germany, or become a self-governing community. The coalfields abut on Lorraine, and have an area of 217 square miles, with a population of 640,000, and they include the towns of Saarbrück (60,000), Saarlouis (16,000), and Merzig (10,000), on the River Saar. In 1911 the coal mines of France produced 30,000,000 tons, and the production of the enlarged area reached 54,000,000 tons of coal in 1929. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk and lace. Glass manufacture and pottery are also important, and the sardine fisheries and the culture of oysters are a source of wealth.

DEFENCE.—The *National Army* of France consists of the Metropolitan Army, the Colonial Army, the Gendarmerie and Republican Guard, and of the partly native armies of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunis. The peace strength of the Metropolitan Army (1930-31) was 316,992 all ranks, including the (Military) Air Force (36,800). The Naval Air Force (for Coast Defence) is included in the Naval personnel. In the War of 1914–1918 over 20 per cent. of the French people were mobilised, and 9,717,000 all ranks passed into the Armies of France (exclusive of troops from Algeria, Tunis and Morocco). The *French Navy* was manned in 1930 by 57,415 officers and other ranks. For strength *see* Tables pp. 286 and 287.

ARMISTICE MONUMENT.—In the Forest of Compiègne is a *Carrefour de l'Armistice*, from which the *Clairière de la Victoire* leads to the Armistice Monument, unveiled Nov. 11, 1922. The monument marks the spot where the Germans signed the armistice terms presented by Maréchal Foch, and bears the inscription *Ici le 11 Novembre 1918 succomba le criminel orgueil de l'Empire Allemand vaincu par les peuples libres qu'il prétendait asservir.*

EDUCATION.—The educational system is highly developed. *Central Administration* comprises (*a*) Ministry of Public Instruction; (*b*) Superior Educational Council, charged with the actual administration; (*c*) Consultative Committee (advisory); (*d*) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs, whose heads report direct to the Minister. *Local Administration* comprises (*a*) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staffs for all grades; and (*b*) Departmental Councils, presided over by the *préfet*, charged especially with *primary* education. By the Law of July, 1904, all congregationist institutions are to be suppressed within 10 years, and many were at once closed, some re-opening under lay management. (i.) *Primary: Secular, comp.* and *free.* Age 6–13. Schools include (*a*) infants; (*b*) lower primary; (*c*) higher do. Supplementary courses, and courses for adults. Lower and higher primary certificates granted. Numerous private courses are aided from local funds. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (ii.) *Secondary:* State lycées, communal colleges, and many private establishments, 7-yrs. course, either (*a*) purely classical; (*b*) purely modern; (*c*) Latin and sciences; or (*d*) Latin and modern languages. Degree of Bachelor conferred on completion. For females, a similar organisation, course 5–6 yrs. Sèvres school and the Sorbonne Association well-known. (iii.) *Special Schools*

are very numerous, many public institutions being dependent on ministries other than that of Public Instruction. (iv.) *Universities* (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education): Aix, Algiers, Besançon, Bordeaux Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Montpelier, Nancy, Paris, Poitiers, Reunes, Strassbourg, and Toulouse.

COMMUNICATIONS. — The length of the *Routes Nationales* in 1928 was 24,426miles. The principal rivers of France are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône; the navigable waterways having a length of (1924) 4,222 miles, with 3,291 miles of canals. The system of railroads in France is very extensive; they are almost entirely *concédés*, and become State property after the expiration of the concession. The length of lines of general interest, inclusive of local lines, open for traffic on January 1, 1930, was 26,177 miles, of which over 750 miles are electrified. The length of telegraph wires (1929) was 221,427 miles, and of telephone lines 120,000 miles, with nearly 1,000,000 subscribers. In 1928 there were 642,744 private motor-cars registered in France, of which (1926) 541,438 were touring cars. Goods transport vehicles numbered 305,587, cycle-cars 27,450, motor-cycles 232,201, and motor-boats 3,313. In 1927 the passengers carried in civil aircraft numbered 15,857, the weight of cargoes being 1,644,000 lb. (exclusive of 276,000 lb. of mails).

Shipping.—The gross tonnage of the French mercantile marine in 1930 was 3,530,879 gross tons, of which 146,911 tons were motor vessels and 60,288 tons were sailing ships. During the year 1929 the tonnage of French and foreign vessels entering French ports amounted to 58,091,343 tons, of which 14,426,216 tons were French; while the total clearings amounted to 49,192,613 tons, of which 12,772,845 tons were French. The chief ports are Marseilles, Cherbourg, Le Havre, Rouen, Bordeaux, Calais, Boulogne, and Dunkirk. A bill was passed by the Chamber in 1921 for the canalisation of the Rhone, which will make the river navigable for 1,200 ton vessels from the sea to Switzerland, and will also provide electric power and irrigation to the surrounding departments.

COMMERCE.—The principal imports are wool, cotton, coal, silk, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, cereals, timber, 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.

**French Budget* (1931-2).

Revenue:—	*Francs.*
Taxes	42,803,470,400
Monopolies, &c.	656,287,682
State Lands	476,245,300
Miscellaneous	6,119,781,947
Extraordinary	165,000,000
Algeria	30,563,000
Total	50,251,748,329

* Budget as finally passed:—

Revenue *Francs*	50,643,485,043
Expenditure "	50,640,509,352
Surplus	2,975,691

Expenditure:—	*Francs.*
Debt Service and Finance Min.	25,218,746,655
Army	6,490,631,680
Navy	2,856,511,533
Air	2,262,852,020
Education	3,009,243,896
Foreign Office	292,320,240
Labour and Health	2,078,673,310
Agriculture	634,191,200
Public Works	2,263,295,174
Colonies	714,362,472
Miscellaneous	4,324,458,209
Surplus	106,461,940
Total	50,251,748,329

French Debt (March 31, 1930).

Internal *francs*	279,873,514,855
External Debt:—	
U.S.	$3,900,000,000
Sterling	£711,500,000
Argentine	$8,220,000

French Foreign Trade (1930).

Imports:—	*Francs.*
Food and Drink	11,814,250,000
Raw Materials	29,299,328,000
Manufactures	11,230,791,000
Total	52,344,369,000

Exports:—	
Food and Drink	5,881,368,000
Raw Materials	9,990,600,000
Manufactures	26,957,684,000
Total	42,829,652,000

Imports and Exports, 1930.
(*In millions of Francs.*)

To France from		From France to
5,249	Great Britain	6,839
1,196	Argentine	878
4,162	Belgium	5,440
785	Brazil	309
7,906	Germany	4,154
1,518	Italy	1,680
1,508	Spain	1,131
1,130	Switzerland	3,097
6,249	U.S.A.	2,436

Trade with Great Britain.

Year.	Imports from Great Britain.	Exports Great Britain.
1926	£20,384,000	£59 176,000
1927	23,633,000	63,436,000
1928	25,157,000	60,621,000
1929	31,663,000	56,549,000
1930	22,692,000	49,186,000

Alsace-Lorraine. — *High Commissioner*, M. Mirbau (1920). Alsace-Lorraine, formerly a part of the Holy Roman Empire, was ceded to France in 1648 at the Peace of Westphalia, and was ceded to Germany by the *Treaty of Frankfort* (May 10, 1871), after the Franco-Prussian War. At the close of the War, 1914-1918, the Provinces were regained by France under the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919). They embrace the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretch beyond these mountains as far as Luxemburg. Wine, tobacco, hops, iron, and coal are among the leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing. The area is 5,605 square miles; the population in March, 1921, was 1,709,749. Principal towns, Strasburg (pop. 174,492), Mulhouse (99,892), and Metz (69,624).

Algeria.—The three departments of Algeria—Algiers, Oran, and Constantine—form an integral part of France, under a Governor-General, assisted by a Consultative Council. These departments lie between 4° 36′ W. to 6° 16′ E. longitude, 37° 6′ N. to an undetermined S. limit, about 30° N., covering an area estimated at 222,120 square miles, with a population (1926) of 6,064,865, of whom 872,439 were Europeans and 5,192,426 natives. The revenue in 1931 was estimated at *francs* 1,199,056,329, and the expenditure at *francs* 1,195,401,883. The bulk of the trade is with France, the exports to France amounting in 1929 to *francs* 2,923,723,000 (total exports *fr.* 4,036,589,000), and the imports from France to *fr.* 4,552,960,000 (total imports *fr.* 5,849,950,000). The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat and other cereals, sheep and oxen, skins, fruits, zinc and iron ores, 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 1926 there were 2,696 miles of railroad open for traffic; and in 1928 the number of ships engaged in foreign trade entering Algerian ports was 4,322 of a net tonnage of 6,985,250 tons. The principal town is Algiers, the capital (municipal population, 1926, 226,218), a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort; other large towns are Oran (150,301), Constantine (93,733), Bona (51,895), Sidi-bel-Abbas (43,000), Phillipville (30,000), Mascara (28,000), and Tlemnçen (27,000). *Governor-General*, M. Jules Carde (1930).

CAPITAL, Paris, on the Seine. Population (1931), 2,871,039; there are 82,127 houses and 1,149,366 families according to the census of March 1921. Fourteen other cities exceed 100,000 — Marseilles 652,196, Lyons 570,740, Bordeaux 256,026, Lille 201,921, St. Etienne 193,737, Nantes 184,509, Nice 184,441, Toulouse 180,771, Strasburg 174,492, Le Havre 158,022, Rouen 122,898, Roubaix 117,209, Toulon 115,120, Nancy 114,491, Clermont-Ferrand 111,701, and Reims 100,998. Mulhouse, Amiens and Limoges exceed 90,000, and 30 others exceed 50,000.

FLAG: The "tricolour," three vertical bands, blue, white, red (blue next to flagstaff).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Embassy, 39 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris. VIII.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency The Rt. Hon. Lord Tyrrell, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (1928) £15,500
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, R. H. Campbell, C.M.G.
1st Secretaries, R. F. Wigram; V. F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck.
3rd Secretary, C. E. Steel; Hon. R. G. Hare.
Hon. Attachés, Capt. A. Paget; Capt. G. Bambridge, M.C.
Press Attaché, Sir C. Mendl.
Commercial Counsellor, J. R. Cahill, C.M.G.
Commercial Sec. (Grade II.), A. H. S. Yeames.
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. U. P. Fitzgerald. R.N.
Asst. Do., Engr.-Com. G. Villar, R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. G. G. Waterhouse, M.C.
Asst. Do., Maj. Hon. W. Fraser, D.S.O., M.C.
Air Attaché, Group Captain R. J. Bone, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Superintending Archivist, W. E. Fuller, O.B.E.
,, (*Assistant*), E. J. Moignard · W. F. Redmond.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Paris—Cons.-Gen., A. L. S. Rowley, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, R. H. Tottenham-Smith; H. E. Slaymaker; F. Butler (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consuls*, Horace J. Dorey; John W. M. Gray; Lt.-Col. Herbert A. Douglas.
Rheims—Vice-Consul, G. H. Olliver.
Ajaccio—Consul, Maj. W. Follett Routley.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Raymond K. Kemp.
Bastia—Vice-Consul, A. Bezert.
,, *Pro-Consul*, S. H. Bezert.
Algiers—Cons.-Gen., G. P. Churchill, C.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, B. G. Chamberlain.; Capt. F. K. Brennan.
Bône—Vice-Consul, G. C. Bowker.
,, *Pro-Consul*, R. Ruffier.
Bougie—Vice-Consul, L. F. Lajeunesse.
Oran—Vice-Consul, T. J. E. Haskoll.
,, *Pro-Consul*, G. Viliesid.
Antananarivo—Consul, J. Helm Smith.
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. F. Spence.
Majunga—Vice-Consul, Albert Rowntree.
Tamatave—Vice-Consul, A. Rolls (*acting*).
Bordeaux—Consul, C. K. Ledger.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Albert E. W. Murphy.
,, *Pro-Consul*, J. Lambert.
Bayonne—Vice-Consul, Paul Schoedelin.
La Pallice—Vice-Consul, F. Link.
,, *Pro-Consul*, William H. Jones.
Pau & Tarbes—Vice-Cons., H. T. H. Hewetson.
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. C. Thompson.
Pauillac—Vice-Consul, Maurice Adde.
Tonnay Charente—Vice-Consul, E. Rizat.
Toulouse—Vice-Consul, G. W. Huggins
Brest—Consul, C. E. Gedge.
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. Mignon.
Congo—Consul, Henry Kelsall.
Libreville—V.-Cons., A. Leonard Smith, M.C.
Dakar—Consul-General, V. V. Cusden.
Duala—Vice-Consul, Vincent Teale.
Lomé—Vice-Consul, Herbert H. Edis.
Porto Novo—Vice-Consul, Herbert H. Edis
Djbouti—Vice-Consul, J. E. Lowe.
Guadaloupe—Consul, Louis Devaux.
Havre—Consul, H. C. Swan.
,, *Vice-Consul*, John P. Beecher, M.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. T. Iredale.
Cherbourg—V.-Cons., Capt. J. C. Stark
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. Buhot.
Lille—Consul, Capt. J. K. V. Dible.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Capt. C. T. Morrow, M.B.E.
Amiens—Vice-Consul, Stuart Oswald, M.C.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Oscar Sydney Gadsby.
Boulogne—Vice-Consul, H.S. Bradbrook, M.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, John Gilmour.
Calais—Vice-Consul, J. H. Hartshorn.
,, *Pro-Consul*, J. G. Hartshorn.
Dunkirk—Vice-Consul, Harry W. F. Whiting, M.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Gawin Wild.
Lyons—Consul, S. E. Kay, M.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, E. G. King.
Grenoble—Vice-Consul, Alfred J. Swannell.
Marseilles—Consul-General, H. S. London.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, W. J. Sullivan; F. Besant (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, W. Miller.
Sète—Vice-Consul, Norman B. R. Brown.
Toulon—Vice-Consul, Charles H. Thomas.
Martinique—Consul, Henry J. Meagher.
Nantes—Consul,
,, *Vice-Consul*, F. Percy-Bush.
Lorient—Cons. Agent, Henry Joubert, M.B.E.
St. Malo—V.-Con.,
,, *Pro-Consul*, Col. E. L. Perry, D.S.O.

St. Nazaire—Vice-Consul, A. Raffin.
" *Pro-Consul*, J. F. Raffin.
Tours—Vice-Consul, Capt. L. Richardson.
" *Pro-Consul*, Victor Deacock.
New Caledonia—Consul, T. Johnston.
Nice—Consul, J. W. Keogh, O.B.E.
" *Vice-Consul*, Charles J. Beale.
Cannes—Vice-Consul, J. G. Taylor.
" *Pro-Consuls*, Walter Gray Taylor; A. P. Cunningham.
Mentone—Vice-Consul, A. S. Dean.
" *Pro-Consul*,
Monaco—Consul, (*see* Nice).
" *Vice-Consul*, W. M. L. Ainslie.
" *Pro-Consul*, J. C. Henry.
Pondicherry (*India*) — *Consul*, Maj. H. G. Tranchell, I.A.
" *Pro-Consul*, K. Natarajier.
Rouen—Consul, H. E. Bowle.
" *Vice-Consul*, Capt. G. J. Neill.
Dieppe—Vice-Cons., P. U. Allen.
" *Pro-Consul*, Maj. R. W. Lamb, M.C.
Tréport and Eu—Vice-Consul, E. M. Griffiths.
Saigon—Consul-General, F. G. Gorton.
" *Vice-Consuls*, W. K. Smith (*acting*); Alexander Denholm.
Haiphong—Vice-Cons., T. L. Christie, M.C.
Strasburg—Consul-General, T. J. Morris, C.M.G.
" *Vice-Consul*, A. H. Douglas
Tahiti—Consul, Dr. W. J. Williams.
" *Vice-Consul*, I. E. Walker.
Tunis—Consul-General, E. G. Lomas, O.B.E.
" *Vice-Consul*, A. W. Robertson.
" *Hon. Physician*, Dr. Joseph Valletta.
Bizerta—Consul, Major W. H. Fox.
Gerba & Zarzis. Cons. Agent, F. Farrugia.
Mehdiah—Cons. Agent,
Sfax—Vice-Consul, A. R. Farrugia.
" *Pro-Consul*, Sauveur Damato.
Susa and Kairouan—Vice-Con., Harry Engerer.
" *Pro-Consul*, Jules Engerer.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 6 Rue Halévy, Paris, IXème. *President*, C. J. Henderson.

There are also British Chambers of Commerce at 2, Rue Beauvau, Marseilles, and 4, Avenue Massena, Nice.

Paris is distant from London 267 miles; transit, 7 to 8 hours.

FRENCH COLONIES.

Group.	sq. kilometres.	Population.
North Africa	3,770,000	13,000,000
Eastern Group	200,000	2,100,000
West Africa	7,640,000	19,560,000
America	100,000	500,000
Indian Ocean	640,000	5,900,000
Indo-Chinese	740,000	21,000,000
Pacific	20,000	100,000
Total	13,010,000	62,160,000

Trade of French Colonies (1927):—	
With France ..... *Francs*	15,000,000,000
With other countries ...	15,500,000,000
Francs	30,500,000,000

In ASIA.—*French India* includes Pondicherry, on the Coromandel coast; Chandernagore, on the Hooghly; Karikal, in the Cauvery delta; Yanaon, in the Godavery delta; and Mahé, on the Malabar coast—the total area being 200 square miles with an estimated population of (1922) 268,000. The trade of Pondicherry and Karikel in 1927–8 was valued at £268,529 for imports, £644,648 for exports, and £1,349,135 for re-exports. *French Indo-China* comprises the possession of Cochin-China and the four protectorates of Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, and Laos. In 1898–9 the port of Kwang-Chow-Wan was also acquired on lease from China. The capital is Hanoi, in Tonkin, and the total area is 309,979 square miles, with a population (1922) estimated at 19,983,203, including the civil European population of about 17,500.

In ASIA MINOR.—The French mandatory sphere of *Syria* and *Lebanon* has a total area of about 150,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 4,500,000 (*see* also pp. 871–872).

In AFRICA.—*Algeria* (*see* above) is an integral part of France. *Morocco* (*see* p. 844–846) is a French (and partly Spanish) protectorate.

Tunis has been a French protectorate since 1881. It lies between Algeria and Tripoli, and extends southwards to the Sahara, with a total area of about 45,000 sq. miles and an estimated population of 2,000,000, of whom about 60c,000 are Berbers and 500,000 Arabs. The valleys of the northern region support large flocks and herds, and contain rich agricultural areas, in which wheat, barley, and oats are grown. The vine and olive are extensively cultivated. The principal minerals are coal, copper, lead, zinc and iron, and phosphates and marble are also worked. The chief exports are phosphates, olive oil, wheat, esparto grass, barley, beans, blankets, sponges, and dates; the chief imports are textiles and other manufactures, iron, steel, machinery and provisions. Eighty per cent. of the trade is with France and Algeria. In 1929 the imports were valued at 2,026,000,000 *francs* and the exports at 1,641,000,000 *francs*. Tunis, the capital, has a municipal population of 185,996; other towns are Sfax (27,723), Bizerta (20,593), Susa (21,298), Kairwan (19,426), Gabes (15,119), and Monastir (8,837). *French West Africa* extends from Mauritania to Dahomey, and has a total area of 1,509,733 square miles, and a population of 11,344,076. It consists of *Senegal* (74,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,250,500), capital, St. Louis; the trade of Senegal in 1926 was *francs* 909,998,954 imports, and *francs* 885,945,699 exports, the principal export being ground nuts (483,000 tons = *francs* 740,869,000 (and the principal import cotton fabrics (*francs* 200,549,000); *Upper Senegal Niger* (304,000 sq. miles), and the *Niger Military Territory* (533,000 sq. miles), which have a total population of about 6,036,200; *French Guinea* (92,600 sq. miles, pop. 1,737,350); *Ivory Coast* (126,100 sq. miles, pop. 1,216,300); and *Dahomey* (38,000 sq. miles, pop. 878,500); adjoining Dahomey is the French Sphere of the former German colony of *Togoland* (23,400 sq. miles, pop. 800,000); while the hinterland of these colonies forms the *French Sahara*, which has an estimated area of 924,16c sq. miles and a population of about 450,000. *French Equatorial Africa* consists of the *French Congo* (513,000 sq. miles, pop. 9,000,000) and of the French Sphere in the former German territory of *Cameroon* (267,000 sq. miles, pop. 2,750,000). *French East Africa* consists of the *Somali Coast* (46,300 sq. miles, pop. 208,000) and of the large island of *Madagascar* (226,000 sq. miles, pop. 3,153,500) with its dependencies (Nossi Bé, Sainte Marie, Réunion, and the Mayotte-Comoro Islands, and St. Paul, Amsterdam, and Kerguelen Islands). Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries; the minerals include

gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, and zinc. The chief exports are gold, cattle, bark, manioc (for arrowroot), beans, hides, skins, fibre, rice, timber and rubber; the chief imports are cottons, metal manufactures, wines and spirits, coal, clothing, lime and cement. The capital, Antananarivo, has a population of 75,000; other towns are Tamatave (the chief port), Majunga, Diego-Suarez, Mananjary, Tuléar, Andevoranto and Vohémar. Off the south-east coast are the uninhabited islands of St. Paul, Kerguelen and Amsterdam. There is now direct communication across French and British territory in Africa, with posts on the Atlantic and Indian ocean.

In AMERICA.—Off the south-east coast of Newfoundland are two small groups of islands, of which the largest are St. Pierre and Miquelon. In the West Indies, Martinique and Guadaloupe, with Basse Terre, Marie Galante, Ile des Saintes, Petite Terre, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin; and in South America, Cayenne or French Guiana. Included in Cayenne is a group of islands (St. Joseph, Ile Royal, and Ise du Diable) known as Isle du Salut. On *Devil's Isle* Major Dreyfus was imprisoned from 1894–1899. The total area of French possessions in North and South America is 35,320 square miles, with a population of 428,850.

In OCEANIA.—New Caledonia (7,200 sq. ms., pop. 50,500) is a large island with dependencies, the Isle of Pines, the Wallis Archipelago, the Loyalty Islands (Mahé, Lifou, Uvéa, &c.), the Huon Islands, and Futuna and Alofi. The Society Islands (Tahiti, Moorea, &c.) have an area of about 650 square miles, and a population of about 14,000; the Marquesas (Nukahiva, Hivasa, &c.) 500 sq. miles, pop. 2,500. Leeward Isles (Huahiné, Raiatéa, Tahaa, Bora-Bora, Maupiti, &c.); the Gambier Islands (Mangareva, &c.); the Tubuai Islands (Rurutu, Raivavae, Rimatava, &c.); Rapa Island; Makatea; and Maiao Island. The New Hebrides are under joint Franco-British administration.

GERMANY.

(Deutsches Reich.)

President of the German Reich, General Field-Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, *born* Oct. 2, 1847, *assumed office* May 12, 1925.

MINISTRY (October 10, 1931).

Chancellor, Dr. Bruening.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Bruening.
Interior, Herr Groener.
Labour, Dr. Stegerwald.
Finance, Herr Dietrich.
Agriculture and Food, Dr. Schiele.
Justice, Dr. Joel.
Defence, Herr Groener.
Communications, Herr Treviranus.
Posts, Dr. Schätzel.
Economy, Prof. Warmbold.

Ambassador in London, Baron von Neurath, 9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1.
Consular Dept. of the Embassy, 9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1.

The area of Germany is approximately 182,200 square miles, with a population on June 16, 1925, of 62,592,575 (without Saar district), of whom 30,196,421 were males and 32,396,154 were females. The population on Dec. 1, 1910, was 64,925,993. Births in 1930 numbered 1,126,829 and deaths 710,905, births being 17·5 per 1,000 of population, deaths 11·1 per thousand.

Religious confessions in the present area were in 1925:—Protestants 40,014,677, Roman Catholics 20,193,334, Jews 564,379, others 1,638,229.

There are 45 large towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, and of these 29 are in Prussia, 4 in Saxony, 3 in Bavaria, 2 each in Baden and Hesse, 1 each in Württemburg and Brunswick, and three Hanse Towns.

At the outbreak of war, Aug. 1914, "Germany" was a Confederate League, bearing the name "German Empire," under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia, holding the title of "German Emperor."

By the *Treaty of Versailles* the "Reichsland" of Elsass-Lothringen and the Saar coal basin (temporarily) were ceded to France; parts of Posen and West Prussia to the newly-formed Republic of Poland; North Schleswig to Denmark; and Moresnet and Malmédy to Belgium. Plebiscites held in June 1920 in parts of East and West Prussia yielded majorities for Germany. A plebiscite to decide the fate of Upper Silesia, which was held under the Peace treaty, resulted in division between Poland and Germany. Memel City with adjoining territory has been ceded to Lithuania.

The Colonial possessions of the German Empire extended over 1,035,086 sq. miles in Africa, 96,210 sq. miles in the Pacific, and 2,943 sq. miles in Asia—a total of 1,134,239 sq. miles, with a population estimated in 1914 at 15,000,000. By the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced her overseas possessions, with all rights and titles therein, and the delegates to the International Council at Paris allocated Togoland and Kamerun to Great Britain and France; German East Africa to Great Britain; German S.W. Africa to the Union of South Africa; the German Pacific possessions N. of the Equator to Japan; and those S. of the Equator to Australia and New Zealand.

On Nov. 9, 1918, the German Emperor abdicated, and the Government of the country was taken over by the Council of the People's Commissioners in Berlin. On Nov. 11, 1918, Germany was granted an armistice, and on June 28, 1919, peace was signed at Versailles. In Jan. 1919, elections were held to a National Assembly on the basis of universal adult suffrage (male and female), and on Feb. 11, 1919, the first President of the German Versammlung was elected at Weimar. Under the new Constitution of August 11, 1919, the federal legislature consists of a *Reichstag* representing the whole nation and elected by popular suffrage (male and female), with proportional representation, and a *Reichsrat* representing the separate States. The people possess the right of initiative and the referendum. Bills dealing with economical questions or social issues arising thereout must first be submitted to the new advisory Economical Council (*Reichswirtschaftsrat*).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—Germany is primarily an industrial country. On June 16, 1925, 41·4 per cent. of all persons with earning occupations were engaged in industry, 30·5 per cent. in agriculture, 16·5 per cent. in trade and communications, 4·7 per cent. in the public services and the professions, 1·8 per cent. in the health services, and 5·1 per cent. in domestic service. Of the total area in 1925 the area under agriculture was 25,598,000 hectares (whereof 20,681,147 hectares arable land in 1927), and the area under forests 12,737,292 hectares. The Live

Stock (Dec. 2, 1929) included 3,617,141 horses, 19,943,974 cattle, and 19,943,974 pigs. The production of coal in 1929 was 163,440,000 metric tons, lignite 174,454,000 tons, iron ore 6,373,500 tons, and potash salts 13,378,000 tons. 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, Chemnitz, Augsburg, and the provinces of Westphalia and Silesia are the great centres of the textile industries. By laws of 1919 and 1920, all coal, heavy iron and steel, potash and coal-tar producing concerns were compulsorily fused into All-German Syndicates, governed by assemblies representing Producers, Traders and Consumers, with equal representation for Employers and Employed.

ECONOMIC CONDITION.—Industrial production passed its highest point in 1927, but did not begin to sink rapidly until 1930. In 1931 output of iron and steel fell more than 40 per cent. below the highest post-war volume, and some manufacturing industries were occupied to less than half their capacity. In consequence of drastic increases in agrarian import duties, the production of primary food-products increased, and in 4 years the importable wheat-deficit fell from 2 million to about a quarter million tons. In February, 1930, the total number of unemployed was 3,366,000; February, 1931, 4,971,000; September, 1931, 4,324,000. Export trade in 1930 and 1931 fell off less than that of other commercial countries, and as import trade declined heavily very large active trade balances were attained. Shipping was badly depressed, 18 per cent. of tonnage being laid up in August, 1931. In the summer of 1931 a serious credit crisis, accompanied by bank failures, was caused by the summary withdrawal of foreign short-term credits, and the Reichsbank's reserves were dangerously depleted. The crisis was met by placing payments to abroad under Reichsbank control, expropriating foreign currency in private hands, and negotiating the suspension of further credit withdrawals until March, 1932. The stability of the reichsmark at gold parity was maintained. By emergency decrees under Art. 48 of the Constitution the Government drastically regulated Finance and Credit, reduced official salaries, increased social-insurance contributions and reduced benefits, and prescribed measures against unemployment.

OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY INSURANCE.—The German scheme of social legislation gives all subordinate bread-winners in Germany a legal right to pecuniary subvention when unfitted for work through sickness, accident, premature infirmity, or old age. Insurance is compulsory. This National Insurance is based on mutual insurance and self-administration. The Infirmity Insurance Act came into force Jan. 1, 1900. The insured include all persons working for wages or salary as workpeople, artisans, journeymen, apprentices, domestic servants, laundresses, dressmakers, sempstresses, housekeepers, charwomen; overseers, foremen, engineers, assistants, clerks and apprentices in merchants' offices (excepting assistants and apprentices in chemists' shops), schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, tutors and governesses, including foreigners working in Germany under these categories. Pensions for premature infirmity are given to insured persons when unfit for work; old age pensions to all insured persons on attaining the age of 70, though still capable of work. A comprehensive project of reform of the State insurance legislation became law in 1911. The new law codified previous legislation, established new Insurance Authorities, reduced working-class influence in the Accident Insurance organisations, provided pensions for widows and orphans, and made other changes of importance. Another Bill extending Insurance benefits to private officials, clerical employés and others above the class of manual workers, became law in 1911. A law establishing Federal Unemployment Insurance for all persons subject to Sickness Insurance and also for seamen, which is financed by equal contributions from employers and employed, came into force on Oct. 1, 1927.

DEFENCE.—By Article 160 of the *Treaty of Versailles* the German *Military Forces*, as from March 31, 1920, must not comprise more than seven divisions of infantry and three divisions of cavalry, a total force of 100,000 all ranks. By Article 181 of the Treaty, the German *Naval Forces* must not exceed 6 battleships of the Deutschland or Lothringen class, 6 light cruisers, 12 destroyers, and 12 torpedo boats. No submarine vessels are to be included in the naval forces, and all war vessels in excess of the above numbers are to be broken up or devoted to commercial purposes. Under the terms of the Armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, the German High Sea Fleet surrendered to the Allies (Nov. 21, 1918) and was interned in Scapa Flow, manned by German naval crews. It was scuttled by its crews in Scapa Flow, while in custody, on June 21, 1919. In consequence of this breach of the Armistice agreement by the German crews the Allies (Nov. 10, 1919) called upon the government to surrender 5 light cruisers, and certain floating docks, cranes, and dredgers, in addition to the previous naval surrenders. By Article 198 of the Treaty the armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval *Air Forces*, and no dirigible balloons, aeroplanes, sea-planes or flying boats.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The total length of the full-gauge *Railroads* at end of 1928 was 56,359 kilometres, of which all except 3,735 kilometres belonged to the German Railroads Corporation, which under the *Dawes Reparation Scheme* of 1924 acquired all the lines taken over by the Republic from the States in 1921. In addition there were 1,864 kilometres of narrow-gauge railroads. The number of registered automobiles (July 1, 1931) was 510,608, motor cycles 792,075, and motor lorries 161,072. Length of *Telegraph and Telephone Lines* 392,700 kilometres; telegrams transmitted, (1930) 33,900,000; post, telegraph, and telephone offices, 51,213; telephone subscribers, 3,292,000; letters carried, 5,900 millions; value of cash on delivery orders, 3,168 mill. m.; money orders, 3,827 mill. m. The number of employés in the service of posts, telegraphs, and telephones was 376,605. The postal services have been financially separated from the general administration. In addition to some 6,000 miles of navigable rivers there are over 1,500 miles of canals and 1,600 miles of ship canals. At the outbreak of the War of 1914–1918 Germany ranked second to Britain in the list of maritime countries. On January 1, 1913, the Mercantile Marine consisted of 2,098 sea-going steamers of 17·65 register tons and upwards (4,380,348 tons gross register), and of

2,420 sailing vessels (447,870 tons gross register); number of seamen, 77,746. As a result of the War and of the Peace Treaty shipping in 1919 sank to 419,000 tons, but there has since been a rapid recovery, due mainly to native building, but partly to purchases from abroad. Finished new constructions of vessels exceeding 100 gross tons were in 1919, 134,535 tons; 1925, 280,937 tons; 1926, 259,281 tons; 1927, 261,105 tons; 1928, 299,117 tons; 1929, 357,600 tons. On June 30, 1929, shipping had increased to 4,058,000 gross tons. Recovery was helped by the establishment of eleven new yards during the War. The chief ports of Germany are Hamburg, on the Elbe; Bremen, on the Weser; Stettin, on the Oder; Königsberg, on the Pregel; Kiel, on the Baltic (connected with the Elbe by the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal); and Lübeck, on the Baltic. Kiel is being converted into a free port. Under the Peace Treaty Danzig became a Free State, subject in its foreign affairs to the Polish Republic. Traffic in the chief ports has increased since the War at a great rate, and now exceeds that of 1913. Arrivals at all ports were: 1913, 34,396,691 net tons; 1929, 42,079,360 net tons. Traffic in the *Kiel Canal* in 1929 was: vessels 49,000 tons, net tonnage 21,740,087.

FINANCE.—Under Articles 248-263 of the *Treaty of Versailles* the German Government undertook to pay the cost of the Armies of Occupation from Nov. 11, 1918, until they shall be withdrawn, the occupied area extending to the Rhine (with "bridgeheads" on the right bank) from Eiten, on the Netherland's frontier, in the north, to the junction of the German-Lorraine frontiers, in the south. The amount of the reparations due by Germany under the Treaty was fixed in January, 1921 (by the Financial Council of the Allies at Brussels) at 132 milliards of gold marks (£6,600,000,000) payable in bonds, to be redeemed by annual payments of 2 milliard gold marks, together with a sum equivalent to 26 per cent. of German exports. Of the amounts thus payable the various shares from 1921–1929 were apportioned to France 52 ninety-second parts, Great Britain 22, Italy 10 and Belgium 8 ninety-seconds; from 1929–1932 the shares are varied to France 130 two hundred and thirtieth parts, Great Britain 55, Italy 25 and Belgium 20 two hundred and thirtieths; and for the succeeding 31 years France 156 two hundred and seventy-six parts, Great Britain 66, Italy 30 and Belgium 24 two hundred and seventy-six parts. A new *Reparations Scheme* was agreed to by Germany and the Allies in August, 1924, providing for annual payments rising to 2,500 million gold marks, liable to increase according to an index of prosperity, the money to be supplied from (1) taxation, (2) railway bonds, and (3) bonds imposed on private industry. In 1930, by an agreement come to at the Hague on the basis of recommendations by a Committee of Experts which met in Paris in the spring of 1929, Reparations were definitely settled. Germany agreed to pay during a term of 37 years annuities averaging 1,989 million marks, and thereafter until 1987–88 annuities varying between 1,711 million and 898 million marks. The Reparations control of German taxes and the mortgages on the railways and on industry were removed. In connection with the settlement German occupied territory was evacuated in 1930. On the initiative of president Hoover, Reparations Payments were suspended for one year from July 1, 1931.

In November, 1923, was put through a *Currency Reform*, consisting in the creation of a *renten-mark*, nominally worth 1 gold mark, and in the stabilisation of the depreciated paper-mark at 1 billion paper-marks to 1 gold-mark. The stabilised paper mark notes have since been withdrawn from circulation, and the renten-marks are being gradually replaced by reichs-marks of pre-war gold value, issued by the Reichsbank as reconstituted under the Reparations settlement of 1924. Although the currency reform of 1923 was only provisional it reacted beneficially on the Finances, stopping the rise in the cost of administration and preventing depreciation in the value of the taxes received. For covering the deficits in the weeks intervening between stabilisation and complete balancing of the budget, the Republic obtained limited credits from the new Rentenbank. In the financial year 1924-25 a complete budget balance was attained, but in consequence of declining revenue due to trade depression and of heavy expenditure for Unemployment Relief deficits have of late been the rule. The *Budget Estimates* for 1931–32 (in which are not included the separately financed Railways and Posts) were:—

General Administration Budget:—

	1,000,000 Reichs-marks.
Ordinary revenue	10,259
,, expenditure	10,299
Extraordinary revenue	98
,, expenditure	98
Budget Charge for Reparations	1,794

The German Debt.

The long and short term *Debt* of the Republic on May 31, 1931, totalled 11,494 million reichs-marks. Of this sum 780 million marks represented the outstanding liability on the Reparations Foreign Loan of (nominally) 800 million marks, 4,077 million marks represented the depreciated paper mark pre-war and war debts as valorised under the law of July 16, 1925, and 1,453 million marks the international 5½ per cent. (Young Plan) loan of 1930. Under the paper-mark debt valorisation law bondholders who acquired before July 1, 1920, will ultimately receive 12½ per cent. in gold marks of the nominal value of their holdings with interest. Bondholders who acquired later will receive 2½ per cent., but this will bear no interest until Reparations are paid.

German Foreign Trade.

	1929.	1930.
Total Imports (mill. m.)	13,435	10,393
Total Exports (mill. m.)	13,482	12,036

Trade with Great Britain.

	1929.	1930.
Imports from (mill. m.)	865	639
Exports to	1,305	1,219

GERMAN FEDERATED STATES.

PRUSSIA.

GOVERNMENT (April, 1925).

President, Herr Braun.
Interior, Herr Severing.
Finance, (vacant).
Agriculture, Herr Steiger.
Trade and Commerce, Dr. Schreiber.
Instruction and Worship, Herr Grimme.
Minister of Justice, Herr Schmidt.
People's Welfare, Herr Hirtsiefer.

The Republic of Prussia comprises the larger portion of Germany, with a total area in 1924 of 113,750 sq. miles and a population on June 16, 1925, of 38,120,173 (Saar district excluded).

The number of births in 1929 was 701,738, against 1,209,500 in 1913. The number of deaths in 1929 was 493,981 against 656,490 in 1913. Marriages were 365,301, against 323,709. The surplus of births over deaths in 1929 was 207,757.

Prussia possesses a large number of navigable rivers intersecting the country—viz., the Pregel, Oder, Elbe Weser, and Rhine. The coasts of the Baltic and North Seas form a number of gulfs and bays. The principal mountains are the Harz and the Giant Mountains, the latter reaching an altitude of 5,255 feet. The forests are extensive, occupying an area of 18,053,000 acres, chiefly consisting of fir. Minerals consist of coal, iron, copper, lead, potash, alum, nitre, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, nickel, arsenic, baryta, amber, agate, jasper, onyx, &c., and, to a small extent, silver. Salt (from the brine springs of Prussian Saxony) is abundant. Metallic ores, coal, salt, precious stones belong partially, and amber totally, to the Crown. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle are the industries employing the largest number of persons, but Prussia has long ceased to be a mainly agricultural State. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, millet, rape-seed, maize, linseed, flax, hemp, tobacco, sugar-beet, hops, &c., are extensively cultivated. Prussia's manufactures comprise practically all branches. The cotton works are extensive, and there are numerous manufactories of silk, woollen, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, including shawls, carpets &c., and woollens, with leather, earthenware, glass, paper, and tobacco manufactures, as well as metallurgical works of great importance and large output. Brewing is a business of great importance.

	1,000,000 Reichs-marks.
Budget (net), 1931–32	2,248

The whole of the old *Funded* Debt of Prussia was taken over by the Republic under the arrangement for transfer of the Prussian State Railways. It will be valorised on the same conditions as those laid down for the Federal Debt under the law of July 16, 1925.

CAPITAL, Berlin, on the Spree. In 1920, by fusion of suburban municipalities and of some adjacent rural communes, was created Great Berlin with a population on June 16, 1925, of 4,013,583.

Other largest cities are Cologne, on the Rhine (698,064), Breslau, on the Oder (554,801), Essen, on the Ruhr (468,696), Frankfort, on the Main (461,849), Düsseldorf, on the Rhine (431,096), Hannover, on the Leine (422,435), and Dortmund on the Emscher (320,256).

BAVARIA.

Minister-President Dr. Held.

The Republic of Bavaria is divided into two unequal parts. The eastern portion, comprising eleven-twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47° 16′—50° 34′ N. lat. and 9° 01′—13° 50′ E. long.; the western part, forming the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Rhine. The total area is 29,486 sq. miles, and the population on June 16, 1925, 7,411,589. The rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Main, Lech, Isar, and Inn. The Bavarian forests are extensive, covering nearly a third of the country; the soil is highly productive, wheat, rye, oats, and barley being the chief products; buckwheat and maize are also grown, and tobacco is one of the staple articles. Wine is produced in the Palatinate, in Lower Franconia, and in Middle Franconia. The hop-plant is most extensively cultivated. Many important manufactures are carried on. The brewing of beer is carried to great perfection. The chief imports are sugar, coffee, woollens, silks, stuffs, drugs, hemp, cotton, tobacco, and flax; the chief exports are timber, grain, wine, hops, beer, leather, glass, jewellery, &c. The Thüringian Duchy of Coburg was incorporated in Bavaria in 1921.

	1,000,000 Reichs-marks.
Budget (net), 1930–31	648

CAPITAL, Munich, on the Isar. Population (1925), 680,704. Other large towns are Nürnberg, N.W. of Munich (392,494), and Augsburg, on the Wertach-Lech (165,522).

SAXONY.

The Republic of Saxony has an area of 5,856 English square miles, with a population on June 16, 1925, of 4,980,689. More than one-half of the surface is arable, and has always been in a high state of cultivation, producing the usual cereals and leguminous plants, with rape, buckwheat, flax, and fruits. The forests supply timber of excellent quality; minerals are rich and abundant (coal, silver, tin, bismuth, cobalt, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, arsenic, &c., besides marble, porcelain, earth, and various gems); special manufactures of Saxony are:—Machinery, cottons, worsted yarns, soft wool tissues, carriages, furs, clothing, jute, furniture stuffs, hosiery, gloves, and other knitted goods, laces, embroideries, curtains, paper, wood and straw pulp, bottle glass, musical instruments, chocolates, sweets, cigars, and Meissen porcelain. The imports are chiefly corn, wine, salt, cotton, silk, flax, hemp, wool, coffee, tea, &c. Its chief town, after the capital, is Leipzig (pop. 679,322), the great book-market, with, next to those of Berlin and Munich, the most frequented University of Germany (having 5,925 matriculated students in 1912–13); Plauen (pop. 111,398), and Chemnitz (pop. 331,641), the Manchester of Saxony.

	1,000,000 Reichs-marks.
Budget (net), 1930–31	452

CAPITAL, Dresden. Pop. (1925), 618,684.

WÜRTTEMBERG.

The Republic of Württemberg has an area of 7,534 English square miles, and a population (in 1925) of 2,595,114, of whom 30 per cent. are Roman Catholics. It possesses rich cultivated fields, orchards, gardens, and hills covered with vines; the forest, grain, and pasture-land being nearly equally distributed throughout. Spelt, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, hops, potatoes, beans, maize, and turnips are the principal agricultural products. The minerals, consisting chiefly of salt, iron, granite, limestone, ironstone, fireclay, &c., abound in the kingdom; mineral springs are also numerous. The principal rivers are the Neckar and the Danube. The manufactures generally are linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, carpets, paper, leather, gunpowder, firearms, tobacco, iron and steel goods, pianos, clocks, pottery, cabinet work, &c. There are also many oil mills, breweries, and brandy distilleries. The principal exports are grain, cattle, wood, gunpowder, firearms, pianos,

clocks, salt, oil, leather, woollen, hosiery, cotton and linen fabrics, stays, beer, wine, &c.

1,000,000 Reichs-marks.

Budget (net), 1930-31 271

CAPITAL, Stuttgart. Population (1925), 341,461.

MINOR STATES.

Baden, separated by the Rhine from France (Alsace) and Switzerland, has an area of 5,819 square miles, with a population (1925) of 2,336,498. A great part of the surface is mountainous and covered with forest trees, including the Schwarzwald (Black Forest) and the Odenwald, but more than three-fifths of the total area is under cultivation, corn, wine, fruit, potatoes, tobacco and hops being the chief agricultural products. The principal manufactures are cigars, cotton and silk stuffs, brushes, jewellery and trinkets, clocks, chemicals, paper and machinery. More than half the population are Roman Catholics. Capital, Karlsruhe, pop. (1925) 145,694. Other large towns are Mannheim (247,486), Friburg (91,559), Pforzheim (78,434), and Heidelberg (74,892).

Land Thüringen. The Thüringian States, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss-Greiz, Reuss-Gera, and Gotha, have been constituted into a single state under the title Land Thüringen, with an area of 4,541 square miles, a population of 1,628,398, and two seats in the Federal Reichsrat. In size Land Thüringen is sixth among German states. The new state is governed by a "Volksrat." Capital, Weimar (46,028).

Hesse, in the West Centre, consists of Northern and Southern portions, nearly equal in size, on either side of the Main River, with a total area of 2,968 square miles and a population (1925) of 1,358,445, of whom more than half are Protestants. The country is mountainous but fertile, and agriculture is flourishing. Capital, Darmstadt, pop. (1919) 89,095. Other large towns are Mayence (Mainz) at the confluence of the Main and the Rhine (109,285), Offenbach (78,780) Worms (47,006), and Giessen (33,517).

Mecklenburg-Schwerin, between the Elbe and the Baltic, has a total area of 5,068 square miles, with a population (1925) of 686,838. Agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries, the Mecklenburg breed of horses being famous. The chief manufactures are bricks and machinery. Capital, Schwerin, pop. (1925) 48,157.

Oldenburg, on the North Sea, between the estuary of the Weser (at Bremen) and the Prussian province of Hanover, has detached territories in Lübeck (between Holstein and Mecklenberg) and Birkenfeld (Rhine Province of Prussia). The total area is 2,479 square miles, with a population (1925) of 553,670. The chief industries are agriculture, bee-keeping and stock-raising; the principal manufactures are brewing and distilling, tanning, tobacco and corks. Capital, Oldenburg, pop. (1925) 52,187.

Brunswick, 1,418 square miles, pop. (1925) 508,660; in Northern Germany. Capital, Brunswick, pop. (1925) 146,654.

Anhalt, 906 square miles, pop. (1925) 351,692, is in Central Germany. Capital, Dessau, pop. (1925) 70,316.

Lippe, 470 square miles, pop. (1925) 166,023. Capital, Detmold (16,171).

Mecklenburg-Strelitz, between Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Pomerania and Brandenburg, has a total area of 1,130 square miles, with a population (1925) of 112,052. Chief industries are agriculture and wood products. Capital, Neustrelitz, pop. (1925) 12,338.

Schaumburg-Lippe, 130 square miles, pop. (1925) 48,660. Capital, Buckeburg (6,745).

Waldeck was incorporated in Prussia in 1928.

The *Free Hanse Towns* comprise the three cities of *Lübeck*, on the Trave (area 115 square miles, pop. 127,540), *Bremen*, on the Weser (area 99 square miles, pop. 332,547), and *Hamburg*, on the Elbe (area 160 square miles, pop. 1,128,753). Each has a small rural territory and has full Federal independence, with a Council of State (under the Presidency of a Burgomaster).

TRADE FLAG: Black, red and gold.

CAPITAL OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC, BERLIN.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Wilhelmstrasse 70, Berlin W. 8.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Rumbold, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1928) £8,400
Counsellor, B. C. Newton, C.M.G.
Financial Adviser, E. Rowe-Dutton.
1st Secretary, A. F. Yencken, M.C.
2nd Secretary, H. E. L. Montgomery, M.C.
3rd Secretary, E. D. Sandys.
Honorary Attaché, A. P. Graves; E. Fenwick.
Press Officer (with local rank of First Secretary), T. F. Breen, M.C.
Commercial Counsellor, J. W. F. Thelwall, M.C.
Commercial Secretary (Grade II.), R. P. F. Edwards, D.S.O.
Naval Attaché, Com. M. A. Hawes, R.N.
Asst. do., Eng.-Com. G. Villar, R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. J. H. M. Cornwall, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Air Attaché, Wing-Commander J. H. Herring, D.S.O., M.C.
Chaplain, Rev. R. H. Cragg.
Archivist and Accountant, J. K. O'Donoghue.
Asst. Archivists, A. J. Johnson; C. H. F. Hardy.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Berlin—Consul, G. Lyall.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Henry E. Pomeroy.
Breslau—Vice-Consul, W. H. Mercer.
Königsberg—Vice-Consul, F. Fulham.
Stettin—Vice-Consul, A. T. H. Evans.
Bremen—Consul, J. D. Scott.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Harry Bullock.
Cologne—Consul-General, J. Lowdon, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, W. M. Carse; A. G. Fallowfield.
Essen—Vice-Consul, Dr. C. A. Brittlebank.
Frankfort-on-Main—Consul-General, V. H. C. Bosanquet.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, R. J. Fowler; A. J. P. Butler.
Mannheim—Vice-Consul, O. Clemm.
Stuttgart—Vice-Consul, R. M. Bowden Smith.
Hamburg—Consul-General, Joseph Pyke.
,, *Consul*, F. M. Shepherd.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, G. E. Vaughan (*acting*); S. Bracher; Maj. W. M. Powell, M.B.E.
Hanover—Vice-Consul, Capt. W. C. R. Aue.
Kiel—Vice-Consul, A. Sartori, M.V.O.
Lübeck—Vice-Consul, H. G. Stolterfoht.
Leipzig—Consul, Darrell Wilson.
,, *Pro-Consul*, C. J. Girling.
Chemnitz—Vice-Consul, H. Monk.
Munich—Consul-General, H. W. Gaisford.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, J. E. M. Carvell; Alfred G. Tyler (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, C. J. Phillips.

BRITISH BOARD OF COMMERCE, Schopenstehl 20 & 21, Hamburg.

GREECE.

(Hellas.)

President of the Hellenic Republic, Alexander Zaimis, *elected* Dec. 14, 1929.

THE MINISTRY (Dec. 23, 1930).

Prime Minister, E. Venizelos.
Foreign Affairs, A. Michalacopoulos.
Justice, N. Avraam.
Interior, C. Lidorikis.
Finance, G. Maris.
Communications, D. Dingas.
Public Instruction, G. Papandreou.
National Economy, P. Vourloumis.
Agriculture, A. Alexandris.
Public Assistance, L. Iassonides.
War, General Catehakis.
Marine, P. Argyropoulos.
Air, A. Zannas.
Hygiene, A. Pappas.
Governor-Gen. of Macedonia, S. Gonatas.
,, *Crete*, N. Ascoutis.
,, *Thrace*, J. Calogeras.
,, *Epirus* (vacant).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Monsieur D. Caclamanos.
Legation, 51 Upper Brook St., W. 1.
Counsellor, Christos Diamantopoulos.
Secretary, M. John Kyndinis.
Naval and Air Attaché, Capt. D. Phocas.
Consul-General, George Dracopoulos.
Vice-Consul, George Seferiadis, 131 Gower Street, W.C. 1.

A maritime Republic in the south-east of Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, on the S. and W. by the Ionian Sea, and on the E. by the Aegean and Turkey, with an estimated area of 50,271 sq. miles and a population (census of May 15, 1928) of 6,204,684.

Prior to the Balkan Wars of 1912–13 the area was less than 25,000 sq. miles, the addition of portions of *Macedonia* and *Epirus*, *Crete* (2,950 sq. miles, pop. 336,151), and certain *Aegean Islands* increasing the area to 43,522 sq. miles. During the War of 1914–1918 Greece eventually declared for the Allies against the Central Powers, and her territories were increased by the occupation of *Thrace* (including the monastic republic of *Mount Athos*), and the islands of *Imbros* and *Tenedos*. Under an arrangement with Italy, to come into effect after the ratification of the *Treaty of Sèvres*, *Rhodes*, *Egeo*, and the *Dodecanese* (12 islands) were surrendered by Turkey, and these were to be handed over to Greece by Italy. Greece also received under the Treaty a mandate for the occupation and administration of the town and district of *Smyrna*, but military operations by forces of the Angora Government, under Mustapha Kemal Pasha, recovered the mandated region in Sept. 1922, the Greek forces being annihilated, and Smyrna was evacuated on Sept. 8, 1922, and that part of the Greek population of Asia Minor which escaped massacre by the Turks took refuge in Greece. By the *Treaty of Lausanne* (1923) Greece lost Eastern Thrace (that part lying E. of the Maritza river) and the islands of Imbros and Tenedos, which were retroceded to Turkey. The country is thus 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.

Government.—Greece became independent in 1830, after a successful insurrection against the Turkish government, to which the country had been subjected since the 15th century, and after a succession of rulers of the Glucksburg dynasty was declared a Republic by the Constituent Assembly on March 25, 1924. The legislature consists of a Senate of 120 members, and of a Chamber of Deputies (or *Boulé*) elected for 3 years by universal manhood suffrage.

Production.—Agriculture is the principal industry and employs more than half the population. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and currant-vine. The principal minerals are silver, lead, zinc, emery, copper, magnesium, sulphur, salt, and marble. The chief manufactures are smelting, textiles, and shipbuilding. The imports are cotton and other manufactures, corn, timber, cattle, hides, sugar, salt fish, and coal. The exports consist of wine, olives, olive oil, tobacco, currants, figs, cognac, hides, lead, iron ore, magnesite, iron pyrites, chrome ore, emery, marble, sponges and carpets.

Defence.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 21 and 57. Both the land and sea forces were reorganised during the War of 1914–1918, and about 150,000 all ranks fought with the Allied Armies. The Navy consists of 1 armoured cruiser, 1 cruiser minelayer, 4 modern t.-b.-d., 7 torpedo-boats, and 6 submarines with 5 patrol vessels (small torpedo boats).

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.

Finance.—The debt in 1912 was 1,040,900,000 *drachmæ*, and the Balkan Wars of 1912–13 added 354,960,000 *drachmæ*, the Great War added 1,028,000,000 *drachmæ*, and subsequent military operations to March, 1921, were responsible for 1,776,140,000 *drachmæ*. On May 31, 1930, the total was stated at £110,077,506.

Communications.—There were (1928) 1,993 miles of railroad open for traffic. There is a ship canal cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth for ships up to 1,500 tons. The post offices number 1,146, telegraphs, 4,960 miles. The mercantile marine consists (1931) of 547 steamships (1,407,808 tons and 729 sailing ships (58,508 tons). The principal harbours are the Piræus (port of Athens), Syra, Patras, Salonica, Volo, Corfu, Calamata, Laurium, Cavalla, and Canea (Crete).

Budget, 1930–31.

Total estimated receipts.....	£28,698,948
Total estimated outgoings	30,588,358

	1929.	*1930.
Total imports.....	£35,401,402	£29,034,955
Total exports	18,627,190	*15,782,416
Imports from U.K.	4,920,441	3,691,232
Exports to U.K.	2,537,850	1,970,176

CAPITAL, Athens. Population (1928), 452,920. Other large towns are Salonica (236,530), Piræus (251,330), Patras (61,280), Corfu (32,220), Candia

* Figures are for 9 months (Jan.-Sept.) only.

(25,000), Canea (27,600), Volo (30,000), Cavalla (50,000).

FLAG: 9 horizontal bands, alternately blue and white, with white cross, on blue ground, in corner.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(8 Odos Dragatsaniou, Athens.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. Patrick W. Maule-Ramsay, C.M.G. (1929)..... £4,050
1st Secretary, O. C. Harvey.
2nd Secretary, J. T. Henderson.
Naval Attaché, Capt. R. B. Ramsay, R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Engr.-Com. G. Villar, R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. F. A. Sampson.
Air Attaché, Group Capt. T. G. Hetherington, O.B.E.
Translator (with local rank of 1st Secretary), Shirley C. Atchley, C.M.G., O.B.E.
British Delegate on International Financial Commission, L. G. Roussin, C.M.G.
Archivist and Accountant, J. I. H. Barrance.
Chaplain, Rev. R. P. Rayner, C.M.G., D.S.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Athens—Consul, W. L. Bond.
,, *Vice-Consul*, H. M. Laurie (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consul*,
Candia—Vice-Consul, M. N. Elliadi.
Canea—Vice-Consul, A. Petychakis.
Laurium—Vice-Consul, John Joannides, M.B.E.
Mitylene—Vice-Consul, H. O. Paterson.
,, *Pro-Consul*, C. N. Gonotas.
Piræus—Vice-Consul, R. W. Urquhart, O.B.E.
Samos—Vice-Consul, Gregory D. L. Marc.
Syra—Consul, N. R. Varian.
Patras—Consul, J. F. R. Vaughan-Russell.
Corfu—Vice-Consul, P. Papadachi.
,, *Pro-Consul*, T. W. A. Wood.
Zante—Vice-Consul, G. H. Sargint.
Salonica—Consul-General, H. G. Chick, C.I.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, R. G. A. Meade.
,, *Pro-Consul*, C. N. Haikias.
Volo—Vice-Consul, P. N. Stathacopoulos.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 5A Odos Dragatsanion, Athens.

Athens, transit, 4 days for letters; for parcels, 2 to 6 weeks.

GUATEMALA.

República de Guatemala.

President (1931-1935), General Jorge Ubico, *assumed office* Feb. 14, 1931.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Alfredo Skinner Klée.

Minister in London (vacant).
Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General in London, Señor Dr. Don Francisco A. Figueroa, 444 Mansion House Chambers, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from 13° 45′ to 17° 49′, and in W. Long. from 88° 12′ 40″ to 92° 13′, 43′ and comprises an area of 42,456 square miles, and a population in 1921 of 1,600,535. The Republic is divided into 22 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea; earthquakes are frequent, and the capital (which is at an altitude of 4,800 ft.) was destroyed by an upheaval in Jan., 1918. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and somewhat malarious near the coast, but very temperate and healthy in the higher regions. About 690 miles of railway were open for traffic in 1930. There were 4,267 miles of telegraph working in 1925. 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 bananas, sugar, timber, *chicle* (chewing gum), hides and beans. Spanish is the language of the country.

	1931-32.
Estimated Revenue .....*Quetzals*	12,212,305
Estimated Expenditure ..... ,,	12,212,305
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1929)...	£1,929,783
(nternal Debt (do.).....	£1,136,422

	1928.	1929.
Imports.....	£4,829,054	£2,866,801
Exports	5,640,314	4,985,645
Imports from U.K.	493,649	460,955
Exports to U.K.	37,734	31,212

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop. (Census 1926) 120,707; other towns are Quezaltenango (35,000), Coban (30,000), and Totonicapan (27,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, white, blue.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(No. 35. Calle Poniente, 8A Guatemala.)

Guatemala—Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, H. A. Grant Watson (1928) £3,000

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Guatemala—Vice-Consul, C. C. A. Lee.
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. H. Vinter.
Puerto Barrios—V.-Consul, O. L. Baily.
Quezaltenango—Consul, Hugo Fleischmann.
San José—Vice-Consul, Leonard Summerhayes.

Transit to New York *viâ* Puerto Barrios and New Orleans, 7 days, thence to London, 8 days.

HAITI.

(République d'Haïti.)

President, Stenio Vincent, *assumed office* Nov. 18, 1930.
Foreign Affairs, M. Abel N. Léger.

Minister in London, Dr. Louis Baron.
Consul, W. Haines, 4, Denmark Street, N.17.

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. Formerly a French colony it was proclaimed independent on Jan. 1, 1804, and is governed under a Constitution ratified on June 12, 1918. The legislature consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The President is elected by the legislature for a period of six years. In 1915 a treaty was entered into with the U.S.A. whereby certain public services of the Republic were to be controlled by U.S. officials. The Treaty expires in 1936. On Oct. 1, 1931, the U.S. officials in charge of Public Health, Public Works, and the Agricultural Technical Service, were withdrawn. The Financial and Constabulary services still remain under U.S. control.

The area of the Republic of Haiti is estimated at 10,204 square miles, with a population estimated (Jan. 1, 1927) at 2,300,200 inclusive of white foreign residents and military forces of the United States. The mountains are richly

* At par 1 *Quetzal* = $1 U.S.

and heavily timbered, and susceptible of cultivation nearly to their summits; it is probably the most fertile spot in the West Indies, whilst its harbours, especially Port-au-Prince, offer considerable facilities to foreign trade. The principal productions are coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, hides, sugar, honey, gums, and oilseeds, these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron. Its commercial prosperity has been almost annihilated by repeated revolutions. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the United States, Great and Greater Britain, France, and Germany; the principal articles imported from Great Britain are piece-goods, jute bags, hardware, and agricultural tools. An armed Constabulary, urban and rural, was formed in 1916. This force is officered in part from U.S. Marine Corps and Navy, and consisted (Oct. 1, 1931) of 197 officers (U.S. and Haitians) and 2,950 other ranks. A coastguard service is attached to the Constabulary. There are about 135 miles of railway. In 1925-26 the entries and clearances at Port-au-Prince were 408 steam vessels (1,001,007 tons). French is the official language of the country, but most of the people speak a debased dialect known as Creole French.

	1928-29.	1929-30.
Revenue	*$7,579,697	$7,729633
Expenditure	7,579,697	8,367,031
Total debt (Sept. 30, 1930)		16,541,130
	1929.	1930.
Total imports	$17,238,153	$12,857,626
Total exports	16,723,871	14,144,567
Imports from U.K	£180,216	£166,921
Exports to U.K.	£167,575	£149,745

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince. Population, 125,000.

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, blue, red.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

(Place Geffrard, Port-au-Prince.)

Port-au-Prince—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires, J. H. Magowan, O.B.E. (1929).

,, *Vice-Consuls*, Edmund D. Watt, M.B.E.; G. A. Payne, M.B.E.

Transit, 15 days.

HEJAZ, *see* **Arabia.**

HONDURAS.

(República de Honduras.)

President, Dr. Vicente Mejia Colindres, *assumed office* Feb. 1, 1929.

Consul-General in London, Señor Don H. Blanco Fombona, 9 Oxford Street, W. 1.

The Middle State of Central America, stretching in N. lat. between 13° 10′ and 16°, and W. long. between 83° 10′ and 88° 40′; containing 44,275 English square miles, with a population estimated at 775,000 (1930).

Christopher Columbus landed at Cape Honduras in 1502, and in 1524 the country was settled by the Spaniards. In 1525 *Hernando Cortes* founded the city of Puerto Cortes, and from 1539 to 1821 the country formed part of the Captaincy-General of Guatemala. From 1821 to 1839 Honduras was included in the Confederation of Central America.

The Republic of Honduras has a coast-line of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, chief ports, Truxillo, Puerto Castilla, Puerto Cortes, Omoa, Roatan, Tela, and La Ceiba; but only about 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side, chief port, Amapala. (NOTE.—Amapala is on Tiger Island; port on mainland is San Lorenzo, 2 hours in gasoline launch from Amapala.) From San Lorenzo by auto to capital, Tegucigalpa, 88 miles, good road, 5-6 hours. Road from Tegucigalpa to the Atlantic coast has now been completed as far as Potrerillos, the terminal station of the unfinished Interoceanic, and is in fair condition. The journey to the lake takes from 9 to 10 hours in automobile; the lake is crossed in 1 hour by auto-ferry and thence to the head of the railway at Portrerillos the road is completed, cars taking from 2 to 3 hours. Potrerillos is 2 hours by rail from San Pedro Sula, and 3 hours from Puerto Cortes. By taking express automobiles and express car on the railway, it is now possible to make Puerto Cortes from Tegucigalpa in 24 hours, thus reaching New York in 5 or 6 days. There is also an aeroplane service from Tegucigalpa to Tela, connecting up with the direct steamers for Avonmouth from the latter. There are railway connections between San Pedro Sula, and Tela and La Ceiba. The country is mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras. The soil is very fertile, the products being bananas, mahogany, fruit, cattle, sugar, rice, tobacco, coffee, indigo, sarsaparilla, hides and skins, indiarubber, cedar, fustic, rose, and Lima wool (Kapok). There is an immense amount of uncultivated land. The number of cattle in 1920 was approximately 500,000. The forests are extensive, but there is a lack of communications and transport. Its mineral wealth is great. In 1925 there were 1,432 kilometres of railway open, all on the North Coast. The language of the country is Spanish.

	1928-29.	1929-30.
Revenue	£1,412,386	£1,431,430
Expenditure	1,323,418	1,502,170
*Foreign Debt	1,080,000	1,046,726
†Internal Debt	1,913,821	1,583,470
Exports	5,055,383	5,234,243
Imports	3,057,804	3,189,226
Imports from U.K.	172,388	184,764
Exports to U.K.	407,133	355,746

Eighty per cent. of the foreign trade is with U.S.A. American money is legal tender at 200 per cent. (2 to 1).

CAPITAL, Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1921), 40,000; La Esperanza and Santa Rosa have each about 10,000 inhabitants; other towns are San Pedro Sula, Comayagua and Choluseca.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (with five blue stars on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, H. A. Grant Watson (*resident at Guatemala*).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tegucigalpa — Consul and Chargé d'Affaires, M. H. C. Kelham.

* United States Dollars.

* In 1925 the Government of Honduras ratified an agreement concluded with the Council of Foreign Bondholders providing for the liquidation of the Foreign Debt by annual payments of £40,000 over a period of 30 years, and these payments are regularly made.

† Bearing 3 per cent. interest.

Amapala—Vice-Consul, R. de Lavergne.
La Ceiba—Vice-Consul, Melville Graham.
Truxillo—Consul, Albury H. Tatum.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Hanno Griffith.

Distance 5,930 miles; transit, *viâ* New York, New Orleans, &c., 14 days; *viâ* Panama Canal, 19 days; *viâ* Avonmouth-Tela, 17 days.

HUNGARY.

(Magyarország.)

Regent, H.S.H. Admiral Nicolas Horthy de Nagybánya, *born*, 1867; *elected* March 1, 1920.

MINISTRY.

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Count J. Károlyi.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. L. Walko.
Interior, M. Francis Keresztes-Fischer.
Commerce, M. Bela Kenéz.
National Defence, Julius Gömbös.
Justice, Dr. T. Zsitvay.
Agriculture, M. Bela Iványdy.
Public Worship, Education and Public Welfare, Dr. Alexander Ernszt.
Without Portfolio, M. John Mayer.

Minister in London, Baron Ivan Rubido-Zichy, 35 Eaton Place, S.W. 1.
Offices of Legation and Passport Office, 35B Eaton Place, S.W. 1.

By unanimous vote of the National Assembly, Hungary was re-constituted a Kingdom in 1920, after having been declared a Republic on Nov. 17, 1918. The area of present-day Hungary is about 36,179 sq. miles, its territories being decreased from the area of the former Kingdom of Hungary (which was united to the Austrian Empire by the identity of sovereigns) through the transfer of Transylvania to the Rumanians and of Croatia and Slavonia to the new Yugoslav Kingdom (*q.v.*) and of Slovakia and Ruthenia to Czechoslovakia (*q.v.*). The population (almost entirely Magyar) was 8,661,787 (Dec. 1929). The political neighbours are Czechoslovakia on the N., Yugolsavia on the S., Rumania on the E., and Austria on the W.

On the declaration of Republican institutions in 1918 Count M. Károlyi assumed office as Provisional President, but on March 22, 1919, Count Károlyi resigned, and was succeeded by a "Bolshevik" administration with a "Soviet" (Workmen's Council), in which Bela Kun (or Cohen) was the dominant personality. This administration was driven out of power by the successes of the Rumanian military forces (which invaded Hungary and occupied Budapest) and was followed by a Socialistic Government under Julius Peidel (Aug. 1, 1919). Six days later the Socialistic Government was superseded by an administration appointed by the Archduke Joseph, who accepted office as Provisional President, Aug. 7, 1919, but resigned in consequence of the protests of the Supreme Council in Paris.

On March 1, 1920, Admiral Nicholaus von Horthy of Nagybána was elected Governor of Hungary by vote of the National Assembly, which gave him sovereign rights, with certain restrictions.

In 1921, the ex-king Karl made two efforts to regain the throne, remaining in the country from March 26 to April 5, and from Oct. 21 until removed under escort. On each occasion the Hungarian Government was informed that a Hapsburg restoration would not be tolerated by the European Powers.

All religions are tolerated; the greater number of Magyars are Roman Catholics, but there is a large Protestant minority. The parcelling out of the great estates, which was forcibly attempted during the Karolyi régime, has been continued to a small extent, but on an economic basis; a land-reform bill aiming at "a more equitable distribution of landed property," was carried out in 1920–1925, reducing by about 10 per cent. the total area of large estates.

A single chamber National Assembly (introduced Jan. 4, 1920), was replaced in Dec., 1926, by a Parliament composed of a Chamber of Deputies elected by universal suffrage, and an Upper Chamber, which corresponds in a modified form to the Chamber of Magnates as it existed before the revolution of 1918.

The greater part of the area of present Hungary consists of the Alföld or Great Plain, parts of which may be considered as among the most fertile for agricultural purposes in the world, producing grain of excellent quality and supporting a number of horses, cattle and swine. The mountainous districts having been ceded to surrounding states by the Peace Treaty, Hungary has lost the greater part of the forests and mines, which formerly contributed so largely to the national wealth.

No part of Hungary touches the sea. The length of navigable rivers is 687 miles; there are about 5,000 miles of railways and 5,800 miles of telegraph in the present Kingdom.

Pengös.

	1930-31.	1931-32.
Revenue	1,401,100,000	1,365,900,000
Expenditure	1,398,130,000	1,364,900,000
Public Debt (Jan. 1, 1931)		1,540,818,406

	1929.	1930.
Imports	1,062,860,000	832,900,000
Exports	1,042,200,000	910,400,000
Imports from U.K.	£1,109,000	£838,000
Exports to U.K.	£1,264,000	£1,777,000

CAPITAL: Budapest, on the Danube, has a population of (1930) 991,522. The other large towns are: Szeged (125,039), and Debreczen (108,816); there are 34 other towns with a population over 20,000.

Hungarian and German are the languages of the country, but English is increasing in commercial use.

FLAG: Red, white, green (horizontally), arms (without supporters) in centre.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Verböczy Utcza. I., Budapest I.)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, The Viscount Chilston, K.C.M.G. (1928) £4,700
2nd Secretary, P. S. Scrivener.
3rd Secretary, R. L. Speaight.
Commercial Secretary (Grade II.), Dr. H. C. A. Carpenter.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. F. N. Mason-MacFarlane, M.C.
Archivist, F. G. Redward.
Hungarian Secretary, Capt. E. Szüts.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

(Zoltán utca 8, Budapest).

Budapest—Vice-Consul, C. O. Wakefield-Harrey.
,, *Pro-Consul*, J. W. Thompson.

Budapest is distant 1,126 miles from London; transit, 2 days.

ICELAND.

(Island.)

King, Christian X. (*see* Denmark).

Presidents of Al-thing, G. Olafsson; A. Asgeirsson.

Iceland is a large, volcanic, and treeless island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63° 23′ to 66° 33′ N. lat., and from 13° 22′ to 24° 35′ W. long., with an estimated area of 40,497 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was estimated at 100,000 in 1928.

An Act for the creation of a Danish-Icelandic Federal Constitution, Denmark and Iceland to be free and independent States under the same Sovereign, came into force on Dec. 1, 1918, but since the constitution granted in 1915 the assembly (Al-thing) had been more or less independent of the Government at Copenhagen in internal questions. The principal products of the island are sheep, cattle, ponies, and fish, and the imports consist of almost all the necessaries of life, the chief items being grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, hardware, and timber. Total imports (1929): £3,219,715; exports, £4,000,286. Iceland is in direct telegraphic communication with Great Britain.

CAPITAL, Reykjavik. Population, about 30,000.

Other towns are Isafjörður, Akureyri, and Seydisfjord.

FLAG: Blue, with white-bordered red cross.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Reykjavik—Consul-General, Asgeir T. Sigurdsson, C.B.E.

,, *Vice-Consul*, Walter G. O. Sigurdsson.

,, *Pro-Consul*, Jon. Thorvaldsson, M.B.E.

Akureyri—Vice-Consul, Arthur Gook.

Isafjord—Vice-Consul, Tryggvi Joakimsson.

Nordfjord—V.-Consul, P. G. Thormar.

Westmann Islands—V.-Con., Viggo Björnsson.

Transit, 5 days.

IRAQ.

(Mesopotamia.)

King of Iraq, Faisal I., G.C.M.G., *born* 1884; elected King of Iraq, Aug. 10, 1921, *married* (1906) the Sherifa Huzayma, daughter of the Sherif Nazir, *acceded* Aug. 23, 1921.

Crown Prince, H.R.H. the Emir Ghazi, *b.* March 21, 1912.

Prime Minister, Nuri Pasha al Said, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ja'far Pasha al Askari.

Minister in London, (vacant).

Chargé d'Affaires, Hussein Bey Afnan, M.A.

Legation, 51, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. 7.

Iraq, or *Mesopotamia*, "the land between the rivers" (Euphrates and Tigris), extends from Kurdistan on N. and N.E. to the Persian Gulf on the S. and S.E., and from Persia on E. to Syria and the Arabian Desert on W. the approximate position being between 37½° to 48½° E. long., and from 37½° to 30° N. lat. The territory was freed from Turkish rule during the War of 1914-18 by Anglo-Indian and British Dominion troops under Generals Nixon, Maude, and Marshall (Gen. Maude succumbing to cholera after the capture of Baghdad). Under the Treaty of Lausanne, ratified on Aug. 6, 1923, Turkey renounced the sovereignty over Mesopotamia, and its future administration has been entrusted to Great Britain by the Supreme Council of the Allies. A provisional Arab Government was set up by the High Commissioner in Nov. 1920 and in Aug. 1921 the Emir Faisal (3rd son of ex-King Hussein of the Hedjaz) was elected King of Iraq, to be enthroned on Aug. 23, 1921. By Treaty between Great Britain and Iraq (Oct. 10, 1922) the former undertakes to exercise its good offices to secure the admission of Iraq to the League of Nations, and as soon as that admission has been accomplished all the responsibilities of Great Britain as the mandatory power will be terminated; by a protocol signed April 30, 1923, the duration of the treaty was cut down from 20 years to 4; but in a new treaty signed at Baghdad on Jan. 13, 1926, provision was made that the treaty of Oct. 1923 should remain in force for a period of 25 years from Dec. 16, 1925, unless before the expiration of that period Iraq shall have become a member of the League of Nations. In March, 1924, a Constituent Assembly met in Baghdad, ratified the treaty between Great Britain and Iraq, and passed an organic law and an electoral law for the election of a Chamber of Deputies. The constitution thus instituted is a Constitutional Monarchy, hereditary in the family of King Faisal, with a Senate of 20 members nominated by the King, and a Chamber of Deputies of 88 members elected by manhood suffrage. The first Parliament under this Constitution was opened by King Faisal on July 16, 1925. In September, 1929, the British Government gave an assurance that they would support Iraq's candidature for admission to the League of Nations in 1932. On June 30, 1930, a new Treaty was signed at Baghdad by the High Commissioner and the Prime Minister. This Treaty which, if ratified, will come into force on the entry of Iraq into the League of Nations, is of 25 years' duration and regulates the relations between Great Britain and Iraq during that period on the basis of an alliance between two equal and independent States.

The total area of the districts comprised within the British Mandatory Sphere is about 116,000 sq. miles, the distance from Basra in the south to Mosul in the north being approximately 500 miles. The sphere comprises the former Turkish vilayet of *Mosul*, *Baghdad* and *Basra*. At the Census of 1920 the population was ascertained to be 2,849,282, as under:—

Baghdad vilayet	1,360,304
Basra vilayet	785,600
Mosul vilayet	703,378
Total	2,849,282

Baghdad includes the Baghdad, Samarra, Diyala, Kut, Diwaniyah, Hillah and Dulaim Divisions (*Liwas*); *Basra* includes the *Liwas* of Basra, Amara and Muntafik; and *Mosul* includes Mosul, Arbil, Kirkuk and Suleimani. (Mosul covers a great part of the ancient kingdom of *Assyria*, the ruins of Nineveh, the Assyrian capital, being visible on the banks of the Tigris, opposite Mosul.)

Of the total population there were in 1920 1,146,685 Sunni Muhammadans, 1,494,015 Shiite Muhammadans, 87,488 Jews, 78,792 Christians, and 43,302 other religions.

Mesopotamia is capable of supporting a population many times in excess of its present inhabitants if irrigation is developed and extended. In 1908 certain works were undertaken, following on the report of Sir W. Willcocks, and since the British occupation notable improvements have been effected; the Irrigation Department is at present confining itself to small and immediately remunerative schemes. The

wealth of the country depends entirely upon agricultural development, and two harvests can be gathered in the year, the chief crops being wheat, barley and beans, and rice, and Indian corn; wheat averages 464lb. per acre, barley 612lb., and rice over 1,000lb. In 1918–19 there were 1,547,000 acres (deriving their water from the Tigris and Euphrates) under general cultivation, an increase of 64 per cent. on the previous year. Cotton growing is a developing industry and it is estimated that Mesopotamia could yield 300,000 bales annually if sufficient labour is forthcoming. A concession for the exploitation of the oil in the Baghdad and Mosul vilayets was granted to the Turkish Petroleum Company (now the Iraq Petroleum Company), in March, 1925. The results of the geological surveys made by the company suggest that Iraq may contain one of the richest oilfields in the world. A number of wells have been drilled in the neighbourhood of Kirkuk, and in October, 1927, the first "gusher" was struck and capped at Baba Gurgur. The Khanaqin Oil Company (a subsidiary of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, holds a concession which is confined to the Transferred Territories (an area on the N.E. frontier transferred from Persia to Turkey in 1913–14), which is an adaptation of the D'Arcy concession held by the A.P.O.C. Since the war oil has been struck near Khanaqin and the field is considered a promising one. The Khanaqin Oil Company have opened a refinery near to Khanaqin town which produces sufficient petrol, kerosine and crude oil for the needs of Iraq. The country is being opened up and existing communications improved and secured. Schools, hospitals and dispensaries have been established under British auspices. Basra was equipped with wharves, railway sidings, &c., for military purposes, and is thus suited for commerce. The chief imports are textiles, sugar, and tea, and the chief exports are dates, wool and barley.

The *Euphrates* (which has a total length of 1,800 miles from its source to its outflow in the Persian Gulf) is formed by two arms, of which the Murad Su (415 miles) rises in the slopes of the Ala Dagh, a mountain of Eastern Erzerum, and flows westwards to a junction with the Kara Su, or Frat Su (275 miles), the latter rising in the north-west of Erzeroum in the Dumlu Dagh. The *Tigris* has a total length of 1,150 miles from its source to its junction with the Euphrates at Garmat Ali, 70 miles from the Persian Gulf, and rises in two arms south of the Taurus mountains, in Kurdistan, uniting at Til, where the boundaries of the vilayets of Diarbekir, Van and Bitlis conjoin.

The Baghdad Railway.—In 1899 the Anatolian Railway Company obtained a concession from the Sultan of Turkey for the construction of a railway from Konieh (the eastern terminus of the Anatolian Railway) to the Persian Gulf at Koweit, *viâ* Baghdad, a total length of 1,550 miles, with a single track of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge. Its projected course was from Konieh to Adana, thence S.E. to Aleppo, Jerablus (where it would cross the Euphrates and enter Mesopotamia), and Mosul, and thence S. down the right bank of the Tigris to Baghdad and the Persian Gulf. The section Konieh-Eregli-Bulgurlu (124 miles), was opened in Oct. 1904, and at the outbreak of the Great War about 1,200 miles (out of the total of 1,550 miles) were in operation, with gaps in important sections (notably in the hills N.W. of Aleppo, and in the Mesopotamian desert W. & S. of Mosul). The line crosses the Euphrates at Jerablus and is open to goods and passenger traffic as far as Nisibin. The track actually extends a further 10 miles into Syrian territory in the direction of Mosul. Railheads at Nisibin and Kirkuk are connected by a motor service, and through bookings by this route from Europe to Baghdad are obtainable. The first through train from Basra to Baghdad left Basra on Jan. 13, 1920. The total length of line open at that date was 945 miles compared with 1,113 miles during the War, some unimportant lines having been disused since the cessation of hostilities with Turkey; since that time lines have been laid from Baghdad to Kerbala and Baghdad to Kirkuk. The line to Kirkuk will be extended to Mosul.

The chief city is Baghdad, the former capital of the Abbasside dynasty, one of the Caliphs of that dynasty being Haroun al Rashid of "the Arabian Nights." Baghdad has an estimated population of 270,000, other towns being Basra, 85,000, and Mosul (opposite the site of Nineveh), 90,000.

	1927–28.	1929–30.
Total revenue	£4,432,275	£4,295,811
Including Customs	2,063,025	2,059,790
Total expenditure	4,274,475	4,298,954

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION.

High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief Sir Francis Humphrys, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.I.E. (1929).
A.D.C., Lt. J. de B. Stansfeld.
Counsellor, Maj. H. W. Young, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Political Secretary, R. S. M. Sturges, O.B.E.
Financial Secretary, F. E. Stafford.
Legal Secretary, J. H. B. Nihill, M.C.
Consular Secretary, C. Empson.
Oriental Secretary, Capt. V. Holt.
Commandant, Iraq Levies, Brigadier J. G. Browne, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Baghdad—Consul-General, Sir Francis Humphrys, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.I.E.
" *Consul*, Charles Empson.
Basra—Consul, Gerald H. Selous, O.B.E.
Abadan—Vice Consul, (the Port Officer holds the rank of acting Vice Consul).

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, Baghdad and Strand Road, Basrah.

CAPITAL, Baghdad.

Baghdad is 840 miles by air from Cairo, Egypt. Mails between London and Baghdad may be sent by weekly Air Mail Service *viâ* Egypt. Motor convoys carrying mails run twice weekly between Baghdad—Damascus (the normal route for letter post).

ITALY.

(Regno d'Italia.)

King, Victor Emmanuel, *born* November 11, 1869; *married*, Oct. 24, 1896, Princess Helen of Montenegro; *succeeded to the throne* July 29, 1900.
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, *born* Sept. 15, 1904.

CABINET (June 30 1924: reconstructed 1925 and 1929).

Premier and Minister of Interior, *Signor Benito Mussolini.

*Signor Benito Mussolini is the accredited leader of *Fascism*, the *Fascisti* representing a revolutionary movement against the inactivity of post-War Italian statesmen. The uniform of the movement is a black shirt, and the name is derived from *fascio* or band (*cf.* the *fasces* of the Roman lictor) in which the movement was organised.

Justice, Signor Alfredo Rocco.
Finance and Treasury, Dr. Antonio Mosconi.
Foreign Affairs, Signor Dino Grandi.
War, Gen. Pietro Gazzera.
Marine, Adm. Giuseppe Sirianni.
Air, Gen. Italo Balbo.
Public Works, Signor Arnaldo di Crollalanza.
Corporations, Dr. Giuseppe Bottai.
Colonies, Gen. de Bono.
National Education, Prof. Balbino Giuliano.
Agriculture and Forests, Signor Giacomo Acerbo.
Communications, Count Costanzo Ciano.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Antonio Chiaramonte Bordonaro, G.B.E., 20 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.
Counsellor, Signor Francesco Giorgio Mameli.
1st Secretary, Nobile Don Renato Prunas Barrago.
2nd Secretary, Signor Pasquale Jannelli.
3rd Secretaries, Nobile Giulio del Balzo dei Duchi di Presenzano; Baron Giovanni Scola Camerini.
Attaché, Signor Gaetano de Facci Negrati.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Angelo Jackino.
Military Attaché, Lieut.-Col. A. Infante, D.S.O.
Air Attaché, Lieut.-Col. Pier Francesco Bitossi.
Commercial Counsellor, Signor Giovanni Battista Ceccato.
Asst. do., Signor Giuseppe Massone.
Special Attaché, Signor Giuseppe Palliccia, O.B.E., M.C.
Chancellor, Signor Giuseppe de Grossi.
Royal Consul-General, Nob. Alessandro de Probizer, 68 Portland Place, W. 1.
Vice-Consul, Signor P. Righetti.

A Kingdom in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba, and about 70 minor islands (with certain dependencies hereinafter noted). It is bounded on the N. by the Republics of Switzerland and Austria, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Adriatic and Yugoslavia, &c., and on the W. by France and the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Seas. The total area of the kingdom of Italy in 1914 was 110,623 sq. miles, and by the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) Italy gained from Austria-Hungary the Trentino (about 4,000 sq. miles) and Trieste (with about 1,000 sq. miles of the Adriatic Sea-board).

The total area of the Kingdom of Italy was estimated (Dec. 1927) at 119,743 square miles, with a population at the census of March 29, 1931, of 42,158,817. There is a large settled and floating population of Americans and English.

By a treaty signed at Rome (Jan. 27, 1924), the *Free State of Fiume* came to an end. Yugoslavia's sovereignty over Port Baros and the Delta is established by the treaty, and Italy acquired the town and harbour works of Fiume, together with a narrow strip of hinterland. Italy agreed to lease to Yugoslavia the Thaon di Revel quay at a rental of one gold lira for 50 years, the railway station being established as an international frontier station. Fiume is now the capital of the newly created Italian Provincia del Carnaro, and has the status of an Italian provincial town.

The Italian peninsula is traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines; the Alps form its northern limits, dividing it from France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria and Yugoslavia. *Mont Blanc* (15,782 feet), the highest peak of the Alps, is in the French Pennine Alps, but within the Italian borders are Monte Rosa (15,217 feet) and several peaks from 12,000 to 14,000 feet. The chief rivers are the Po, the Adige, the Tiber, and the Arno.

GOVERNMENT.—Italian unity was accomplished under the House of Savoy, after an heroic struggle from 1848–1870, in which the great patriots *Mazzini* (*born* 1805, *died* 1872) and *Garibaldi* (*born* 1807, *died* 1882) were the principal figures. It was completed when Lombardy was ceded by Austria in 1860 and Venice in 1866, and through the evacuation of the Papal States by the French in 1870. In 1872 the King of Italy entered Rome, and that city was declared to be the capital. The government was that of a constitutional monarchy with a legislature of two houses—the *Senate* (of 385 life members appointed by the King), and the *Chamber of Deputies* of 536 members (elected by adult manhood suffrage). Under the reform instituted by Signor Mussolini an entirely new and complex form of government has been built up—the Fascist "syndical-corporative" state. The Senate and Chamber are retained but the latter are elected *en bloc*, a list being drawn up by the Fascist Grand Council and submitted to the electorate for acceptance or rejection as a whole. The basis of the composition of the list is roughly equal representation of capital and labour, the essence of the "syndical-corporative" idea being that the State should take charge of the economic development and functioning of the country.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture (including the growing of grapes, olives and chestnuts) is the principal industry. Italian wines are numerous and celebrated, and olives and olive-oil are furnished by Tuscany, Liguria, and the province of Bari; while fruit abounds and is largely exported. The cultivation of the silkworm forms an important industry. Among the principal minerals are iron, lead, zinc, copper, manganese, and antimony ores, sulphur, gypsum, amianthus, alum, and boracic acid. Silver is found in Sardinia, and some gold in the Alps. Salt and tobacco are Government monopolies.

The principal exports are cotton, silk and woollen tissues, motor cars, 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. The imports chiefly consist of cotton, wheat, coal, coke, chemicals, colonial produce, yarns, jute and manufactured goods, woollens, raw silk, silkworms' eggs and cocoons, machinery, iron and steel in bars, plates and rails, hardware, raw hides, horses and cows, fixed oils, salt fish, dye-stuffs, tobacco, earthenware, &c. The manufactures are woollen, cotton, silk, hemp, and linen yarns and tissues, motor cars, rubber tyres and tubes, 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.

DEFENCE.—The *Army* consists of 30 Infantry Divisions and 2 *Divisioni Celeri* (Cavalry and Cyclists) organized in 11 Army Corps, but a large number of Units and Services, *e.g.*, Bersaglieri, Alpini, Tanks, &c., are not included in these

formations. During summer months (with two classes of conscripts with the colours) the strength is about 400,000; in winter months 200,000 (with one class). Age of liability for recall to Military service was raised in 1929 and brings total numbers available in case of war to 4,000,000–4,500,000 men. The National Militia (Black Shirts) are also part of the Land Forces of Italy. Their establishment is 300,000, but only a small percentage are on permanent service, the remainder being in civil employ, ready for duty whenever required. The Militia supplies 2 Battalions to each Infantry Division in war. On May 24, 1915, Italy declared war on Austro-Hungary, and on Aug. 27, 1916, a state of war was declared to exist with Germany. The cost of the war to Oct. 31, 1918, amounted to 48 milliards of lire (£1,920,000,000). During the War of 1914–1918, over 15 per cent. of the population were mobilised, and 5,250,000 men passed into the Armies of Italy. *The Navy includes 5 modern* and 1 pre-Dreadnought battleship, 16 cruisers, 1 aircraft carrier, 11 flotilla leaders, 60 destroyers, 70 torpedo boats, 42 submarines, 12 gunboats and despatch vessels, 2 river gunboats, and 46 minesweepers and minelayers. The peace *personnel* of the Italian Navy is about 45,000 all ranks. Spezia and Pola, the chief naval and *military ports of the kingdom, are securely* fortified. The *Air Force* consists of 110 squadrons of aircraft, of which 10 are employed in the colonies. The official first-line strength of aircraft is 973 machines, with a further 100 in reserve. The *personnel* for 1929 includes 941 officers and 18,631 other ranks, the expenditure for 1929–30 being 700 million *lire*, of which 60 million is for *Civil Aviation*.

EDUCATION.—Primary Education is free and compulsory, and evening continuation classes are also compulsory for military recruits. It is maintained by local taxation and State grants. Secondary education is generally State-maintained, and schools are increasing in number. Several of the Universities are of very ancient foundation.

COMMUNICATIONS.—On July 31, 1930, there were 10,407 miles of railway open for traffic, 1,022 being electrified and 352 in course of electrification; the post-offices (1929) numbered 11,228, and there were (1929) 40,855 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going commercial marine (1929) consisted of 1,396 steamers (3,212,302 gross tons) and 2,692 sailing vessels (168,279 tons). In 1929 248,379 ships (77,177,450 net tons) entered Italian ports; the clearances were 248,494 (77,185,386 net tons).

	1931–32.
Revenue (Budget)	*Lire 23,695,000,000
Expenditure (do.)	24,271,000,000
External debt (July 31, 1930)	1,773,462,000
Internal „ „	88,336,000,000

	1929.	1930.
Imports	*L. 21,664,700,000	*L. 17,351,000,000
Exports	15,235,900,000	12,118,800,000
Imports from U.K.	2,039,600,000	1,673,200,000
Exports to U.K.	1,459,600,000	1,185,400,000

CAPITAL, Rome, on the Tiber. Population (1931), 1,003,881. Other towns are Naples (982,802), Milan (975,043), Genoa (626,917), Turin (601,156), Palermo (458,979), Florence (319,770), Catania (283,604), Venice (260,908), Trieste (254,174), Bologna (246,515).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, green, white, red (with arms on white band).

* Paper Lire. For exchange value, *see* p. 477.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(84 Via Venti Settembre, Rome.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Graham, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (1921) £8,500
Counsellor, John Murray, C.M.G.
1st Secretary, I. A. Kirkpatrick.
2nd Sec., H. L. Farquhar, M.C.
3rd Sec., J. H. C. Lambert.
Hon. Attachés, H. D. Creek; C. R. W. Montagu.
Press Officer (with local rank of 1st Sec.), W. K. McClure, C.B.E.
Commercial Sec. (Grade I.), (*with local rank of Commercial Counsellor*), E. H. Mulock.
Do. (Grade II.), W. F. Vaughan Scott.
Naval Attaché, Capt. R. B. Ramsay, R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. G. Villar, R.N.
Mil. Attaché, Col. H. Stevens, D.S.O.
Air Attaché, Group Capt. T. G. Hetherington, C.B.E.
Archivist, G. D. Baker, M.B.E.
Asst. Archivist & Accountant, Miss A. E. H. Button.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Rome—Consul, B. P. Sullivan, M.B.E.
„ *Vice-Consuls*, H. D'A. Johnson, M.B.E.; L. A. Colmore.
Bengasi—Vice-Consul, A. Ellul.
Cagliari—Consul, Romulus Henry Pernis.
Florence—Consul, Maj. Charles W. Maclean, D.S.O.
„ *Vice-Consuls*, Gennaro Placci; C. R. Atkinson-Grimshaw.
„ *Pro-Consul*, Federigo Lelli.
Genoa—Consul-General, E. W. P. Thurstan, C.M.G.
„ *Vice-Consuls*, H. Bancroft-Livingston; Lewis S. Leadley (*acting*).
Bologna—Vice-Consul, Thomas Hickling.
„ *Pro-Consul*, J. E. de Lengerke.
Bordighera—Vice-Consul, A. E. Turton.
San Remo—Vice-Consul, Meysey Turton.
„ *Pro-Consul*, Attilio Pedemonte.
Savona—Vice-Consul, Angelo Aschiero.
Spezia—Consul, S. Guattari-Stafford, O.B.E.
„ *Vice-Consul*, R. A. G. Stafford.
„ *Pro-Consul*, H. Alinghieri.
Leghorn—Consul, E. R. Seccombe.
„ *Vice-Consul*, F. B. Lamb.
Ancona—Vice-Consul, Francis C. Kane.
„ *Pro-Consul*, George E. Kane.
Perugia—Vice-Consul, R. B. P. Frost, M.B.E.
Milan—Consul-Gen., G. Gilliat-Smith.
„ *Vice-Consul*, A. C. Routh.
„ *Pro-Consul*, F. C. England.
Menaggio—Vice-Consul, C. Mylius.
Naples—Consul-General, G. A. Fisher.
„ *Vice-Consul*, A. Goodden.
„ *Pro-Consul*, A. E. Watkins.
Castellamare—Vice-Consul, E. S. Albanese.
Palermo (Sicily)—Consul, Major J. H. H. Dodds, C.M.G.
„ *Vice-Consul*, H. H. Clark.
„ *Pro-Consul*, Luigi Tripiciano.
Catania—Vice-Consul, W. A. Franck, M.B.E.
Marsala—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Messina—Vice-Consul, A. A. Barrett.
„ *Pro-Consul*, S. W. Garbutt.
Rhodes—Consul, Edward Perkins.

Trieste—Consul, A. E. R. Browne.
,, *Vice-Consul*, C. R. Waddell.
,, *Pro-Consul*, P. Salcher.
Tripoli—Consul, N. P. Cowan.
,, *Pro-Consul*, John Ghirlando.
,, *Physician (Hon.)*, Dr. Angelo Mizzi.
Benghazi—Vice-Consul, Antonio Ellul.
Turin—Consul, Leonard Parish.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Vittorio Gallo.
Venice—Consul, Alan Napier.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Count Luigi F. A. P. Mozzoni.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR ITALY, Via Manzoni 5, *Milan* (Branches, Piazza della Annunziata, *Genoa*; Scali d'Azeglio, *Leghorn*; Via A. Depretis 31, *Naples*; Piazza dell Unitá 6, *Trieste*).

Rome, transit, 44 hours.

ITALIAN COLONIES, &c.

Libia.—The Turkish vilayet of Tripoli and the Mutessarifat of Benghazi on the northern coast of Africa, were occupied by Italy in 1911–12, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct. 1912) the sovereignty of the province was transferred to the King of Italy, the spiritual headship over the Muhammadan population being retained by the Caliph. Tripoli is the most easterly of the Barbary States, extending from the frontiers of Tunis to those of Egypt, a distance along the coast-line of nearly 1,100 miles, and inland to the south a distance of about 800 miles. The transferred territory comprises the four sub-provinces or Mutessarifilik of Tripoli, Khoms, Jabel-el-Gharb, and Fezzan, and also of Benghazi or Cyrenaica, a total area of 810,000 square miles, with a population of about 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, Bornu, and the Western Sudan, whither caravans proceed from Tripoli. The principal articles of exports are ostrich feathers, ivory, skins, sponges, hides, esparto grass, wool, 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 population of Benghazi consists of Arabs, Greeks, Maltese, and a few Levantines. The commerce in cereals, wool, cattle for Malta, and other agricultural produce, is considerable, when a sufficient rainfall causes good harvests. The capital of "Tripolitana" is Tripoli (population 60,000), and of Cyrenaica, Benghazi (population 35,000).

Governor of Cyrenaica, and Tripolitana, Marshal Badoglio.

Eritrea is a Red Sea colony, and extends from Ras Kasar, 18° 2′ N., to Ras Demoira, 12° 42′ N., and is bounded on N.W. by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on S. by Abyssinia, and on S.E. by French Somaliland. It consists of a triangular portion of barren and sandy lowland with a coast-line along the Red Sea of about 700 miles, and covers a total area of 64,000 square miles, with a population of about 510,000, of whom about 3,500 are Europeans. The capital is Asmara, Massowa being the chief port, where there is a good harbour. The principal products are potash, skins, and salt, of great value as being the monetary currency of Southern Abyssinia.

Governor of Eritrea, H.E. Duke Astuto di Lucchesi.

Somaliland.—Italian Somaliland comprises a coastal strip on the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, from 11° N. lat. to the Equator, and is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Aden, on E. by the Indian Ocean, and on W. by British Somaliland, Abyssinia, and British E. Africa. The total area, including the territory of Jubaland (and the port of Kismayu) transferred from Kenya by Great Britain in 1925, is about 220,000 sq. miles, and the population is estimated at 900,000. Agriculture and camel and cattle rearing are the principal industries. The capital is Mogadisho, on the Indian Ocean.

Governor of Italian Somaliland, Signor M. Rava.

Tientsin.—Italy obtained in 1902 a concession of land fronting the Peiho river (China), with a total area of 20 square miles and a population of about 10,000 natives.

Ægean Dependencies.—Rhodes, Egeo and the Dodecanese (12 islands occupied by Italy in 1912 during the war with Turkey, viz.:—Stampalia, Scarpanto, Caso, Piscopi, Nisiro, Calimno, Lero, Patino, Cos, Simi, Calchi, and Lipso). The seat of administration is at Rhodes (Rodi) and the total population is about 100,000.

JAPAN.

(Nippon.)

Emperor (Tenno) of Japan, His Imperial Majesty Hirohito, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *born* April 29, 1901; *succeeded* Dec. 25, 1926; *married* (1924) Princess Nagako (*born* March 6, 1903), daughter of the late Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni (*died* Jan. 27, 1929), and has issue three daughters:—
(i) H.I.H. Princess Shigeko.
(ii) H.I.H. Princess Kazuko.
(iii) H.I.H. Princess Atsuko.

Brothers of the Emperor:—
(1) H.I.H. Prince Yasuhito Chichibu, *born* June 25, 1902, *married* Sept. 28, 1928, Setsuko Matsudaira (*born* Sept. 9, 1909).
(2) H.I.H. Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu, *born* Jan. 3, 1905, *married* Feb. 4, 1930, Kikuko Tokugawa, grand-daughter of the late Shogun Tokugawa.
(3) H.I.H. Prince Takahito Sumi, *born* Dec. 2, 1915.

CABINET (April 14, 1931).

Prime Minister, Baron Wakatsuki.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Kijuro Shidehara.
Minister for Home Affairs, Kenzo Adachi.
Minister of Finance, Junnosuke Inouye.
Marine, Admiral Baron Kiyotane Abo.
War, General Minami.
Justice, Viscount Chifuyu Watanabe.
Education, Ryuzo Tanaka.
Commerce and Industry, Sachio Sakurauchi.
Agriculture and Forestry, Chuji Machida.
Communications, Matajiro Koizumi.
Railways, Shujro Hara.
Overseas Affairs, Baron Wakatsuki.

Ambassador in London, Tsuneo Matsudaira, G.C.V.O., 10 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.
Chancery of the Embassy, 37 Portman Square, W. 1.

Counsellor, Hirosi Saito.
1st Secretary, Renzo Sawada.
2nd Secretary, Kumaichi Yamamoto.
3rd Secretaries, Yutaka Ishizawa; Yoshitaro Yamada.
Attachés, Yuzo Isono; Kaoru Hara; Shinichi Sano; Akira Miyazaki; Hisanaga Shimadzu.
Military Attaché, Col. Masaharu Homma.
Asst. Military Attaché, Major Eiichi Tatsumi.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Shiro Takasu.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Lt.-Comdr. Shigeji Kaneko.
Financial Attaché, Juichi Tsushima.
Commercial Counsellor (1 Broad Street Place. E.C. 2.), Shinjiro Matsuyama.
Chancellors (37 Portman Square, W. 1), Iwao Kakegawa; Masatsugu Yamashita; Yoshio Sumino.
Consul-General (*London*), Shinjiro Matsuyama, 1 Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.
Consul (*Liverpool*), Issaku Okamoto.
,, (*Manchester*), Maj. W. P. Groves (*hon.*).
,, (*Middlesbrough*), Alfred William Bulmer.
,, (*Cardiff*), E. H. Trimby (*hon.*).
,, (*Glasgow*), A. Scott Younger (*hon.*).
,, (*Dublin*), A. M. Weatherill (*hon.*).

This ancient and extensive Empire consists of four large and many small islands, said to comprise in all above 4,223, the principal of which are Honshu, Shikoku, Kiū-shū, Hokkaidō or Yezo, situate to the north of the main island, from which it is separated by the Tsugaru Straits, and Formosa, called by the Japanese, Taiwan. The Ainu, an uncivilised but harmless tribe, who in ancient times occupied the greater part of the country, are still found in Yezo, but in diminishing numbers. 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 260,783 square miles, with a population (Dec., 1928) of 83,536,911. The population of the mainland only on Sept. 1, 1929, was 62,938,200. The islands are eminently volcanic, and 18 of the summits are still active; the chief of these, Fuji-san, or Fuji-no-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, manganese, tin, tungsten, molybdenum, antimony, zinc, agate, cornelian, and rock crystal are 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 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, beech, and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated; rice is the staple food of the people, about 347,500,000 bushels being consumed annually in Japan proper (home-grown crop 1930, 65,305,430 *koku*; koku=5 bushels, approximately). Agriculture, upon which the Japanese bestow great care, is their chief occupation. The coasts are extremely rich in fish. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied, though scented flowers are comparatively few. Fruit is abundant, including the orange, persimmon and loquat; European fruits, such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes, figs, and peaches are produced, and the American navel orange is extensively grown.

Commerce and Industry.—The chief manufactures are silk and cotton woven goods, cotton yarn (210 cotton spinning mills were in operation in Dec., 1928), matches, paper, glass, cement, chemicals and fertilisers, sugar, brushes, flour, insulated electric wire, woollen fabrics, rubber goods, soap, lacquer ware, porcelain, earthenware, mats, matting, hemp-braids, knitted goods, vegetable oil, crude camphor, camphor oil, straw-plaits, and bronze, while shipbuilding is an important industry in the yards. The chief imports are raw cotton from India, U.S.A., Egypt, and China; wheat from Canada, Australia and U.S.A.; oil cake from Kwantung Province and China; wool from Australia; crude rubber from Malaya; lumber from U.S.A.; and piece goods, metals, manures, woollens, wool, drugs, rails, locomotives, and machinery from the U.S.A. and Europe. Sugar is largely imported from the Dutch East Indies, Philippine Islands and Formosa; kerosene oil from U.S.A. and the Dutch Indies; beans, peas, and pulse from China, Kwantung Province, and Korea; and rice, principally from British India, French India, Korea, Siam, and China. The chief exports are silk, cotton fabrics, cotton yarns, tea, refined sugar, knitted goods, matches, coal, camphor, straw-plaits, porcelain, earthenware, marine products, paper, glass and toys.

Communications.—There were about 13,560 miles of Government and private railroad (steam and electric) on Dec. 31, 1929, in addition to 2,200 miles open in Korea, 951 miles in Formosa and 301 in Saghalien, while the South Manchurian Railway in China (754 miles) is under Japanese control. The mercantile marine of Japan and her dependencies consisted in 1929 of steamers and motor vessels of 4,215,772 gross tons, in addition to small craft and wooden ships. The total tonnage entered and cleared at the chief ports in 1929 was 133,140,249 (25,106 vessels). The three great ports are Kobé, Yokohama and Osaka, the first named having a large transhipment trade, in addition to direct imports and exports. In March, 1927, there were 8,784 post offices dealing with about 4,000,000,000 postal packets annually, and 166,271 miles of telegraph line carrying 67,165,166 messages outwards in the financial year 1926-27.

Defence.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory between the ages of 20 and 40. The Army is divided into a first line (*Gen-eki*), and its reserve (*Yobi*); a second line (*Kobi*), and its reserve (*Kokumin*), with a third line to make good the wastage of war (*Hoju*). The peace strength of the first line is 17,786 officers and about 220,000 other ranks. The military *Air*

Force is organized in 8 flying regiments and a balloon corps; the Naval *Air* service consists of 17 shore-based squadrons, in addition to machines carried by aircraft-carriers and other ships, with 4 small air-ships and a balloon section. The *Navy* includes 6 battleships, 4 battle cruisers, 4 (10,000 ton) cruisers and 28 others, 5 aircraft carriers, 109 destroyers and 66 submarines. Japan declared war against Germany on Aug. 23, 1914, and captured the German fortress of Tsingtau in November, 1914.

Education is in the lower grades free and compulsory. High schools are State-aided, and prepare for a 3 years' course at the Universities. There are high schools for girls, and the technical and special schools are well attended. There are six State Universities of Tokio (2), Kyoto, Tohoku (at Sendai), Hokkaido and Kyushu (at Fukuoka), and 5 medical universities.

Finance:—

	1931–32.
Revenue (Budget)	*Yen* 1,458,771,000
Expenditure (do.)	1,448,523,000
Debt (April, 1930):—	
Internal	*Yen* 4,512,608,000
External	1,446,849,000
Floating Debt	204,000,000
Total	*Yen* 7,163,457,000

Trade of Japan:—

	1929. Yen.	1930. Yen.
Imports	2,216,000,000	1,546,051,000
Exports	2,148,000,000	1,469,852,000
Imports from U.K.	£13,435,000	£8,229,000
Exports to U.K.	£9,132,000	£8,064,000

Formosa.—The island of Formosa (Taiwan) was ceded by China to Japan (June 2, 1895) in accordance with the Treaty of Peace. On the E. coast of the island are the highest known sea cliffs in the world, 8,000 feet sheer above the water. Its total area is 13,500 square miles, with 4,410,114 inhabitants (1928). Imports, *Yen* 204,910,684; exports, *Yen* 271,893,266, in 1929. The colony has been self-supporting since 1906, producing 36,580,000 bushels of rice in 1930, and it is the principal source of the world's camphor supply. Estimated rev. and exp. (1928–29), *Yen* 109,246,000. Capital, Taihoku; pop. (1928), 219,566.

Saghalin (Karafuto).—The southern half of this island was ceded by Russia at the close of the Russo-Japanese war. The ceded territory has a total area of 9,824 sq. miles with a population (1928) of 240,502. The Japanese Government is encouraging the settlement of agriculturists, and there is a large fishing industry. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1928–29) *Yen* 27,340,000.

The *Kwantung Peninsula*, which had been leased to Russia by China, was similarly leased to Japan after the Russo-Japanese war. Area, 1,300 sq. miles; population (1930) 905,781. The port of Dairen provides Japan with a mainland port, ice-free all the year round, and the peninsula is fertile. Imports (1929), £22,396,353; exports, £38,501,930. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1928–29), *Yen* 24,091,717. Capital, Port Arthur (Ryojunko); chief port, Dairen; pop. (1930), 369,767.

The *Pescadores* (Bokoto) consists of about 63 islands, with a total area of 85 square miles, and a population (1928) of 62,606.

Korea (Cho-sen).—By a treaty of Aug. 23, 1910, Korea was annexed to Japan and became part of the Japanese Empire.

Korea is situated between 122° and 128° E. long., and between 34° and 43° N. lat., and the coast is fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest is Quelpart. Total length, 600 miles from north to south, and greatest breadth 135 miles from east to west, with an area of about 85,156 square miles. Population estimated at 19,189,699 (Dec. 1928); there are 469,043 (Dec. 1928) Japanese in the country. The soil is fertile, but the arable land is limited by the mountainous nature of the country. The staple agricultural products are rice and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco, and hemp; fruit-growing is making progress and seri-culture is thought to have a bright future. Ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown under Government supervision at Songdo (Kaijo), and, being a Government monopoly, forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper, coal, iron, and other minerals are distributed throughout the country. There are extensive forests in the extreme north. The principal exports are rice, beans, silk, fish, fish-oil and manure, iron and iron ore, raw cotton, livestock and hides. Manufactures are as yet in a primitive condition, but are growing, including cotton yarn, silk-reeling, sugar, paper, artificial fertilisers, cement, flour (output at present small in each case). The greater part 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 (1929) 2,200 miles. Estimated rev. and exp. (1930–31), *Yen* 238,859,783. Capital, Seoul (Keijofu); pop. (1928) 321,848.

Imports into Korea, 1930 ..... *Yen* 367,050,000
Exports from Korea, 1930 ..... ,, 266,540,000

Pacific Islands.—Under the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, Germany renounced the sovereignty of all her over-sea possessions, and the German Pacific Islands N. of the Equator have been placed under Japanese mandate. These islands, in Micronesia, are (1) *The Marshall Islands* (pop. 9,678), with seat of government at Jaluit; (2) *The Caroline Islands* (pop. 38,647), with seats of government at Truk and Ponapé (Eastern group) and Palew and Yap (Western group); (3) *The Ladrone (or Marianne Islands* (pop. 16,596, with seat of government at Sipan. Estimated rev. and exp. (1927–28) for the Pacific Islands, *Yen* 4,546,526.

CAPITAL OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE, Tôkyo, formerly called Yedo, the residence of the Emperor; population estimated at 2,294,600 (Sept. 1929). On Sept. 1, 1923, a disastrous earthquake destroyed great portions of the cities of Tokyo and Yokohama, but the work of reconstruction is now completed. The chief cities are—

Osaka	2,408,800	Sendai	189,300
Tokyo	2,294,600	Sapporo	181,100
Nagoya	904,700	Hakodate	180,300
Kyoto (ancient capital)	755,200	Kure	176,900
Kobé	755,200	Kumamoto	162,100
Yokohama	543,900	Otaru	156,800
Hiroshima	276,500	Kanazawa	156,400
Fukuoka	217,800	Kagoshima	143,000
Nagasaki	199,700	Yawata	141,900
		Okayama	136,400

FLAG: White, charged with rising sun (red).

BRITISH EMBASSY.
(No. 1. Goban-cho Kojimachi-Ku, Tokyo.)
British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir F. O. Lindley, G.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E. (1931).....£6,500
Counsellor of Embassy, T. M. Snow.
1st Secretary, W. R. Connor Green.
2nd Secretary, A. D. F Gascoigne.
3rd Secretary, E. E. Crowe.
Counsellor (local rank), W. B. Cunningham.
Commercial Counsellor, G. B. Sansom, C.M.G.
Commercial Secretary, H. A. Macrae, M.B.E.
2nd Secretary (local rank), W. J. Davies, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. M. G. B. Legge, D.S.O., R.N.
Asst. do., Eng.-Com. C. B. Evington, R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. H J. Simson, M.C.
Archivist, J. M. Tabor.
2nd Archivist, W. E. D. Massey.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.
Dairen (Dalny)—Consul, M. B. T. Paske Smith, C.B.E.
,, *Clerical Officer*, J. R. Donaldson.
Kobé—Consul-General, O. White, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consul*, R. L. Cowley.
,, *Shipping Clerk*, J. S. Waddell.
Nagasaki—Consul, F. C. Greatrex.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, Frederick Ringer; Sidney Ringer.
Karatsu—Consular-Agent, M. C. Adams (*acting*).
Shimonoseki—Consular-Agent, R. McKenzie.
Osaka—Consul, R. McP. Austin.
,, *Higher Clerical Officer and Pro-Consul*, A. W. Taylor.
Seoul—Consul-Gen., W. M. Royds.
,, *Vice-Consul*, C. H. Archer.
Chemulpo—Consular-Agent, W. G. Bennett.
Tamsui (Formosa)—Consul, A. R. Ovens, M.B.E.
Taihoku—Pro-Consul,
Tokyo—Consul, P. D. Butler.
Yokohama—Cons.-Gen., E. H. Holmes, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consul*, D. W. Kermode.

Yokohama, 11,260 miles distant; transit, 38 days (*viâ* Vancouver, 23 days; *viâ* Siberia, 16 days).

KHIVA. *See* **Russia.**

LATVIA.
(Republika Latvija.)

President, Alberts Kviesis, *born* 1881, *assumed office* April 11, 1930.
Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, K. Ulmanis.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Monsieur F. Vesmans, 87 Eaton Place, S.W. 1.
Agricultural Adviser, Monsier Emils Zolmanis.
Attaché, Monsieur Alfreds Ezeriņš.
Consul-General, Charles Louis Seya, 31, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
Vice-Consul, Charles E. Jumutz.

A Baltic Republic at the eastern and southern shore of the Gulf of Riga, formerly part of the Russian Empire. Latvia was proclaimed an independent state on Nov. 18, 1918. Its frontiers are common with Esthonia, Russia, Poland and Lithuania. The constitution is that of a democratic republic, with universal suffrage and proportional representation. Parliament (*Saeima*) consists of a single chamber of 100 members. The area is about 25,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 2,000,000.

The surface of the country is generally flat with marshy areas, interspersed with many lakes. Agriculture and dairy farming are the principal occupations of the people, and there are many flourishing industries. The fisheries are also of importance. The chief exports are flax, timber, butter, paper and glass; chief imports are agricultural machinery and implements and wood and metal machinery. The tonnage of ships entered in 1930 was 1,951,848 tons. The chief ports are Riga, Libau and Windau. In 1930 there were 1,860 miles of railway in operation.

	1930-31.
Estimated Revenue	*Lats* 177,824,000
Estimated Expenditure	177,824,000
External Debt (July, 1931):—	
U.S. dollars	$6,889,189
Sterling	£1,925,000
Internal Debt (July, 1931)	*Lats* 761,604
	1930.
Imports	*Lats* 296,127,000
Exports	247,668,000
Imports from U.K.	25,078,000
Exports to U.K.	70,325,000

CAPITAL, Riga, at the mouth of the Dvina (Daugava) river, population 337,699; other centres being Libau (Liepaja) 60,762, Dvinsk (Daugavpils) 40,640, Mitau (Jelgava) 28,325, and Windau (Ventspils) 16,384.
FLAG: Red, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(71 Valdemara iela, Riga.)
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Latvia (also to Lithuania and Estonia), H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G. (1930).....£3,775
1st Secretary, O. A. Scott, D.S.O.
Naval Attaché, Com. M. A. Hawes, R.N.
Assist. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. G. Villar, R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. R. C. W. G. Firebrace, R.A.
Archivist, T. H. Frobelius.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.
Riga—Consul, C. A. Edmond.
,, *Vice-Consul*, W. G. Hall.
Libau—Vice-Consul, R. J. Madge.

LIBERIA.
(Republic of Liberia.)

Provisional President, Hon. Edwin Barclay, *assumed office* Jan. 1931.
Vice-President, (vacant).
Secretary of State, (vacant).
Treasury, J. F. Cooper.
Attorney-General, Louis A. Grimes.
Postmaster-General, H. Massaquoi.
War, J. S. Dennis.
Interior, J. J. Harris.
Public Works, John L. Morris.
Education, Benjamin W. Payne, M.D.
Financial Adviser, John Loomis.

Minister Resident in London, Hon. C. W. Dresselhuys, 13 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W. 1.
Commercial Attaché and Consul-General (London), J. T. Grein, 10 Idol Lane, E.C. 3.
Consul, L. J. H. Grein, 10 Idol Lane, E.C. 3.
Consul-General (Liverpool), Henry F. Cooper, Brunswick Street, Liverpool.
Vice-Con., Frank Peltor.
Consul, Manchester, T. R. Campbell.
Vice-Cons., P. L. Cobé.
Consul, Glasgow, John Dallas.
Consul, Cardiff, A. J. Bovey

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast of North Guinea which is between the rivers Cavalla, S.E., and Mano, N.W., a distance of about 350 miles,

with an area of about 43,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50′, a distance of 150 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1820, and has been recognised since 1847 as an independent State. The population is estimated at 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, including about 12,000 Americo-Liberians. The principal exports are palm-kernels, piassava, palm-oil, coffee, cocoa, ivory, kola nuts and rubber. The chief imports are rice, tobacco, Manchester goods, provisions, spirits, salt, hardware, glass and earthenware and building materials. 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 10 members elected for six years, and the House of Representatives with 22 members elected for four years. There is no regular army, but there is an enlisted frontier force of about 600 men under American and native officers. In 1927 arrangements were made with the Finance Corporation of America for a loan of 5,000,000 dollars, and the issue of the first half is to be completed by the end of 1930. The previous 1912 loan, in which British financial interests preponderated, was paid off from the proceeds of the new loan, which is secured by a first lien on customs revenues and head moneys. The Loan Agreement also provides for financial supervision by American officials. There are 15 ports of entry, including 4 river ports, along the 350 miles of coast and 12 interior ports. In 1929, 1,029 vessels (2,426,579 net tons) entered and cleared at all ports; of these 272 (825,933 net tons) were British.

	1928-29.
Revenue	U.S. $1,028,123
Expenditure	1,098,152
External Debt (1929)	2,000,000
	1929.
Imports	U.S. $2,064,429
Exports	1,475,356
Imports from U.K.	533,323
Exports to U.K.	174,794

CAPITAL, Monrovia. Population, 9,700.

FLAG: alternate horizontal stripes (5 White, 6 Red), with 5-pointed white star on blue field in upper corner next to flagstaff.

Monrovia—British Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General, Constantine Graham (1930).

Vice-Consul, D. G. Rydings.

Fernando Po—Vice-Consul, C. W. Chew.

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit, by monthly English steamers from Liverpool, 11 to 20 days; also by German, Netherlands, U.S., French and Spanish vessels from Continent and U.S.A.

LIECHTENSTEIN.

(Fürstentum Liechtenstein.)

Prince, Franz, I., *b.* Aug. 28, 1853; *succ.* Feb. 11, 1929; *married* 1930 Princess Elsa; *b.* Jan. 6, 1878.

Administrator, Dr. Joseph Hoop (*appointed* Aug. 4, 1928).

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between the Austrian province of Vorarlberg and Switzerland; area 59·61 square miles, pop. (1921) 11,500. The main industries are agriculture (chief products being corn, cattle, wine and turf) and textiles. Revenue (1929), 1,244,093 *Swiss francs*; expenditure 581,940 *Swiss francs*; debt 3,444,000 *Swiss francs*.

CAPITAL, Vaduz. Pop. 1,400.

British Consul-General, Robert Erskine (resides at Zurich).

LITHUANIA.

(Lietuva.)

President, Antanas Smetona, *assumed office* Dec. 20. 1926.

Prime Minister, J. Tubelis.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Zaunius.

Minister in London, His Excellency Vaclovas Sidzikauskas.

Legation, 10 Palace Gate, W. 8.

Consul-General, V. Gylys, 15 Endsleigh Street, W.C. 1.

The independence of the Lithuanian Republic (Lietuva) was proclaimed at Vilna on Feb. 16, 1918. The Republic consists of the former Russian Government of Kovno and portions of the Suvalki and Vilna Governments, and is bounded on the N. by Latvia, on the S. and E. by Poland, and on the W. by Germany and the Baltic Sea, the total area included in the Republic (including Memel Territory) being about 20,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 2,000,000. Under the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced the sovereignty over the town and territory of Memel, and a French High Commissioner, with a small garrison, governed the Territory in the name of the Allies until Jan. 1923, when the Territory was invaded and occupied by the Lithuanians. The sovereignty of the Territory has been transferred to Lithuania, as set out in the Convention signed at Paris (May 8, 1924) and ratified Aug. 1925. The total area administered is 945 square miles, with a population of about 150,000, of whom about 36,000 inhabit the town of Memel.

The legislature consists of a single chamber Assembly (*Seim*), elected by universal adult suffrage, the Executive being entrusted to a council of ministers.

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry, the chief products of the Republic being rye, wheat, barley, oats and potatoes; the exports are flax, linseed, timber, livestock, and dairy produce; the chief imports are textiles, sugar, herrings, and machinery.

	1929.	1930.
Revenue	*Lits* 299,510,000	*Lits* 313,192,100
Expenditure	269,959,800	320,626,700
Imports	306,422,400	312,415,200
Exports	329,841,900	333,738,900
Imports from U.K.	26,036,400	24,066,600
Exports to U.K.	57,431,900	65,042,000

CAPITAL, Kovno (Kaunas), on the Niemen (pop. 110,000), other centres being Memel (Klaipeda) on the Baltic (38,000), and Shavli (17,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, red, green.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Keistuchio gatve 19 Kaunas [Kovno]).

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G. (*resident at* Riga, Latvia).

Chargé-d'Affaires, T. H. Preston.

Naval Attaché, Com. M. A. Hawes, R.N.

Military Attaché, Maj. R. C.W. G. Firebrace, R.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICER.

Kovno (Keistuchiogatve, 19 Kaunas)—*Consul*, T. H. Preston.

Transit, 2 days.

* At par 48·85 Lits = £1 sterling.

LUXEMBURG.

(Grand-Duché de Luxembourg.)

Grand Duchess, H.R.H. Charlotte, *born* Jan. 23, 1896, *succeeded* (on the abdication of her sister) Jan. 9, 1919; *married*, Nov. 6, 1919, Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma. *Heir Apparent*, Prince Jean, *born* Jan. 5, 1921.
Minister of State, Joseph Bech.

Consulate-General in London, Moorfield House, Tenter Street, E.C. 2.

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France; it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815–66, and was included in the German "Zollverein." In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands, on whose decease, Nov. 23, 1890, it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The territory was invaded and overrun by the Germans at the commencement of the war in 1914, but was liberated in 1918, U.S troops entering the capital on Nov. 22. By the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, the country is declared to be free from all ties with Germany. The area is 999 square miles; the population (1929) 222,092, nearly all Roman Catholics. The principality is rich in iron-ore. The revenue in 1931 was estimated at 483,208,600 francs, expenditure 445,588,000 francs; debt (Jan. 1, 1930) 478,000,000 francs. There are 328 miles of railway. The army numbers about 300 men. The capital, Luxemburg (population 52,800), is a dismantled fortress.

FLAG: Red, white, blue.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, The Rt. Hon. the Earl Granville, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1928) (*Ambassador at Brussels*).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Luxemburg—Consul, N. le Gallais.
„ *Pro-Consul*, Victor Etienne.

MEXICO.

(Estados Unidos Mexicanos.)

President (1930–1934) Pascual Ortiz Rubio, *elected* Nov. 18, 1929; *assumed office* Feb. 5, 1930.

CABINET.

Minister of the Interior, Manuel C. Téllez.
Foreign Affairs, Genaro Estrada.
Finance, Luis Montes de Oca.
Communications, Gustavo Serrano.
Industry Commerce and Labour, Aaron Saens.
Agriculture, Francisco Elias.
War, Plutarco E. Calles.
Education, Narciso Bassals.

Minister in London, Señor Don Leopoldo Ortiz, 48 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.
Consul-General in London, Señor Don Gustavo Luders de Negri, Bush House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.

Mexico occupies the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from 15° to 32° 30′ N. lat. and 87° to 117° W. long., and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world. It comprises 27 states, 3 territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 31 political divisions, comprehending an area of 768,883 square miles, with a popuiation (1930) of 16,404,030. Mexico is rich in archæological remains, and work is proceeding in every district to remove the earth covering which for many centuries has kept them from view. Near the City of Mexico are a number of pyramids built to a great extent with boulders from the river beds. The *Pyramid of the Sun* (now called "Tonatiuh") is 761 feet from N. to S., and 725 feet from E. to W., and rises to a height of 216 feet. The *Pyramid of the Moon* (now called "Mextli") is 426 feet × 511 feet, and rises to 150 feet. The staircases vary in construction between terrace and terrace and are found to be intact. Other places of interest are near Oaxaca, Papantla, Zempoala on the Continent, and Uzmal, Chichen-Itza and other points on the E. side of Yucatan.

The two great ranges of North America, the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, are prolonged from the north to a convergence towards the narrowing Isthmus of Tehuantepec, their course being parallel with the west and east coasts. The surface of the interior consists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges, with steep slopes both to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico). In the west is the Peninsula of California, with a mountainous surface, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of California. The Sierra Nevada, known in Mexico as the *Sierra Madre*, terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks, from Colima on the west to Citlaltepete on the east. The low-lying lands of the coasts form the *Tierra Caliente*, or tropical regions (below 3,000 feet), the higher levels form the *Tierra Templada*, or temperate region (from 3,000 to 5,000 feet), and the summit of the plateau with its peaks is known as *Tierra Fria*, or cold region (above 5,000 feet). The only considerable rivers are the *Rio Grande del Norte*, which forms part of the northern boundary, and is navigable for about 70 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and the *Rio Grande de Santiago*, which runs from Lake Chapala to the Pacific. The remaining streams are governed by the formation of the land, and run in mountain torrents between deep-cut cañons or "barrancas." The largest fresh-water lakes are *Chapala* (70 miles long and 20 miles wide), and *Patzcuaro* and *Xochimilco*. In the north-west are saline lakes amid bare and dry regions. The climate varies according to the altitude. Yellow fever sometimes occurs at Merida, Yucatan.

The earliest invaders, or Toltecs, gave place in the 13th century to the *Aztecs*, who were conquered in the 16th century by Spanish adventurers under *Hernan Cortes*.* Spanish rule was established at *Tenochtitlan*, a 14th century Aztec city (now Mexico), and Mexico remained a Spanish dominion until its freedom was asserted by a revolutionary war, 1810–1821. From 1837–1848 the province of Texas gave rise to hostilities with the United States, terminating in a three years' war and a cession of the disputed territory to the victorious northern States. In 1810 a Republic was proclaimed, but Iturbide declared himself Emperor in 1821. He was shot in 1824, and a Republic was again established. In 1862 the French troops came to Mexico, and in 1864 an Empire under Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria was declared. In 1867 the downfall of the Empire

* The remains of *Hernan Cortes* have been definitely located in the Temple of Jesus, Mexico City. They are contained in a marble vault, with the funeral garments.

and the death of the Emperor gave rise to the new Republic, which has endured to the present day. The most prominent of modern Presidents is *Porfirio Diaz*, who ruled (except during 1880-4) from 1876 to May 25, 1911. Since the fall of Diaz internal disturbances, in which eleven Presidents have figured, have continued with varying degrees of intensity, and considerable friction (amounting almost to a state of war) has arisen with the United States. On July 15, 1914, Venustiano Carranza assumed control of the executive, but his anti-foreign attitude and legislation, together with the seizure of many properties (a few of which *belonged to British subjects*) led to a refusal of the British Government to grant recognition of his administration. The degree to which Carranza departed from his declaration of neutrality during the Great War undoubtedly influenced the British Government when this policy was adopted. Carranza was overthrown by a further revolution in 1920, and is believed to have been shot by the insurgents. After the fall of Carranza the executive power was assumed by de la Huerta as provisional President, and on Dec. 1, 1920, General Obregon, whose *coup d'état* had caused the downfall of Carranza, became head of the Republic. The determination of the new government to uphold the Carranza constitution of 1917, which has led to confiscatory measures in connection with nationalization of the petroleum of the country, and contains (among other departures from the accepted comity of nations) provisions which restrict the rights of foreigners, caused the British, American, French and Belgian governments to adopt a policy of non-recognition of the Obregon administration. The expropriation, without payment of compensation, of several hundreds of private properties, in pursuance of the Obregon agrarian policy, called forth strong protests from foreign Powers, but all the Powers except Great Britain eventually recognised the Obregon administration. General Obregon was afterwards assassinated. In 1925 relations between Great Britain and Mexico were re-established, and a Special Anglo-Mexican Claims Commission has since met.

Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and Puerto Mexico are the chief ports on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico, and Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Salina Cruz, and Guaymas on the Pacific. There were 16,110 miles of railroad open on Sept. 1, 1926, and 54,670 miles of telegraph. The railroads have in a large measure been built by American and English companies. In Sept. 1925 the Highway Commission of Mexico had constructed (to Dec. 31, 1928) 247 kilometres of road, finished with asphaltic treatment; 332 kilometres lacking only bituminous treatment, and 700 kilometres open to traffic, but still in various stages of construction. The city of Mexico is linked with Puebla, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Toluca, and Saltillo by telephone; the line is now extended to the U.S. border and thence is connected to Canada. The city is connected by wireless to U.K. and Europe.

The principal agricultural crops are maize, beans, 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, and Mexico produced 50,150,610 barrels of petroleum in 1928. The mineral production is stated at:—

Mineral.	Kilograms.	
	1928.	1929.
Gold	21,745	20,276
Silver	3,375,966	3,381,038
Lead	236,485,856	248,400,858
Copper	65,505,652	86,553,669
Zinc	161,747,077	174,049,667
Mercury	87,419	82,636
Antimony	3,577,798	2,709,365
Arsenic	8,669,296	9,664,587
Cadmium	353,545	...
Graphite	4,972,051	5,720,741
Coal (Tons)	1,015,831	...

Petroleum Production.

Year.	Barrels.
1927	64,120,000
1928	50,151,000
1929	44,688,000
1930	39,600,000

Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, the making of footwear, and other branches of industry, are encouraged by high protective duties. The imports, nevertheless, consist very largely of textile manufactures. Of the exports 20 per cent. consist of silver and gold, while 35 per cent. represents the value of petroleum and its derivatives, mainly shipped from Tampico. Other important exports are copper, lead and zinc, also sisal hemp (henequen), coffee, cotton, resins, fresh vegetables and dried vegetables.

The monetary system has been placed on a gold basis, with a gold *peso* = 50 cents U.S. currency or 24·58*d.*; there is a large amount of silver currency in circulation. In Sept. 1922, the Mexican Government undertook to set aside for the service of the debt the sum of 30,000,000 gold *pesos* in 1923, rising by 5 million gold *pesos* annually to 50 million gold *pesos* in 1927. However, this agreement with the International Commission of Bankers was amended in 1925, after the Government had found it necessary to suspend the service of the debt in June, 1924. The effect of the 1925 agreement was to eliminate the debt of the National Railways of Mexico from the public debt, thereby reducing this from 1,561 million Mexican gold *pesos* to 890 millions, as at Dec. 31, 1925. Furthermore, the 1925 agreement provided for the postponement of payment of the 75 million *peso* (which had not been met in 1924 and 1925) until 1928–1935. Service of the debt was resumed in 1926. In addition to the 890 millions above mentioned, other items which had not been included in the debt agreement of Sept., 1922, as amended in 1925, amounted to 108 millions as at Dec. 31, 1925, thus making a grand total of 998 million *peso* Mexican gold. The total debt, funded and floating and interest, was stated to be $1,253,105,699 as at Dec. 31, 1928.

The language of the country is Spanish.

Estimated revenue	(1931)	$298,000,000
Estimated expenditure	(1931)	298,000,000
Total Exports	(1928)	592,444,000
Total Imports	(1928)	357,858,000

	1929.	1930.
Imports from U.K.....	£2,537,652	£2,433,505
Exports to U.K.....	2,689,866	2,886,488

CAPITAL, Mexico City. Pop. (1930), 968,443. Other towns are Guadalajara (145,000), Puebla (96,000), Monterey (88,000), San Luis Potosi (57,000), Leon (57,000), Vera Cruz (54,000), Torren (50,000), Aguas Calientes (48,000), Saltillo (40,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, green, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(4A Calle del Lerma No. 71, Colonia de Cuauhtemoc, Mexico.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Edmund St. John Debonnaire John Monson (1929) £3,750
1st Secretary, Victor Courtenay Walter Forbes.
2nd Secretary, A. V. Coverley-Price.
Naval Attaché, Capt. P. Macnamara, R.N.
Asst. do., Eng.-Com. W. C. Horton, R.N.
Military Attaché, Lieut.-Col. M. F. Day, M.C.
Asst. do., Capt. J. T. Godfrey.
Archivist, P. C. Pell.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Mexico City—Consul-General, D. St. C. Gainer.
" *Vice-Consuls*, E. A. Cleugh; C. G. Rickards; F. J. Wilson, M.B.E. (*acting*).
Chihuahua—Vice-Consul, Thomas Dale.
Durango—Vice-Consul, W. W. Graham.
Guadalajara—Vice-Consul, Capt. P. G. Holms, O.B.E.
Guanajuato—Cons. Agent, W. Hislop.
Mazatlan—Vice-Consul, G. E. S. Watson.
Merida and Progreso—Vice-Consul, G. F. King.
Monterrey—Vice-Consul, Ivan B. Allen.
Orizaba—Vice-Consul, William Mayer.
Pachuca—Vice-Consul, S. Waters.
Progreso—Vice-Consul, *see* Merida.
Puebla—Vice-Consul, W. Hardaker.
Puerto Mexico—Vice-Consul, Dr. J. J. Sparks.
Saltillo—Vice-Consul, James Caldwell.
Tapachula—Vice-Consul, C. H. Fox (*acting*).
Torreon—Vice-Consul, S. Dutton Pegram.
Colima—Consul, D. G. C. MacNeill.
Tampico—Consul, Robert G. Pulford.
" *Vice-Consul* (*acting*), W. R. Bateman.
Vera Cruz—Consul, A. R. Hogg.
" *Vice-Consul*, Cyril C. Ketnor.

CENTRAL BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Apartado 900, Mexico, D.F. *Secretary*, H. Churchill.

Transit, about 14 days.

MONACO.

(Principauté de Monaco.)

Sovereign Prince, Louis Honoré Charles Antoine, *born* July 12, 1870, *acc.* June 25, 1922.
Heiress Apparent, Hereditary Princess Charlotte Louise Juliette (Duchess de Valentinois), *born* Sept. 30, 1898; *mar.* March 19, 1920, Prince Pierre de Monaco (Count de Polignac), and has issue a daughter, Princess Antoinette, *born* Dec. 28, 1920, and a son, Prince Rainier, *born* May 31, 1923.
Minister of State, Monsieur Louis Eugène Maurice Piette.
Secretary of State, M. François Roussel.

Consul-General in London, C. Nuthall Foreman, 37 Conduit Street, W. 1.
Chancellor, Edwin C. Isbell.

A miniature Principality on the Mediterranean, with land frontiers joining France at every point, and consisting of the old town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the famous casino. The Principality comprises a narrow strip of country about 3 miles long and 1½ miles broad, with (1927) 24,927 inhabitants, and a yearly average of over 1,500,000 visitors. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation. There is a small harbour (24 ft. alongside quay), and the import duties are the same as in France. There is a local police force of 200 men.

CAPITAL, Monaco.

FLAG: Red and white.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Monaco—Consul, J. W. Keogh, O.B.E. (resides at Nice).
" *Vice-Consul*, M. L. Ainslie.
" *Pro-Consul*, J. C. Henry.

MONTENEGRO. *See* Yugoslavia.

MOROCCO.

(Moghreb el aksa "The Farthest West")

French Protectorate, and Spanish and International Tangier Zone.

Sultan, Sidi Mohamed, *born* 1909; *proclaimed* Nov. 20, 1927.

Morocco, the largest of the Barbary States, is situate in the north-west of the African Continent, between 27°-36° N. lat. and 1°-11° 40′ W. long., with a total area estimated at 218,525 square miles, and a population of about 5,300,000. Morocco is traversed from the Atlantic coast in the south-west to the Algerian frontier in the north-east by five parallel ranges, known generally as the *Atlas Mountains*. Between the various ranges lie well-watered and fertile plains, the lower slopes of the northern flanks of the mountains being well wooded, while the southern slopes are exposed to the dry winds of the desert and are generally arid and desolate. The most northerly point of Morocco is the peninsula of Ceuta, which is separated from the Continent of Europe by the narrow strait of Gibraltar. The Jebel Musa dominates the promontory, and with the rocky eminence of Gibraltar was known to the ancients as *The Pillars of Hercules*, the western gateway of the Mediterranean. Between 32° N. and 30° N. is the headland Ghir, which encloses a bay containing the port of Agadir, formerly known as the "Gate of the Sudan."

The climate of Morocco is generally good and healthy, especially on the Atlantic coast, the country being sheltered by the Atlas Mountains from the hot winds of the Sahara. The extremes of temperature in Tangier and Mogador are 92° Fahrenheit in the summer and 37° in the winter, with a rainy season from November to April, but the summer-heat figures at all the intervening ports (Larache, Kenitra-Mehedia, Rabat-Sale, Fedalah, Casablanca, Mazagan, and Saffi) are markedly higher; the last-named port being the hottest. The Mediterranean coast is drier and less temperate, but not unhealthy, while the plains of the interior are intensely hot.

Government.—France is the paramount power, and represents the Sultan of Morocco in all foreign relationships, but the country is divided into three zones—the *French Zone*, the *Spanish Zone*, and the *International Tangier Zone*. Spain has had relations with Morocco for many centu-

ries. The northern portion of Morocco, as defined in the Franco-Spanish Treaty of 1912, forms a Spanish "sphere of influence." In this Spanish zone (which extended over the whole of Northern Morocco, with the exception of the International zone round Tangier) there were tribal risings in 1921, and during the operations to quell these risings the Spanish Expeditionary force met with serious reverses in the neighbourhood of Melilla. A Civil High Commissioner was appointed in 1922 over the Spanish zone to inaugurate a policy of pacification. In 1924 the military forces of Spain met with further reverses, and were withdrawn to a line running west from Rio Martin (on the Mediterranean) to within *fifteen miles of the Atlantic Coast, and thence* southwards to the French zone, near Alcazar el Kebir. In 1925 the French became embroiled and a considerable force was despatched from Algeria and France to strengthen the French Army in Morocco. In spite of the fact that he was fighting two European powers, however, Abd el Krim, the Riff leader, achieved such success as to be able to threaten the safety of Fez itself in July. But the danger was averted and after an anxious summer the autumn brought relief. The French and Spanish in conference in Madrid realised that their best chance of success lay in close co-operation, and the effect of this new policy soon made itself felt. In September the Spaniards landed at Alhucemas Bay and forced Abd el Krim to evacuate his headquarters at Ajdir. Simultaneously the French by pressure from the south were able to make progress which, if less spectacular, was of no less solid a nature, and by the time the rainy season forced a retirement to winter quarters the tide was definitely on the turn. In the Spring of 1926, following an abortive peace conference at Oujda, the French and Spaniards launched their final attack. By May 24 the Riff had been effectively crossed and Abd el Krim's headquarters at Targuist occupied, and on May 27 the Riff leader surrendered himself to the French. This was the signal for the general break away of the tribes. The French virtually restored peace in their zone and the Spaniards commenced a general movement for enforcing submission and disarmament in theirs, their arduous task being practically completed in 1927. The following year saw the work of pacification consolidated by development of all kinds. *Ceuta* (on the Mediterranean coast, opposite Gibraltar), in 35° 54′ N. lat. and 5° 18′ W. long., has been a Spanish possession since the close of the 16th century, and forms part of the administrative province of Cadiz, and the adjacent Alhucema and Zaffarin islands are Spanish possessions. A special international *régime* was designed for *Tangier* before the War by negotiations between the British, French and Spanish Governments, but the outbreak of the War prevented this *régime* from being put into operation. A new Convention instituting the *International Zone* of Tangier was, however, signed by the three governments at Paris on Dec. 18, 1923, and was brought into force on June 1, 1925. The Convention was modified by a Protocol signed at Paris, July 25, 1928, by the three Powers and Italy, who thereby adhered to the Convention. Both instruments have been adhered to by Belgium, The Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden, but the United States have not yet (Oct., 1931) signified their acceptance, and therefore retain their Capitulatory rights in the International Zone. The Convention provides for a complete international administration of the zone, except as regards native affairs, which are reserved to the Shereefian authority.

Production, Industry, etc.—Among the agricultural products are wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, birdseed, linseed, coriander, cummin, fenugreek, esparto, and hemp, and the northern slopes of the Atlas produce many fruits, principally figs, almonds, pomegranates, lemons, olives, oranges, and grapes. the latter growing also in the plains. The live stock includes large quantities of horses, cattle, sheep and goats, while the egg industry is of importance. Important deposits of coal, manganese, iron ore, lead and zinc, as well as other minerals in smaller quantities, have been prospected, but their exploitation awaits transport facilities. Gold and silver are also found. Phosphates are exported in increasingly large quantities and constitute a great source of wealth for the French zone. The trade of Morocco is chiefly with France and Algeria, Great Britain, Italy and Spain, the chief imports being cottons, sugar, motor vehicles, petroleum, building materials, and soft goods, the exports being grain, phosphates, eggs, hides and skins, and wool. The unit of currency in the French protectorate is the Moroccan *franc*, which is closely allied to the French *franc*, while in the Tangier zones the franc, the *peseta* and the *Hassani peseta* are all current, and in the Spanish zone the two last of these currencies.

Communications.—The French Protectorate authorities are engaged in the serious development of normal gauge railways in their zone, and (Oct. 1931) 1,140 kilometres of normal and 1,300 kilometres of narrow gauge track are in working order. In addition, the completion of the Tangier-Fez full gauge system gives through service between Tangier and the principal towns of the French zone. Telegraphic communication is established by submarine cables from Tangier to Cadiz, Gibraltar, Rio Martin, Melilla, Tarifa and Oran, also between Casablanca and Brest. There are wireless stations at Tangier, Tetuan (military), Rabat, and Casablanca; inland lines have been built by the French connecting all important places in their zone, as well as to the borders of the Spanish zone, and the latter line is being extended to Tangier. The chief roads in the Tangier and Spanish zones are those linking Tangier to Ceuta *vid* Tetuan in the North, and to Arzila, Laraiche, and the French zone in the South. The French zone is well equipped with good main and secondary roads. *Air Services* are maintained between Casablanca and Toulouse (daily), and Casablanca and Dakar (weekly).

The principal *Harbours* are Casablanca, and Ceuta (for Tetuan), Tangier, Laraiche, Rabat, Mazagan, Saffi, Kenitra, and Mogador.

External Trade.—The imports into the *French Zone* in 1930 were valued at 2,209,727,000 francs, of which 300,000,000 francs represent the value of imports over the Algerian frontier; exports from French zone, 1930, *fr.* 719,000,000. The imports into the *Tangier Zone* were valued at 115,509,688 francs and the exports from the zone at 16,818,497 francs.

CAPITAL of French zone, Rabat, population 52,000 (Fez in the North, and Marrakesh in the South being the old capitals of the Sultans). The *French Resident-General* is M. Lucien Saint.

CAPITAL of Spanish zone, Tetuan, population 30,000 (principal ports, Laraiche and Rio Martin for Tetuan).

CAPITAL of International zone, Tangier, population 45,000.

Other towns (with populations exclusive of French army of occupation) are Fez (107,843) Marrakesh (193,582), Meknes (56,770) Sale (25,821), Casablanca (161,113), Rabat, with Sale (77,821), Mazagan (19,601), Saffi (26,158), and Oudjda (29,220).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tangier—Consul-General (with personal rank of Minister Plenipotentiary), Hugh Gurney, C.M.G., M.V.O.
,, *Consul*, A. J. Gardener.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Lt.-Com. W. B. C. Forester.
,, ,, A. C. Oppenheim (*acting*).
,, *Hon. Chaplain*, Rev. W. F. Bryant Salmon.
Casablanca—Consul, F. H. W. Stonehewer-Bird, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, R. H. Broome, M.B.E.; F. A. G. Cook.
,, *Pro-Consul*, S. J. Lasry.
Marrakesh—Vice-Consul, G. C. Allchin, M.C.
Mazagan—Vice-Consul, T. S. Spinney, M.B.E.
Mogador—Vice-Consul, Maj. F. A. L. de Gruchy.
Safi—Vice-Consul, Capt. E. L. L. Webb.
Rabat—Consul-General, W. S. Edmonds, C.M.G., O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. E. Watkinson.
Fez—Vice-Consul, A. H. King.
Tetuan—Consul, R. E. W. Chafy.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Albert F. Morillo.
Laraiche—Vice-Consul, L. Forde.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR TANGIER AND SPANISH ZONES. *Sec.*, A. Warren, Tangier.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR FRENCH ZONE (Casablanca). *Sec.*, E. H. Lart.

Tangier is distant from London about 1,200 miles; transit 4 days by sea; 3 by land; 1½ by air.

NAJD and HEJAZ. *See* Arabia.

NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND).

(Nederland.)

Queen, Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, *born* August 31, 1880, *succeeded* her late father, King William III., Nov. 23, 1890; *mar.*, Feb. 7, 1901, H.R.H. Prince Henry, Prince of the Netherlands and Duke of Mecklenburg.
Heiress Apparent, Princess Juliana of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, *born* April 30, 1909.
Queen-Mother, Emma, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, *born* August 2, 1858; *married* the late King, Jan. 7, 1879, who died November 23, 1890; acted as Regent 1890–1898.

MINISTRY (July, 1929).

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Jonkheer Maitre Ch. J. M. Ruys de Beerenbrouck.
Finance, Jonkheer Maitre D. J. de Geer.
Foreign Affairs, Jonkheer Maitre F. Beelaerts van Blokland.
Colonies, S. de Graaff.
Justice, Maitre Dr. J. Donner.
Defence, Maitre Dr. L. N. Deckers.
Ways and Communications, Maitre P. J. Reymer.
Education, Science and Art, Maitre J. Terpstra.
Labour, Commerce and Industry, Maitre T. J. Verschuur.

Minister in London, Jonkheer Maitre R. de Marees van Swinderen, 21 Portman Square, W. 1.
Chancery, 21A Portman Square, W. 1.
1st Secretary, J. J. B. Bosch Chevalier de Rosenthal.
Commercial Attaché, F. B. s' Jacob.
Consul-Gen., Th. H. de Meester, 28 Langham Street, W. 1.
Vice-Consul, D. E. E. Middelburg.
Agricultural Adviser, B. Gerritzen.

A maritime Kingdom of Central Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46′—53° 34′ N. and long. 3° 22′—7° 14′ E., consisting of 11 provinces, and containing a total area of 12,761 square miles, with a population, May 1, 1931, of 7,938,114. The majority, about 55 per cent., belong to the several Reformed Churches, and the remainder are Roman Catholics, with about 115,000 Jews. The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water courses. The highest point is at Vaals, 656 ft. above mean sea level, but almost half the country is below the mean level of the sea. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Schelde. The chief native products are herrings and other fish, cattle, horses, swine, sheep, poultry, eggs, seed, potatoes, oats, rye, wheat, barley, beans, peas, buckwheat, sugarbeet, chicory, flax, hemp, tobacco, bulbs and dairy produce. The principal manufactures are shipping, bricks, margarine, cocoa, chocolate, linen, rich damasks, cottons, woollens, cigars and other manufactured tobacco, candles, confectionery, earthenware and pottery, glass bottles and ware, sugar, chemical and pharmaceutical products, matches, perfumery, bicycles, boots and shoes, starch, potato flour, engines, metal substances, iron and steel, wireless sets and parts, works of art in gold and silver, incandescent lamps, wireless apparatus and parts, machinery, motors, paper, printing, oils, beer, "geneva" and other liqueurs. Coal production (1930) 12,211,000 tons. Diamond-cutting employs numerous hands in Amsterdam.

Communications.—The total extent of canals is about 1,250 miles. There were 2,290 miles of railroad open in 1929, 1,330 miles of telegraph cable, and 2,782 miles of telephone cable. The mercantile marine, on Jan. 1, 1931, consisted of 902 steam and motor vessels of 6,944,000 cubic metres gross. In 1930 about 20,000 vessels (84,714,000 tons) entered and cleared at the various ports. An Act for the damming and draining of the Zuyder Zee was passed in 1918, and work is now in progress; the dam is expected to be completed in 1932.

Defence.—The Home Forces consist of a conscript army, with an annual levy of 19,500 men, producing a first-line army of 270,000, or (including reserves) 350,000 all ranks. The Royal Navy consists of 11 protected and 58 unprotected vessels.

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 96 per cent. Secondary schools for working classes are numerous, well equipped and attended. The principal Universities are at Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden,

and Utrecht, and there are technical universities at Delft (polytechnic), Rotterdam (commercial), Wageningen (agriculture), and Utrecht (veterinary).

	1931-32.
Revenue (Budget)	*fl.644,268,000
Expenditure (Budget)	593,656,000
Public Debt (1931):—	
Interest-bearing Funded	fl.2,461,700,000
Non-interest-bearing Floating	295,000,000

	1929.	1930.
Imports	fl.2,752,000,000	2,418,300,000
Exports	1,989,000,000	1,780,900,000
Imports from U.K	257,600,000	227,000,000
Exports to U.K.	408,123,000	383,000,000

COURT CAPITAL, The Hague. Pop. (1930), 443,000.
COMMERCIAL CAPITALS, Amsterdam, population (1930), 759,000; and Rotterdam, population (1930), 586,000; other large towns are Utrecht (155,000), Groningen (105,000) and Haarlem (119,030).

BRITISH LEGATION.
(Hooge Westeinde 12, The Hague.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, The Hon. Sir Odo Russell, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (1928) £5,570
1st Secretary, J. L. Dodds.
Commercial Secretary (Grade I.) (21 Plaats, The Hague), R. V. Laming, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, J. U. P. Fitzgerald.
Asst. Naval Attaché, G. Villar, R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. Hon. William Fraser, D.S.O., M.C.
Air Attache, Group Capt. R. J. Bone, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Archivist and Pro-Consul, Francis A. Chambers, M.B.E.
Asst. Archivist, B. L. Sleigh.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Amsterdam—Consul-General, L. M. Robinson.
" *Consul*, C. J. Laming.
" *Vice-Consul*, Stanley W. Simpson (*acting*).
" *Pro-Consul*, J. W. Lee.
Leeuwarden—Vice-Consul, R. Buisman.
Ymuiden—Vice-Consul, L. Dijksen (*acting*).
Rotterdam—Cons.-Gen., L. E. Keyser.
" *Vice-Consuls*, I. Garrett (*acting*); C. E. Butler (*acting*); Frederick W. Cresswell; R. B. Boyd Tollington.
" *Pro-Consul*, William E. B. Newenham.
Dordrecht—Vice-Consul, J. G. Vriesendorp, jun.
Flushing—Vice-Consul, Pieter de Bruyne.
" *Pro-Consul*, S. Minderhoud.
The Hague and Scheveningen—Consul, St. John Turner.
" *Pro-Consul*, W. E. Ransom.
Netherlands' East Indies:—
Batavia (Java)—Consul-General, H. Fitzmaurice, M.B.E.
" *Vice-Consul*, H. B. Henderson.
" *Clerical Officer*, R. C. Bernard.
" *Commercial Agent and Consul*, H. A. N. Bluett.
Macassar (Celèbes)—Vice-Consul, Lazarus S. Arathoon, M.B.E.
Padang (Sumatra)—Vice-Consul, H. Levison.
Samarang (Java)—Vice-Consul, R. E. Bussell.
" *Pro-Consul*, C. N. Howard, M.B.E.
Sourabaya (Java)—Consul, J. D. Hogg, M.B.E.
" *Vice-Consul*, R. G. Maciudoe.
" *Pro-Consul*, N. M. Mclean.
Medan (Sumatra)—Consul, W. W. Coultas.
" *Vice-Consul*, J. Morton.
" *Pro-Consul*, James A. Bland.

* fl.12·106 = £1 (normal).

Netherlands West Indies:—
Aruba—Vice-Consul, Capt. R. Rodger.
Willemstad, Curaçao—Vice-Consul, B. Maduro.
Transit, 8 hours.

NETHERLANDS COLONIES.

I. *Netherlands' East Indies:—*
"Netherlands' India" comprises the islands of *Java* and *Madura*, the island of *Sumatra*, the *Riouw-Lingga Archipelago* (which with Karimon, Anambas, Natuna Islands, Tambelan, and part of Sumatra, forms the "Residency of Riouw"), the islands of *Bangka* and *Billiton*, part of the island of *Borneo*, *Celèbes Island*, the *Molucca Islands* (Ternate, Halmahera, Buru, Ceram, Banda, Timor-Laut, Larat, Bachiam, Obi, Kei, Aru, Babar, Leti and Wetar), part of *New Guinea*, part of *Timor Island*, and the islands of *Bali* and *Lombok*, with a total area of 730,000 sq. miles, and a population estimated at 53,000,000. The administrative capital is Batavia (pop. about 260,000).

Governor-General, Jonkheer Dr. A. C. D. Graeff, *appointed* March 26, 1926.

Java and Madura (51,000 sq. miles, pop. 1940,000,000) furnish sugar, tobacco, tea, coffee, tin, rubber, and other products for exportation. The "outlying" islands are frequently administered by their own princes, subject to the directions of a Netherlands Resident. The army was (1929) a colonial army of 1,293 officers and 37,100 men. The colonial revenue for 1931 was estimated at fl. 833,524,000 and the expenditure at fl. 887,102,000. The trade of Netherlands India was valued in 1929 at fl. 1,487,801,000 for exports and at fl. 1,166,305,000 for imports. The trade with Great Britain in 1930 was valued £4,510,429 for imports from, and at £6,586,2 for exports to Great Britain.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR NETHERLANDS E. INDIES, Batavia, Java.

II. *Netherlands' West Indies:—*
"Netherlands' West Indies" comprise the mainland colony of *Surinam* ("Dutch Guiana in South America, and certain islands in the West Indies known as the "Colony of Curaçao (Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba, part of St. Martin, St. Eustatius, and Saba) with a total area of 400 sq. miles, and a population estimated (1931) at 65,750. The administration capital of Surinam is Paramaribo (pop. 50,000); the capital of Curaçao is Willemstad (pop. 21,000).

NICARAGUA.
(República de Nicaragua.)

President (1929-1933), Señor Don José Maria Moncada, *assumed office* Jan. 1, 1929.

Minister in London, Señor Don Eduardo Perez-Triana, 4 Moorgate, E.C. 2.
Consul-General in London, General Carlos Castro Wassmer, 15 Union Court, E.C. 2.

The largest State of Central America, with long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 9° 45'—15° N lat. and 83° 40'—87° 38' W. long., containing an area of 51,660 English square miles and a population (1930) of about 750,000, of whom about three quarters are mixed blood and the rest Indian including the Mosquitos, who dwell on the Atlantic littoral and were formerly under British protection.

Nicaragua was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and was overrun by the Spaniards under Davila in the first quarter of the 16th century

forming part of the Spanish Captaincy-General of Guatemala until 1821, when its independence was secured. The present constitution rests on the fundamental law of Nov. 10, 1911 (amended 1913) and is that of a centralised republic. The President is elected by direct suffrage for four years.

The chief products are coffee, bananas, sugar, timber (cedar, mahogany, rosewood, &c.), tobacco, maize, rice, beans, cocoa, hides, gold and silver. Considerable quantities of foodstuffs are imported as well as cottons and other manufactures, principally from the United States, which also take the greater part of the exports.

There are (1930) 160 miles of railway, 2,842 miles of telegraph and 3,216 miles of telephone, and a powerful wireless station was completed at Managua in 1924. Good roads are very few, and transportation, especially in the rainy season (May-Nov.), is attended with great difficulties.

Corinto, on the Pacific coast, is the chief port of the country, handling about 70 per cent. of the total trade. Bluefields is an important port on the Atlantic coast, whence considerable quantities of bananas and timber are shipped to New Orleans. Owing to defective communications the Atlantic littoral is practically isolated from the rest of the Republic and the chief centres of population.

Education is backward, at least 60 per cent. of the population being illiterate.

The official language of the country is Spanish.

	1929.	1930.
Public revenue	*C$6,553,094	*C$4,623,420
Public expenditure ...	6,450,711	5,000,000
§External debt (Feb. 1)	2,823,675	2,580,967
§Internal debt (do.)...	1,646,700	1,362,750
	1929.	1930.
Exports .....C$10,872,526		C$ 8,343,358
Imports	11,797,440	8,172,360
Exports to U.K.	399,487	290,067
Imports from U.K.....	1,275,806	798,559

CAPITAL, Managua. Population (before the earthquake of March 31, 1931) 40,000; León, 25,000; Granada, 18,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (the arms of the Republic on white band, displaying five volcanoes, surmounted by cap of liberty under a rainbow).

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-Gen. (resident at Guatemala), H. A. Grant Watson (1928).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Managua—Consul (Acting Consul-General for Nicaragua and, in the absence of the Minister, Chargé d'Affaires), Hugh W. Border.

,, *Vice-Consul*, H. I. Thompson.

Corinto—Vice-Consul, A. W. Griffith.

León Vice-Consul, Frank A. May.

Matagalpa—Vice-Consul, Alex. C. Potter.

Bluefields—Consul, E. O. Rees.

Distant 5,800 miles; transit, 30 days.

NORWAY.

(Norge.)

King, Haakon VII., *born* Aug. 3, 1872, accepted the Crown Nov. 18, 1905, *married* 1896 H.R.H. Princess Maud (*b.* Nov. 26, 1869), daughter of King Edward VII.

Heir-Apparent, H.R.H. the Crown Prince Olav, *b.* July 2, 1903; married March 21, 1929, Princess Martha of Sweden.

CABINET (May 12, 1931).

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, P. L. Kolstad.

Foreign Affairs, B. Braadland.

Commerce, Navigation, and Industry, Dr. P. Larssen.

Social Affairs, F. N. Vik.

Defence, A. Lt. Quisling.

Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, N. Traedal.

Agriculture, F. Sündby.

Justice, A. Lindboe.

Public Works, R. Langeland.

Minister in London, His Excellency P. B. Vogt.

Offices of Legation, Norway House, 21-24 Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.

Counsellor, Daniel Steen.

Secretary, Rolf Andersen.

Agricultural Adviser, A. Riple (*Newcastle upon Tyne*).

Consul-General, G. Conradi.

Vice-Consul, Stig Thobro Olmer.

Norway, an independent kingdom, founded in 872 (fundamental law of May 17, 1814), was united with Sweden under the same King from Nov. 4, 1814, to June 7, 1905, when the union was dissolved. The Parliament of 150 members is called the "Storthing," which is divided into two sections, chosen by itself to discuss projected Bills, called "Odelsting" and "Lagting." Norway, the western and northern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, is about 1,100 miles in length, its greatest width about 250 miles. It is divided into 20 provinces, or fylker, and comprises an area of 124,533 sq. miles with a population (1930) of 2,809,564. 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 tablelands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. The cultivated area is about one-fortieth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains.

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry, manufactures, fisheries and shipping. Agriculture and forestry give employment to one-third of the population but it has been necessary to import considerable quantities of grain. Manufactures are aided by great resources of water power, estimated at 10,000,000 kw., of which about 13 per cent. are utilized. The quantity of fish caught by Norwegian fishing vessels is next to that of Gt. Britain, and 60 per cent. of the whales killed are killed by Norwegian Companies. The imports consist chiefly of raw materials for the manufacturing industries and coal and oil fuel. The chief exports are fish, oil, and other products of the fisheries, condensed milk, tinned goods, pulp, paper, iron ore and pyrites, stone, cement, calcium carbide, nitrate of soda, aluminium, ferro-alloys, nitrate of lime, zinc, cyanide, &c.

Defence.—Service in the National Militia is universal and compulsory. The peace strength is about 10,000 all ranks. In time of war all males between the ages of 18 and 55 are liable for service. The Navy consists of 4 ironclads, 17 torpedo-boats, 3 destroyers, 9 submarines, and several minelayers. There are 60 seaplanes and aeroplanes.

* C$ = Córdoba, worth $1 U.S.

§ As at Feb. 28, 1931. Figures include Consolidated debt only and do not include claims arising out of the revolution of 1925-27, amounting to C$18,000,000, a figure which will be considerably scaled down.

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 many special schools and industrial and technical institutes. The University of Oslo was attended in 1930 by 3,476 students.

Communications.—The total length of railways open in 1930 was 2,383 miles, of which 228 miles were private lines. The length of telegraphs and telephones in 1930 was 36,596 miles (State, 23,015) with 588,129 miles of wire (State, 445,462 miles). The mercantile marine, Jan. 1, 1931, consisted of 3,953 vessels, of 2,294,000 net tons. The gross earnings of the Norwegian mercantile marine in foreign traffic amounted in 1930 to about 412,200,000 *kroner*.

Budget, 1931–32.	*Kroner.*
Ordinary Revenue	340,001,000
Extraordinary do.	17,945,000
Ordinary Expenditure	302,261,000
Extraordinary do.	54,685,000
Public Debt (June 30, 1930)	1,525,517,000

1930.	
Total imports	*Kroner* 1,065,012,000
Total exports	684,001,000
Imports from U.K.	273,907,000
Exports to U.K.	170,978,000

CAPITAL, Oslo. Pop. (Dec. 1, 1930), 249,688. Other large towns are Bergen (98,546), Trondheim, (54,155), and Stavanger (46,353).

FLAG: Red, with white-bordered blue cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(Drammensveien 79, Oslo.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, C. J. F. R. Wingfield, C.M.G. (1929) £5,000
2nd Secretary, G. D. H. Fullerton-Carnegie, M.C.
Commercial Sec. (Grade II.), C. L. Paus, C.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Com. M. A. Hawes, R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Engr.-Com. G. Villar, R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. H. M. Cornwall, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Air Attaché, Wing-Commander J. H. Herring, D.S.O., M.C.
Translator, W. H. Weedon, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.
Oslo—Consul, N. Vorley, O.B.E.
" *Vice-Consul*, J. C. Aird.
Arendal—Vice-Consul, Emil Kallevig.
Drammen—Vice-Consul, Johannes Sveaas.
Fredrikstad—Vice-Consul, Oscar Thiis, M.B.E.
Halden—Vice-Consul, W. J. Thompson.
Kristiansand—Vice-Consul, Berut Reinhardt.
Larvik—Vice-Consul, R. C. Nielsen.
Mandal—Vice-Consul, H. P. Tallaksen.
Moss—Vice-Consul, Johan J. H. Vogt.
Porsgrund—Vice-Consul, Christen Knudsen.
Sandefjord—Vice-Consul, A. C. Olsen.
Sarpsborg—Vice-Consul, Alfred Chappell.
Skien—Vice-Consul, C. Stousland.
" *Pro-Consul*, C. P. Winsnes.
Tönsberg—Vice-Consul, H. Waalmann.
Bergen—Consul, J. P. MacGregor.
" *Vice-Consul*, Einar Gran.
" *Pro-Consul*, C. B. Christensen.
Aalesund—Vice-Consul, Otto Tyrholm.
Hammerfest—Vice-Consul, Heinrich Nissen.
Haugesund—Vice-Consul, Johannes Sundfor, M.B.E.
Kristiansund—V.-C., J. C. Loennechen.
Lofoten Is. (Svolvær)—Vice-Consul, G. Berg.
Narvik—Vice-Consul, J. N. Aagaard, M.B.E.
Stavanger—Vice-Consul, T. D. Spence.
" *Pro-Consul*, P. L. Nielsen.
Tromsö—Vice-Consul, C. S. Saether.
Trondheim—Vice-Consul, F. Kjeldsberg, O.B.E., M.V.O.
" *Pro-Consul*, Karl R. Kjeldsberg.
Vardö—Vice-Consul, Leif Olsen.

Oslo, 656 miles; transit, 50 hours; Bergen, 33 hours.

SVALBARD.
(*Spitsbergen and Bear Island.*)

By Treaty (Feb. 3, 1920) the sovereignty of Norway over the Spitsbergen ("Pointed Mountain") Archipelago was recognised by the Great Powers and other interested nations, and on Aug. 14, 1925, the Archipelago was officially taken over by Norway.

The Svalbard Archipelago lies between 74°–81° N. lat. and between 10°–35° E. long., with an estimated area of 24,295 square miles. The archipelago consists of a main island, known as West Spitsbergen (15,200 sq. miles); North East Land, closely adjoining and separated by Hinlopen Strait; the Wiche Islands, separated from the mainland by Olga Strait; Barents and Edge Islands, separated from the mainland by Stort Fjord (or Wybe Jansz Water); Prince Charles Foreland, to the W.; Hope Island, to the S.E.; Bear Island (68 square miles) 127 miles to the S.; with many similar islands in the neighbourhood of the main group. The principal mineral is coal. In 1930 the coal export was about 195,530 tons. The wintering force in 1930–31, was 437 strong; the archipelago is also visited by hunters for seal, foxes and polar bears.

Svalbard revenue (1931–32) ..... *kroner* 72,000
do. expenditure (1931–32) ..... " 72,000

South Cape is 370 miles from the Norwegian Coast. Ice Fjord is 520 miles from Tromsö, 650 miles from Murmansk, and 1,300 miles from Aberdeen. Transit from Tromsö to Green Harbour (the postal station, with a high-power Telefunken wireless station) 2½ to 3 days; from Aberdeen 5 to 6 days.

JAN MAYEN, an island in the Arctic Ocean (70° 49′—71° 9′ N. lat. and 7° 53′—9° 5′ W. long.) was joined to Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

BOUVET ISLAND, in the Antarctic (54° 26′ S. lat. and 3° 24′ E. long.) was declared a dependency of Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

PETER Ist's ISLAND, in the Antarctic (68° 50′ S. lat. and 90° 35′ W. long.) was declared a dependency of Norway by resolution of Government, May 1, 1931

OMÂN. *See* Arabia.

PANAMA.

(**Republica de Panama.**)

President (1931–1932), Señor Dr. Don Ricardo J. Alfars, *assumed office* Jan. 15, 1931.
Secretary of Government and Minister of Justice, Señor Don Francisco Arias.
Foreign Affairs, Señor Dr. Don J. J. Vallarino.

Minister in London, Señor Don Narciso Garay (*resides in Paris*).
Consul-General in London, Señor Don I. J. Valdés, 232 Finsbury Pavement House, E.C. 2.

Panama, formerly one of the nine Departments of Colombia, revolted in Nov. 1903, and

established a separate Government. The area of the Republic is 31,890 square miles, the population 442,486 (excluding Canal Zone). The soil is extremely fertile, but there is little cultivation and nearly one-half of the land is unoccupied. The chief crops are bananas, coconuts, cacao, coffee, and cereals. The imports are almost entirely manufactured goods and foodstuffs. A railway 47 miles in length joins the two oceans.

Revenue (Budget March 31, 1931–Feb. 28, 1933)	£4,107,265
Expenditure (Budget March 31, 1931–Feb. 28, 1933)	4,107,265
Imports (1930)	3,531,465
Exports (1930)	754,850
Imports from U.K. (1930)	614,314
Exports to U.K. (1930)	39,903

The total value of supplies purchased for the *Canal Zone Commissaries* for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, was $7,275,817 (U.S. $.).

The language spoken is Spanish.

CAPITAL, Panama. Population (1930), 82,827. Colon (1930) 33,460.

FLAG: Quarterly, white with blue star, red, blue, and white with red star.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary & Cons.-Gen., Sir Josiah Crosby, K.B.E., C.I.E. (1931) (also to Costa Rica).....£3,250
Naval Attaché, Capt. P. Macnamara, R.N.
Asst. do., Eng.-Com. W. C. Horton, R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. M. F. Day, M.C.
Asst. do., Capt. J. T. Godfrey.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Panama—Vice-Consuls, C. H. A. Marriott; E. S. Humber, M.B.E.; D. L. Humber.
Bocas del Toro—Vice-Consul, W. H. Ponton.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Rev. E. C. Notman.
Colon—Consul, G. L. Rogers, M.C.
,, *Vice-Consul*, F. E. Evans.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Lincoln Delgado.

Panama, 4,650 miles; transit from Liverpool direct every 10 days, 17 days; from Southampton fortnightly, 18 days; from Avonmouth (*viâ* Jamaica) fortnightly, 21 days; *viâ* N.Y., 14 days.

PAPAL STATE, The.

(Stato Città Vaticana.)

Sovereign Pontiff (260th), His Holiness Pope Pius XI. (Achille Ratti), *born* at Desio, March 31, 1857, *elected* Pope (in succession to Benedict XV.) Feb. 6, 1922.

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. The Papal States were incorporated with Italy from 1860 to 1870, and the territory of the Papacy was confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel-Gandolfo. In 1870 the incorporation of the Papal States in Italy left the temporal power of the Pope in suspense until the treaty of Feb. 11, 1929, which recognised the full and independent sovereignty of the Holy See in the City of the Vatican. Accompanying the treaty were conventions regulating the condition of religion and of the Catholic Church in Italy and agreeing to pay 750,000,000 *lire* in cash and the income at 5 per cent. on 1,000,000,000 *lire* state bonds as a final settlement of the claims of the Holy See against Italy for the loss of temporal power.

LIST OF POPES.*

Sovereign Pontiff.	Family Name.	Elected.
Innocent IX	Facchinetti	1591
Clement VIII	Aldobrandini	1592
Leo XI.	Medici	1605
Paul V.	Borghese	1605
Gregory XV	Ludovisi	1621
Urban VIII	Barberini	1623
Innocent X.	Pamphili	1644
Alexander VII	Chigi	1655
Clement IX	Rospigliosi	1667
Clement X.	Altieri	1660
Innocent XI	Odescalchi	1676
Alexander VIII.	Ottoboni	1689
Innocent XII.	Pignatelli	1691
Clement XI	Albani	1700
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	1914
Pius XI	Ratti	1922

BRITISH LEGATION,

(Via San Nicola da Tolentino 67, Rome 5.)

British Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See. (vacant).
1st Secretary & Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, G. A. D. Ogilvie-Forbes.
Temporary Secretary, R. Thynne.

PARAGUAY.

(República del Paraguay.)

President (1931–35), Dr. Emilaino Gonzalez Navero.
Interior, Dr. Luis Escobar.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Geronimo Zubizarreta.
Finance, Dr. Rodolfo González.
Justice and Instruction, Dr. Victor Rojas.
War and Marine, Dr. Luis A. Riart.

Minister in London (vacant).
Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in London, Señor Dr. Don Horacio Carísimo, 12 Russell Square, W.C. 1.

An inland State of South America, situate between 20°—6′ 30′ S. lat. and 54°—62° W. long. The area of Paraguay (exclusive of the Chaco) is computed at 61,600 square miles, and it contains a population estimated at about 800,000.

Paraguay was visited in 1527 by Sebastian Cabot, and in 1535 was settled as a Spanish possession. In 1811 Paraguay declared its independence of Spain, and from 1814–1840 was governed by Francia, a Paraguayan despot, who was succeeded by Lopez, 1840–1862. In 1862 Francisco Solano Lopez succeeded his father, and in 1864 declared war against Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay being involved in the struggle. Against these three nations Lopez conducted a

* Adrian IV (Nicholas Brakespeare, the only Englishman elected Pope, was born at St. Albans, elected Pope (on the death of Anastasius IV) 1154; died 1159.

five years' war, which terminated in his defeat and death at the *Battle of Cerro Corá*, March 1, 1870. This dogged struggle reduced the country to complete prostration, and the population, which was 800,000 in 1857, is alleged to have fallen in 1870 to 250,000, of whom barely 30,000 were men. The present constitution was adopted at the close of the war, and under its provisions the head of the executive is the President, elected by an electoral college for four years and ineligible for office for eight consecutive years after the expiration of his term. A Vice-President is similarly elected, and succeeds automatically in the case of the death, expulsion or absence of the President. There is a Cabinet of 5 members.

Paraguay proper consists of a series of plains, intersected by abrupt ranges of hills, some of which reach an altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level. The Paraguay and Alto Paraná rivers are navigable at all seasons for vessels of 6 to 7 feet draft. Many of the tributary streams are also navigable for much of the year. The Pilcomayo river is navigable for small craft for 180 miles from Asuncion; but is liable to shrink unduly with drought. Paraguay is a country of grassy plains and dense forest, the soil being marshy in many parts and liable to floods; while the hills are covered for the most part with immense forests. The streams flowing into the Alto Paraná descend precipitously into that river. In the angle formed by the Paranà-Paraguay confluence are extensive marshes, one of which, known as "Neembucu," or endless, is drained by *Lake Ypoa*, a large lagoon, south-east of the capital. The *Chaco*, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo and bounded on the north by Bolivia, forms the subject of a long standing dispute with that country; it is practically a dead level, though a slight and uniform rise westward is now known to exist, and suffers much from floods and still more from drought.

The chief agricultural products are tobacco, oranges and cassava (manioc), 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, lumbering, cotton and tobacco growing, and the gathering of *Yerba* (Paraguay tea), are the principal industries. The chief articles of export are hides, timber, yerba maté, tobacco, quebracho extract, cattle and meat products, oranges, and petit grain oil. The Army numbers 2,000 to 3,000 men. A railway, 232 miles in length, which belongs to an English company, connects Paraguay with the Argentine railway system. The journey from Asuncion to Buenos Aires (985 miles) occupies 53 hours. Train ferries enable the run to be accomplished without break of bulk. The language is Spanish.

	1928–9.	1929–30.
Revenue (Estimate)	£1,189,137	£1,261,000
Expenditure (do.)	1,082,451	1,344,583
Foreign Debt:—		
English Loan	.....	764,416
Argentine Loan	.....	11,371
Internal Debt (do.)	.....	633,222
Floating Debt	.....	103,176

	1929.	1930.
Imports.....	Gold$13,850,095	£3,022,871
Exports.....	13,459,766	2,835,291
Imports from U.K.	£119,800	457,174
Exports to U.K.....	91,050	6,975

Currency.—The value of the currency is dependent on the Argentine Exchange and is fixed at 42·61 *pesos* to the Argentine gold *peso*, and 18·75 *pesos* to the Argentine paper *peso*.

CAPITAL, Asuncion. Population, 70,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, red, white, blue (with the Arms of the Republic on white band).

British Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir J. W. R. Macleay, K.C.M.G. (1930) (*Resident at Buenos Aires.*)

Asuncion—Consul (with local rank of First Sec. and Chargé d'Affaires in absence of Minister), H. A. C. Cummins, C.M.G., O.B.E.

" *Pro-Consul*, William H. Paris.

PERSIA.

(Irán.)

Shah of Persia, H.M. Reza Shah Pahlevi, *appointed* Oct. 31, 1925; *crowned Shah*, April 25, 1926.

Crown Prince, H.R.H. Shahpoor Mohammed Reza; *appointed* Crown Prince Feb. 25, 1926.

CABINET (Nov., 1929).

Prime Minister, Mehdi Quli Khan Hedayat.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mirza Mohammad Ali Khan Foroughi.
War, Jafar Quli Khan Assad.
Finance, Seyed Hassan Taghi Zadeh.
Interior, Mirza Ali Khan Mansur.
Justice, Mirza Ali Akber Khan Daver.
Education, Mirza Yahya Khan Gharageuzlou.
Posts and Telegraphs, Mirza Ghassem Khan Sour Esrafil.
Roads and Communications, Seyed Baqir Khan Kazemi.
Commerce (Director-General), Mirza Abdullah Khan Yassaï.
Industry (Do.), Seyed Mehdi Khan Farrokh.
Agriculture (Do.), Mirza Ali Akber Khan Hakimi.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, H. E. Ali Quli Khan Ansari.
Legation, 10–11 Princes Gate, S.W.7.
Counsellor of Legation, Fathollah Khan Noury Esfandiary.
1st Secretary, Mirza Mohsen Khan Atabeki.
2nd Secretary, Mirza Hossein Khan Ghods.
Attachés, Abdol Ahad Khan Yekta; Hussein-Ali Khan Gharageuzlou.
Honorary Commercial Attaché, Nubar Sarkis Gulbenkian.
Consulate-General, 10 Prince's Gate, S.W. 7. [Kens. 3341.]
Consul, (vacant.)

Persia—called by the natives Irán—comprises an area of 628,000 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 10,000,000.

Persia is mostly an arid table-land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains, those in the north rising to 18,700 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert. The only navigable river is the Karun, which was opened to foreign navigation from Mohammerah to Ahwaz in 1888. There are 178 miles of railway open, including 80 miles of the projected N. to S. line, in the N. from Bander Shah to Aliebad; while 156 miles are nearing completion in the S. from Bander Shappur to Dizful. Caravans and pack-animals are also being superseded by motor transport of passengers and goods on the road between Tehran-Khanikin, Tehran-Pahlevi (Enzeli), Tehran-Tabriz, Tehran-Meshed, Meshed-Duzdab and Tehran-Bushire, while the German Junker

Company has recently secured a contract for the carriage of mails and passengers by aeroplane between Tehran-Khanikin, Tehran-Pahlevi (Enzeli), Tehran-Bushire and Tehran-Meshed.

The chief products are cereals, cotton, gums, dried fruits, silk, tobacco, and opium. The minerals (little worked) are salt, iron, coal, copper, lead, sulphur, &c., with turquoises. Oilfields in Southern Persia have been successfully worked by an English company since 1902. The only important manufacture is that of woollen carpets (mostly a domestic industry), but shawls, silks, and cotton fabrics are also produced. There are extensive forests in the north and west. Sheep and goats are numerous, and good wool is produced. The Persians are mostly Shiah Muhammadans; but there are many adherents of Bahaism (an eclectic form of Deistic religions), and Armenian Christians. The laws and popular education are based on the precepts of the Koran, but efforts are being made to approximate the educational system more closely to European models. Persia is divided into provinces, of which the principal are under Governors or Governors-General.

Owing to increasing popular discontent with a corrupt and incompetent administration and an extravagant Court, a nationalist movement began in Dec., 1905. In Aug., 1906, the Shah, Muzaffer-ud-Din, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution. He was succeeded in 1907 by his son Muhammed Ali Shah, who was deposed by the National Assembly in 1909, to be succeeded by his son, Sultan Ahmad Shah (under the regency of Nasr-ul-Mulk, until 1914). As a result of the energy of Prime Minister H.H. Reza Khan the authority of the Persian Government was re-established over almost the whole of Persia by means of a disciplined army of 8,000 cavalry and 22,000 infantry, with 94 guns and 200 machine guns, and a number of aeroplanes and armoured cars. On Oct. 31, 1925, the Shah Ahmed Mirza, who had been absent from the country for some time, was deposed by the National Assembly which handed over the government to the Prime Minister. On Dec. 13, 1925, the Constituent Assembly elected Reza Khan Pahlavi, Shah of Persia. The Shah took the oath on Dec. 15 and was publicly proclaimed, and was crowned on April 25, 1926.

The revenue is derived from land tax, Crown lands, customs, opium and salt, while the recently enacted law concerning a sugar and tea monopoly is calculated to bring in £600,000 annually (at the present reduced rate of exchange), and this sum is being earmarked for the construction of railways; in 1928-29 £2,363,090 was so expended. British commercial interests in Persia much exceed those of any other country, the trade between the British Empire (including India) and Persia amounting to 45 per cent. of the total trade of the country (1929-30), inclusive of oil.

The leading imports into Persia are cotton fabrics, sugar, tea, and motor vehicles; the principal exports were heavy oils, benzine, petrol, carpets, opium, fruits, cotton and rice.

Revenue (1928-29)	£8,176,824
Debt (March, 1930)	2,036,975
Imports (1929-30)	15,859,534
Exports (1929-30)	27,152,363
Imports from U.K. (1929-30)	6,145,340
Exports to U.K. (1929-30)	13,166,187

Foreign Relations.—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.

In March, 1921, Persia signed a treaty with the Russian *Soviet* Republic, which provides (*inter alia*) for mutual diplomatic and consular representation, restores to Persia Firuzeh and Ashurada, annuls all concessions previously granted to Russians in Persia, hands over the Russian Discount and Loan Bank to the Persian Government, cancels all Persian debts to Russia, denounces all previous Russo-Persian treaties, abolishes the "capitulations" as regards Russian subjects in Persia, and denounces all treaties made between Russia and third Powers regarding Persia.

In 1922 the Persian Government engaged a number of American advisers (under Dr. Millspaugh) for the supervision and direction of the country's finances. Considerable strides have been made by the country under this new régime, a balanced budget and a programme for gradual development of the country's resources having been evolved; Dr. Millspaugh's contract has now come to an end; he has left the country and German and Swiss financial experts have replaced the Americans.

In May, 1928, the capitulatory régime came to an end; at the same time a new Tariff Convention was signed, giving Persia Tariff autonomy.

CAPITAL, Tehran (pop. 210,000); other large towns are Tabriz (180,000), Ispahan (80,000), Meshed (80,000), Kerman (50,000), Yezd (60,000), and Shiraz (60,000).

FLAG: White, bordered with green (top) and red (bottom), with arms (lion and sun) in centre.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, R. H. Hoare, C.M.G. (1931) £4,750
Counsellor, C. E. S. Dodd.
2nd Secretary, H. L. Baggallay.
3rd Secretary, D. I. Busk.
Hon. Attachés, C. Sykes, A. J. Herbert.
Oriental Secretary (with local rank of 1st Secretary), G. T. Havard, C.M.G.
Asst. Oriental Secretary (with local rank of 3rd Secretary), A. C. Trott.
Commercial Secretary, E. R. Lingeman.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. P. C. R. Dodd, D.S.O., M.V.O.
Physician, D. S. Davies, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.
Archivist, F. Y. Humphreys.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tehran—Consul-General (*see* above).
" *Vice-Consul (with local rank of Consul)*, T. V. Brenan, O.B.E.
" *Vice-Consul*, H. M. Eyres.
Hamadan—Vice-Consul, C. H. Summerhayes, M.B.E.
Resht—Vice-Consul, J. P. G. Finch.
Ahwaz—Consul, H. R. D. Gybbon-Monypenny.
" *Vice-Consul*, Capt. A. C. Galloway, I.A.
Mohammerah—V.-Cons., Dr. C. H. Lincoln, O.B.E.
Bushire—Consul-General, Lt.-Col. H. V. Biscoe.
" *Consul*, Major T. C. Fowle, C.B.E.
" *Vice-Consul*, Maj. H. J. H. Symons, M.C.
Bunder Abbas—Consul (resides at *Kerman*), G. A. Richardson, O.B.E.

Ispahan—Cons.-Gen., E. Bristow.
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. C. O'Dwyer.
Sultanabad—Vice-Consul, E. P. Hutton.
Kerman—Consul,
Kermanshah—Consul, H. A. D. Hoyland, M.B.E.
Meshed—Consul-General, Lt.-Col. C. C. J. Barrett, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Seistan & Kain—Consul, Maj C. K. Daly, C.L.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*,
Birjand—Vice-Consul, Jemadar Fazal Haqq.
Duzdap—Vice-Consul, Capt. E. H. Gastrell.
Shiraz—Consul, A. C. Trott (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, Abdul Ahad Khan Waziirada.
Tabriz—Consul, C. E. S. Palmer, D.S.C.
,, *Vice-Consul*, F. A. G. Gray.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE at *Bushire* and *Mohammerah*.

Transit to Tehran, 20 days, *viâ* Caucasus; *viâ* Baghdad about 42 days; *viâ* Beirut-Baghdad about 20 days. From London passengers can travel *viâ* Brindisi, Alexandria, Cairo by air to Bagdad, Tehran, in about 7 days; *viâ* Constantinople, Homs, Baghdad, in about 12 days. Junkers Air Service connects with Transcontinental Air Lines *viâ* Moscow and Berlin, passengers reaching London in 5 days from Tehran.

PERU.

(República del Perú.)

President of the Junta, Señor David Samanez Ocampo (March 11, 1931).

JUNTA.

President (*see* above).
Government & Police, Don J. F. Tamayo.
Justice, Don G. Garrido Lecca.
War, Col. Gustavo Jiménez.
Finance, Don E. L. G. de la Torre.
Fomento, Don Ulises Reategui.
Marine and Aviation, Capt. F. D. Dulanto.
Foreign Affairs, Don José Gálvez.

Minister in London, Señor Dr. Don Alfredo Gonzales Prada (Sept. 1930), Sentinel House, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.
1st Secretary, Señor Don Carlos Holquin y de Lavalle.
Naval Attaché, Commander Manuel Faura.
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. Francisco de la Torre.
Civil Attaché, Señor Don Carlos A. Mackehenie.
Consulate-General in London, 11 Regent Street, S.W. 1.
Consul-General, Señor Don Carlos A. Mackehenie.
Con.-Gen. at Liverpool, Señor Don C. G. Estenós.
Consul, Glasgow, Señor Don Juan Fry.
Do. Cardiff, Señor Don A. J. Bovey (*acting*).

Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between 1° 31′ 29″ and 19° 13′ S. latitude and between 69° and 81° 19′ W. The territory between 17° 47′ S. and 19° 13′ S. was occupied by Chile, as the result of the Pacific War of 1879–1882. In 1929 the Province of Tacna was returned to Peru, Chile retaining the Province of Arica. The area of the Republic is estimated at 358,000 square miles (including 6,000 square miles for Tacna), and the population (1921) at 5,550,000. It is bounded on the north by Ecuador and Colombia, as the latter claims a territory in the Amazonian basin; on the east by Brazil and Bolivia, and on the south by Chile and Bolivia.

Peru was conquered in the early 16th century by Francisco Pizarro (born 1478, died 1541), who subjugated the Incas (a tribe of the Quichua Indians), who had invaded the country some 500 years earlier, and for nearly three centuries Peru remained under the Spanish rule. A revolutionary war of 1821–1824 established its independence, declared on July 28, 1821. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Oct. 18, 1856 (amended Nov. 25, 1860), and is that of a democratic Republic under a newly drawn constitution of 1919. The President is elected for five years by direct vote of the people and under an amendment to the Constitution (1927) may be re-elected indefinitely. The Constitution is again to be amended by the Constituent Assembly, for which elections are held (as also for President) in Oct. 1931.

The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast, the highest points being *Huascaran* (22,050 feet), *Huandoy* (21,100 feet), *Arequipa* (or Misti) volcano (20,013 feet), *Hualcan* (20,000 feet), and *Lirima*, *Tocora*, and *Sarasara*, all over 19,000 feet. There are four distinct regions, the *costa*, west of the Andes, the *sierra* or western slopes of the Andes, the *punas* or mountainous wastes below the region of perpetual snow; and the inward slopes (*montaña*) and boundless forests of the Amazonian basin. The coastal area, lying upon and near the Pacific, is not tropical, though close to the equator, being cooled by the Humboldt-Current; its chief products are sugar, cotton, petroleum, wool, hides and skins, and it contains the chief towns and most of the white population. In the barren mountain section are to be found minerals in great richness and variety which await improved transport facilities before their production can be considerably increased; it is inhabited by Indians in a low state of civilization. Upon the eastern slope of the Andes are to be found very large tracts suitable for cultivation and stock raising, at present almost wholly unexplored owing to lack of communication, but efforts have been made in recent years to open up air routes. This part of the country should show most interesting developments in the future. The tropical lowlands lie east of the Andes towards the borders of Brazil, and consist mainly of unexplored or little known country inhabited by Indians in a savage state. There are here dense jungles, of which the principal commercial product is wild rubber. The mineral production in 1929 was valued as follows:—gold (6,311,516 *soles*) silver (28,477,521), copper (54,207,622), lead (8,053,234), zinc (4,454,082), vanadium (16,538,084) and petroleum (239,329,546 *soles*). The Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast provide guano (151,000 tons in 1929).

The principal imports are coal, cotton, woollen, linen and silk goods, drugs, earthen and stone wares, machinery, explosives, metals and manufactures thereof, oils, stationery, paper manufactures, timber and wheat. The chief exports in 1929 were petroleum and derivatives (129,048,826 *soles*), minerals (95,896,000), cotton (51,315,280) and sugar (33,377,390 *soles*).

The total length of the railways open (1926) was about 2,500 miles, of which 1,084 miles are under the control of the Peruvian Corporation. 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. There is considerable activity in

air services. The Naval Air Force maintains services to Iquitos and other places in the interior. The coast district is served by a national company and by the Chile-U.S.A. route *viâ* Peru. National Air Mails are carried by Peruvian military machines.

Defence.—The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription, and numbers about 8,000 of all ranks; the Navy includes 2 cruisers built at Barrow, a destroyer bought from the French Government, and 4 submarines built in U.S.A. There is a military aerodrome at Chorillos (near Lima) and a seaplane station at Ancón.

Language.—Spanish is the official language of the country, but native dialects (of which Quichua is the most important) are spoken by a considerable portion of the Indian population.

	§Soles 1930
Public revenue	95,000,000
Public expenditure	...
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1930)..... *Soles*	54,600,000
Sterling	£520,000
External „ „ „ U.S.	$9,000,000
Sterling	£3,500,000
Total imports (1930) ..... *Soles*	133,300,000
Total exports (1930) ..... *Soles*	241,100,000
Imports from U.K. (1930)	£1,442,000
Exports to U.K. (1930)	£4,483,000

CAPITAL, Lima. Population (1930), 316,000; other large towns are Callao (77,000) and Arequipa (70,000), and Cuzco (40,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, red, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION (LIMA).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Charles H. Bentinck, C.M.G. (1928) £3,000
Commercial Secretary,
Naval Attaché, Capt. E. de F. Renouf, C.V.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Major L. H. G. Andrews.
Archivist, Harold W. Speck.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Lima—Consul, H. A. Hobson, M.B.E.
„ *Vice-Consuls*, R. C. Stevenson; G. E. Selle.
Arequipa—Vice-Consul, R. W. Stafford.
„ *Pro-Consul*, T. E. Henson.
Callao—Vice-Consul, H. E. Young.
Mollendo—Vice-Cons., Cecil John Bowes.
Payta—Vice-Consul, R. Antram.
Salaverry and Trujillo—Vice-Consul, H. E. Dawson.
Iquitos—Consul, J. W. Massey.

Lima, 7,020 miles; transit, *viâ* New York & Colon, 16–22 days; *viâ* Liverpool & Colon, 19 to 26 days.

POLAND.

(Rzeczpospolita Polska.)

President, Monsieur Ignacy Mościcki, *born* 1867, *elected* June 1, 1926.

MINISTRY (May, 1931).

Prime Minister, Colonel Alexander Prystor.
Interior, M. Bronislas Pieracki.
Foreign Affairs, M. Auguste Zaleski.
War, Marshal Pilsudski.
Justice, M. Czeslas Michalowski.
Finance, M. Jean Pilsudski.
Education, M. Janusz Jedrzejewicz.
Agriculture, M. Léon Janta-Polczynski.
Commerce, General Zarzycki.
Communications, M. Alphonse Kuhn.
Public Works, General Norwid-Neugebauer.
Labour, General Hubicki.
Agrarian Reform, M. Léon Kozlowski.
Posts and Telegraphs, M. Ignace Boerner.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Konstanty Skirmunt.
Embassy, 47, Portland Place, W. 1.
Counsellor of Embassy, Count Joseph Potocki.
1st Secretary, M. Jan Wszelaki.
2nd Secretary, M. Joseph Zaranski.
Commercial Counsellor, M. Sydney L. Sadowski.
Cons.-Gen., London, Kazimierz Komierowski, 2, Upper Montagu Street, W.C. 1.
Consul, M. Witold Hulanicki.

The Republic of Poland was proclaimed at Warsaw in November, 1918, and under the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) the assentors to the Covenant of the League of Nations, and the signatories of the Treaty of Peace, guarantee the independence of the Republic, which is reconstituted within the limits of the 18th-century "Polish Commonwealth." This State extended in the year 1772 over an area of about 286,000 sq. miles, and included a population of about 13,000,000. The political boundaries of the Republic are the Baltic Sea, Germany (East Prussia), and Lithuania, in the N.; Czechoslovakia in the S.; Rumania in the S.E.; Soviet Russia in the E.; and Germany in the W. The present area of the Republic may be estimated at 150,000 sq. miles, with a population estimated (Jan. 1, 1930), at 30,737,448 (of whom 18,660,000 are Poles, and 6,500,000 other nationalities). The predominant religion of the people is Roman Catholic, but all faiths enjoy equality, and there are a considerable number of Protestants and a very large number of Jews.

In 1919 hostilities broke out between Poland and Soviet Russia, and after initial successes the "Red" armies of Bolshevik Russia appeared (in August, 1920) likely to deal a crushing blow at Polish independence, the capital (Warsaw) being in peril of capture. A dramatic counter-attack by the Polish troops at the critical period reversed the nature of the campaign, and Poland was enabled to conclude peace on favourable terms.

Government.—A Republican form of government was adopted by the Constituent Assembly in 1919, the Chief of State exercising the executive authority through a Ministry responsible to the Legislature. The Legislature consists of a Diet (*Sejm*) elected by universal adult (male and female) suffrage, and of a Senate elected by adult (male and female) suffrage of those over 30 years of age. The Constitution voted on March 17, 1921, is very Liberal. Since Marshal Pilsudski's *coup d'état* of May 12, 1926, amendments have been inserted in the Constitution conferring on the President of the Republic the power of legislation by decree at times when the Diet is not sitting, subject to subsequent ratification by the Diet.

Production.—Mining, cotton, metal work, agriculture, sugar, forestry and stock raising are the principal industries, the chief crops being rye, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and sugar-beet; the live stock includes cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. There are valuable coal mines in Upper Silesia, Congress Poland, and Little Poland (Galicia); zinc, lead ore, mineral and potassium salts, and in Galicia (Boryslaw) are famous oil fields; the output of crude oil (1930) was 663,000 metric tons. The chief manufactures are textiles,

§ Service on External Debt suspended May, 1931. The Kemmerer Financial Commission, which came to Peru in Jan. 1931, has issued a number of Reports and Recommendations.

§ Stabilized May, 1931, at 28 U.S. cents. In Oct. 1931, the exchange was approximately 14 soles=£1 sterling.

those of minor importance being machinery and metal works, chemicals, and leather. The exports are principally coal, timber, spelter, agricultural produce and textiles, the imports being raw wool, cotton and jute, woollen and cotton goods, and machinery.

Defence.—The peace effective of the army is 17,000 officers and 250,000 other ranks. A small navy, for coastal defence, has been organized.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, and there is considerable voluntary effort in addition to the work of the State. Secondary education is conducted on a high level, with good attendances, and there are universities at Cracow (founded 1364), Warsaw, Lwow, Poznan, Lublin, and Wilno; Polytechnics at Warsaw and Lwow, and an Academy of Science at Cracow.

Communications.—There are about 10,000 miles of railway and over 25,000 miles of telegraph line, with well-developed telephone systems in all the large centres. Over 4,000 miles of navigable waterways exist on the Vistula, Narew, Bug, Warta, and Pilica, of which about 1,100 are navigable by steamers. The free city of Danzig is within the Polish Customs area, free transit for Germany being guaranteed. A purely Polish port is also being constructed at Gdynia, north of Danzig, with a total water area of 470·495 acres, and an estimated maximum handling capacity of 6 to 7 million tons a year, when complete. During 1930 Gdynia handled nearly 3,200,000 tons of goods. Direct railway communication is being built linking Gdynia with Upper Silesia and Czechoslovakia on the one hand, and with Rumania and the Black Sea on the other.

	Zlotys.
Revenue (1930–31)	2,747,800,000
Expenditure (1930–31)	2,801,300,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1930)	421,000,000
External Debt (,,)	3,993,000,000
Imports (1930)	2,249,973,000
Exports (,,)	2,433,244,000
Imports from U.K. (1930)	177,875,000
Exports to U.K. (,,)	294,381,000

CAPITAL, WARSAW, on the Vistula (which is spanned by four magnificent bridges), contains many fine buildings; population 1930, 1,109,478. Other large towns are Lodz (606,980), the centre of the textile industry; Lwow or Lemberg (240,725); Poznan or Posen, on the Warta (247,753); Kracow, on the Vistula, a town of great beauty and the capital of mediæval Poland (210,000); Wilno (200,000); Katowice (138,000); Lublin (120,000); Sosnowiec (102,900); Czestochowa (110,000) and Bialistok (90,000).

BRITISH EMBASSY.
(No. 18, Nowy Swiat, Warsaw.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir William Erskine, G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1927) £6,000
1st Secretary, P. M. Broadmead, M.C.
3rd Secretary, P. N. Loxley.
Commercial Sec. (Grade I.), R. E. Kimens, C.M.G.
Naval Attaché, Com. M. A. Hawes, R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. G. Villar, R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. C. F. Connel-Rowan.
Archivists, B. C. Flynn; H. E. Dixon.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.
Warsaw (No. 10 Aleja Róz)—*Consul,* F. Savery, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul,* N. J. F. Leggett.
,, *Pro-Consul,* Kazimierz Prauss.
Bromberg (*Bydcoszcz*)—*Vice-Consul,* J. Winning.
Gdynia—Vice-Consul, C. H. Jeffrey.
Katowice—Vice-Consul, C. F. W. Andrews.
Lwow—Vice-Consul, B. Taylor.
Lodz—Vice-Consul, E. Gilbert.
Poznan—Vice-Consul, B. W. A. Massey.

PORTUGAL.

(República Portuguesa.)

President of the Republic (1926–1930), General Antonio Oscar de Fragoso Carmona.

CABINET (1930).

Prime Minister, Gen. Domingos Augusto Alves da Costa Oliveira.
Finance, Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar.
Foreign Affairs, Commander Fernando Augusto Branco.
Marine, Capt. Luiz de Magalhaes Correia.
War, Col. Antonio Lopes Mateus.
Colonies, Dr. Armindo R. Monteiro.
Education—Dr. Gustavo Cordeiro Ramos.
Justice and Religion, Dr. José d'Almeida Eusebio.
Interior, Dr. Mario Pais de Sousa.
Agriculture, Col. Henrique Linhares de Lima.
Commerce, Dr. João Antunes Guimarães.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency General Tomaz Antonio Garcia Rosado, K.C.M.G.
Embassy, 12 Gloucester Place, W.1.
1st Secretary, Senhor João de Lebre e Lima.
2nd Secretary, Senhor J. de B. Ferreira da Fonseca.
Attaché, Senhor Antonio Rato Potier.
Commercial Counsellor and Consul-General (London), Senhor Joaquim Pedroso, 40, Woburn Sq., W.C. 1.

Portugal lies between 36° 58′—42° 9′ 12″ N. lat. and 6° 11′ 48″—9° 29′ 45″ W. long., being 302 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 117 in breadth from E. to W. Continental Portugal contains an area of 34,500 square miles, with a population in 1920 of 6,032,991, and the Portuguese Colonies a total area of 800,400 square miles, with a population estimated at 10,384,381 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, vines, 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, tin, 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 mercantile marine (1929) numbered 63 steam vessels, with a tonnage of 220,227. Railways 2,045 miles in extent were open for traffic in 1930, and there were 5,742 miles of telegraph line in 1928.

Defence.—Service in the militia is universal and compulsory. The peace effective is about

35,000. War strength, about 150,000. The Navy consists of a few small ships of old pattern. Air Fleet, 84 aeroplanes.

Education is free and nominally compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15, but is not strictly enforced, and about 54 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. There are Universities at Coimbra, Lisbon and Oporto.

	1930-31.
Revenue (estimate)	£21,042,420
Expenditure (estimate)	20,984,642
Floating Debt (March, 1930)	11,700,000
External debt (Jan. 1, 1930)	30,427,639
Internal debt (Jan. 1, 1930)	14,480,745

	1929.	1930.
Imports	£25,286,066	£24,038,025
Exports	10,732,396	9,407,173
Imports from U.K.	6,787,811	5,140,800
Exports to U.K.	2,508,479	2,015,360

CAPITAL, Lisbon. Population (Census of 1930) (587,334) Oporto (Census of 1925) 215,625.

FLAG: Green and red, with arms in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Rua Francisco de Borja 63, Lisbon.)

Ambassador, Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Claud Frederick William Russell, K.C.M.G. (1931) £5,250

Counsellor, F. E. F. Adam.
2nd Secretary, R. A. Gallop.
Hon. Attaché, M. Cheke.
Commercial Secretary, A. H. W. King.
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. V. P. Fitzgerald, R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. G. Villar, R.N.
Military Attaché, Major M. M. Parry-Jones, M.C.
Translator (with local rank of 2nd Secretary), R. P. Ray, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Lisbon—Consul (with local rank of Commercial Secretary, Grade II), A. H. W. King.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, A. E. Yapp, M.C.; Charles Broughton.
Faro and Tavira—Vice-Consul, Candido P. dos Santos.
Portimão—Vice-Consul, José P. d'Azevedo.
St. Vincent—Vice-Consul, Capt. J. L. Sands.
Setubal—Vice-Consul, Joaquim P. Fryxell.
Villa Real de Sante Antonio—Vice-Consul, M. D. M. Falconer.
Funchal (Madeira)—Consul, J. B. Browne.
,, *Vice-Consul*, B. England.
St. Michael's (Azores)—Consul, R. T. Hayes.
Fayal—Vice-Consul, Frederick Wood.
Loanda—Consul-General, G. H. Bullock.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Hugh B. Fraser.
Lobito—Vice-Consul, A. E. Williams.
Mossamedes—Vice-Consul, R. W. Robinson.
Lorenzo Marques—Consul-General, H. A. Ford.
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. L. Henderson.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Dennis Boam.
Beira—Vice-Consul, F. S. Gibbs.
Mozambique—Vice-Cons., O. L. Hart (*acting*).
Porto Amelia—Vice-Consul, A. Seymour Allford.
Quilimane—
Tete—Consular Agent, A. J. Correa da Silva.
Macao (China)—Consul-General, The Consul-General at Canton, China.
Marmagao (Portuguese India)—Consul, C. H. C. Bowen, M.B.E.
Oporto—Consul, H. W. W. Bird.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Henry W. Coverley.
Figueira—Pro-Consul, M. dos Santos Alves.
Portuguese Guinea—Consul-General, E. C. Buxton.
St. Jago—Vice-Consul, A. J. Barbosa da Silva.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN PORTUGAL, 4 Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon (Branches at 15 Rua Costa Santos, *Oporto*, and 81 Rua dos Netos, *Funchal, Madeira*).

Lisbon, distance 1,110 miles; transit, 50 hours.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the west coast of Africa, have an area of 1,525 square miles and a population of 148,300. Estimated revenue and expenditure 1929-30, $20,987,832; total trade (imports and exports) 1929, $91,532,232; shipping entries (1929) 1,593 vessels (702 British).

SAO THOMÉ and PRINCIPÉ ISLANDS, in the Gulf of Guinea (area 442 square miles, population 59,060. Estimated revenue and expenditure 1928-29, $11,984,664; imports (1929), £450,060; exports, £739,850.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA, on the west coast of Africa, has an area of 14,000 square miles and a population of 806,973. Estimated revenue and expenditure 1927-28, $34,910,060; imports (1929), $39,778,129; exports, $45,337,000.

ANGOLA (Angola and Kabinda) on the west coast of Africa has an area of 486,000 square miles and a population estimated at 3,000,000. Estimated revenue 1929-30, $167,559,760, expenditure, $166,217,050; imports (1929), £3,142,160; exports, £2,819,200.

A transcontinental railway from *Benguella* (Lobito Bay) in Angola, traversing the Katanga mineral district of the Congo and thence running southwards through Rhodesia to Buluwayo and eastwards to Beira is being developed under British, Belgian and Portuguese control. This line makes through communication from Lobito Bay on the Atlantic to Beira on the Indian Ocean.

MOZAMBIQUE, in East Africa (Delagoa Bay, Gazaland, Inhambane, Mozambique, Nyasa, Quilimane, and Tete) has a total area of 287,756 square miles, with a population of 3,514,612. Estimated revenue and expenditure, 1929-30, £3,158,983; exports, 1929, 14,001,545 *escudos* (gold); imports, 11,335,517 *escudos* (gold).

PORTUGUESE INDIA has a total area of 1,470 square miles, with a population of 548,242, and includes Goa, Damaun, and Diu. Estimated revenue and expenditure 1928-9. Rs. 5,169,366; imports (1929), Rs. 16,727,423; exports Rs. 5,186,396.

MACAO, in China, on the Canton River, has an area of 4 square miles and a population of 157,178. Estimated revenue and expenditure 1929-30, *Patacas* 4,781,492; imports, (1929), *Patacas* 21,423,000; exports, *Patacas* 9,742,000.

§ The total National Debt of Portugal, not including the War Debt, amounted (Jan 1, 1930) to £74,463,655, after deducting £47,346,152, the value of the Government holding in the various loans.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR (the northern portion of the island), in the Malay Archipelago, has an area of 7,450 square miles, with a population of 394,518. Estimated revenue and expenditure, 1927-28, *Patacas* 1,288,780; imports (1929), $13,232,000; exports, $16,454,000.

RUMANIA.
(România.)

King, Carol (Charles) *born* Oct. 15, 1893, *succeeded* June 8, 1930.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Mihai (Michael), Grand Voevode of Alba-Julia, *born* Oct. 25, 1921, *succeeded his grandfather as King*, July 20, 1927 (until the return of King Carol).

CABINET (April 17, 1931).

President of Council and Minister of Education and Cults, Prof. Nicolae Jorga.
Finance (and Interior, ad interim), M. Constantin Argetoianu.
Labour, Health and Social Welfare, Dr. I. Cantacuzino.
Industry and Commerce, N. Vabilescu-Karpen.
Army, General C. Stefanescu-Amza.
Justice, C. Hamangiu.
Agriculture and Domains, G. Jonescu-Siseshti.
Public Works and Communications, V. Vâlcovici.
Foreign Affairs, Demètre Ghika.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency Nicolas Titulescu.
Legation Offices, 4 Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.
Minister Plenipotentiary, M. Constantin Laptew.
1st Secretaries, M. Gregoire Constantinescu; M. D. Buzdugan.
Military and Naval Attaché, Com. Gheorghe Niculescu.
Consul-General, (vacant).
Consul-Gen. (*Hon.*), M. G. N. Gologan, 5-7 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.

Rumania is a kingdom of South Eastern Europe formerly the classical *Dacia* and *Scythia Pontica*, territory roughly defined by the three great rivers Danube, Theiss, and Dniester, whose central point is the line of the Carpathians. The kingdom is divided into the 7 Provinces of The Banat, Transylvania, Bukovina, Bessarabia, Muntenia, Oltenia and Moldavia. Rumania has its origin in the union of the Danubian principalities of *Wallachia* and *Moldavia* (and the addition thereto of a strip of Southern *Bessarabia*) under the *Treaty of Paris* (April, 1856). The principalities remained separate entities under the suzerainty of the Turkish Empire until 1859, when Prince Alexandru Ion Cuza was elected Prince of both Principalities, still under the suzerainty of the Porte. Prince Cuza abdicated in 1866 and was succeeded by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whose successors the crown is now vested. By the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) a new Principality (consisting of the two above mentioned) was recognised as an independent State, and part of the *Dobrudja* (which had been occupied by the Rumanians) was incorporated in the new Principality. On March 27, 1881, the former *Principality* was recognised by the Great Powers as a Kingdom. Rumania is not a "Balkan" State. She took no part in the military operations of the Balkan League against Turkey in 1912-13. Her unexhausted military power secured for her a readjustment of her south-eastern (Dobrudja) frontier in 1913. In the War of 1914-1918, Rumania fought on the side of the Allies from Aug. 27, 1916, and after many vicissitudes (due mainly to the sudden collapse of the Russian Armies in 1917), she emerged in triumph at the cessation of hostilities. Her territories were greatly increased as a result of the War, and the *ante bellum* area of the Kingdom (74,461 sq. miles) may now be estimated at 123,000 sq. miles, and the 1915 population of 7,897,311 has been increased to nearly 18,000,000. The dominating religion is that of the Greek (Orthodox) Church.

GOVERNMENT.—The government is that of a Constitutional Monarchy, the legislative assembly consisting of a Senate (56 members) elected for 4 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies (361 members) elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, provision being made for the proportional representation of minority parties. The executive is entrusted to a council of ministers.

PRODUCTION.—The soil of Wallachia, Bessarabia, and Moldavia is among the richest in Europe. The agricultural produce consists of wheat, maize, millet, oats, barley, rye, beans, and peas. The wheat crop for 1931 was estimated at 3,480,000 metric tons. rye 400,000, maize 6,000,000, barley 1,530,000, and oats 810,000 metric tons. Vines and fruits are abundant. The fertile plain of Transylvania yields large crops of maize, wheat, rye, oats, flax, and hemp, and the rich lands of Bessarabia produce wheat, maize, barley, flax, tobacco, water melons, fruit, and grapes. Agriculture and sheep and cattle raising are the principal industries of the kingdom, but the climate of this part of South-Eastern Europe is of the Continental character, with intense winter cold and summer heat, and fierce summer droughts sometimes defeat these principal industries. The forests of the mountainous regions are extensive (17,795,353 acres), and the timber industry is important. The country is rich in minerals, and produces petroleum, salt, coal, liguite, iron, gold, and mica; the workers in the oilfields are the largest single unit of workers in any one industry; the production of crude oil was 1,885,225 metric tons in 1913, 3,669,354 metric tons in 1927, 4,300,000 metric tons in 1928, 4,827,278 metric tons in 1929, and 5,792,311 in 1930. Manufactures are in their infancy, and the imports are chiefly manufactured goods, textiles, machinery and metals; the exports consist principally of wheat, barley, maize, oats, *petroleum, timber, cattle, salt and hides.* All large estates have been expropriated and divided among the peasants.

DEFENCE.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory. In the War of 1914-1918 over 900,000 all ranks passed into the Armies of Rumania, and of this number over 25 per cent. were killed or returned as "missing." At the resurgence of Nov. 1918, an army of 400,000 was again in the field. This force was the deciding factor in the Rumano-Hungarian question, and it drove the Bolshevik dictator (Bela Kun) into exile from Buda Pest. There is a small *Navy on the Black Sea and on the Danube* (30 vessels).

EDUCATION is free and nominally compulsory, there being 19,374 schools with 1,612,763 in attendance. Secondary schools are well attended. There are also special schools and Universities at Bucharest, Jassy, Cluj, and

Cernauti. A Government High School of Commerce was opened in 1913.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1930 there were 7,364 miles of railway open for traffic in the whole kingdom; railway communication requires great development in order to cope with the problem of carrying the cereal crops to the shipping ports. There are 23,000 telegraph and telephone offices. The mercantile marine consists of about 120 steamers and 600 sailing vessels. The Black Sea ports are Sulina and Constantza; the latter is linked with the interior by a railway.

	1931.
Budget revenue ..... *lei*	35,305,953,671
Budget expenditure	35,305,953,671
Public debt (Dec. 31, 1930)	196,193,227,110

	1929.	1930.
Imports ..... *lei*	29,897,000,000	*lei* 22,540,929,000
Exports	28,916,000,000	28,525,585,000
Imports from U.K.	£2,378,984	£1,985,895
Exports to U.K. ...	2,965,750	4,726,745

CAPITAL, Bucharest, on the Dimbovitza, with population (Census of 1930) of 631,288. Other towns are Chisinau (135,000), Cernauti (92,000), Ismail (86,000), Jassy (90,000), Galatz (81,000), Timisioara (91,000), Braila (62,000), Oradea Mare (91,000), Arad (75,000), Cluj (107,000), Ploesti (61,000), and Craiova (75,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(24 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest 3.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Charles Michael Palairet, C.M.G. (1929) £3,800
1st Secretary, A. W. G. Randall, O.B.E.
3rd Secretary, R. Greiffenhagen.
Commercial Sec. (Grade II), R. J. E. Humphreys (Strada Episcopiei, 6).
Naval Attaché, Capt. R. B. Ramsay, R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. G. Villar, R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. F. Sampson.
Archivist, Norman L. Forter.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Galatz—Consul-General, T. B. Wildman.
Vice-Consul, J. R. M. Leake.
Bucharest—Vice-Consul, E. G. Sebastian, D.S.O.
" *Pro-Consul*, D. G. Inglessis.
Braila—Vice-Consul, Jack Corbu.
Constanza—Vice-Consul, J. A. Waite.
Sulina—Vice-Consul, G. B. Marshall.
Cluj—Consul, C. D. Elphick.
Timisoara—Consul, Dr. Emil Szenes.

Transit, 3½ days.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Bucharest.

RUSSIAN UNION.

Soyuz Sovietskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik—Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

President of the Council of People's Commissars (Soviet Narodnikh Commissarov or *Sovnarkom), and of Council of Labour and Defence*, Viacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov (Scriabine), *born* 1890, *assumed office* Dec. 20, 1930.
Vice-Presidents, V. V. Kuibyshev; Y. E. Rudzutak.
President, State Planning Commission, V. V. Kuibyshev.
Foreign Affairs, M. M. Litvinoff.
War and Marine, K. E. Voroshiloff.
Foreign Trade, A. P. Rosenholtz.
Transport, A. A. Andreiev.
Water Transport, N. M. Janson.
Posts and Telegraphs, A. I. Rykov.
Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, Y. E. Rudzutak.
President of the Supreme Council of National Economy, G. K. Ordzhonikidze.
Agriculture, Y. A. Yakovlev.
Labour, A. M. Tsikhon.
Supply, A. I. Mikoyan.
Finance, G. F. Grinko.

Ambassador in London, Monsieur Grégoire Sokolnikoff.
Address of Embassy, Harrington House, 13 Kensington Palace Gardens, W. 8.
Counsellor of Embassy, M. Dimitri Bogomoloff.
1st Secretary, M. Samuel B. Cahan.
Press Attaché, Alexis Veymann.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.—The federal system of Russia was adopted by the 10th All-Russian Congress of Soviets on Dec. 31, 1922. The Union covers the greater part of the area of the former Russian Empire, from which the independent states of Finland, Poland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have also been formed. The greater part of the remaining territory forms the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (R.S.F.S.R.), which is in union with other Soviet Republics in Russian territory to form the Soviet Union. Prior to the War of 1914–18 the *Russian Empire* of the Tsar Nicholas II. covered more than 8,500,000 square miles, with a population of about 183,000,000.

The constituent Republics of the Union are:—

Republic.	Sq. miles.	Population.
I. R.S.F.S.R. (Moscow).	7,638,004	94,865,174
II. Ukraine (Kharkov) ...	174,372	28,397,000
III. Transcaucasia (Tiflis)	71,899	5,938,100
IV. White Russia (Minsk)	49,041	4,151,076
V. Turkmenistan (Polterask)	188,609	1,100,000
VI. Uzbekistan (Taskent)	63,640	2,400,000
VII. Tajikistan (Stalinabad)	56,108	2,000,000
	8,241,673	138,851,250

The rural population forms 80 per cent. of the whole.

According to the latest census returns (Jan. 1, 1928) the total population was 146,964,386, of whom 71,010,659 were males and 75,953,707 females. The returns include 29,498 persons over 100 years of age (12,340 men, 17,158 women.)

The Union is governed by the Congress of Soviets of the Union, and during the intervals of sessions the supreme authority is vested in the Central Executive Committee of the Union, which consists of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities. The regular session of the Union Soviet Congress is convened by the Central Executive Committee (*"Tsik"*) of the Union once a year. *The Council of the Union* consists of 371 members elected by the Soviet Congress of the Union from among the representatives of the several constituent republics, counted in proportion to the population of each republic. *The Council of Nationalities* is formed of representatives of the constituent and autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics on the basis of 5 representatives from each, and of representatives of the autonomous Provinces of the

* Stabilized March, 1929, at 813'59=£1.

R.S.F.S.R. on the basis of 1 representative from each. The composition of the Council of Nationalities as a whole must be confirmed by the Congress of Soviets of the Union.

(The autonomous Republics of Ajaria and Abkhasia and the autonomous Province of Southern Ossetia send one representative each to the Council of Nationalities.)

The regular sessions of the *Tsik* meet three times a year, and in the intervals the supreme authority is vested in its *Presidium*, formed by the *Tsik* of the Union, of 21 members, amongst whom are included the whole of the Union-Council Presidium and the Presidium of the Council of Nationalities.

Chairman of Presidium, Michael Ivanovitch Kalinin (*R.S.F.S.R.*); G. T. Petrovsky (*Ukraine*); M. Musabekoff (*Transcaucasia*); A. G. Tcherviakoff (*White Russia*); M. Aitakoff (*Turkmenistan*); M. Khaizula-Khodzhaieff (*Uzbekistan*); M. Nusratulla (*Tajikistan*).

Secretary, A. S. Yenukidsky.

Representatives are elected to the Soviet Congress of the Union by indirect votiug, each village *Soviet* sending representatives to a *Volost Soviet*, the *Volosts* to *Uyezd* (district) *Soviets*, the *Uyezds* to Government *Soviets*, and the last-named to the Congress of Soviets of the Union. The cities and townships *Soviets* send representatives to the Congress of Soviets Union on the basis of 1 deputy for each 25,000 electors, whereas the provincial *Soviets* send 1 deputy for each 125,000 inhabitants.

The principal executive and administrative organs of the *Tsik* of the Union are: The Council of People's Commissaries, the Council of Labour and Defence, and the Supreme Court of the Union.

The People's Commissariats of the Union are divided into (1) *Federal* People's Commissariats for the entire Union, and (2) *Joint* People's Commissariats of the Union. *Federal People's Commissariats* of the Union are: (1) War and Marine, (2) Foreign Affairs. (3) Foreign Trade, (4) Transport, (5) Post and Telegraph. The *Joint People's Commissariats* are: (1) Supreme Council of National Economy, (2) Finance, (3) Internal Trade, (4) Labour, (5) Workers' and Peasants' Inspection. The *Federal Commissariats* have their representatives in the constituent republics, who are directly subordinated to them. The *Joint Commissariats* exercise their functions through corresponding Commissariats of the several constituent republics on their territories.

Each of the constituent republics has within its territory its own Congress of Soviets, its Central Executive Committee (*Tsik*), and Council of People's Commissaries (*Sovnarkom*), the latter consisting of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and the following Commissaries: (1) Chairman, Supreme Council of National Economy, (2) Finance, (3) Internal Trade, (4) Labour, (5) Workers' and Peasants' Inspection (all these are subordinate to the People's Commissaries of the Union), (6) Agriculture, (7) Education, (8) Health, (9) Social Welfare, (10) Justice, (11) Internal Affairs (the latter six independent), and also including, with an advisory or deciding vote, according to the decision of the respective *Tsik*, the representatives of Federal Commissariats of the Union, *i.e.*, of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade, War and Marine, Transport, Post and Telegraph.

The *Council of Labour and Defence* (*Soviet Truda i Oborony*, or *S.T.O.*) is attached and subordinate to the *Sovnarkom*, and in addition to a general direction of commissariats in their economic and military activity, has the power to ratify statutes of joint-stock companies and trusts.

The *Supreme Court of the Union* is attached to the Central Executive Committee, and has power and jurisdiction (1) to promulgate authoritative opinions on questions concerning general Federal legislation to the constituent republics, (2) to adjudicate controversies between the constituent republics, (3) to try charges against high officials of the Union for offences committed in the discharge of their duties. The Supreme Court consists of 11 members.

To the Council of People's Commissaries (*Sovnarkom*) of the Union is attached a Joint State Political Department, formerly known as the *Tcheka*, but since 1922 as the O.G.P.U. (*Obiedinionnoje Gosudarstvennoje Politicheskoje Upravlenie*), which is designed to combat political and economic counter-revolution, espionage and brigandage. The Chairman of the O.G.P.U. is a member of the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union. The O.G.P.U. is directed by special rules and regulations, which have not been promulgated. The control of the legality of the acts of the O.G.P.U. is exercised by the Attorney-General of the Union in accordance with a special decree issued by the *Tsik*.

I. SOVIET RUSSIA.

Rossijskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Federativnaya Sovetskaya Respublika — The Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic.

President of the Council of People's Commissars, D. E. Sulimov.

Vice-Presidents, D. Z. Lebed; T. R. Ryskulov.

Chairman of Supreme Council of National Economy, K. K. Strievski.

Trade, N. B. Eismont.

Labour, M. M. Romanov.

Finance, V. N. Yakovleva.

Workers' and Peasants Inspection, N. J. Iliin.

Central Statistical, N. P. Gorbunov.

Internal Affairs, V. M. Tolmachevf.

Justice, N. V. Krylenko.

Education, A. S. Bubnov.

Health, M. F. Vladimirski.

Agriculture, M. K. Muralov.

Social Welfare, I. A. Nagovitzin.

Communal Economy, N. P. Komarov.

The **R.S.F.S.R.** consists of 50 Governments and includes 11 Autonomous Republics and 10 Autonomous Provinces. *Autonomous Republics*: Bashkir, Tartar, Kirghiz, Mountain, Daghestan, Turkestan, Crimea, Yakut, Karelia, Buriat-Mongol and Volga Germans. *Autonomous Provinces*: Chuvash, Kalmuick, Mari, Votiak, Zyrian (Komi), Oirad, Kabardian-Balkarsk, Karachai-Circassian, Adighe-Circassian, Tchetchen. From the economic point of view this vast territory is usually divided into "Black Soil" and "Other Zones," the *Black Soil Zone* being subdivided into (1) Central Agricultural Region, (2) Middle Volga Region, (3) Lower Volga Region, (4) Northern Caucasus, (5) Siberia, (6) Kirghiz Autonomous Republic, (7) Crimea; while the *Other Zones* are (1) Western Region, (2) North-Western Region, (3) Central Industrial Region, (4) North-Eastern Region, (5) Basins of the rivers Viatka and Vetluga, (6) Ural.

Government.—The *Soviet* Government, although composed of representatives indirectly elected by the masses, cannot be called representative, as no provision is made for "the opposition"

to the executive power; and although the rural population (*i.e.*, 80 per cent. of the population) elects usually a very small number of Communists (=*Bolsheviks*), nevertheless the Congress of the *Soviets* consists almost entirely of Communists. As to the cities and towns, only candidates nominated or approved by the *Bolsheviks* can succeed in these elections. Under *Soviet* rule individual liberty is considerably less than in the time of Tsardom, while freedom of speech and the liberty of the Press are definitely denied to the people.

Local Government was, and still remains, highly developed. The villages in Imperial Russia had their assemblies (*skhod*) under the presidency of a mayor (*starosta*); they were grouped into "volosts," the latter into districts (*uyezd*), and these into governments (*guberniya*). The districts and governments had their elective councils (*zemstvos*) for the administration of local affairs. Combined with this system of village communities was a highly organised system of co-operative trading, the population being grouped into voluntary local associations usually corresponding with local government areas. The produce of the soil was disposed of in return for manufactures obtained by the society and distributed at the co-operative shops. Municipalities were also administered by elective councils (*dumas*) under the presidency of a mayor (*golova*); but in many cases the local authority of such municipalities and local land councils (*zemstvos*) was overshadowed by the superior authority of the *bureaucratic* governor. After the Revolution, the village and other administrative units set up *soviets* of workers and peasants, and the provincial councils send representatives to the All-Russia Congress, municipalities having a double representation from their own *soviet* and from that of the province (or district) in which the municipalities are situated.

Education.—Under the Bolshevik *régime* popular education is administered by a commissary, in whose charge have been placed all educational institutions, theatres, museums, and galleries. Beyond this, the State has monopolised the photo-cinematographic industry and the publishing of manuals for schools of all types; and as the *Soviet* Government possesses almost all the printing houses, it practically controls the printing and publishing trades. The education of the workers in the towns is facilitated by lectures and school teaching; but among the peasants in the rural districts even the inadequate provision formerly made has in many places been discontinued. Generally speaking, only children of workers and officials are allowed to attend the primary schools in towns, and only those who belong to the Communist youth or are members of the Communist party may enter secondary school and universities; exceptions to this rule are reduced to the minimum. The average salary of a village schoolmaster does not exceed £2 a month, which very often is not paid regularly. Very often professors of universities and higher schools get a remuneration of £4 to £7 a month. Only schools established by the Communist party for special party purposes are well supplied in every regard. In 1926 there were stated to be 8,000,000 pupils in the 96,000 elementary and secondary schools, and about 2,000,000 in 6,000 advanced and technical schools; while there are two universities in Moscow and 21 in other large centres.

Religion.—The Orthodox Church was disestablished by the *Bolsheviks* and all its property confiscated. All ecclesiastic schools, seminaries and academies have been abolished, and the teaching of religion to persons under 18 years of age forbidden. But the law does not forbid the exercise of religion, and churches remain open in virtue of contracts concluded between the congregations and the local authorities. A recent questionnaire addressed to the soldiers of the Red Army shows that 70 per cent. of them believe in a Deity. The clergy live on voluntary donations from their parishioners. On Feb. 14, 1918, the Soviet Government adopted the Gregorian (Western) Calendar.

Soviet Union Budget, 1931.

Revenue	*Roubles*	21,774,018,000
Expenditure	,,	20,274,018,000

Debt.—The outstanding Foreign Debt of Russia on Jan. 1, 1917 (before the Revolution), may be stated as under:—

	Debt.
To Great Britain	£622,674,406
To France	*Francs* 3,950,000,000
To U.S.A.	$282,000,000
To Japan	*Yen* 256,000,000
To Italy	*Lira* 36,123,836

Since the revolution various internal loans have been raised, and these were stated to amount on Oct. 1, 1929, to 2,613,100,000 gold roubles.

Defence.—The *Red Army*, recruited by universal military service, consisted in 1928 of about 800,000 all ranks, including 37 cavalry brigades of about 3,000 men, and about 30,000 sailors serving on land. It was reported that the *Red Air Fleet* was to comprise an organisation of 10,000 aeroplanes for the year 1924; in 1926 it was stated to consist of less than 100 aeroplanes. The *Red Navy* is believed to consist of 2 Dreadnought battleships launched in 1911, 4 old cruisers, 13 destroyers, and 8 submarines.

The Five Year Plan.

The Soviet Five Year Plan (1928-1933).—The avowed object of the Five Year Plan is to increase the industrial and agricultural production of the U.S.S.R. so that it may overtake and outstrip all other nations. For this purpose the territory is being equipped with factories, railroads, steamships, telegraphs, motor vehicles and tractors. The land is to be made to produce food, houses are to be built, and opportunities for recreation provided, so that the population may have these amenities in greater abundance than the peoples of capitalist nations. The Plan has the political aim of making the U.S.S.R. a far more powerful industrial, economical and political State, and the political aim is being pursued at the expense of the people, the products of the soil being employed primarily in payment of imports required for industrial development, even if starvation is thus imposed on the people. The principal industries undergoing development are *asbestos* (at Azbest), *steel* (at Magnetogorsk), *manganese* (at Chia uri), *tractors* (at Cheliabinsk, Stalingrad and Kharkoff), *wheat* (at Gigant and Verblud), *petroleum* and *crude oil* (at Baku), and *tea* and *oranges* (at Chakwa). The factories are to be provided with electric energy from Dniepostroy, where a dam is under construction, the work being under the superintendence of U.S. engineers. The political

development of the Plan appears to be abreast, in most particulars, and in some directions ahead, of the time schedule; and in April, 1931, M. Kuibyshev, Chairman of the State Planning Commission, stated that the Five Year Plan would be completed in 1932 (one year ahead of the schedule), and the Government had therefore decided to begin work on a new Five Year Plan for 1933-1938.

Agriculture.—The *Soviet* Board of Statistics publish the following particulars of the harvests :—

Crop.	*Metric Tons.* 1928.	1929.
Rye	19,159,190	20,359,140
Wheat	21,316,080	18,877,820
Barley	5,334,580	7,213,530
Oats	15,843,290	15,739,260
Maize	3,378,950	3,018,660
Millet	2,945,960	3,112,670
Buckwheat	1,660,730	1,513,800
Other Cereals	1,862,920	1,906,630
Potatoes	39,904,300	45,629,700

The *Live Stock* are stated at :—

Animals.	1929.	1930.
Cattle	66,700,000	52,600,000
Horses	34,000,000	31,200,000
Sheep and Goats	147,200,000	89,900,000
Swine	20,900,000	12,200,000

Industry.—The natural riches of Russia in coal, iron-ores, copper, manganese, gold, platinum, timber, naphtha, and so on, are enormous. The value of the industrial output is stated at :—

Ores.	*Metric Tons.* 1927-28	1928-29.
Iron	5,357,000	7,265,000
Manganese	737,000	1,256,000
Copper	647,000	773,600
Coal	34,840,000	38,431,000
Refined Oil	8,768,000	10,721,000

External Trade.—The external trade of the S.S.R. for 1929-30 is stated as under in *thousands of roubles* :—

Exports from Russia to	Countries.	Imports into Russia from
138,158	Great Britain	160,000
114,254	Germany	234,389
44,579	U.S.A.	280,360
44,705	France	33,956
47,263	Italy	10,305
5,691	Czechoslovakia	23,593
70,083	Latvia	14,907
61,189	Persia	47,355
14,813	Poland	34,807
16,507	Turkey	9,967
32,645	Scandinavia	54,883
16,423	Mongolia	15,222
25,000	China	25,000
16,838	Japan	16,230
34,350	Netherlands	8,155
26,620	Belgium	7,594
94,124	Other countries	91,921
702,170	Total	1,068,644

According to the Soviet Custom Returns there is a Balance of Trade in 1929-30 *adverse* to the U.K. of 159,233,000 *roubles*, and in *favour of* the U.S.A. (235,780,000 *roubles*) and of Germany (1,135,000 *roubles*). The U.K. contributed 9·4 of the Imports and took 27 per cent. of the Exports, whereas the U.S. contributed 33·5 and took 5, and Germany contributed 28 and took 24 per cent.

Board of Trade figures for transactions between Russia and Great Britain :—

	1929.	1930.
Imports from U.K.	£3,766,000	£6,790,000
Exports to U.K.	26,506,000	34,245,000

Communications.—Length of railroads in use :

Year.	Miles.
1925-6	46,255
1926-7	47,022
1927-8	48,023
1928-9	48,236

The principal railway lines are the main *European* network from Leningrad, through Moscow to Astrakhan and across the Urals *viâ* Perm, Ufa, Samara and Saratov, with northern extensions to the Kola Peninsula and to Archangel and running southwards to the Baltic, the Crimea and the Caucasus; the *Trans-Siberian Line* from Chelyabinsk, on the Ural frontier, to Omsk, and round Lake Baikal to Chita and Stryetensk. From Chita the line crosses the Manchurian frontier (as the Eastern China Railway) to Harbin and Vladivostok, where a northward extension runs to Khabarovsk. The *Amur Railway* connects Stryetensk with Khabarovsk, and the Trans-Siberian line thus connects the western and eastern limits of Russia on Russian territory. The *Trans-Caspian Railway* runs from Krasnovodsk (opposite Baku) to Askabad, Merv, Bokhara, Samarkand, Khokand and Andijan, with a 200-mile branch from Merv to Kushk (near Herat) on the Afghanistan border. The *Orenburg-Tashkent Line*, from the European boundary, across the Kirghiz Steppe to Kazalinsk, Perovsk and Tashkent, whence a short line connects with the Trans-Caspian system. The *Trans-Caucasian Line* runs through Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia, from Batum and Poti, on the Black Sea, *viâ* Tiflis, to Baku, on the Caspian, where it is met by the European system of Rostov on the Don. From Tiflis branches run to Kars, and *viâ* Erivan to Mount Ararat on the Armenian frontier, and to the Persian frontier at Julfa. There are in the *Soviet* Union (1927) 228,600 miles of inland waterways, of which 54,500 are navigable by steam vessels, and nearly 110,000 miles by rafts. The principal seaports are Leningrad and Kronstadt on the Gulf of Finland, Sevastopol and Novorossiysk (Black Sea), Archangel on the White Sea, and Ekaterininsk in the Kola River (Murmansk), Vladivostok (Sea of Japan), and Petropaulovsk in Kamtchatka.

Capital.—On March 14, 1918, the seat of Government was transferred from Petrograd to Moscow, which had a population in 1930 of about 2,000,000. LENINGRAD (before the war "St. Petersburg," and until the death of Lenin, "Petrograd"), the former Capital, founded by Peter the Great on the banks of the Neva in 1703, had a population in 1930 of about 1,500,000. Other centres are Saratov (220,000), Rostov (300,000), Samara (150,000), Nijni-Novgorod (190,000), Voronezn (100,000), Kazan (180,000), Krasnova, formerly Ekaterinodar (150,000), Astrakhan (180,000), Orenburg (120,000), Irkutsk (104,000), Tomsk (90,000), Omsk (170,000), Vladivostok (100,000). Archangel had about 40,000 inhabitants in 1920.

II.—THE UKRAINE.
(Ukraina.)

President, V. J. Tchubar.

On Nov. 21, 1917, the greater part of "Little Russia," consisting of the former governments of Chernigov, Kharkov, Kieff, and Poltava (with Ekaterinoslav and Kherson in "South Russia," and Podolia and Volkynia in "West Russia"), was encouraged by Germany to declare itself independent as the *Republic of the Ukraine*. The new Republic was invaded by Germany in 1917–18, and subsequently overrun by Bolshevik forces, and a military and economic alliance was concluded between *Soviet* Russia and the *Ukraine Socialist Soviet Republic* (Dec. 28, 1920). The majority of the inhabitants belong to the Greek Orthodox Church. The chief town and seat of government is Kharkoff (pop. 1923, 312,000), other large centres being Odessa, the great port on the Black Sea (with a population in 1923 of 316,000), Kieff (pop. 1923, 406,000), Ekaterinoslav (pop. 1923, 127,000), Nikolayev (81,000), Poltava (88,000), and Taganrog (100,000). The Ukraine is the great cereal-growing district of Russia, and before the Great War the harvests exceeded 1,000,000,000 poods; during the Civil War the production was reduced to 385 million poods, but in 1923 it had increased to 700 millions. In 1922-3 there were 112 sugar-beet factories (200 in 1915) producing 10,000,000 poods (500 millions in 1914–15). The Ukraine also contains large deposits of iron ore and coal, and is the principal source of the European supply of quicksilver. Agriculture is the principal industry, and there are large iron and steel works. Before the Great War the exports from the Ukraine (grain, sugar, hides, bristles, quicksilver, and wool) were of the annual value of about £75,000,000, and the imports (manufactured goods and machinery) about £50,000,000.

CAPITAL, Kharkoff. Population (1926), 417,342. Other towns: Dniepropetrosk, 233,000; Kieff, 514,000; Nikolaieff, 105,000; Odessa, 481,000; Poltava, 92,000.

III.—TRANSCAUCASIA.
(Zakavkarskaya F.S.S.R.)

President of the Council of People's Commissars, M. D. Orakhelashvili.

The **Transcaucasian Federation** consists of three Socialist Soviet Republics:

Republic.	Sq. miles.	Population.
Armenia	15,065	1,339,969
Georgia	25,470	2,135,033
Azerbaijan	33,570	2,463,098
	74,105	5,938,100

Armenia, or Hyastan.
(S.S.S.R.A.)

President of the Council, M. S. Hambartsumian.

Armenia occupies the uplands between the Iranian plateau and Asia Minor, and is bounded by the Black Sea on the N., by Kurdistan on the S., by Azerbaijan on the E., and by Turkey on the W. Until the outbreak of the Great War it was shared between Turkey (35,600 sq. miles), Russia (20,587 sq. miles), and Persia (6,518 sq. miles). The rivers Euphrates, Tigris, Aras, Kur, and Tchorokh take their rise within its boundaries, and at the meeting of the former Turkish, Persian, and Russian boundaries is *Mount Ararat* (17,160 feet), the traditional resting place of "Noah's Ark." In the uplands the climate is severe, but in the valleys and plains the soil is fertile, producing all kinds of cereals, cotton, rice, sesame, hemp, flax, and tobacco. Sericulture (silkworm breeding), sheep-breeding, and fruit growing are capable of great development. Armenia has great mineral resources hardly as yet developed. Naphtha, sulphur, bitumen, and nitre abound, while the mountains yield salt (mineral and in solution), gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and valuable marbles; there are also numerous hot and cold mineral springs (similar in nature to those of Vichy); more than half the supply of copper from Russia was derived in 1914 from *Soviet* Armenia, and the value of carpets manufactured in 1914 exceeded 10,000,000 *gold roubles*. The Armenian Church is the oldest established Christian church, Christianity having been recognised as the State religion in 300, and from the 5th century there is a national language and literature. On account of their religion the Armenians have suffered a general persecution by Islam, particularly in the *vilayet* of Sivas, Bitlis, Diarbekir, Mamuret-el-Aziz, Van, and Erzerum, where massacres have frequently occurred. In 1915–17 there were wholesale deportations and massacres of the Christian population of Turkish Armenia, while the Armenian Christians of Azerbaijan and of Russian Armenia were similarly treated by Turkish and Kurdish hordes. In 1918 the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers recognised the independence of the *Republic of Armenia*. Under the Treaty of Peace with the Allies (May 11, 1920), Turkey recognised the independence of Armenia, with its capital at Erivan. In 1920 a Bolshevik movement set up the *Armenian Socialist Soviet Republic*, on the lines of the Moscow government.

CAPITAL, Erivan; population, 65,000. Leninkan (formerly Alexandropol) 43,000.

Georgia, or Sakartvélo.
(G.S.S.R.)

President of the Council, M. Ivanoff Kavkazsky.

The Socialist Soviet Republic of Georgia includes two autonomous Republics (Abkhasia and Adjaria), and one autonomous Province (Southern Ossetia).

Georgia, a former Kingdom in Transcaucasia with a history of more than 2,000 years as a State, was annexed by Russia in 1801 in violation of the Treaty of Alliance of 1783. At the beginning of 1918 it regained its independence, but in 1921 the country was occupied by Bolshevik forces and became a member of the Transcaucasian Federation. *Soviet Georgia* is bounded on the N. by the Caucasian Mountains, on the S. by Armenia, on the E. by the Republic of Azerbaijan, and on the W. by the Black Sea. There are 970 miles of railway, the trunk line connecting the Black Sea ports of Poti and Batoum with Baku, on the Caspian. Batoum and Baku are also connected by a petroleum pipe-line. The manganese ore beds are the richest in the world, more than one-half of the world's supply being derived from the Tchiatury mines (in the district of Sharopausky) in 1914. There are also abundant supplies of coal (5 million poods in 1914) and over 500 mineral springs partly unexploited. Wine is produced in considerable quantities, and

he tobacco plant (chiefly in Abkhasia) yielded 700,000 poods in 1914, a great deal of which was imported by Egypt and produced as local grown. Timber (especially box) is an important industry. Oil wells with unproved quantities of crude oil have been discovered in many places, particularly in the Shirak Steppe. The chief town and seat of government is Tiflis, population 300,000; the administrative centre of Abkhasia being Sukhum (62,000), and of Ajaria, Batum (32,000); other large centres being Kutais (50,000) and Poti (21,000).

CAPITAL, Tiflis. Population (1925), 400,000.

Azerbaijan.
(A.S.S.R.)

President, M. Musoabekoff.

Azerbaijan, on the south-western shore of the Caspian Sea, extends from the Caucasus in the north to Persia in the south, and from the Caspian on the east to Armenia and Georgia. It includes the provinces of Baku, Hanjin (Elisavetpol), the district of Zakathal and the autonomous territories of Nakhitchevan and Nagorni-Karabach. More than 75 per cent. of the people are Muhammadans. The *Azerbaijan Socialist Soviet Republic* entered the Union as a Member of the Transcaucasian Federation on Dec. 31, 1922. The Republic is very rich in minerals (naphtha, magnetic ironstone, and manganese), but oil is the principal industry, concentrated in the Baku region, the production being 466,800,000 poods in 1914, and 213,000,000 poods in 1922–3. Fishing is also important, and 15,000,000 poods of caviare were produced in 1922. The principal crop is cotton.

The CAPITAL is Baku (pop. 460,000) on the shore of the Caspian Sea, the centre of the petroleum industry. Baku is connected by railway with Batum (Georgia) on the Black Sea, via Tiflis, and with Moscow, via Rostov. Other towns are Hanjin (60,000), Kuba (14,000) and Nucha (23,000).

IV.—WHITE RUSSIA.
(Byelorussiya.)

President (and Chairman of the Central Executive Committee), A. G. Tchervyakoff.

The independence of White Russia was recognised by *Soviet* Russia in 1919, and a military and economic alliance was concluded Jan. 16, 1921. The independent republic covers the former government of Minsk and parts of Vitebsk and Moghiler. The political neighbours are Lithuania and Poland on the west, and the Ukraine on the south. The capital is Minsk (pop. 131,530), where there is a University founded by the *Soviet* Government; other towns are Gomel (87,000), Bobruisk (51,000) and Moghileff (50,000).

CAPITAL, Minsk. Population, 131,530.

V.—TURKMENISTAN.
(T.S.S.R.)

President, M. Atabaieff.

Turkmenistan is bounded on the west by the Caspian Sea and on the south by Persia, with Afghanistan as a south-eastern neighbour. Eighty-five per cent. of the inhabitants are Muhammadan Turkomans, with about ten per cent. Muhammadan Uzbegs and five per cent. Russians of the Orthodox faith. The seat of administration is temporarily at Poltarask (formerly Achabad), other centres being Merv (22,000) and Karichi (20,000). Krasnovodsk is a port on the Caspian and a railway terminus on the Trans-Caspian line.

CAPITAL, Poltarask (52,000).

VI.—UZBEKISTAN.
(U.F.S.R.)

	Sq. miles.	Population.
Bokhara	50,000	2,000,000
Khiva	13,640	400,000
	63,640	2,400,000

President, Achun Babaieff.

Bokhara lies between Turkmenistan (on the W.), the Kara Kalpak territory of the R.S.F.S.R. (on the N.), and is bounded on the south by Afghanistan. The majority of the inhabitants are Muhammadan Uzbegs. The former capital (Old Bokhara) is a station on the Russian Trans-Caspian Railway. The principal products are rice, wheat, fruit, hemp, cotton, silk, and carpets. Exports (mainly to Russia) are agricultural products and silk and cotton manufactures; imports are principally manufactured goods and sugar. The Emirate was abolished in 1920 and the Emir fled to Afghanistan. A *Soviet* Republic of Bokhara was established and its independence was recognised by *Soviet* Russia by treaty of March 4, 1921.

Khiva, or *Khorezm*, formerly the Khanate of Khiva, lies between Bokhara and the Kara Kalpak territory of the R.S.F.S.R., and has a population of whom about half are nomads, and nearly all Muhammadans. The country occupies the fertile delta of the Oxus and is highly productive (rice, wheat, cotton, silk, fruit, hemp).

CAPITAL OF UZBEKISTAN, Taskent (population 700,000). Other towns: Samarkand (106,000); Andijan (80,000), Bokhara (50,000), Kokand (70,000), Namagan (71,000). Khiva has about 20,000 inhabitants.

VII.—TAJIKISTAN.

Tadzhik.—The autonomous Soviet State of the Tadzhik lies between Bokhara (on the W.) and the Kara Kirghiz territory of the R.S.F.S.R., with Afghanistan as a southern neighbour. The inhabitants are largely nomads, and almost all are Muhammadans. The estimated area is 56,108 square miles, with a population of about 2,000,000.

CAPITAL, Stalinabad; population, 6,000. Other centres, Kojent 38,000, and Dura-Tube 22,000.

BRITISH EMBASSY.
(Sofiskaya Naberezhnaya 14, Moscow.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir Esmond Ovey, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1929) £7,500
Counsellor of Embassy, W. Strang.
1st Secretary, E. A. Walker.
2nd Secretary, J. D. Greenway.
Commercial Counsellor, G. P. Paton, C.B.E.
Commercial Secretary (Grade III.), S. Simmonds.
Archivist and Accountant, G. W. Vincent.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Leningrad—Consul-General, R. W. Bullard, C.I.E.
„ *Vice-Consuls*, F. H. Todd; A. J. Cave.
Moscow—Consul, D. W. Keane.
„ *Vice-Consul*, L. Pott.

SALVADOR.

(República de El Salvador.)

President (1931-1935), Señor Arturo Araujo, *assumed office* March 1, 1931.
Vice-President, General M. Hernandez Martinez.
Foreign Affairs, Education, Justice, Charity and Health, Señor Dr. Don Reyes Arrieta Rossi.
Interior Development, Agriculture and Labour, Señor Dr. Don Joaquin Novoa.
Finance, Industry and Commerce, Señor Dr. Don Francisco Espinosa.

Consul-General, Señor L. A. Gallardo, 7 Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

The Republic of Salvador extends along the Pacific coast of Central America for 170 miles, with a general breadth of 43 miles, and contains an estimated area of 13,176 square miles, with a population estimated in 1931 at 1,437,157. It is divided into 14 departments. In 1929 there were 61,091 births and 24,689 deaths.

Salvador was conquered in 1526 by Pedro de Alvarado, and formed part of the Spanish vice-royalty of Guatemala until 1821. In 1840 the Republic broke away from the federation of Central American States. The government is based upon a written constitution and is composed of (*a*) the Executive power, which is exercised by the President; (*b*) the Legislative power, which is in the hands of the National Assembly, and (*c*) the Judicial power, which rests ultimately with the Supreme Court. Elections take place once every four years, and the President is ineligible for a successive term.

The surface of the country is very mountainous, many of the peaks being volcanoes. The highest peak is the Santa Ana volcano (8,300 feet). Much of the interior has an average altitude of 2,000 feet. The lowlands along the coast are generally hot and unhealthy, but towards the interior the altitude tempers the severity of the heat and much has been done in recent years to improve sanitary conditions and services. There is a wet season (winter) from May to October, and a dry season (summer) from November to April. Earthquakes have been frequent in the history of Salvador, the most recent being that of 1919, when great damage was done to the capital and other towns.

The principal river is the Rio Lempa. There is a large volcanic lake (Ilopango) a few miles to the east of the capital, while further away and to the west lies the smaller but very picturesque lake of Coatepeque, which appears to have been formed in a vast crater flanked by the present Santa Ana volcano. The eastern spur of this volcano forms the peak of Izalco, which is in an almost constant state of volcanic activity, and (on account of its visibility from the ocean) is known as "The Lighthouse of the Pacific."

The chief industry is the cultivation of coffee, which is grown under shade-trees principally on the slopes of the volcanoes; cane sugar is also produced, as well as maize, indigo, rice, balsam, &c. Cotton-growing on a large scale was commenced in 1924, but on account of the ravages wrought by insects it was practically abandoned after two seasons. In the lower altitudes towards the east henequen is produced. The principal exports are coffee (sometimes over 90 per cent. of total value), sugar, indigo, balsam, henequen, hides and skins. The chief imports are cotton textiles, flour, iron and steel goods, lard, motor cars, manures, jute sacks, chemical products, cement, petrol, thread. A British railway nearly 100 miles in length connects Acajutla with the capital and with the important coffee centre of Santa Ana. A line from the port of La Union (on the Gulf of Fonseca) to the capital was opened in 1922. Two new lines were opened in 1927, one from the capital to Santa Lucia, a suburb of Santa Ana, tapping the upper Lempa Valley; the other from the coffee centre of Ahuachapan to Santa Lucia. A new line from Santa Lucia to Zacapa (in Guatemala) was opened to traffic in 1930 and affords continuous railway communication between San Salvador and Guatemala City and Barrios. During 1924-26 the re-draining and re-paving of most of the capital were completed, and plans have been made for the macadamizing or paving of several hundred miles of rural roads, many of which are now impassable during the rainy season. There is a good motor road between the port of La Libertad and the capital, while motor transportation is usually possible in the dry season between the capital and Guatemala City, over the International road opened in 1923. The Pan-American Airways maintain regular sevices connecting San Salvador with the U.S. *viâ* Guatemala-Mexico-Brownsville, and *viâ* Havana-Miami, and connecting with Panama *viâ* Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica.

There are 203 post-offices and 257 telegraph offices. There is a wireless (receiving and transmitting) station at the capital, and during 1926 a broadcasting station was inaugurated.

The language of the country is Spanish.

	1930.
Revenue	*Colons* 21,964,881
Expenditure	23,048,451
Funded Debt	36,015,393
Floating Debt	7,611,527
Imports	24,872,000
Exports	27,313,000
Imports from U.K.	3,050,350
Exports to U.K.	148,899

Average Exchange 1930, *Colons* 9·88 = £1.

CAPITAL, San Salvador. Pop. *circ.* 90,000. Other towns are Santa Ana (70,000), San Miguel (40,000), San Vicente (30,000), Nueva San Salvador or Santa Tecla (26,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, light blue, white, light blue.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister (*see* Guatemala).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San Salvador—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires (ad interim), D. J. Rodgers.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Sydney M. Stadler.
Acajutla—Vice-Cons., H. J. Towning.
Cutuco—Vice-Consul, Capt. John E. Griffiths.

Salvador is 5,700 miles from London; routes (*a*) New York, New Orleans, Puerto Barrios (Guatemala) and thence by rail; (*b*) New York and direct steamer to La Libertad; (*c*) direct steamer to Panama Canal and thence by steamer to La Libertad. The first route is the quickest.

SAN MARINO.

Regents, Two "Capitani Reggenti."

Consul-General for San Marino in Great Britain, Grand-Uff. Melvill A. Jamieson, 42 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

Vice-Consul, Comm. Giovanni Sovrani.

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 38 square miles, the population 12,952. There is an army of about 1,000. The city of San Marino (pop. 2,000) occupies the slope of Mount Titano, 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. The principal industries are wine, cereals, cheese, oil and cattle raising, in addition to the utilization and export of gravel from Mount Titano and production of white and hydraulic lime at Serravalle. A Treaty of Extradition was concluded between the Governments of Great Britain and the Republic of San Marino on Oct. 16, 1899. An electric railway is under construction from Rimini.

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, white, blue (with coat of arms of the Republic in centre).

British Consul-General, E. R. Seccombe (Leghorn, Italy).

SARRE TERRITORY.

Under the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced the government of the Sarre Basin in favour of the League of Nations, the government being entrusted to a commission of 5 members nominated for one year by the League. At the expiration of 15 years from Jan. 10, 1920, the population will be called upon to decide by a plebiscite the government under which they wish to be placed. The total area is about 743 square miles, with a population of about 774,546. The chief towns are Sarrebruck (125,020), Neunkirchen (41,031) and Saint Ingbert (20,817).

SERBIA. *See* Yugoslavia.

SIAM.

(Muang T'ai.)

King, Prajadhipok, *born* Nov. 8, 1893; *succeeded* Nov. 26, 1925.

Foreign Minister, H.H. Prince Devawongs Varodaya.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary in London, H.S.H. Prince Varnvaidya, 23 Ashburn Place, S.W. 7.

The Kingdom of Siam, or Muang T'ai (area about 195,000 square miles; population, 1929, 11,506,207), 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 King is an absolute monarch, and appoints his successor. There is an Executive Council of Ministers with an adviser in Foreign affairs (usually of American nationality), and a financial adviser (hitherto always of British nationality), and, since 1895, a Legislative Council of State, consisting of the Ministers, eight royal princes, and over twenty members appointed by the King, who has an absolute power of veto. There is also a Supreme Council of Five which advises the King in important matters. A number of English, French, Italians, Danes, and Americans are employed in the various State departments. There is an army of nearly 50,000 men, and a few small gunboats; compulsory military service has been introduced. The Kingdom contains many Chinese (largely engaged in trade and industry), besides Shans, Laos, Malays, Burmese, and Cambodians, and over 1,800 Europeans. The principal religion is Buddhism. There are 364 Government schools and 4,124 schools of all kinds, attended by 448,380 children. The Chulalankarana University is organised with faculties of medicine, political science, engineering, and literature and science.

The upper part of Siam is mountainous, the lower flat. Bangkok is the only much-frequented port. Eighty-five per cent. 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. Norwegian shipping holds the lead in tonnage, followed closely by British. The chief products of Siam are rice, teak, and tin (from Lower Siam). The area under rice is being much enlarged by irrigation and by railway extensions, bringing the provinces into closer touch with the capital. 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 1928–29 rice constituted 69, tin 7 and teak 4·4 per cent. of the exports from the port of Bangkok; while hides and marine products are also exported in considerable quantities. Among imports are treasure, cotton goods and yarn, silk goods, provisions, gunny bags, kerosene, sugar, opium, metals and metal wares, machinery, &c. The general tariff rate is 5 per cent. *ad calorem*. Burma imports teak and cattle overland from Siam, and exports thither cotton and silk goods, &c. Except tin, wolfram, rubies and sapphires, there are no important mineral products as yet. About 1,880 miles of railroads (mostly State-owned) are now open for traffic. Railways from Bangkok run to Nairiedt (357 miles N.E.), with an extension (13 miles) to Tha Chang, Chiengmai (462 miles N. of Bangkok), Aranya Prades (159 miles E.); the southern line to Trang, on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, was open to traffic in October, 1916, and in July, 1918, was completed to the Kedah border, where junction with the Federated Malay States Railway system was effected. The E. coast line to Sungei Golok (Kelantan) has also been opened to traffic. There is through railway connexion between Bangkok and Penang and Singapore. Good roads are few. There are 4,000 miles of telegraph lines.

	1928-29.	1929-30
Ordinary Revenue.....	*£9,317,389*	*£9,855,550*
Ordinary Expenditure.....	9,257,577	9,839,582
Public debt (March 31, 1930)		11,384,676
Total imports.....	£17,754,000	£18,792,000
Total exports	22,552,000	19,980,000

	1929.	1930.
Imports from U.K.	2,365,000	2,050,000
Exports to U.K.	261,000	290,360

CAPITAL, Bangkok. Population (1927), 548,400.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Cecil Francis Joseph Dormer, M.V.O. (1929) £3,650

Archivist, F. W. T. Turness.

* At *Ticals* 10·80 = £1.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bangkok—Consul-General, John F. Johns, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consul*, H. R. Bird.
Chiengmai—Consul, J. Bailey.
Nakawn-Lampang—Vice-Consul, R. A. N. Hillyer.
Senggora—Consul, H. F. C. Walsh.

SPAIN.

(España.)

On April 14, 1931, following the results of the Municipal Elections, which showed anti-monarchical feeling to be extremely high in all the chief towns of Spain, King Alfonso XIII. left the country and the Queen and other members of the Royal Family on the following day. A Republic was immediately proclaimed and a Provisional Government, drawn from the various Republican and Socialist parties, was formed. Elections for a Constituent Assembly were held on June 28, and the Assembly met on July 14 and passed a vote of confidence in the Provisional Government, which was later re-constituted as under :—

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

President of the Cabinet and Minister of War, Don Manuel Azaña.
Minister of Justice, Don Fernando de los Rios.
Marine, Don José Giral.
Finance, Don Indalecio Priato.
Interior, Don Santiago Casares Quiroga.
Instruction and Fine Arts, Don Marcelino Domingo.
Public Works, Don Alvaro de Albornoz.
Labour, Don Francisco Largo Caballero.
National Economy, Don Luis Nicolau d'Oliver.
Communications, Don Diego Martínez Barrios.
Foreign Affairs, Don Alejandro Lerroux.

Ambassador in London, Excmo. Señor Don Ramon Perez de Ayala, 24, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, Señor Don Bernardo Rolland.
1st Secretary, Señor Don F. Valdes.
2nd Secretary, Señor Don Javier Bermejillo.
3rd Secretary, Señor Don Jacinto Ventosa.
Military Attaché, (vacant).
Naval Attaché, Lieut.-Com. Señor Don J. Pastor.
Agricultural do., Señor Don José Da Casa.
Commerial Attaché, Señor Don Ramon de Oyarzum.
Consul-General, Illmo. Señor Don Enrique Gaspar, 20, Gordon Square, W.C. 1.
Consul, Señor Don Eduardo Danis.

A Republic situate in the south-west of Europe, between 36°—43° 45′ N. lat. and 4° 25′ E.—9° 20′ W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees ; and occupying the larger portion of the great Iberian Peninsula. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic—and it comprises a total area of 196,700 English square miles, and an estimated population, in Jan. 1924, of 21,763,000 —110 to the square mile. The interior of the peninsula consists of an elevated tableland surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges —the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, S. Morena, S. Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquiver, the Ebro, and the Minho. Spain is rich in iron, copper, and lead ; its mineral resources are only partially exploited, and principally by foreign capital under foreign direction. In 1930 the coal production was 7,547,094 tons, of which 6,546,824 were pit coal, 380,204 lignite, and 620,066 anthracite. The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, and dates. The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality. The vine is cultivated in every province ; in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are made ; in the south-east, the Malaga and Alicante. The principal articles imported are raw cotton, spirits, fish, wheat and flour, sugar, coal, timber, woollen manufactures, machinery and railway materials, hides, &c. The principal exports are wine, copper and copper ores, lead, iron ores, olive oil, raisins, oranges, cork, esparto grass, wool, salt, quicksilver, grapes, &c. Trade was for many years mostly confined to France and Great Britain, but Germany had, before the War, become a serious competitor, while the United States and Belgium share an increasing proportion of Spanish trade. Home manufacture is protected by high customs duties.

In 1929 there were 10,197 miles of railway open and 70,000 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going mercantile marine over 50 tons, on Jan. 1, 1931, consisted of 1,276 steamers (1,189,655 tons) and 394 sailing vessels (50,277 tons). In 1929, 22,094 vessels of 33,627,024 tons entered and 19,534 vessels of 32,752,245 tons cleared at Spanish ports.

Defence.—In 1931 the Army was reduced from 16 Divisions to 8 Infantry Divisions and 1 Cavalry Division, having an authorized Peace establishment of 4,942 officers and 98,114 men for the Spanish Peninsular Army and of 1,876 officers and 45,849 men for the Army in Morocco.

The Navy consists of 3 (15,700-ton) battleships and 3 modern cruisers, with 1 old battleship and 4 old cruisers ; there are also 7 torpedo-boat destroyers, 20 torpedo-boats, 7 submarines, and 21 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, Murcia, Oviedo, Salamanca, Santiago, Saragossa, Seville, Valencia, and Valladolid.

	Pesetas.
Revenue (Budget, 1931)	3,721,000,000
Expenditure (Budget, 1931)	3,602,000,000
National Debt (1928)	18,010,804,200
Floating Debt (1928)	*nil*
Total imports (1929)	2,736,700,000
Total exports (1929)	2,108,100,000
Imports from U.K. (1929)	356,600,000
Exports to U.K. (1929)	399,200,000

CAPITAL Madrid. Population (1927), 808,366. Other large cities are Barcelona (760,348), Valencia (267,346), Seville (215,107), Malaga (158,773), Saragossa (153,681), Murcia (152,945), Bilbao (148,383), Granada (107,124), and there are 18 other towns with over 50,000 inhabitants.

FLAG: Three equal horizontal bands (red, yellow and purple, the yellow band charged with the Arms of Spain).

BRITISH EMBASSY.
(Calle Fernando el Santo, 16, Madrid 4.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir George Grahame, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1928) £6,250
Counsellor of Embassy, G. G. Knox, C.M.G.
1st Secretary, J. H. Leche, O.B.E.
3rd Secretary, G. P. Labouchere.
Hon. Attachés, P. T. Robinson; John Mallet.
Commercial Sec. (Trade I.) (Alcalá Galiano, 5, Madrid), A. A. Adams.
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. U. P. Fitzgerald, R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. G. Villar, R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. M. M. Parry-Jones, M.C.
Chaplain, Rev. H. B. Firth.
Archivist, G. W. M. Harpley.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Barcelona—Consul-General, Norman King, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, A. H. Marlow; George R. Smither; J. W. Witty, M.B.E.
Alicante and Santapola—Vice-Cons., José Tato.
Burriana and Castellon—Vice-Consul, P. D. Learoyd.
Denia—Vice-Consul, S. H. Scarlett.
Gandia, &c.—Vice-Cons., F. Romaguera.
Iviza (Bal. Is.)—Vice-Cons., J. Escandell.
Palma (Bal. Is.)—Vice-Cons., W. Ivan Lake.
Port Mahon (Bal. Is.)—Vice-Cons., Carlos Moysi-Seuret.
San Feliu de Guixols—Vice-Cons., José Sibils.
Tarragona—Vice-Consul, I. Navarro.
Torrevieja—Vice-Consul, A. Ballester.
Valencia—Consul, E. Harker, O.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Arthur F. Baines
Bilbao—Consul, T. I. Rees.
,, *Vice-Consul*, James Innes, O.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, John H. Innes.
Castro-Urdiales—Vice-Consul, J. Ibañez.
San Sebastian—Vice-Consul, W. H. Goodman.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Ernest Golding.
Santander—Vice-Consul, Thomas Bates.
Fernando Po—Vice-Consul, C. W. Chew.
Madrid—Consul, (Alcalá Galiano, 5, Madrid), M. A. B. Denton-Thompson.
,, *Vice-Consul*,
Malaga—Consul, D. Young.
,, *Vice-Consul*,
,, *Pro-Consul*, Gustavo Bolin.
Aguilas—Vice-Consul, Thomas H. Naftel, M.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Juan de Larrea.
Almeria and Adra—V.-Cons. M. R. Harrison.
,, *Pro-Consul*, G. Harrison.
Carthagena—Vice-Consul, Peter Miller.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Herbert C. Goddard.
Garrucha—Vice-Consul, A. W. Harrison.
Granada—Vice-Consul, W. A. S. Davenhill.
Linares—Vice-Consul, Hugh C. Holberton.
Marbella—Vice-Consul, Miguel Calzado.
Seville—Consul, W. C. Randolph Rose.
,, *Vice-Consul*, E. G. H. Formby.
Algeciras—Vice-Consul, J. Morrison, O.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. Bautista.
Cadiz—Vice-Consul, H. W. Sanderson.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Robert A. Black.
Huelva—Vice-Consul, Capt. J. Morrison.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Dr. Ian Macdonald.
,, ,, Francis K. Haselden.
Jerez—Vice-Consul, Capt. G. D. Williams, M.C.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Thomas E. Spencer.
La Linea—Vice-Cons., Maj. O. H. Pedley, O.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, J. Scaniglia.
Teneriffe—Consul, J. P. Trant.
,, *Vice-Consul*,
Las Palmas and Puerto de la Luz—Consul, Ernest Wootton.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Manuel Moniz.
Orotava—Vice-Consul, Thomas M. Reid
Vigo—Consul, F. S. Patron, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*,
,, *Pro-Consul*, Vicente Gulten.
Carril and Villagarcia—Vice-Consul, Estanislao Durán, C.B.E.
Corcubion—Vice-Consul, J. Seoane Ulloa (*acting*).
Corunna—Vice-Consul, Henry Guyatt.
Ferrol—Vice-Consul, William Martin.
Gijon—Vice-Consul, Arthur Lovelace.
,, *Pro-Consul*, James M. R. Lovelace.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR SPAIN, 8 Rambla de los Estudios, *Barcelona* (Branch, 9 Calle Marqués de Cubas, *Madrid*).

Madrid, 1,150 miles; transit, 45 to 50 hours.

The Balearic Isles, Ceuta, Melilla and the Canary Islands, are *integral parts* of *Spanish territory.*

The BALEARIC ISLES are an archipelago of 15 islands in the Mediterranean, the largest being Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, and Formentara; the total area is 1,935 square miles, with a population (1923) of 342,462. The archipelago forms a province of Spain, the capital being Palma in Majorca.

CEUTA, which forms part of the Province of Cadiz, is a fortified post on the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar. The total area is 5 miles, with a population of 35,219.

MELILLA is a town on a rocky promontory of the Riff coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. Melilla has been in Spanish possession since 1492 and is an integral part of Spanish territory. The population is 50,170.

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 473,497. The Canary Islands form a Province of Spain, the capital being Santa Cruz in the island of Teneriffe.

Spanish Colonies.

The Spanish Colonies consist of certain settlements in, and islands round the coast of, Africa, with a total area of close on 82,400 square miles, and a population exceeding 275,000.

FERNANDO PO (*Fernando Póo*) lies in the Bight of Biafra in 3° 12′ N. lat. and 8° 48′ E. long., about 20 miles distant from the west coast of Africa, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10,800 feet), with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany, and oak, and sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nut are cultivated, and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported. With its dependencies it has an area of about 800 square miles, and a population estimated at 24,000. The capital is Basile, and the largest town Port Clarence (1,500 inhabitants). Dependencies are:—

Annobon Island (*Anno Bom*), in the Gulf of Guinea, in 1° 24′ S. lat. and 5° 35′ E. long.; population 1,391.

Corisco Islands, consisting of Corisco, Elobey Grande, and Elobey Chico, lie in Corisco Bay, and export ebony, logwood, and other forest produce. Total population 96,072.

RIO DE ORO AND ADRAR (Capital, Villa Cisneros) is a possession on the north-west coast of Africa, between Cape Bogador and Cape Blanco, or approximately between 21° 20′–26° N. lat., and extending eastwards to about 13° W. long. The territory is part of the waterless Sahara, with a sparse population of wandering Muhammadan Arabs; population 253.

Rio Muni (or *Spanish Guinea*) is a coastal settlement of West Africa between Cameroon and French Congo (1° N.–2° 10′ N. lat.), extending about 125 miles inland. The inhabitants are Bantu tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni, Benito, and Campa rivers, and at Bata on the coast.

SPANISH MOROCCO. — Spain exercises a protectorate over a part of Northern Morocco (see "Morocco"), and on the Moroccan seaboard are certain Spanish *presidios*, formerly used as convict settlements.

Alhucemas is a settlement on the bay of that name, and includes six islands; population 322.

Peñon de la Gomera (or *Peñon de Velez*) is a fortified rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay; population 398.

Spanish Southern Morocco.—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.

The Chaffarinas (or Zaffarines) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about 2 miles north of Cape del Agua; population 318.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Suez Canal.—The *Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez* (1 Rue d'Astorg, Paris VIII) is an Egyptian company, authorised in 1856, and confirmed in 1866, with a capital of 200,000,000 francs in 400,000 shares of 500 francs each. The British Government acquired from the Khedive in 1875 a total of 176,602 shares (cost £4,000,000, value March 31, 1931, £42,653,929). Since 1924 each 500 franc share has been divided into two 250 franc shares.

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. The total length of the canal is 101 miles, with a minimum width of 45 metres (147 ft. 8 in.), the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the canal is 10·06 metres (33 feet). The average time for the transit through the canal is 14 hours 34 minutes. By a convention, signed on Oct. 29, 1888, the canal was exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war. The management of the canal is entrusted to a council of 32 administrators, of whom 10 are British (three representing H.M. Government and seven the shipowning interest).

British Commercial Directors, The Earl of Inchcape, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E. (*Vice-President of the Company*); Sir Alan G. Anderson, K.B.E.; Sir John Cadman, G.C.M.G.; Rt. Hon. Sir R. S. Horne, G.B.E., K.C., M.P.; T. Harrison Hughes; Sir E. Wyldbore-Smith; Sir Thomas Royden, Bt., C.H. *Representing H.B.M. Govt.*, Sir Ian Malcolm, K.C.M.G.; Sir J. T. Davies, K.C.B., C.V.O.; The Earl of Cromer, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal since 1920, with the percentage of British vessels:—

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons.	British Tonnage.
			%
1920	4,009	17,574,657	61·7
1921	3,975	18,118,999	62·9
1922	4,345	20,743,245	64·5
1923	4,621	22,730,162	62·8
1924	5,122	25,109,882	59·7
1925	5,337	25,761,935	59·9
1926	4,980	26,060,377	57·4
1927	5,545	28,962,048	57·1
1928	6,084	31,905,902	56·8
1929	6,274	33,466,014	57·1
1930	5,761	31,668,759	55·58

The tonnage of the *merchandise* carried was 25,776,000 tons in 1913; 17,047,000 tons in 1920; and 28,500,000 tons in 1930. Details of the nationality of the vessels passing through the Canal in 1930 are appended:—

	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons.	Per cent (Tonnage).
British	3,125	17,600,438	55·58
German	600	3,388,842	10·70
Netherlands	591	3,312,531	10·46
French	357	2,001,837	6·32
Italian	307	1,502,559	4·75
Norwegian	193	965,827	3·05
Japanese	156	938,700	2·96
United States	106	670,391	2·12
Danish	83	431,965	1·36
Swedish	73	354,266	1·12
Belgian	38	162,051	0·51
Russian	46	129,554	0·41
Greek	54	95,363	0·30
Yugoslavian	8	35,322	0·11
Danzig	5	30,407	0·10
Finnish	6	22,480	0·07
Spanish	3	9,032	0·03
Egyptian	6	8,450	0·03
Portuguese	1	5,460	0·02
Polish	2	2,864	0·009
Siamese	1	375	0·001
Totals	5,761	31,668,759	100·00

The transit receipts in 1870 were 5,718,756 fr. (gold), and in 1930, 1,037,828,669 fr. (paper).

The rate of transit dues as from Sept. 1, 1930, is 6 fr. 65 (gold) per ton, and 3 fr. 325 (gold) for vessels in ballast.

The net dividends for the year 1930 amounted on the ordinary 250 fr. shares to 545 fr. 67 c. (575 fr. 90 c. *au nominatif*), and on the Actions de Jouissance to 536 fr. 45 c. (565 fr. 80 c. *au nominatif*).

The 5,761 vessels included in the total for 1930 are grouped under the following categories:—

	No.	Net Tonnage.
Merchant vessels (laden)	3,271	16,816,147
Mail steamers	1,646	11,164,178
Warships and transports	258	944,311
Government chartered vessels	26	182,207
Merchant vessels in ballast	560	2,561,916
	5,761	31,668,759

SWEDEN.

(Sverige.)

King of Sweden, of the Goths and the Wends, Gustaf V., *born* June 16, 1858; *succ.* December 8, 1907; *mar.*, Sept. 20, 1881, Victoria, dau. of Grand Duke of Baden (*born* August 7, 1862, *died* April 4, 1930) and has issue two sons.

Heir Apparent, Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Skåne, Crown Prince, *born* Nov. 11, 1882; *married* (1) June 15, 1905, H.R.H. the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (*died* May 1, 1920). (2) Nov. 3, 1923, Lady Louise Mountbatten, Princess of Battenberg, *born* July 13, 1889.

CABINET (June 7, 1930).

Prime Minister, C. G. Ekman.
Foreign Affairs, Baron F. Ramel.
Justice, N. Gärde.
Interior, S. Larsson.
Commerce, D. Hansen.
Communications, O. Jeppsson.
Finance, F. Hamrin.
Defence, A. Rundqvist.
Public Worship & Instruction, S. Stadener.
Agriculture, B. de Stockenström.
Ministers without Portfolio, R. Gyllensvärd; A. Holmbäck.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Baron E. K. Palmstierna, G.C.V.O.
Legation, 27 Portland Place, W. 1.
Counsellor of Legation, Baron A. W. C. Leijonhufvud.
Attaché, U. G. L. Barck-Holst.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. A. R. Uggla.
Naval Attaché, Capt. E. A. Oberg.
Air Attaché, Col. E. Mossberg, C.B.E.
Agricultural Counsellor, M. W. F. de Wachenfelt.
Representative of the Press, O. U. K. Thorsing.
Chancellor, J. Stille (*Vice-Consul*).
Chaplain, Rev. F. J. D. Holmgren.
Consul-General, E. G. Sahlin, 329 High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Vice-Consuls, S. Allard; Baron L. A. W. Rappe.
Attachés, F. A. G. Hagström; L. H. Öhrvall.
Chancellor, O. Gad.
Swedish Church, Harcourt Street, Marylebone Road, W. 1.

Sweden comprises the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula, and comprises the capital and 24 governments, "Län," with an area of 173,147 square miles, and a population, Dec. 31, 1930, of 6,141,571, nearly all Protestant. This area includes the great lakes of Vänern, Vättern, Mälaren, and Hjälmaren. Nearly 40 per cent. of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 295,000 being owners and 80,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country may be divided into three separate districts, the northern, forest; central, mining and agricultural; the southern, agricultural. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are oats, wheat, rye, barley, potatoes, roots and grasses. The forests are very extensive, covering over one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting chiefly of pine, birch, fir; these are of great importance, supplying timber, pitch, and tar, and the chief fuel of the country, in addition to sulphite and mechanical wood pulp for the paper-making industry. The mineral products are extremely rich: iron of excellent quality; lead, zinc, sulphur, manganese, arsenic, granite, 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; coal is being worked in Scania (Skåne). The chief imports are coffee, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, corn, coal, machinery, motor cars, mineral oils, cloth, cotton, wool, manures, skins, iron, copper, and yarn. The chief articles of export are timber, wood pulp, paper, machinery, iron ore, matches, butter, pork, and stone. In 1930 the exports of wood pulp and paper were 2,325,000 tons.

Railroads 10,447 *miles in length* (of which 4,127 are the property of the State) were open on Jan. 1, 1931; and 46,902 miles of telegraph wires (inclusive of 19,951 railroad telegraph wires), 133 control stations, and 1,950 railroad and 1,690 other telegraph stations. There were at the same date 618,119 miles of telephone wires.

Defence.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory, about 24,500 being trained annually; war strength about 400,000. The *Navy* consists of 63 fighting vessels (350 guns), 11 being ironclads, with submarines, and some training ships, &c.

Education.—(i.) *Primary:* Compulsory and free. Illiteracy rare. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. Attendance good. (ii.) *Secondary:* Well-developed, schools numerous and efficient. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of technics, commerce, and navigation. (iv.) *Universities: Uppsala, Lund*, and private faculties in Stockholm and Gothenburg.

	1930-31.	1931-32.
Revenue (Bgt.)	*Kr.813,367,200	Kr.874,253,600
Expenditure (Bgt.)	813,367,200	874,253,600
Debt (June 1929)	1,800,845,964	1,845,644,070

	1929.	1930.
Imports	Kr.1,782,583,503	Kr.1,663,797,000
Exports	1,812,307,254	1,549,925,000
Imports from U.K.	308,984,000	262,824,000
Exports to U.K.	449,975,000	394,860,000

CAPITAL, Stockholm. Pop. (Dec. 31, 1930), 502,207. Other large towns are Gothenburg (243,690), Malmö (127,870), and Norrköping (61,494).

FLAG: Blue, with yellow cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(Laboratoriegatan 8, Stockholm.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, A. J. Clark Kerr (1931).....£5,000
2nd Secretary, H. L. d'Aubigné Hopkinson.
Hon. Attaché, K. D. E. H. Harington.
Commercial Secretary (*Grade 1*), W. J. Glenney, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Comdr. M. A. Hawes, R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. G. Villar, R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. J. H. Marshall-Cornwall, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Air Attaché, Group Capt. J. H. Herring, D.S.O., M.C.
Archivist, G. A. Urquhart.
Chaplain, Rev. J. Linton.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Stockholm—Consul, William H. Oxley.
,, *—Pro-Consul*, Capt. J. D. Leony.
Gävle—Vice-Consul, Robert Carrick.
Gotland (*Visby*)*—Vice-Consul*, Carl G. Björkander.

*At par, the Crown=1s. 1⅛d. (18·159 *Kronor*=£1).

Kalmar—Vice-Consul, J. Jeansson.
Luleå—Vice-Consul, K. H. Falkland.
Norrköping—Vice-Con., G. C. L. Beckman.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Georg Åberg.
Söderhamn—Vice-Consul, Nils Brolin.
Sundsvall—Vice-Con., H. A. Carrick.
,, *Pro-Consul*, O. W. Åsander.
Umeå—Vice-Consul, A. Unander-Scharin.
Västervik—Vice-Con., J. Emil Häggblad.
Gothenburg—
,, *Consul*, J. J. Drumm.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Nils T. Ohlin.
Borås—Vice-Consul, Richard Riley.
Halmstad—Vice-Consul, Th. Schèle.
Helsingborg—Vice-Con., C. C. G. W. Westrup.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Stellan Banck.
Karlskrona—Vice-Consul, August André.
Karlstad—Vice-Consul, Otto Ziegler.
Landskrona—Vice-Consul, Einar Petersson.
Malmö—Consul, Harry Castleton.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Hans H. S. Ekman.
Uddevalla—Vice-Consul, Charles D. Thorburn.
Stockholm, 1,132 miles; transit, 2 days.

SWITZERLAND.

(Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft.)

**President* (1932), Monsieur G. Motta.
Vice-President (1932), E. Schulthess.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. G. Motta.
Public Economy, &c., M. E. Schulthess.
War, M. R. Minger.
Interior, M. A. Meyer.
Justice, M. Häberlin.
Finance, M. J. Musy.
Posts and Railways, M. M. Pilet-Golaz.
Pres. of National Council (1932), Dr. Roman Abt.
Pres. of Council of States (1932), Dr. Jacob Sigrist.
Federal Chancellor, Dr. R. Kaeslin.
Federal Tribunal, Lausanne (26 members and 9 substitutes), *President* (1931-32), Dr. H. Müri.
Director, International Posts, M. E. Garbani-Nerini.
Direc., International Telegraphs, Dr. J. Räber.
International Industry, Literature & Fine Arts, M. F. Ostertag.
Director, International Railway Offices, M. E. Lohner.
Director-General of Federal Railways, Dr. A. Schraft.

Minister in London, Monsieur C. R. Paravicini. 21 Bryanston Square, W. 1.
Legation Offices, 32 Queen Anne Street, W. 1.
Counsellor, M. Charles de Jenner.
Secretary of Legation, M. Walter de Bourg.
2nd Secretary and Acting Commercial Attaché, M. Walter Rüfenacht.
Chancellor, M. Paul Hilfiker.

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 4,066,400 in 1930, who are divided between Roman Catholics, 41 per cent., and Protestants, 57 per cent., Jews numbering 21,000, and others 43,000. The population is formed by three nationalities, distinct by their language, as German 71 per cent., French 21 per cent., Italian 6 per cent., and Romansch (Grisons), 1½ per cent. It is the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps, covered with perennial snow and glaciers, rising from 5,000 to 15,213 feet in height, not only along its southern and eastern frontiers, but throughout the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains in the north-west. Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables are grown. The forests cover about one-fifth of the whole surface. The chief industries comprise the manufacture of silks, artificial silks and silk ribbons, wool, cotton and cotton ribbons, linen, embroideries, strawplait, machines, paper, chemicals, chocolate, condensed milk, dyestuffs, and tobacco; while the metallurgical, electrical and pharmaceutical industries are also extensive; clocks and watches have long been the staple products of Geneva and Neuchâtel. In 1930 there were 3,650 miles of railway in operation, 350 miles of telegraph line (17,000 miles of circuit), 20,500 miles of telephone line (910,000 miles of circuit), and 4,012 post-offices.

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a National Council of 187 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 four 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 35,000 francs; the Vice-President and other members of the Federal Council 32,000 francs each. The members of the Federal Council are elected for four 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 four years. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council.

Defence: Militia. Active Army, 12 yrs.; initial trg., 65–90 days. Subsequently 11 days per ann.; *then* Landwehr, 8 yrs.; 1 trg., 11 dys. for dismtd. branches only; *then* [Landsturm to age 48]. *War Strength*, Militia, 140,600; Landwehr, 65,000; Landsturm, 57,000.

Education.—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organ. Illiteracy rare in Protestant cantons. (i.) *Primary:* Free and nominally compulsory, but attendance is not strictly enforced in the essentially Roman Catholic cantons. School age varies. (ii.) *Secondary:* Age 12–15 for boys. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv.) *Universities:* Bâle, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich, and Neuchâtel.

Swiss Francs.

	1930.	1931.
Public revenue.....	383,000,000	395,500,000
Public expenditure ...	382,890,000	403,200,000
Debt (Jan. 1, 1930) ...	1,466,000,000	1,369,174,464
	1929.	1930.
Total imports	2,783,852,000	2,664,202,000
Total exports	2,104,455,000	1,767,502,000
Imports from U.K.	167,821,000	232,092,000
Exports to U.K. ...	288,099,000	262,689,000

* The President is elected in December, and remains in office from 1 Jan.—31 Dec.; he is *generally* succeeded by the Vice-President.

CAPITAL, Berne. Population (1930), 111,783. Other large towns are Zürich (249,820,) Bâle (148,063), Geneva (124,121), St. Gallen (63,947), and Lausanne (75,915).

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(48 Thunstrasse, Berne.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Howard W. Kennard, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1931) £3,700
2nd Secretary, C. B. P. Peake, M.C.
Commercial Secretary (Grade II.), Maj. H. F. Heywood, M.C.
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. F. N. Mason-Macfarlane, M.C., R.A.
Archivist, Miss M. C. Howden.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bâle—Consul, Norman Carl Haag.
,, *Pro-Consuls*, Alfred Fluhmann, Arthur R. Cackett.
Geneva—Consul, H. Patteson.
,, *Vice-Consul*, L. A. Cazalet.
,, *Pro-Consul*, J. O'Donnell.
Lausanne—Consul, Alfred J. L. Galland, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, M. Galland.
Montreux—Vice-Consul, Marcel Auguste Cuénod, M.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, R. F. Ruthven Smith.
Neuchatel—Vice-Consul, Paul de Pury.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Fred A. Fallet.
Zürich—Consul-Gen., R. Erskine.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, K. J. M. White, Frederick J. Smith.
Berne—Consul, C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S.
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. Küpfer.
Davos—Consul, W. G. Lockett.
Lucerne—Vice-Consul, Frank Watkinson.
Lugano — Vice-Consul, Harold de Courcey-Harston.
St. Moritz—Vice-Consul, F. K. Naegeli.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN SWITZERLAND, 8 Centralbahnplatz, *Basle*. (Branch at 3 Place St. François, *Lausanne*.)

Berne, transit, 22 hours.

SYRIA AND LEBANON.

Syria.—British forces, together with small French and Arab detachments, drove the Turks out of Syria and Lebanon in 1918, and occupied those districts and the district of Cilicia. By decision of the Supreme Council of the Allies the districts in question were entrusted to France, to be administered under a mandate (Cilicia was restored to Turkey by the French in 1922).

The Emir Feisal (son of the ex-King of the Hedjaz and, since 1921, King of Iraq) had from the outset assumed the administration of the districts of Aleppo, Hama and Homs, which had been assigned as Independent Arab districts under an earlier agreement of May, 1916, between France and Great Britain (the *Sykes-Picot Agreement*), and it was intended to allow the Emir to remain under French guidance, but on March 8, 1920, the "Syrian Congress" at Damascus declared Syria independent, and the Emir Feisal was crowned King of Syria. The action of the Syrian Congress did not receive the sanction of the Allied Powers, and General Gouraud occupied Damascus. Aleppo, Hama and Homs. The Emir Feisal left the country, and afterwards became King of Iraq (*q.v.*). The French Mandatory Zone was first divided into the four autonomous states of Great Lebanon, Damascus, Aleppo and the Alaouites (the region round Latakia), each having a French adviser responsible to the High Commissioner at Beyrout. The latter three States were later grouped together to form the *Syrian Federation* with a nominated Council. The Federation has now been abolished. *Damascus and Aleppo* have been amalgamated into a single State, and the *State of the Alaouites* (now known as the *Government of Latakia*) is again independent. The *Jebel Druze* forms a small independent State. The form of government differs in each of the actual States, but the guiding principle in each is French control.

Syria is a geographical term for part of the former Turkish territories in Asia Minor, and its Northern limits have recently been marked out by a Commission. The Northern boundary between Syria and Asiatic Turkey was defined in the agreement between France and Turkey, and is roughly as follows:—From a point immediately S. of Payas (on the Gulf of Alexandretta) to Meidan Ekbes (the railway station and environs remaining in Syria), thence S.E. to the railway station of Tchoban Bey, leaving the districts of Marsova to Syria and of Karnaba and Killis to Turkey; thence along the Baghdad Railway to Nussebin and along the old highway to Jizireh ibn-Omar on the Tigris (the districts of Nussebin and Jizireh-ibn-Omar remaining in Turkish territory, with the roadway between these two places). The E. boundary (not yet finally delimitated) separates Syria from Mesopotamia along a line running roughly N.E. from the E. side of Jebel Druze to a point 15 miles S.E. of Jezireh Ibn Omar (80 miles E. of Mardin); the S. boundary (which has been only partially delimitated) follows a line from Ras el Nakoura on the coast, N. of Akka, and running S.E. by E. to the Hedjaz railway line S. of Nasib, with a projection northwards to include the head waters of the Jordan, the Hule Lake and the Lake of Tiberias being included in Palestine. Within these limits the estimated area is about 60,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 3,000,000, of whom the greater number are Orthodox Muhammadans, with a proportion of Shiites and Druses. The products of Syria are wheat, tobacco, fruit, wine, silk, liquorice, copper and brass goods; there is little cultivation without irrigation, the inland districts being cut off from the moisture-laden winds by a mountain barrier running parallel with the coast. The mineral wealth is believed to be unimportant, but there is a certain amount of bitumen. The principal Syrian towns are Damascus (est. pop. 300,000), Aleppo (250,000), Homs (70,000), and Hâma (60,000). Damascus contains the Mosque of the Ommayedes and the tomb of Saladin, and in the south-western quarter is "The Gate of God," through which the pilgrimage to Mecca used to pass, while the "street called Straight" (Acts IX, 11) runs E. to W. through the city. Damascus is an important commercial centre, and among its industries are metal work and mother-of-pearl inlay, and also native-made silk and cotton stuffs. At *Baalbek* (Heliopolis), on the western slopes of the Anti-Lebanon range (35 miles N.N.W. of Damascus), are ruins of 1st to 3rd century Roman temples (the Circular Temple, the Great Temple and the Temple of Bacchus), and in the vicinity of the ruins is the largest cut stone in the world (60 × 17 × 14 feet), weighing

1,500 tons. The railway system consists of a line from Beyrout to Damascus (narrow gauge), with a connexion at Rayak for Homs, Hama and Aleppo (standard gauge). The line from Tripoli to Aleppo, *viâ* Homs, was reopened in 1921. A narrow-gauge tramway runs from Beirut to Mameltein along the coast. From Damascus there is railway communication with Palestine and with Transjordan, and the Syria railways link up with the Baghdad railway at Aleppo. Road communications between Beyrout and Baghdad, *viâ* Damascus, have been developed by the opening up of the desert motor routes. Baghdad is now within 24 hours of Damascus by car, and a weekly air service has been opened for mails and passengers.

In the autumn of 1925, following a revolt of the Jebel Druze in the Hauran, rioting took place in Damascus on Oct. 18, and the city was bombarded by French artillery, when part of the Azm palace and parts of the "street called Straight" were destroyed by shell-fire or burned. Soon after the receipt of news of the disturbances in Syria, the High Commissioner (Gen. Sarrail) was recalled by the French cabinet. A long period of disorder followed, but in Sept., 1927, public security was practically normal. In June, 1930, the French High Commissioner promulgated a new republican constitution for the State of Syria.

Beirut is the residence of the French High Commissioner and the capital of the Lebanese Republic. *Damascus* was the Federal capital, and has become that of the new State of Syria. *Latakia* is the capital of the Government of that name, formerly known as the State of the Alaouites.

The Lebanese Republic (the former Turkish provinces of Lebanon and Beirut), declared a State by the High Commissioner, under the title of *Etat du Grand Liban*, in 1920, extends along the Mediterranean littoral from the Palestine frontier to Nahr el Kebir (15 miles N. of Tripoli) and is bounded on E. by the Great Central Depression, known as the Bekaa, in which flow the rivers Orontes and Litani. Its total length is about 120 miles, and its width varies from 30 to 35 miles. The estimated area of the Lebanese Republic is about 4,300 square miles, with an estimated population of 579,778. The products of the soil are olives, wheat, grapes, oranges and mulberry trees. Great efforts are being made to develop the district as a summer resort. The capital is Beirut (pop. 150,000), which is the chief seaport and commercial centre, and the seat of the French mandate. Tripoli is the next important town and seaport. Minor ports are Jounieh, Tyre and Sidon. The national flag is the French tricolour with a Cedar of Lebanon on the white band.

Trade of Syria, 1930.

Imports from France, *paper piastres*		972,134,933
Imports from U.K...	,,	714,758,842
Imports from Italy...	,,	530,848,487
Imports from U.S.A.	,,	460,120,293

High Commissioner for Syria, M. Ponsot.
Chief of the Syrian State (provisional), Shaikh Taj-ed-Din.
President of the Lebanese Republic, M. Charles Debbas.
Lebanese Premier, Adib Pasha.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Beirut—Consul-General, Sir Harold Eustace Satow, K.C.M.G.
Beirut—Vice-Consuls, R. E. Ellison; J. P. Summerscale (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, M. Arab.
Aleppo—Consul, G. E. A. C. Monck-Mason.
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. J. Akras.
Alexandretta—Vice-Consul, J. A. Catoni, M.B.E.
Damascus—Consul, E. C. Hole.
,, *Vice-Consul*,
,, *Pro-Consul*, J. Teen.

TURKEY.

(Türkiye Cumhurieti.)

President of the Republic, His Excellency Gazi (= "The Victorious") Mustafa Kemal, *born* 1881, *assumed office* Oct. 29, 1923; *re-elected* Nov. 1, 1927; *re-elected*, May 4, 1931.

MINISTRY (Sept. 28, 1930).

Names as spelt in new Turkish characters.
Prime Minister, Ismet *Pasa.*
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Tevfik Rüstü *Bey.*
National Defence, Zekâi *Bey.*
Interior, Sükrü Kaya *Bey.*
Justice, Yusuf Kemal *Bey.*
Finance, Mustafa Abdulhalik *Bey.*
Public Instruction, Esat *Bey*
Public Works, Hilmi *Bey.*
Public Health, Refik *Bey.*
Economic Affairs, Seref *Bey.*

President of the National Assembly, Kâzim *Pasa.*
Turkish Ambassador in London, His Excellency Ferit *Bey*, 69 Portland Place, W. 1.
Counsellor, Nureddin Ferruh *Bey.*
1st Secretary, Muzaffer Kâmil *Bey.*
3rd Secretary, Cemil Vafi *Bey.*
Archivist, Ali Riza *Bey.*
Consul in London, Durru Mazhar *Bey*, 28 Mecklemburgh Square, W.C.1.
Vice-Consul, Saffet *Bey.*
Chancellor, Abdullahat *Bey.*

The Turks belong to the Turanian Race, which comprises the Manchus and Mongols of North China, the Finns, and the Turks of Central Asia. Their numbers probably exceed 50,000,000, with the same language, religion and culture, but the actual Turkish State occupies only a small part of the area inhabited by the Turkish Race, the remainder being in Soviet Russia, China, Afghanistan and Persia. Under the Seljuks (Turkish rulers in Anatolia) the conquest of Asia Minor was completed in the 11th century. The Seljuks were succeeded, early in the 14th century, by the Osmanli dynasty, which remainded in power until the Great War.

During the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries the Ottoman Empire was one of the strongest Powers in the world, extending from the Caspian Sea to the Adriatic and Hungary, and from the Indian Ocean to Morocco and the Sudan. It comprised Asia Minor, half of present-day Russia, the Ukraine, the Crimea, the Balkan States and the whole of Arabia. The Black Sea, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Aegean were dominated by Turkish ships, and the Ottoman dominions included not only the Byzantine Empire, but the greater part of the whole Roman Empire.

For two centuries preceding the Great War disintegration had reduced the power and extent of the Turkish Empire, and during the Great War its boundaries were further restricted, Iraq, Syria and Arabia passing into other hands under the Treaty of Sèvres. Attempts to wrest

further territory were defeated by Gazi Mustafa Kemal, who won a decisive battle at Afion, the results of which were confirmed at the Lausanne Conference.

Turkey now extends over an area of 410,000 sq. miles, from Adrianople to the Caucasus and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, Syria and Iraq.

Government.—Sultan Muhammad VI., the last of the Osmanli rulers, fled from Constantinople to Malta on Nov. 20, 1922, and the Sultanate was abolished by the National Assembly. On Oct. 29, 1923,* the National Assembly declared Turkey a Republic and elected Gazi Mustafa Kemal President. On March 3, 1924, the Assembly passed a law abolishing the office of Caliph and ordering all members of the Ottoman dynasty to leave Turkish territory. The Grand Assembly is a single-chamber legislature elected for four years, and delegates its executive power to ministers acting in its name and responsible to it for their actions.

Turkey in Europe (23,975 sq. kilometres = 9,256 sq. miles) consists of Eastern Thrace, including the cities of Istanbul (Constantinople) and Adrianople, and is separated from Asia by the Bosphorus at Constantinople and by the *Dardanelles* (Hellespont)—about 40 miles in length, with a width varying from 1 to 4 miles—the political neighbours being Greece and Bulgaria on the west.

Turkey in Asia (738,761 sq. kilometres = 285,246 sq. miles) comprises the whole of Asia Minor, and extends from the Agean Sea to the western boundaries of Georgia, Erivan and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, and the northern boundaries of Syria and Iraq. This area corresponds approximately with *Anatolia* ("Land of the Rising Sun," or Orient) and includes *Cilicia* round the Gulf of Alexandretta, assigned to France by the Allies, but restored to Turkey by the French. Cilicia is generally fertile and produces wheat, cotton, wool, sesame, &c., and is capable of considerable agricultural development; the chief port of Cilicia is Mersin.

Population. — The first general census of Turkey was taken on Oct. 28, 1927, and showed the population of the Republic to be 13,660,275, the excess of women over men being approximately 500,000. The population of each of the 8 Regions into which the country is divided was given as follows :—

Region.	Sq. Kil.	Population.	Per Sq. Kil.
Black Sea	73,621	2,174,425	29
Marmora & Ægean	92,744	2,746,069	29
Mediterranean ..	56,279	753,639	13
Turkey in Europe	23,975	1,044,306	43
Western Vilayet...	71,180	1,303,114	18
Central Anatolia...	228,791	3,499,707	15
S.E. Anatolia	40,125	604,303	14
Eastern Anatolia	176,621	1,534,712	8
Total..... ..	762,736	13,660,275	18

Religion.—The majority of the inhabitants are Muhammadans. There are a few Christians (of the Latin and Eastern rites) in Istanbul (Constantinople) and a small number of Jews. On April 10, 1928, the Grand National Assembly passed a law in virtue of which Islam ceased to be the State religion of the Republic. On Nov. 1, 1928, the Grand National Assembly passed a *bill establishing the neo-Latin alphabet* in place of Turkish characters. Education is nominally compulsory and free. There are primary schools, training schools for teachers, and at Istanbul a university, founded in 1900.

Production.—Although the soil of Asia Minor is generally fertile, agriculture is still very primitive in centres that are not served by railways. The peasant is, however, gradually adapting himself to the more modern methods, particularly in the vilayet of Aydin, Adana, and Mersin. The *live stock* in 1929 was 12,124,031 sheep, 8,878,406 goats, 2,804,685 mohair goats, 4,718,803 cattle, 496,954 horses, 849,485 asses, 74,803 camels and 496,060 buffaloes. Cereals are abundantly produced, as well as tobacco, raisins, figs, cotton, opium, beet-sugar, nuts, olives, valonea and liquorice root, and many varieties of fruit are grown. Samsun is the chief centre of the tobacco-growing industry, which is also of importance at Izmir (Smyrna), Ismit and Bursa (Brusa). The export of merchandise is considerable and consists principally of opium, tobacco, cotton, carpets, gums, mohair, wool, hazel-nuts, raisins and figs. The forests should be a source of wealth, but scientific exploitation is disregarded; beech, pine, oak, elm, chestnut, lime, plane, alder, box, poplar and maple are among the chief varieties of trees. The mulberry is planted for the silk-worm industry, which centres round Bursa and Ismit, and this industry, which declined after the war, is now showing signs of revival. The mineral wealth of Asia Minor is stated to be considerable, but is almost undeveloped. Chrome ore, zinc, *manganese, antimony, copper, borax, corundum* (emery), coal and lignite, silver and arsenic, are among the minerals produced.

Communications.—In Europe Turkey has about 208 miles of railway, known as *The Oriental Railway* and run by a French Company. In Asia Minor the position as regards railways is the following :—

Lines under Exploitation.

	Klm.
Izmir-Aydin (British)	610
Smyrna-Kasabara (French)	703
Bozanti-Aleppo-Nissiberi	632
Mudanya-Bursa (narrow gauge)	41
Anatolian Railway	1,031
Mersin-Tarsus-Adana	67
Baghdad Railway.....	445
Angora-Cesarea-Sivas	590
Samsun-Zilé, to join up with Sivas	220
Kütahya-Tavsanli.....	51
Fevzi Pasha-Malatya	253
Samsun-Charshamda, narrow gauge	37

Lines under Construction.

Zilé to Sivas

Tavshanli to Balikessir (completed, but not yet working).

Ulu Kishla to Cesarea.

Filios to Irmak.

Malatya to Diarbekir.

There is also a line from Sari Kamis to the Russian frontier (78 miles, Russian broad gauge) and a narrow gauge line from Sari Kamis to Erzurum (156 miles), but both lines are in a bad state of repair.

* Turkish National Holiday.—Oct. 29 is observed throughout the Republic as a National Holiday.

It is the intention of the Turkish Government to construct the following lines, but no contracts have yet been granted: Eregli—Filios (about 35 mi'es); Sivas—Erzurum (about 300 miles); Ada Pazari—Bayindir (about 160 miles). There are electric trams in Istanbul, Scutari and Izmir. In 1930 the mercantile marine consisted of steam and motor vessels, with a total net tonnage of 87,224.

	1930 31.	1931 32.
Revenue (*Budget*)	£T222,992,199	£T186,705,599
Expenditure (*Budget*)	£T222,834,330	£T186,582,045
National Debt (Jan. 1, 1930)	—	£T186,200,000

(as against £T126,245,000 in 1916).

	1928.	1929.
Total Imports	£T223,531,775	£T256,191,172
Total Exports	158,420,998	155,216,989
Imports from U.K.	27,500,000	31,356,143
Exports to U.K.	17,600,000	14,951,996

Note.—The National Debt figures include Turkey's share of the repartitioned Ottoman Public Debt. The agreement reached between the bondholders and the Turkish Government for the resumption of the services of the Ottoman Public Debt was ratified by the Grand National Assembly on November 30, 1928.

The *Ottoman Debt* is administered by a Council: S. C. Wyatt (*Delegate of British and Netherlands Bondholders*); M. F. de Closières (*French*), M. B. Nogara (*Italian*), Vacant post (*Turkish*), A. H. Reid (*Ottoman Bank*). *Commissary*, Zekiai Bey; *General Manager*, M. Morel (*acting*). Mr. Wyatt and M. de Closières preside alternately.

CAPITAL OF TURKEY, ANKARA (Angora), an inland town of Asia Minor, about 200 miles E.S.E. of Istanbul, with a population (Census 1927) of 74,784. Ankara (or Ancyra) was the capital of the Roman Province of *Galatia Prima*, and a marble temple dedicated to Augustus (now in ruins) contains the *Monumentum* (*Marmor*) *Ancyranum*, inscribed with a record of the reign of Augustus Caesar. A new city is being laid out on modern lines, with parks, statues and avenues. ISTANBUL (Constantinople), the former capital, was the Roman city of Byzantium, and was selected by Constantine the Great as the capital of the Roman Empire about A.D. 328, and renamed by him; it became capital of the Eastern Roman Empire A.D. 364; population (Census of 1927) 673,029 (Istanbul 261,504, Pera 286,570, Scutari 124,555). Other cities are Izmir (Smyrna) 153,845, Adana 72,652, Bursa (Brusa) 61,451, Konya 47,286, Gazi-Ayintap 39,571, Kayseri (Cesarea) 39,544, Edirne (Adrianople) 34,669, Eskishehir 32,103, Diarbekir 31,511, Erzurum 30,801, and Samsun 30,333. There are also 14 localities with 20 to 30,000 inhabitants, 39 with 10 to 20,000, and 79 with 5 to 10,000 inhabitants.

FLAG: Red, with white crescent and star.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir George Clerk, G.C.M.G., C.B. (1926) £7,525
Counsellor (local rank), J. Morgan.
1st Secretary (local rank), W. L. C. Knight.
2nd Secretary, H. A. Clarke.
3rd Secretary, C. Bramwell.
3rd Secretary (local rank), T. C. Ravensdale.
Commercial Secretary, Col. H. Woods, O.B.E.
Chaplain, Canon F. C. Whitehouse.
Naval Attaché, Capt. R. B. Ramsay, M.V.O., R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. G. Villar, R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. B. O'Leary, R.A.
Archivist, H. W. Gunningham, O.B.E.
Clerical Officer, H. C. Birtles.
British Delegate on Straits Commission, Capt. M. S. Macdonald, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.N.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Istanbul (Constantinople) — *Consul-General*, W. Hough.
" *Consul*, C. A. W Were.
" *Vice-Consuls*, C. J. Cumberbatch; F. H. Gamble (*acting*); N. S. Roberts.
" *Pro-Consul*, C. H. Page.
" *Shipping Officer*, Com. W. H. Rogers.
Izmir (Smyrna)—Consul-General, C. A. Greig.
" *Vice-Consuls*, J. G. Baillie; Edgar E. D. Gout.
Mersin—Consul, W. D. W. Matthews.
" —*Pro-Consul*, B. J. Catton.
Trebizond—Consul, W. D. W. Matthews.
" *Pro-Consul*, J. G. E. Falauga.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR TURKEY AND THE BALKAN STATES, British Seamen's Home Building, Rue Cami, Kule Dibi, Galata, Istanbul.—*Chairman*, W. D. Middleton-Edwards.
Secretary, W. Smith Lyte.

UKRAINE. *See* **Russia.**

URUGUAY.

(República Oriental del Uruguay.)

President (1931–1935), Señor Dr. Don Gabriel Terra, *assumed office* March 1, 1931.
President, Administrative Council, Señor Juan P. Fabini.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Juan Carlos Blanco.
Interior, Dr. Francisco Ghigliani.
War and Marine, Dr. Alberto Mañé.
Public Works, Ingeniero Victor Benavides.
Finance, Dr. Javier Mendivil.
Industries, Dr. Edmundo Castillo.
Public Instruction, Dr. Juan C. Mussio Fournier.

Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary in London, Señor Don Antonio Bachini.
Legation, 3 Elvaston Pl., S. Kensington, S.W. 7.
1st Secretary, Dr. Don Roberto E. MacEachen.
2nd Secretary, G. A. Rey-Alvarez.
Consulate-General, 55 Harrington Gdns., S.W. 7 [Ken. 7268].

The smallest Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Rio de la Plata, situate in lat. 30°—35° S. and long. 53° 25'—57° 42' W. containing an area of 72,180 square miles, and a population on Dec. 31, 1930, of 1,903,083.

Uruguay resisted all attempted invasions of the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning of the 17th century, and 100 years later the Portuguese settlements were captured by the Spaniards. From 1726–1814 the country formed part of Spanish South America and underwent many vicissitudes during the Wars of Independence. In 1814 the armies of the Argentine Confederation captured the capital and annexed the province, and it was afterwards annexed by Portugal and became a province of Brazil. On Aug. 25, 1825, through the heroism of the 33 liberators (whose memory is perpetuated in the name of the province of *Treinta y Tres*), the country threw off the Brazilian yoke. This action led to war between Argentina and Brazil, which was settled by the mediation of the United Kingdom, Uruguay being declared an independent state in 1828. In 1830 a Republic was

inaugurated, with a Constitution of Sept. 10, 1829. The President is elected by the legislature for a term of 4 years and is ineligible for a consecutive period of office. By an amendment to the Constitution (which came into force March 1, 1919) an administrative council was appointed to share the Executive power with the President.

The country consists mainly (and particularly in the south and west) of undulating grassy plains. The principal chains of hills are the Cuchilla del Haedo, which crosses the Brazilian boundary and extends southwards to the Cuchilla Grande of the south and east. In no case do the peaks exceed 2,000 feet. The principal river is the *Rio Negro* (with its tributary the Yi), flowing from north-east to south-west into the Rio de la Plata. The boundary river *Uruguay* is navigable from its estuary to Salto, about 200 miles north, and the Negro is also navigable for a considerable distance. Smaller rivers are the Cuareim, Yaguaron, Santa Lucia, Quequay, and the Cebollati. On the south-east coast are several lagoons, and the north-east boundary crosses (the Brazilian) Lake Merim. The climate is extraordinarily healthy, with great uniformity of temperature, the summer heat being tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic and the geographical position causing a high thermometer in winter.

Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated. The wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of horned cattle (7,127,912 in 1930) and sheep (20,558,124 in 1930), the wool of which is of excellent quality. Gold mines exist at Cuñapirú. 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, oil, timber, fuel and bloodstock. The principal imports from the U.K. are woollen and cotton goods, hardware, and coals. There are 1,703 miles of railway open (1927), of which 1,564 miles are in British hands, and three short lines owned by the State; 45 kilometres of the State line from San Carlos to Garzón have been opened and 73 kilometres from San Carlos to Rocha are now open to traffic; and 4,850 miles of telegraph, with 19,039 miles of telephones. There were 995 post-offices, dealing with 116,687,496 letters and packets. The language spoken is Spanish.

	1929-30.	1931-32.
Revenue	$60,495,788	$65,095,726
Expenditure	64,415,211	64,988,297
Total Debt (Dec. 31, 1930)		£39,434,826

	1929.	1930.
Total Imports	$94,720,353	$89,301,497
Total Exports	92,756,286	100,864,202
Imports from U.K.	15,135,050	15,000,277
Exports to U.K.	21,377,226	33,289,327

CAPITAL, Montevideo. Pop. (1930), 655,389. Other centres are Salto (30,000), Paysandu (28,000), and Mercedes (23,000).

FLAG: Four blue and five white squares (surcharged with rising sun, next flagstaff).

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Calle Trienta y Tres 1282, Monte Video.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Robert Carminowe Michell (1930) £3,200

Naval Attaché, Capt. E. de F. Renouf, C.V.O., R.N.

Air Attaché, Wing-Commander R. B. Maycock, O.B.E.

Clerk, Jocelyn Speck, M.V.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Montevidéo (Calle Misiones, 1517)—*Consul*, A. Murray-Simpson.

Paysandu—Vice-Consul, G. W. Teague.

Salto—Vice-Consul, G. W. Teague.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN URUGUAY, Calle Misiones, 1517, Montevidéo.

Montevidéo, 7,030 miles. Trausit, 20 days.

VENEZUELA.

(Estados Unidos de Venezuela.)

President, Gen. Juan Vicente Gómez.

Interior, Dr. Pedro Rafael Tinoco.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Pedro Itriago Chacín.

Hacienda (Treasury), Señor Efraim Gonzalez.

Fomento (Public Development), Señor R. Coyama Martinez.

Public Works, Dr. Centeno Grau.

Education, Dr. R. G. Rincones.

War and Navy, Gen. E. L. Contreras.

Public Health and Agriculture, Señor Juan E. Paris.

Envoy Extraordinary in London, Dr. Diógenes Escalante, 50, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

1st Secretary, Oscar Aguilar.

2nd Secretary, J. V. Lopes Rodriguez.

Commercial Agent, Alirio Parra Márquez.

Vice-Consul, C. Gurtubay.

Consul-General, Liverpool, S. A. Mendoza.

Consulates at *Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Leith* and *Hull*.

The most northerly Confederation of South America, situated approximately between 1°40′ S. lat. and 12° 26′ N. lat. and 59° 52′—73° 15′ W. long. It consists of 20 States and 2 federal territories. The best authorities calculate the actual present area to be approximately 363,728 square miles. The census of 1925 gave the population as 3,026,878.

Venezuela lies on the north of the South American continent, and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, west by the Republic of Colombia (with which Republic the boundary is in dispute), east by British Guiana, and south by Brazil. Included in the area of the Republic are over 70 islands off the coast, with a total area of about 14,650 square miles, the largest being *Margarita*, which is politically associated with Tortuga, Cubagua and Coche to form the newly constituted State of *Nueva Esparta*. Margarita has an area of about 400 square miles.

Venezuela was visited by Columbus in 1498, and in 1499 by Alonzo de Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci, the former naming the Gulf of Maracaibo Venezuela, or "Little Venice" (on account of the Indian pile-built settlements on the coast and shores of the lake), and the name was afterwards extended to the whole of the Orinoco basin. In 1550 the territory was formed into the captaincy-general of Carácas, and the country remained under Spanish rule until the revolt under *Simon Bolivar*, a native of Carácas, who defeated the Spanish forces in the battles of Lastoguanes (1813) and Carabobo (1821), and thus secured the independence of the country. Bolivar was an untiring hero in the cause of independence, and through his efforts (and those of his adjutant Sucre) Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia (Upper Peru) achieved their freedom from Spain, while Peru was enabled to establish

its independence in consequence of his victories. He died in 1830, at the age of 47, and his remains were re-interred at Carácas in 1842. Venezuela formed part of the Federal Republic of Colombia from 1822–1830, since which time it has been independent. There have been many revolutions since 1846, particularly in 1849, 1868, 1889, 1891, 1900, and 1908. In 1854 President Monagas liberated the African slaves, and in 1864 President Falcón divided the country into States and formed them into a Federal Republic. The present constitution rests upon the fundamental law of June 13, 1919, under which the government is that of a Federal Republic of twenty autonomous States, a Federal District, and two Territories, with a President elected by the Federal Congress for seven years; a new Constitutional Law of 1925 left that position unchanged.

The Eastern Andes from the south-west cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast, where they are prolonged by the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of Paria on the north-east. The main range is known as the Sierra Nevada de Merida, and contains the highest peaks in the country in Picacho de la Sierra (15,420 feet) and Salado (13,878 feet), the maritime ranges containing the Silla de Carácas (8,531 feet). Near the Brazilian border the Sierras Parima and Pacaraima and on the eastern border the Sierras de Rincote and de Usupamo enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orinoco tributaries: The Sierra Parima contains Yaparana (7,175 feet) and Duida (8,120 feet), and Para Caima contains Maraguaca (8,228 feet) and Roraima (8,530 feet), the latter being on the Venezuela-Guiana boundary. The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly *llanos*, or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woods.

The principal river of Venezuela is the *Orinoco*, with innumerable affluents, the main river exceeding 1,500 miles in length from its rise in the north-western mountains of the republic to its outflow in the deltaic region of the north-east. The Orinoco is navigable for large steamers from its mouth for some 700 miles, and by smaller vessels as far as the Maipures Cataract, some 200 miles further up stream. Among the many tributaries of the main stream are the Ventuari, Caura and Caroni from the south, and the Apure (with its tributary the Portuguesa), Arauca, Meta, and Guaviare from the west, the Meta and Guaviare being principally Colombian rivers. The upper waters of the Orinoco are united with those of the Rio Negro (a Brazilian tributary of the Amazon) by a natural river or canal, known as the *Casiquiare*. The costal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes, of which *Maracaibo*, with an area exceeding 7,000 square miles, is the largest lake in South America. Other lakes are Zulia (290 square miles), south-west of Maracaibo, and Valencia (216 square miles), about 1,400 feet above sea-level in the Maritime Andes. The *llanos* also contain lakes and swamps caused by the river floods, but they are dry in the summer seasons.

The climate is tropical and, except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes, is unhealthy, particularly in the coastal regions and in the neighbourhood of lowland streams and lagoons. The hot wet season lasts from April to October, the dry cooler season from November to March.

The principal industries are agriculture and cattle raising. The oilfields are of increasing importance, the production being as follows:—

1923	*metric tons*	640,000
1924	,,	1,330,912
1925	,,	2,812,428
1926	,,	5,318,000
1927	,,	9,125,000
1928	,,	15,000,000
1929	,,	19,000,000
1930	,,	20,153,912

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 petroleum, coffee (64,368 metric tons in 1929); cacao (21,118 metric tons in 1929); goatskins, asphalt, sugar, hides, and balata. The U.S. is the principal customer.

There are about 680 miles of railway in operation.

Spanish is the language of the country.

	1930-31.	1931-32.
Revenue	£8,000,000	£5,936,000
Expenditure	8,000,000	5,730,000
Internal Debt	1,000,000	1,000,000
External Debt	Nil.	Nil.

	1928.	1929.
Total Imports	£15,908,520	£17,008,800
Total Exports	24,382,200	30,834,000
Imports from U.K.	1,852,040	2,270,500
Exports to U.K.	254,600	3,582,000

The exchange at par = 25·25 Bs. = £ sterling.

CAPITAL, Carácas. Population (1925), 135,253; other principal towns are Maracaibo (74,767), Valencia (36,804), and Barquisimeto (23,109).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue, red (with seven white stars on blue band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Quinta Prosperi, El Paraiso, Carácas.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, W. E. O'Reilly (1926) £2,750
Archivist and Vice-Consul, Raymond J. Kirwin.
Chaplain (*Hon.*), Rev. C. H. Reynolds.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Carácas—Consul, H. E. Beard.
Aruba (*West Indies*)—*Vice-Consul*, Capt. R. Rodger.
Bolivar—Vice-Consul, Andrew C. Robertson.
Carupano—Vice-Consul, Vicente Blasini.
La Guaira—Vice-Consul, M. Brewer.
Yrapa—Vice-Consul, Eric E. Lloyd.
Maracaibo—Consul, A. B. Hutcheon.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Lt.-Col. A. H. Seagrim.
Puerto Cabello—Vice-Consul, H. F. Worth.

YEMEN. *See* Arabia.

YUGOSLAVIA.

(Kraljevina Jugoslavija.)

King Alexander, *born* Dec. 17, 1888, *acceded* Aug. 16, 1921, *married*, June 8, 1922, Princess Marie of Rumania.

Heir Apparent, Crown Prince Peter, *born* Sept. 6, 1923.

MINISTRY.

(Sept., 1931.)

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, General Petar Živković.
Minister of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Dr. Milan Srškić.
Minister without Portfolio, M. Nikola Uzunović.
Justice, Dr. Dragutin Kojić.

Education, M. Božidar Maksimović.
Public Works, Dr. Albert Kramer.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Vojislav Marinković.
Mines and Forests, Dr. S. Sibenik.
Finance, Dr. D. Djurić.
Communications, Dr. Lazar Radivojević.
War and Marine, Gen. Dragomir Stanojević.
Commerce and Industry, Dr. Kosta Kumanudi.
Agriculture, Dr. Mirko Neudorfer.
Social Politics, Dr. Kostrenčić.
Without Portfolio, M. N. Preka; M. K. Timotijević; Dr. Ivan Palček; M. A. Stanić; M. I. Patcel; M. P. Matitsa; Dr. A. Hasanbegović; Dr. Sverljuga.

Minister in London, (vacant).
Counsellor of Legation, Dr. Bojidar Pouritch.
Legation, 195 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
Secretaries, Dr. S. Militchitch; Dr. D. Protitch.
Attaché, M. Ilya Youkitch.
Military Attaché, General Nenadovitch.
Naval and Air Attaché, Captain Vladimir Mariashevitch.

Yugoslavia consists of the former Kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro and of Croatia and Slavonia, part of the Banat, Bosnia, Herzegovina, part of Carniola, and part of Styria, and has an estimated area of 248,050 square kilometres (94,230 square miles), with a population (Census 1931) of 13,930,918.

Montenegro (*Tzrna-Gora*) was, before the Turkish occupation of the remaining territory, a province of the Serbian Empire. Its independent existence ended with the decision of its Parliament (Nov. 29, 1918) to depose King Nicholas and reunite with Serbia. The chief towns are Cettinje (pop. 5,000) and Podgorica.

Pre-War Serbia had no seaboard, but the inclusion of Croatia, Dalmatia and Montenegro in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia gives access to the Adriatic down a lengthy coast. The principal Yugoslav ports are Susak, Split, Dubrovnik and Kotor, and by an agreement with the Greek Government Yugoslavia has a free zone at the port of Salonika. In 1926 there were 4,050 miles of normal gauge and 1,083 of narrow gauge railway in operation. The Danube forms a great commercial highway, and the tributary rivers Save and Tisa provide other important shipping routes; the port of Belgrade is now the second busiest on the Danube. The Paris-Istanbul service of the French Aviation Company (*via* Prague, Vienna, Budapest) calls daily at Belgrade, which has also regular air services to Bucharest and Salonika; a national company connects the chief towns with the capital. The Army on a peace footing consists of 130,000 officers and men, the war strength being about 250,000.

The Greek Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Protestant, Muhammadan and Judaic faiths are recognised by the State; nearly 47 per cent. of the population is of the Greek Orthodox faith. Education is compulsory and elementary education is free. In 1930 there were about 10,000 elementary schools, with 21,000 teachers and 1,000,000 pupils; about 20,000 attend continuation schools, and some 70,000 receive instruction at technical colleges. There are Universities at Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana and Skoplje.

The principal industry is agriculture, over 80 per cent. of the population being engaged therein. In 1929 about 5,250,000 acres under wheat yielded 2,600,000 tons of wheat; maize (5,730,000 acres, 4,200,000 tons), barley (1,200,000 acres, 420,000 tons), oats (1,000,000 acres, 350,000 tons), rye (600,000 acres, 220,000 tons); about 500,000 acres are under vines, which yielded 60 to 70 million gallons of wine in 1929. The live stock in 1930 included 3,730,000 cattle, 1,141,000 horses, 7,736,000 sheep, and 2,700,000 swine. The mineral resources include coal (output 6,000,000 metric tons in 1929), iron, copper, lead, chrome ore, antimony, &c. The principal exports are maize, wheat, timber, live stock and meat products, prunes, eggs, poultry, skins and minerals; the imports are chiefly textile manufactures, machinery, food products and coal.

	1928 29. *Dinars.*	1931 32. *Dinars*
Revenue,.....	11,555,794,000	13,210,303,954
Expenditure....	11,592,794,000	13,210,303,954

National Debt (Jan. 1, 1927):—

Internal.	£17,547,077
External	54,650,508
To National Bank.....	14,838,378
Floating Debt.....	3,636,500
To Great Britain	29,135,246

	1929. *Dinars.*	1930. *Dinars*
Total Imports.....	7,594,750,000	6,960,113,000
Total Exports.....	7,951,708,000	6,780,054,000
Imports from U.K.	425,901,000	411,826,000
Exports to U.K. ...	106,483,000	104,434,000

CAPITAL, Belgrade (*Beograd* = White Fortress), at the confluence of the Save and Danube a city in rapid growth, with electric tramways and light, and wide streets; it contains the university, museums, national library, old Turkish citadel, national theatre; population March 31, 1931, 291,738. Other towns are Zagreb (Agram), Liubliana, Subotica, Sarajevo and Split (Spalato). The language of the country is Serbo-Croatian.

FLAG: Blue, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(Zrinjskoga Ulica 44, Belgrade.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Nevile Meyrick Henderson, C.M.G. (*1929*) £2 500
1st Secretary, P. Leigh-Smith.
3rd Secretary, J. N. Behrens.
Commercial Secretary (*Grade II*), H. N. Sturrock.
Naval Attaché, Capt. R. B. Ramsay, R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. G. Vihar, R.N.
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. W. H. Oxley, M.C.
Archivist, C. C. A. Knight.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Belgrade—Consul, Charles L. Blakeney.
Sarajevo—Consul, B. J. Gilliatt-Smith.
Dubrovnik II (*Gruz*)—*Vice-Consul*, Capt. I. Hagjija.
Zagreb—Consul, R. T. Smallbones, M.B.E.
Split (*Spalato*)—*Vice-Consul*, N. Perić.
Susak—Vice-Consul, R. K. Leeper.
Vis (*Lissa*)—*Consular Agent*, S. Topić.

The International Institute of Agriculture.

(Villa Borghese, Rome.)

THE International Institute of Agriculture at Rome was founded in 1905 as the result of a Convention made between the representatives of 40 different countries. The number of nations subscribing to the Convention is 72, and the Institute may be regarded as the pioneer of official international institutions, and as the most representative of all. It is estimated that the countries and colonies adhering to the Institute represent over 95 per cent. of the population of the world.

The following is a complete list of the countries now adhering to the Convention of 1905, and therefore represented at the Institute and contributing to its funds:—

Abyssinia.
Argentina.
Austria.
Belgium.
  Belgian Congo.
Bolivia.
Brazil.
Bulgaria.
Chile.
China.
Colombia.
Cuba.
Czechoslovakia.
Denmark.
Ecuador.
Egypt.
Estonia.
Finland.
France.
  Algeria.
  French West Africa.
  Indo-China.
  Madagascar.
  Morocco.
  Tunis.
Germany.
Great Britain and
  Northern Ireland
  Australia.
  British India.
  Canada.
  Irish Free State.
  Union of South
    Africa.
Greece.
Guatemala.
Haiti.
Hungary.
Italy.
  Eritrea.
  Cyrenaica.
  Italian Somaliland.
  Tripoli.
Japan.
Latvia.
Lithuania.
Luxemburg.
Mexico.
Netherlands.
  Dutch East Indies.
Nicaragua.
Norway.
Panama.
Paraguay.
Persia.
Peru.
Poland.
Portugal.
Rumania.
Russia.
San Marino.
Siam.
Spain.
Sweden.
Switzerland.
Turkey.
United States.
  Hawaii.
  Philippine Islands
  Porto Rico.
  Virgin Islands.
Uruguay.
Venezuela.
Yugoslavia.

The essential objects of the Institute are defined in Article 9 of the Convention and may be summarised as follows:—

The Institute, confining its activities to the international sphere, shall:—

Collect, examine and publish, with the least possible delay, statistical, technical and economic information with regard to farming, crop and live-stock production, trade in agricultural products and the prices current on the different markets;

Indicate the wages paid for farm work;

Record any new diseases of crops which may have appeared in any part of the world, showing the countries affected by such diseases, their progress and, where possible, any effective measures for their control;

Study questions concerning agricultural co-operation, insurance and credit in all their forms; collect and publish all information that may be useful in the various countries for the organisation of systems of agricultural co-operation, insurance and credit;

Submit, should occasion arise, for the approval of the various Governments, measures for the protection of the common interests of farmers, and for the improvement of their conditions.

The Institute has its seat in Rome, in a palace in the Villa Borghese, specially erected through the munificence of H.M. Victor Emmanuel. The Governing Body consists of a General Assembly of Delegates of the adhering Governments, meeting once every two years, and of a Permanent Committee of Delegates, mostly resident in Rome, acting as its executive. Apart from the General Secretariat to which, in addition to the ordinary administrative offices, the Section of Agricultural Legislation is attached, there are special bureaus dealing with General Statistics, Agricultural Science, and Agricultural Economics, respectively. The Institute also possesses an important Library, containing about 125,000 volumes and pamphlets, and 80,000 unbound sets of periodicals from all parts of the world, while over 3,500 periodicals are received regularly. Thus the Library offers quite unusual facilities for the study of agricultural problems, and permission to utilise its resources is readily accorded to all properly accredited persons.

Information on agricultural questions is given mainly through periodical publications, issued in English and French and, in some cases, also in Spanish and Italian. These periodical publications include two Year-Books, the *International Year-Book of Agricultural Statistics* and the *International Year-Book of Agricultural Legislation*; the *International Review of Agriculture*, published monthly, and divided into three separate sections, dealing respectively with *Agricultural Science and Practice*, *Agricultural Economics and Sociology*, and *International Agricultural Statistics*, while in addition an *International Bulletin of Plant Protection* appears each month. These periodical publications are from time to time supplemented by monographs based on special research or specially acquired information.

A new feature in the publications of the Institute is the *Economic Commentary* published for the first time at the beginning of 1931, of which the second issue should appear at the end of the year. This *Commentary* discusses agricultural markets and prices, Government and unofficial action in relation to agricultural questions, and the position of farmers during the previous agricultural year. It is intended to serve as a volume complementary to the International Year-book of Agricultural Statistics.

In addition, special monographs dealing respectively with the Crop Results of the 193[illegible] season and with the provision of Experimental Stations and similar institutions in Tropical Countries have been published during the year. The various publications of the Institute may be obtained in London from Messrs. P. S. King and Son, or may be ordered from Bestetti and Tumminelli, 32 Via Michelangelo Gaetani, Rome.

The economic work of the Institute has been greatly strengthened by the recent appointment of its expert *Agricultural Economic Committee*, which advises on the economic and statistical programme in its international aspects in general, with special reference to the requirements of the Economic Consultative Committee of the League of Nations. With the establishment of this Committee the Institute

may be said to have completed the list of advisory bodies required to give the cachet of authority to its work. The *International Agricultural Scientific Council*, through the expert members of its various Commissions, is in a position to advise on any purely technical questions that may arise, and the *Permanent International Commission of Agricultural Associations* (which has now a regular monthly organ) provides means for ascertaining the views of practical agriculturists. At the same time liaison with other bodies interested in agriculture is maintained by the *International Commission for Co-ordination in Agriculture*, which is also attached to the Institute.

The *World Agricultural Census* of 1929-30, undertaken by the Institute with the object of obtaining on a uniform basis as complete an inventory as possible of the agricultural resources of the world, has, as a result of very careful and detailed work of preparation, achieved a large measure of success. The number of countries which made their census in accordance with the standard forms prepared by the Institute fully reached expectation, and many completed returns are already available. A beginning is now being made with the publication of these results, and in order to facilitate their utilisation they are being issued separately for each country as they come to hand, in as uniform a shape as possible, and in English and French as the most generally known languages. General studies interpreting the documentation thus collected and methodological studies—of which the particular object is the perfecting of future censuses—constitute the second stage in the programme of work which the Institute proposes to accomplish on the basis of the information supplied by this first world census of agricultural production.

The most important feature of the public work of the Institute during 1931 was the International Preparatory Conference of the 2nd World Wheat Conference, which took place at the Palace of the Institute from March 26 to April 2. Official Delegates from nearly 50 countries took part in the proceedings, and there were also present, as Observers or specially invited persons, representatives of the League of Nations, the International Labour Office, the International Chamber of Commerce, the London and Liverpool Corn Trade Associations, and similar bodies. The main questions discussed included the International Organisation of Wheat Production and of the Wheat Trade. International Agricultural Credit and Preferential Tariffs, and the Conference adopted an important series of resolutions, which have been communicated to the various Governments. *Inter alia*, special stress was laid on the necessity for an improved organisation of the Wheat Market, on the better organisation of world wheat production (which would largely depend on improvements in the provision of information and of statistical forecasts), and on the value of short term agricultural credit in the present crisis.

A direct outcome of the Conference was the meeting on May 18 at Canada House in London, under the Presidency of the Hon. George Howard Ferguson, High Commissioner for Canada, of representatives of Overseas and European wheat exporting countries for the purpose of drawing up a plan for dealing with the wheat export season 1931-32, and with existing stocks.

The question of Short Term Agricultural Credit was again discussed on August 12-13 at a meeting of experts convened by the Institute, when a scheme for the constitution of an International Agricultural (short term) Credit Bank was drafted.

A Conference of Experts preparatory to an International Diplomatic Conference on the Marking of Eggs in International Trade, which it is proposed to hold at an early date in Brussels, took place at the Institute on May 11-13. The Conference was of a fully representative character and drew up a Draft Convention, which will form the basis of discussion at the later meeting.

The two most important events at present arranged for 1932 include the Second World Wheat Conference and the Eleventh General Assembly of the Institute.

President: His Exc. Prof. G. De Michelis (Delegate of Italy).
Vice-President: M. Louis-Dop (Delegate of France).
British Delegate: H. L. French, C.B., O.B.E. (*Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries*).
Delegate of the Irish Free State: M. Harvey Rafferty.
Delegate of the Indian Empire: Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra (High Commissioner).
Delegate of the Union of South Africa: His Exc. Barend Pienaar.
Secretary General: Prof Alessandro Brizi.

DISTANCE OF THE HORIZON.

THE limit of distance to which one can see varies with the height of the spectator. The greatest distance at which an object on the surface of the sea, or of a level plain, can be seen by a person whose eyes are at a height of 5 feet from the same level is nearly 3 miles. At a height of 20 feet the range is increased to nearly 6 miles, and an approximate rule for finding the range of vision for small heights is to increase the square root of the number of feet that the eye is above the level surface by a third of itself, the result being the distance of the horizon in miles, but is slightly in excess of that in the table below, which is computed by a more precise formula. The table may be used conversely to show the distance of an object of given height that is just visible from a point in the surface of the earth or sea. Refraction is taken into account both in the approximate rule and in the Table.

At a height of		the range is	At a height of		the range is	At a height of		the range is
5 ft.	.....	2·9 miles.	500 ft.	.....	29·5 miles.	4,000 ft.	.....	83·3 miles.
20 ,,	.....	5·9 ,,	1,000 ,,	.....	41·6 ,,	5,000 ,,	.....	93·1 ,,
50 ,,	.....	9·3 ,,	2,000 ,,	.....	58·9 ,,	20,000 ,,	.....	186·2 ,,
100 ,,	.....	13·2 ,,	3,000 ,,	.....	72·1 ,,			

INTERNATIONAL in its origin, as well as in its effects, the financial crisis which swept like a typhoon over Great Britain in the holiday month of 1931 had been gathering force for a year or more, unseen by all but the most acute and experienced observers. Its immediate consequences at home were the fall of the Labour Administration, the institution of a National Government which will probably affect the whole field of politics for a generation, the suspension of the Gold Standard, and a general election fought under conditions which had never previously existed. As early as February, Mr. Snowden had indicated that all was not well with the national finances, and in his Spring Budget he showed anxiety concerning the world depression, but he seemed hopeful that the deficit might be cancelled out by the economies which were to be suggested by the committee which had been set up. But although that committee made a series of drastic proposals, the general situation, not only in Great Britain but throughout the world, had by that time gone from bad to worse. "To produce a properly balanced Budget in 1932," said Sir George May and his colleagues, "a deficiency of £120,000,000 has to be made good by new taxation and by economies." Mr. Snowden's own view of the position when he produced his emergency Budget was that the deficiency would be even greater—£170,000,000—and it was this enormous sum that the National Government set itself to cover by a combination of economies and taxes. "Nationally, we have for some time been living beyond our means and living to a considerable extent upon our capital," declared Mr. Snowden. There were, however, other important causes. The financial stability of Germany was one; the gold shortage caused by the withdrawals by the United States and France was another. Only a week after Parliament adjourned for the recess, the Bank of England realised that a serious situation might have to be met because of the outflow of deposits and the danger to gold reserves. Temporary credits were obtained, but these were nearly exhausted by the time the National Government took office. There is no doubt that but for the change of administration the £ would have crashed—not merely declined, as was the case when Britain went off the Gold Standard. There was a lack of confidence abroad, and the immediate need was to balance the Budget, so that a loan could be obtained. Even when the Budget had been balanced, the international position was too serious. In two months funds amounting to over £200,000,000 were withdrawn from the London market, the withdrawals being met partly from gold and foreign currency held by the Bank of England, partly from the proceeds of the first credit of £50,000,000 secured from New York and Paris, and partly from new French and American credits of £80,000,000. Finally the withdrawals, mostly for foreign account, became so constant, and the international financial markets so demoralised—so much so that they were liquidating their sterling assets regardless of their intrinsic worth—that the Government decided that there was no alternative but to protect the financial position of Great Britain by suspending the Gold Standard. The step was generally approved and was not so serious as it appeared. It was taken not because of internal financial difficulties, but because of excessive withdrawals of borrowed capital, a very different matter from going off the Gold Standard with an unbalanced Budget and uncontrolled inflation. Although the £ declined on foreign exchanges for some days after the decision, the fall was quickly arrested and slight improvements were made.

THE MACMILLAN REPORT.

THE Committee on Finance and Industry began work, under chairmanship of Lord Macmillan, in November, 1929, and issued its report on July 13, 1931, with approval of all members except Lord Bradbury. *Inter alia*, the report expressed: The 1925 return to Gold Standard had not fulfilled anticipations, but a reversal of policy would not necessarily mean making good mistakes. Important British income was derived from international banking and associated services. It is not our case that industry should be sacrificed to finance. It would not be possible for a country so intricately concerned with outside world as Great Britain to escape simply from repercussions of instability elsewhere. We must continue attempt to secure sound international currency. De-valuation of a currency standing at par without notice is emphatically inexpedient. International confidence is based on belief that national currencies will be maintained at fixed legal value. Great Britain's position as creditor country remains immensely strong. Stabilisation of world wholesale prices at present figures would be a world disaster. The aim of British monetary policy should be, with the co-operation of the central banks, to first raise and then stabilise a price level in commodities. Sound policy must lie at home in maintenance of foreign exchange parities, avoidance of a credit cycle, and price level stability. Managing authority should be the Bank of England, that would adapt itself to new conditions. After pointing out that sole use of a gold reserve was to meet deficits in international payments until measures could be taken to secure equilibrium again, it was laid down that central banks should not pass gold or gold certificates into currency, should give collective consideration to legal requirements for gold reserves, regard deposits in B.I.S. or other central banks as gold equivalent. Central banks should be autonomous, especially in collection of gold and stopping inflation. The long term investment should go with the present fashion of short terms, and tendencies in a country to keep excessive liquid balances should be curbed.

Present emergency called for greater willingness to buy and lend on part of creditor countries as first step towards restoration of price level. Otherwise, creditor countries would absorb remaining gold from debtors and create defaults. A concerted policy was essential between Central Banks of Britain, France and U.S.A. With Bank of England, policy was wrong in locking up gold instead of having it available for export. Parliament should give Bank power to issue notes up to £400,000,000 and to reduce gold holding to £75,000,000, but as statutory figures only. The Committee desired to give elasticity on occasion of necessity, but was not in favour of a reduction in the normal stock of gold. Joint Stock Banks were to reduce their holdings of notes. Increase should be made in total resources of Bank of England, including liquid funds abroad. Banks should assist in setting up financial organisations of type of Bankers Industrial Development Company to help industry. Suggestions were

put forward in distribution of trade statistics and information. The Committee reviewed recent international financial history—maldistribution of gold being held responsible for price falls—and dealt with production costs.

THE HOLMAN-GREGORY REPORT.

Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance was appointed Dec. 9, 1930 (Judge Holman Gregory, K.C., Chairman), to enquire into working of Insurance Scheme, recommend means to make it solvent and self-supporting and suggest arrangements outside the Scheme to provide work for unemployed. Pressure was brought on Commission to furnish an early Report after hearing certain witnesses and this became available in June. The Majority Report (five members) drew attention to a surplus of £22,000,000 in the Unemployment Fund in July, 1921, and a deficit of £82,810,000 on May 23, 1931. Revision was necessary to limit benefits to 26 weeks in any year, increase all contributory rates in ratio to an adult male standard of 9*d.* from employee, employer and State, reduced benefits based on 15*s.* weekly for adult males, *plus* 8*s.* and 2*s.* for adult and children dependents. Transitional benefit should be same as insurance benefit, claimants having to show 8 contributions in preceding two years or (30) in six previous years; resources of applicant should be taken into account and no benefit to be paid to a person refusing work offered. Anomalies in regard to part-time workers, married women and seasonal workers were to be dealt with. The Minority Report (two members) objected to sweeping proposals in an interim report, desired maintenance of unemployed on a level not lower than that in force, accepted casual workers' proposals but differed themselves on limitations of benefit to married women. A Bill was subsequently introduced in Parliament and became Law, *Unemployment Insurance Act No.* 3, on July 31, putting into force most of the recommendations in regard to Anomalies. This Measure would effect small economies but left untouched the greater financial proposals of the Majority Report.

THE ECONOMY REPORT.

A Committee of seven, Sir G. E. May as Chairman, was appointed by Mr. MacDonald in March, 1931, to make recommendations "for effecting forthwith all possible reductions in national expenditure on Supply Services. . . ." Reports (majority signed by five and minority by two members) were issued July 31, Parliament had just risen for the summer adjournment. After pointing out Parliament's habit of voting expenditure, "enjoying benefits for which we are not providing the cost," with fixed amounts without taking into account the falling price level, the borrowing on behalf of the Unemployment and Road Funds, and additions to national and municipal burdens at a time when industrial enterprise and employment were decreasing, the Committee stated that with even optimistic revenue collections this year the Budget of 1931 would show a deficiency of £120,000,000, apart from any extra sums arising through the War Debt moratorium. This was "no transient feature to be bridged by temporary expedients." Tables in the Report showed a comparison between 1024 and 1931 national expenditure and grants (chief increases being Pensions and Insurance, £54,600,000; Education, Housing, &c., £22,100,000) to make a gross addition of £130,000,000 in social services and home developments. The Report submitted reductions of money obligations previously fixed to meet the rise in money value, national realisation of whether country can afford much of present expenditure considered desirable, but not necessarily essential, and trade restoration with reabsorption of unemployed into industry could only follow strict regard to State efficiency and economy. For the future, Parliament should be given more economic information than by one Budget speech annually, a Finance Committee on lines of Imperial Defence Committee established in Cabinet, and politicians curb their electoral promises of financial help. The Minority Report asked for the long view as against temporary reductions in expenditure, and if sacrifices are essential they should be distributed according to capacity to withstand and not only upon certain large sections of the community as recommended in the list of "cuts" by the Majority Report. The proposed cuts were:—

Development—	
Road Fund	£7,865,000
Agriculture and Fisheries	575,000
Forestry Commission	478,000
Empire Marketing Board	400,000
Colonial Development Fund	250,000
Social Services—	
Unemployment Insurance (20 per cent. benefit reduction and increased contributions)	66,500,000
National Health Insurance	1,000,000
Education (20 per cent. off teachers' salaries and grant revisions)	13,600,000
Universities	250,000
Defence—	
Back to 1925 pay for personnel	2,199,000
R.N. Dockyards	50,000
Army subsidies for transport and breeding	50,000
R.A.F. research	25,000
Clothing, inspection, technical development, etc.	854,000
Pay and Pensions—	
Dockyard preferential bonus	325,000
Police pay 12½ per cent.	925,000
Army Officers	590,000
Civil Service Marriage Gratuities	167,000

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

Next to the War itself, the root of collapse goes back to the action of Germany in 1923, in destroying the value of the old mark. Therefore forward, Germany could only carry on with the aid of foreign loans to meet reparation payments and finance home industry. Austria's position was weak, a particular sign being the compulsory acquisition of the Boden Credit Anstalt, and another bank by the Credit Anstalt, that became then the predominant financial house of Austria with 70 per cent. of the total bank deposits of that country. In May, 1931, the announcement was made of tremendous losses. The Austrian Government had subscribed 100,000,000 schillings, and the Austrian National Bank and Messrs. Rothschilds 20,000,000 each (1 = 35 sch.), in hope of sustaining public confidence, but foreign withdrawals were heavy. The B.I.S. lent 100,000,000 sch., the Austrian Parliament guaranteed payment of foreign short term credits, and the Government obtained permission from

the League of Nations Commission to borrow 150,000,000 sch. This was to be raised internationally, but owing to the pressure of time the Bank of England provided the whole on June 16. The Austalt's debtors included £76,000,000 belonging to foreigners, of which Great Britain was largest with £27,000,000. British money was thus locked away to this extent.

Though Germany was interested to the extent of only £5,000,000 in the failure, the reaction was felt acutely. German nationals began to withdraw home funds and remit overseas for fear of another mark collapse; credits by France, Great Britain, U.S.A., and other short term lenders began to be called in. The result was a banking crisis in Germany, the Darmstadter und Nationalbank having to suspend payment. Germany was also still feeling the effect of the big capital withdrawals of the September, 1930, election crisis. The Berlin Bank Rate increased from 5 to 7 per cent. on June 13, 1931, to 10 on July 15. The cover on notes had now fallen to less than the legal minimum of 40 per cent. The loss of gold by the Reichsbank, from May 23 to June 23, was 9·9 000,000 reichsmarks; foreign exchange holdings fell in same time from 171 to 90 million rms. To support the Reichsbank, a credit of 400,000,000 rms. was raised jointly in equal sums by Fed. Res. Bank of New York, Banks of England and France, and B.I.S. Now came an appeal from Germany against the Young Plan, on the ground that its assumptions were wrong. Germany possesses power to postpone payment for two years, apart from the 660,000,000 marks to be derived from State railway duties.

WAR DEBTS POSTPONEMENT.

On June 20, 1931, President Hoover issued from Washington a statement—"Subject to confirmation by Congress, the American Government will postpone all payments on the debts of foreign Governments to the American Government, payable during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1931, conditional on a like postponement for the year of all payments of inter-Governmental debts." Obligations by Governments to civilians were not included. This moratorium became effective from July 6, apart from agreement on minor details. The relief to Germany in a year's payments was 800,000,000 marks. The total Inter-Government Debt repayments due to Great Britain in the year to June 30, 1932, was given in House of Commons, July 14, a-£42,790,000; this included £337,000 from South Africa that wished to make the payment, but not the £1,628,000 previously postponed by Australia. The experts, who considered the moratorium, recommended on Aug. 11 that the suspended payments for the year should be paid in ten equal annual instalments with interest at 3 per cent. from July 1, 1933.

LONDON CONFERENCE.

On July 8 a German guarantee syndicate was established to give collateral security of 500,000,000 marks through the Gold Discount Bank. This inspired confidence. The G. D. B. then closed with an old offer of a $50,000,000 credit in U.S.A. The June credit of 400,000,000 marks was extended to the Reichsbank. A run upon gold and foreign exchange resources (not a simple run upon the banks by the public) was in full swing in Germany. On July 20, the seven-power Conference summoned by the British Government met in London (Mr. MacDonald, Chairman). As a result of the private deliberations it was decided to call upon the B.I.S. to ascertain the further credit needs of Germany and the possibility of turning its short term into long term loans. Messrs. MacDonald and Henderson then paid a personal visit to Berlin, returning on July 29 with an announcement of "a most successful meeting." On Aug. 1 the Reichsbank raised its discount rate to 15 per cent.; the Darmstadter (Danat) Bank also re-opened to pay in full if needed, this being made possible by introduction of new industrial capital of 43,000,000 marks. German banks had been closed, except for small business, since July 24, but their re-opening did not lead to extraordinary withdrawals.

STERLING AND CREDITS.

A constant drain had been observable upon London Funds since the General Election of 1929. In 1929, the favourable credit balance was £138,000,000 in British Trade, though our imports exceeded exports by £366,000,000 thanks to foreign investment yields, shipping, banking and other services rendered the world by Britain. Within a year, the favourable credit balance had dropped to £39,000,000 in the estimate of the Board of Trade, and by the middle of 1931 the credit balance no longer existed. With that disappearance, the real basic strength of sterling had gone. On July 6, the Bank of England's return showed the highest gold holding of the year. Nine days later, immediately after the German bank crisis, the value of the £1 fell to below the point at which gold moves ($4·83 1/16 compared with 4·84 13/16). The French franc value moved upwards. In eight days £20,250,000 gold was taken from the Bank of England. To stem the tide of withdrawal from London, the bank rate of discount was raised from 2½ to 3½ per cent. on July 23. Then followed the visit of Messrs. MacDonald and Henderson to Berlin. Gold was still leaving the Bank. In the course of a week, the loss was £16,734,931, bringing down the holding to £133,309,000, with the result that the discount rate had to be raised to 4½ per cent. on July 30. At this point the Economy Committee Report threatening a deficit of £120,000,000 in the Budget appeared. On Aug. 1, the Bank of England raised credits of £25,000,000 each with Bank of France and Federal Reserve Bank of New York in the hope of maintaining the exchange for sterling. The Treasury now gave authority for the increase of the fiduciary issue from £260,000,000 to £275,000,000 (permission being extended in periods), thus enabling the Bank to ship gold, if necessary, without interfering with supply of currency. The credits soon disappeared and negotiations began with a view to further support. On Aug. 28, the Treasury announced that one year Loans for £40,000,000 each were to be raised in New York and Paris. Commissions and expenses of issue were £1,047,000. During these days, a political crisis was careering madly on in London, the world assuming the worst and the foreign exchange manipulators driving hard against the value of the £1. Britain was driven off the Gold Standard to which a return had been made after the war by the Act of 1925. Parliament passed the necessary Suspensory Act on Sept. 21. The Bank return of Sept. 30, 1931, showed a gold holding of £134,817,865, plus gold and silver coins of

£1,341,829. At this figure, apart from small interior collections, the stock is likely to remain since gold went up to over £5 8*s.* 6*d.* per oz. in the bullion market. (Under 1925 Act, Bank was bound to sell gold at £3 17*s.* 10½*d.* per oz.) Speculation had to be curbed on Stock Exchange by making all bargains for cash, and limitation of foreign exchange transactions to business essentials. Exchanges went naturally against Britain, falling as low as 3·75 against a par $4·866 on New York, and France 95 against fcs.124·21 par on Oct. 5. The gold holding of the Bank of France had grown to 59,346,170,000 fcs. in return of Sept. 25, 1931, from 56,525,000,000 on June 19 previous. Monetary gold in U.S.A. on Sept. 9 was $5,000,000,000, an increase of $197,000,000 from June 10. The U.S.A. had practically half of the world's gold.

Bolivia, Norway, Portugal and Sweden also temporarily abandoned the Gold Standard after Sept. 21, 1931. The Danish Government prohibited export of gold as from Sept. 22, and on Sept. 29 suspended the Gold Standard until Nov. 20, the note cover being reduced officially from 50 to 33⅓ per cent. N. and S. Rhodesia and Finland joined the list of countries that temporarily suspended gold payments on Oct. 11. Canada stopped the export of gold on Oct. 19, and so practically came off the gold standard.

An immense amount of capital has been lying "frozen" in the U.S.A. banks, failure to employ it undoubtedly making unemployment acute, and, in the hope of creating liquidity and confidence, President Hoover suggested in the first week of Oct. the establishment of a $500,000,000 Institution. The debentures were immediately subscribed by the banks, a 2 per cent. levy on deposits being proposed in the Presidential statement issued on Oct. 7 after an all-party Congress Conference. By discounting securities ineligible for discounting by the Federal Reserve Banks, this Institution will permit the release of locked-up credits. The widening of the Federal Reserve Act in giving more discount powers to the twelve Reserve Banks was also recommended by the President. In view of the U.S.A. bank collapses (Jan. 1-Sept. 30, 1,234 banks were suspended, involving $929,485,000 deposits; 202 with $121,555,000 were re-opened) Reserve Banks were requested to help in early payment of dividends to creditors. The U.S.A. felt a gold draught in September and October; the equivalent of the net gain in gold in 1929 and 1930 of $700,000,000 was exported in the course of six weeks, Europe being the destination. In October, M. Laval paid a visit from France to U.S.A.

BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS.

First annual report of the B.I.S. was issued on May 19 to cover the period May 17, 1930 (date of beginning business) to March 31, 1931. Accounts are kept in Swiss francs. Deposits on latter date were 1,780,000,000 fcs.; assets, 1,900,000,000 fcs.; profit for 10¾ months working, 11,186,521 fcs., distributed between legal reserve fund 9 per cent., dividend on shares, 6 per cent., dividend reserve, 1,094,189 fcs., and general reserve, 2,188,378 fcs. Bank accepts deposits only from central Banks and Governments besides being trustee of German annuity reparation payments. B.I.S. reported having transferred surplus sums from certain markets for easing stringency in others whilst book transfers were made between Central Banks without transactions going through ordinary exchange markets, thus obviating wide exchange fluctuations. The monthly statement of July 31 showed a drop of deposits to 1,632,000,000 fcs., due, it was said, to changes brought about by the Hoover plan (Germany having paid only 51,000,000 marks of the Young Plan on July 15), central banks selling exchanges to meet withdrawals of capital from their markets, but losses in this direction were partly counterbalanced by increased deposits of banks of countries making the withdrawals. On Aug. 3 the B.I.S. renewed for three months a credit of £20,000,000 to German Reichsbank. In July the B.I.S. had loaned the Austrian National Bank, 100,000,000 schillings for the discounting of the bills of the Credit-Anstalt; the first instalment of 10 per cent. was repaid on Sept. 29. Deposits were shown in the B.I.S. statement of Sept. 30 as 1,273,617,673 Swiss fcs., a drop of a fifth in the month; this fall was due to withdrawals, owing to monetary situation and reparation re-arrangements.

PILOTS' EARNINGS.

The majority of the 320 pilots attached to the Port of London had net average incomes approaching £1,000 or over that amount during 1929.

An official return issued Nov. 8, 1930, shows that the average net earnings were:—

Service and Number Engaged.	Average Earnings.	Extra Services.
Channel pilots (76)	£1,059	£23
Cinque Ports pilots (70)	903	19
North Channel pilots (47)	863	30
Compulsory River Thames (85)	800	95
Home Trade pilots (2)	793	147

Two pilots at Rochester did even better, for they averaged £1,098, with £217 for extra services.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

The Signs of the Zodiac are shown below in accordance with the apparent motion of the Sun, from January to December.

In 1932 the Sun enters—

♒	*Aquarius*, the Water Bearer	Jan. 21
♓	*Pisces*, the Fishes	Feb. 19
♈	*Aries*, the Ram	Mar. 20
♉	*Taurus*, the Bull	April 20
♊	*Gemini*, the Twins	May 21
♋	*Cancer*, the Crab	June 21
♌	*Leo*, the Lion	July 23
♍	*Virgo*, the Virgin	Aug. 23
♎	*Libra*, the Balance	Sept. 23
♏	*Scorpio*, the Scorpion	Oct. 23
♐	*Sagittarius*, the Archer	Nov. 22
♑	*Capricornus*, the Sea Goat	Dec. 22

THE system of government by party in Great Britain is the outcome of a gradual constitutional development. Until the "Glorious Revolution of 1688," the principal Officers of State, chosen by the Sovereign, were responsible to him alone and not to Parliament or the nation at large. Such officers acted sometimes in concert with one another, but more often independently, and the fall of one did not necessarily involve the fall of another, although all were liable to dismissal at any moment. Parties came into existence and gained increased importance as Parliament claimed and secured predominance in affairs of State, and it has long been a custom of the Constitution for the Sovereign to entrust the conduct of affairs to the accredited leader of the party in Parliament which enjoys, or can secure, a majority of votes in the House of Commons. The principle of joint Cabinet responsibility is also fully established, and internal disagreement leads to a change of *personnel* or resignation of the whole.

In 1693 the Earl of Sunderland recommended to William III. the advisability of selecting a Ministry drawn from the political party which enjoyed a majority in the House of Commons. The existing parties were known as *Whigs* and *Tories*, names given by opponents to each other in the reign of Charles II., and continuing as political labels until Whig was changed to *Liberal* in 1828, and Tory to *Conservative* in 1830.

The first united Ministry was drawn in 1696 from the Whigs, to which party King William III. owed his throne, the principal members being Russell (the Admiral), Somers (the Advocate), Lord Wharton, and Charles Montague (afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer). This group was known as the *Junto*, and was regarded with suspicion as a novelty in the political life of the nation.

At the accession of Queen Anne the government was largely in the hands of the great Duke of Marlborough, with a Tory Ministry and a strong Tory majority in Parliament, but in 1705 a Whig Parliament was elected with a gradual return to power of the Whig Ministers, but their persecution of Dr. Sacheverell offended Queen Anne and led to their downfall. At the end of the reign there was a Tory Parliament and a Tory Ministry under Lord Harley and Lord Bolingbroke. Harley was dismissed by the Queen, and Bolingbroke opened secret negociations for the return of the Stuarts, in which he was thwarted by the Duke of Shrewsbury, himself a former supporter of the exiled King, but in his later life an avowed Whig, and the most notable adherent of the Hanoverian succession.

The accession of George I. was a complete triumph for the Whigs, whose cause was strengthened by the suppression of the first "Jacobite Conspiracy" of 1715–16. The effect upon the development of the party system was even more marked, as the King was scarcely able to understand the English language. His attendance at meetings of the Cabinet became useless and irksome, and allowed the appearance of a Prime Minister, and his example has been so consistently followed as to have become a settled custom. The two foremost statesmen at the time were Lord Townshend and Lord Stanhope, but after the financial crash of 1720, which witnessed the failure of the South Sea Company and several others formed in connexion with it, Sir Robert Walpole took office and held it without a break for over twenty years (1720–42) resigning his various offices after a parliamentary election which returned a majority of members opposed to his policy.

During Walpole's strong administration the Tory party had sunk into insignificance in the House of Commons and opposition to Walpole was offered principally by a section of the Whig party, headed by Lord Pulteney and Lord Chesterfield. This section was joined by the remnant of the Tory party, but there was no great change in policy after Walpole's retirement, Lord Wilmington becoming Prime Minister until his death in 1743, when he was succeeded by Henry Pelham, brother of the Duke of Newcastle, who remained in office until his death in 1754.

Two years later William Pitt became Secretary of State under the Duke of Newcastle, who had led the government since his brother's death, but the accession of George III. was followed by the rise of Lord Bute, a Tory and an avowed advocate of the supremacy of the monarchy over parliament and parties. Lord Bute was appointed Prime Minister in 1761, and caused the resignation of Pitt as Secretary of State and leader of the House of Commons. Lord Bute was succeeded by George Grenville, who became unpopular at home owing to his attempted suppression of the liberty of the Press and in the North American Colonies through the imposition of the Stamp Act. Upon Grenville's retirement in 1765 the King invited William Pitt to form an administration, but Pitt declined owing to lack of parliamentary support and the post was accepted by Lord Rockingham.

In 1766 Pitt became Prime Minister and was created Earl of Chatham, but his health failed in 1767 and the Duke of Grafton (1767–70) and Lord North (1770–82) led the Tory party until the return of the Whigs to power under Lord Rockingham and Lord Shelburne.

In 1781, William Pitt, the younger, second son of the Earl of Chatham, entered Parliament at the age of 22, and became Chancellor of the Exchequer in Shelburne's government. In 1783 Lord Shelburne resigned, and a Coalition Ministry was formed by the Duke of Portland, with Charles James Fox and Lord North as Secretaries of State, the Ministry including the Whigs who followed Fox and the Tory supporters of North. This Coalition marked the first departure for over 60 years from the rule of strict government by party, but it soon broke up after a defeat on the India Bill introduced by Fox, and the Ministers resigned.

William Pitt became Prime Minister in 1783, when in his 25th year, and a general election in 1784 gave him an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons. He remained in office until 1801, when he resigned owing to the King's opposition to Catholic emancipation, and was succeeded by Henry Addington. In 1804 Pitt returned to office, but his health was failing and he died on Jan. 23, 1806. During his membership of the House of Commons, parliamentary debates were distinguished by the oratorial duels between Pitt and his great opponent Fox, and opposition and occasional support from Edmund Burke.

Pitt's second administration was followed by a National Ministry, known as "The Ministry of All the Talents," formed under Charles James Fox and Lord Grenville for the prosecution of the war with France. This Ministry was dissolved by the death of Fox in Sept. 1806, and the Duke of Portland became Prime Minister in

1807, followed by Spencer Perceval, who was assassinated in 1812. The death of Perceval was followed by the long administration of the Earl of Liverpool (1812–27).

George IV.'s accession did not alter the political course of the country, and in 1827 George Canning, who was an ardent supporter of Pitt in his early years and had held office under him, was Prime Minister for a few months. At his death he was succeeded by Lord Goderich, who resigned in 1829, when the Duke of Wellington accepted office as Prime Minister.

The Duke of Wellington's administration was marked by the passing of Catholic emancipation, largely through the aid of Robert Peel, and by means of support from the Whigs, but the Tory party had become disorganised, and Wellington resigned in 1830.

Parliamentary Reform had been advocated by the elder and younger Pitt, and was brought about at the beginning of William IV.'s reign in Earl Grey's administration (1830–34). The Whigs had adopted (1828) the name of *Liberal*, and the Reformed Parliament contained a large majority of Liberals, with an advanced wing, known since 1816 as "Radical Reformers" or **Radicals**. The Reformed Parliament also witnessed the growth of an Irish Party under Daniel O'Connell, formed from the Irish members brought into the House at the Union of 1801. The Tory Party also changed its name (at the instigation of John Wilson Croker, an Irish M.P.) to *Conservative*, and formed a compact opposition under the leadership of Sir Robert Peel, who became Prime Minister for a few months (1834–35) between the two administrations of Lord Melbourne, and held office again, with a considerable Conservative majority in the House of Commons, from 1841–46.

Sir Robert Peel entered office as an avowed Protectionist, but a potato famine in Ireland, and a disastrous harvest in England brought about the repeal of the Corn Laws with Liberal support. When Peel retired from office the Conservative party was disunited, the malcontents or "Young England" party including Benjamin Disraeli, who had been elected M.P. for Maidstone in 1837.

Free Trade was the dividing line between Conservatives and Liberals at the polls for many years, the principal exponents being Richard Cobden, termed the "Apostle of Free Trade," and John Bright. Free Trade carried the day, and from 1847 to 1865 the Government was in Liberal hands (with the exception of two short administrations under Lord Derby in 1852 and 1858), the great parliamentary figures (in addition to Cobden and Bright) being Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston (whose Irish peerage enabled him to sit in the Commons) and William Ewart Gladstone, whose oratorical duels with Benjamin Disraeli revived the memories of Pitt and Fox.

Lord Derby was Conservative Prime Minister for a third time from 1866, with Benjamin Disraeli as leader of the House of Commons. Disraeli succeeded as Prime Minister on Lord Derby's retirement in February, 1868, but the House of Commons, elected after a Reform Bill passed by the aid of the Liberals, showed a large Liberal majority. Gladstone's first administration lasted from 1868 to 1874, when a General Election again placed Disraeli in power for six years, but in 1880 the Liberals were returned with a majority of 62, and the second Gladstone administration lasted until the Home Rule election of 1886, except for an interval of a few months in 1885, when the Conservatives were in office under Lord Salisbury.

Home Rule for Ireland temporarily displaced Free Trade as a dividing line between the two great parties in the State, and a new party had been formed in the House of Commons from Irish members pledged to Home Rule, following a movement initiated in 1871 by Isaac Butt, member for Limerick. A Home Rule resolution was defeated in the House by 314 to 52 in 1874 but the General Election of 1880 returned 60 members pledged to fight for Home Rule. Butt died in 1879 and was succeeded as leader by William Shaw, who gave way in 1880 to Charles Stewart Parnell,* member for Meath and afterwards for Cork City. Government by Party majority thus became complicated through the existence of a third party possessed of sufficient voting strength to turn the scale in a division.

Home Rule caused many secessions from the Liberal party (including Lords Hartington, Selborne and Derby, John Bright, G. J. Goschen, Joseph Chamberlain, Sir John Lubbock, and Sir Henry James) and resulted in the formation of a new party of *Liberal-Unionists*, who acted generally in concert with the Conservatives. In 1886 a General Election returned a majority of 114 against Home Rule, and Lord Salisbury became Prime Minister as leader of the Unionist party, which was in power, except for a Liberal Administration (1892–95), until 1905, Arthur James Balfour succeeding Lord Salisbury as Prime Minister in 1902.

In 1903, Joseph Chamberlain spoke at Birmingham on trade preference and reciprocity with the Dominions. His policy became known as *Tariff Reform*, and was vigorously opposed by the Liberals. Mr. Chamberlain claimed that the fiscal relations of the country had wholly changed since the days of Cobden and Bright, and he advocated retaliatory tariffs when the interests of Great Britain and the Dominions were threatened. The policy was much in prominence during the election of 1906, which, however, gave the Liberals the unprecedented majority of 356. But another party had come into being, *Labour* members being elected in a strong force. The pioneers in the cause of Labour had hitherto professed advanced Radicalism, and the small handful of 1895 (12) and 1900 (11) was increased to 52 in 1906.

In 1905 the office of Prime Minister, which had been in existence for nearly 200 years, was officially recognised, and its holder granted a place in the Table of Precedence.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the new Liberal Prime Minister, died in 1908 and was succeeded by Herbert Henry Asquith, who remained in office until after the outbreak of the Great War. He was succeeded on Dec. 7, 1916, by David Lloyd George (who had been Chancellor of the Exchequer since 1908) at the head of a National Ministry formed from the Liberal and Conservative parties.

Home Rule had been granted to Ireland before the war, but the state of affairs in Ireland caused the Legislation to be suspended, and Irish members of the House of Commons numbered 105 until they were reduced to 13 by the passage of the Government of Ireland Act of 1921.

* Owing to trouble of a non-political nature the Irish Nationalists split in 1890 into Parnellites and Anti-Parnellites. Parnell died in 1891 and John Redmond became leader of the Irish Home Rule party in 1892.

The Coalition, or National Government, appealed to the country in 1918 and was returned to power with a majority of 263, the Opposition consisting of 80 Irish Nationalists, 63 Labour and 86 Independent Conservatives and Liberals. The Coalition was dissolved in 1922, and government was again conducted on party lines, 347 Conservatives being returned at the General Election, the Opposition (268) consisting mainly of 142 Labour and 59 Liberals.

Women of 30 were admitted to the Franchise at the election of 1918, but the first woman elected to Parliament (Countess Markiewicz) did not take a seat in the House, the first to do so being Lady Astor (1919). At the dissolution in 1931 there were 15 women members. Margaret Bondfield was the first woman member of the Cabinet and of the Privy Council. At the election of 1929 women had the vote on equal terms with men. Women so elected (up to the Dissolution in Oct. 1931) have been Labour (12), Conservatives (4), Liberal (4), and Independent (1). They have not formed a separate party.

Andrew Bonar Law was the first post-war Conservative Prime Minister, to be succeeded in 1923 by Stanley Baldwin. In November, 1923, Mr. Baldwin outlined a policy of protection for British Industries, which was vigorously opposed by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George. In December a General Election resulted in the defeat of Mr. Baldwin's policy, although the Unionist party remained the largest, but without a clear majority (Conservatives 258, Labour 191, Liberals 156). After meeting Parliament in the following January Mr. Baldwin's Government was defeated by 328 votes to 256 on a Labour amendment to the address.

On Jan. 22, 1924, J. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labour party, formed the first Labour ministry, and although a minority in the House, subject to occasional reverses in the lobbies, Labour remained in office until the dissolution in the following October.

The General Election of October 1924 was fought mainly on "Socialism or Anti-Socialism," tariff questions being excluded for the time being. The Liberal party suffered severe reverses, Mr. Asquith being unseated, and the leadership of the party devolved upon Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Baldwin became Prime Minister for the second time, with Winston Churchill as Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House consisting of 413 Conservatives, 150 Labour, and 39 Liberals. The Conservatives remained in office until 1929, when a General Election, for the first time, returned Labour members as the largest single party (287) against 259 Conservatives and 59 Liberals.

In 1931, owing to disagreement in the Cabinet as to the method to be employed in restoring financial equilibrium and the balance of trade, Mr. MacDonald placed his resignation in His Majesty's hands (Aug. 23), and accepted office next day as Prime Minister of a National Government, with a Cabinet of 10 members, four of whom were Labour, four Conservative and two Liberal.

The change caused a definite cleavage in the Labour party, a small number following Mr. MacDonald, while the bulk of the party went into opposition under the leadership of Arthur Henderson, a member of Mr. MacDonald's cabinet in 1924 and 1929. Mr. Lloyd George was absent from Parliament through ill-health but after negotations he declined to support the National Government. After carrying certain emergency measures through Parliament the National Government appealed to the country in October, 1931, the opposition consisting of the bulk of the Labour party, the official Liberals under Mr. Lloyd George, and other independents, including the *New Party*, under Sir Oswald Mosley, but a considerable number of Liberals formed the Liberal National Party under the leadership of Sir John Simon in support of the Prime Minister.

There were 1,231 candidates for the 615 seats, made up of :—

For the National Goverment : National Labour (supporting Mr. MacDonald) 22 ; Conservatives 520 ; Liberal Nationals 40 ; Liberals (under Sir Herbert Samuel) 86 ; Independent Nationals 3.

Against : Labour (supporting Mr. Henderson) 513 ; Liberals (following Mr. Lloyd George) 34 ; Sir O. Mosley's party 24 ; Communists 25.

Women candidates numbered 62, of whom 21 were for the Government and 41 against.

The election resulted in the return of the National Government by the largest majority ever known in the House of Commons, 497, made up as shown on p. 181.

Of the Ministers who resigned on Aug. 23, Lord Sankey (Lord Chancellor), Mr. Snowden (Exchequer) and Mr. Thomas (Dominions), joined Mr. MacDonald in the *National Labour Party*. At the General Election in October Mr. MacDonald (Seaham) and Mr. Thomas (Derby) were returned by their former Constituencies, while Mr. Snowden (Colne Valley) did not seek re-election. All other members of the Labour Cabinet of 1929-1931 were defeated, with the single exception of Mr. Lansbury (Bow and Bromley Division of Poplar).

The *National Ministry* was reconstructed on Nov. 5, further appointments being made during the month. In its final form the Ministry (*see* p. 169) numbered 64 (Cabinet 20, other Ministers 44), drawn from the different Parties as under :—

Party.	Cabinet Ministers.	Other Ministers.	Total.
National Labour (MacDonald)	4	7	11
Conservative (Baldwin)	11	25	36
Liberal National (Simon)	1	3	4
Liberal (Samuel)	4	9	13
Total	20	44	64

Date.	Prime Minister.	Exchequer.	Home (1782).	Foreign (1782).	War (1794).	Colonies (1854).
May 15, 1804	W. Pitt	W. Pitt	Hawkesbury	Harrowby / Mulgrave	W. Dundas	*Camden* / *Castlereagh*
Feb. 11, 1806	Grenville	Ld. H. Petty	Spencer	C. J. Fox / Howick	Gen. Fitzpatrick	*W. Windham*
Mar. 31, 1807	Portland	S. Perceval	Hawkesbury	G. Canning / Bathurst	Gen. Pulteney / Ld. G. L. Gower	*Castlereagh*
Dec. 2, 1809	S. Perceval	S. Perceval	R. Ryder	Wellesley	Palmerston	*Liverpool*
June 9, 1812	Liverpool	N. Vansittart / F. J. Robinson	Sidmouth / R. Peel	Londonderry / G. Canning	Palmerston	*Bathurst*
Apr 24, 1827	G. Canning	G. Canning	S. Bourne	Dudley	Palmerston	*Goderich*
Sept. 5, 1827	Goderich	J. C. Herries	Lansdowne	Dudley	Palmerston	*W. Huskisson*
Jan. 25, 1828	Wellington	H. Goulburn	R. Peel	Dudley	Palmerston / Hardinge / Ld. F. L. Gower	*W. Huskisson* / *Sir G. Murray*
Nov. 22, 1830	Grey	Althorp	Melbourne	Palmerston	C. W. Wynn / Sir H. Parnell / E. Ellice	*Goderich* / *Hon. E. Stanley*
July 18, 1834	Melbourne	Althorp	Duncannon	Palmerston	E. Ellice	*Hon. T. S. Rice*
Dec. 26, 1834	Sir R. Peel	Sir R. Peel	H. Goulbourn	Wellington	J. C. Herries	*Aberdeen* / *Glenelg*
Apr. 18, 1835	Melbourne	T. Spring Rice / F. T. Baring	Lord J. Russell / Normanby	Palmerston	Howick / T. B. Macaulay	*Normanby* / *Ld. J. Russell*
Sept. 6, 1841	Sir R. Peel	H. Goulburn	Sir J. Graham	Aberdeen	Sir H. Hardinge / Sir T. Fremantle / Hon. S. Herbert	*Stanley* / *W. E. Gladstone*
July 6, 1846	Ld. J. Russell	Sir C. Wood	Sir G. Grey	Palmerston / Granville	Hon. F. Maule	*Grey*
Feb. 27, 1852	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole	Malmesbury	W. Beresford	*Sir J. Pakington*
Dec. 28, 1852	Aberdeen	W. E. Gladstone	Palmerston	Lord J. Russell / Clarendon	Hn. S. Herbert / Newcastle	*Newcastle* / Sir G. Grey / Lord J. Russell
Feb. 10, 1855	Palmerston	W. E. Gladstone / Sir G. C. Lewis	Sir G. Grey	Clarendon	Panmure	Hon. S. Herbert / Sir W. Molesworth / H. Labouchere
Feb. 25, 1858	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole / T. S. S. Estcourt	Malmesbury	Gen. Peel	Stanley
Jun. 18, 1859	Palmerston	W. E. Gladstone	Sir G. C. Lewis / Sir G. Grey	Ld. J. Russell	Hn. S. Herbert / Sir G. C. Lewis / de Grey & Ripon	Sir E. B. Lytton / Newcastle / E. Cardwell
Nov. 6, 1865	Russell	W. E. Gladstone	Sir G. Grey	Clarendon	de Grey & Ripon / Hartington	E. Cardwell
July 6, 1866	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole / G. Hardy	Stanley	Gen. Peel / Sir J. Pakington	Carnarvon / Buckingham
Feb. 27, 1868	B. Disraeli	G. W. Hunt	G. Hardy	Stanley	Sir J. Pakington	Buckingham
Dec. 9, 1868	W. E. Gladstone	R. Lowe / W. E. Gladstone	H. A. Bruce / R. Lowe	Clarendon / Granville	E. Cardwell	Granville / Kimberley
Feb. 21, 1874	B. Disraeli (Beaconsfield)	Sir S. Northcote	R. A. Cross	Derby / Salisbury	G. Hardy / Col. F. A. Stanley	Carnarvon / Sir M. H. Beach
Apr. 28, 1880	W. E. Gladstone	W. E. Gladstone / H. C. E. Childers	Sir W. Harcourt	Granville	H. C. E. Childers / Hartington	Kimberley / Derby
Jun. 24, 1885	Salisbury	Sir M. H. Beach	Sir R. A. Cross	Salisbury	W. H. Smith	Col F. A. Stanley
Feb. 6, 1886	W. E. Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	H. C. E. Childers	Rosebery	H. C. Bannerman	Granville
Aug. 3, 1886	Salisbury / W. H. Smith 1st Lord	Ld. R. Churchill / G. J. Goschen	H. Matthews	Iddesleigh / Salisbury	W. H. Smith / E. Stanhope	E. Stanhope / Knutsford
Aug. 18, 1892	W. E. Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith	Rosebery	H. C. Bannerman	Ripon
Mar. 3, 1894	Rosebery	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith	Kimberley	H. C. Bannerman	Ripon
July 2, 1895	Salisbury / Balfour 1st Ld	Sir M. H. Beach / C. T. Ritchie	Sir M. W. Ridley / C. T. Ritchie	Salisbury / Lansdowne	Lansdowne / St. J. Brodrick	J. Chamberlain
July 12, 1902	A. J. Balfour	C. T. Ritchie / A. Chamberlain	A. Akers-Douglas	Lansdowne	St. J. Brodrick / H.O.A. Forster	J. Chamberlain / A. Lyttelton
Dec. 5, 1905	Sir H. C. Bannerman	H. H. Asquith	H. J. Gladstone	Sir E. Grey	R. B. Haldane	Elgin
April 8, 1908	H. H. Asquith	D. Lloyd George	H. J. Gladstone / W. S. Churchill / R. McKenna	Sir E. Grey	R. B. Haldane / Haldane (Visct.) / Col. J. E. B. Seely / H. H. Asquith / Kitchener	Crewe / L. Harcourt
May 26, 1915	H. H. Asquith	R. McKenna	Sir J. Simon / Herbert Samuel	Sir E. Grey / Grey (Visct.)	Kitchener / D. Lloyd George	A. Bonar Law
Dec. 7, 1916	D. Lloyd George	A. Chamberlain / Sir R. S. Horne	Sir G. Cave / E. Shortt	A. J. Balfour / Curzon	Derby / Milner / W. S. Churchill / Sir L. W. Evans	Milner / W. S. Churchill
Oct. 23, 1922	A. Bonar Law	S. Baldwin	W. C. Bridgeman	Curzon	Derby	Devonshire
May 22, 1923	S. Baldwin	S. Baldwin / N. Chamberlain	W. C. Bridgeman	Curzon	Derby	Devonshire
Jan. 22, 1924	J. R. MacDonald	P. Snowden	A. Henderson	J. R. MacDonald	S. Walsh	J. H. Thomas
Nov. 4, 1924	S. Baldwin	W. S. Churchill	Sir W. Joynson Hicks	Sir A. Chamberlain	Sir L. W. Evans	Dom. & Col. / L.C.M.S. Amery
June 8, 1929	J. R. MacDonald	P. Snowden	J. R. Clynes	A. Henderson	T. Shaw	J. H. Thomas / Passfield
Aug. 25, 1931	J. R. MacDonald	P. Snowden / N. Chamberlain	Sir H. Samuel	Reading / Sir J. Simon	Crewe / Hailsham	J. H. Thomas / Sir P. C. Lister

Date.	Ld. Chancellor	Ld. President.	Board of Trade.	Admiralty.	India (1784 & 1858).	Ld. Lieut. (1801-1921)
May 15, 1834	Eldon.....	Portland .... / Sidmouth .. / Camden	Montrose	Melville ..... / Barham	*Castlereagh*....	Hardwicke. / Powis.
Feb. 11, 1806	Erskine	Fitzwilliam / Sidmouth ..	Auckland	Sir C. Grey..... / Hon. T. Grenville	*Minto*	Bedford.
Mar. 31, 1807	Eldon	Camden	Bathurst	Mulgrave.....	*R. R. Dundas* ..	Richmond.
Dec. 2, 1809	Eldon	Camden	Bathurst	Mulgrave..... / C. P. Yorke....	*R. R. Dundas* ...	Richmond.
June 9, 1812	Eldon	Harrowby ..	Chancurty .... / Hn. F. J. Robinson ..... / W. Huskisson	Melville	*Buckinghamsh* .. / *G. Canning*..... / *C. Bathurst*	Richmond. / Whitworth. / Talbot.
Apr. 24, 1827	Lyndhurst	Harrowby	W. Huskisson ..	Clarence	*C. W. W. Wynn*..	Wellesley.
Sept. 5, 1827	Lyndhurst	Harrowby	C. Grant	Clarence	*C. W. W. Wynn*..	Wellesley.
Jan. 25, 1828	Lyndhurst	Bathurst	W. V. Fitzgerald / J. C. Herries	Clarence ..... / Melville	*Melville* ..... / *Ellenborough*..	Anglesey. / Northumberland
Nov. 22, 1830	Brougham	Lansdowne ..	Auckland	Sir J. Graham ..	*C. Grant*	Anglesey, / Wellesley. / Haddington.
July 18, 1834	Brougham	Lansdowne ..	C. P. Thomson ..	Auckland	*C. Grant*	Haddington.
Dec. 26, 1834	Lyndhurst	Rosslyn	A. Baring	de Grey	*Ellenborough*....	Haddington.
April 18, 1835	In c'mission / Cottenham ..	Lansdowne	C. P. Thomson .. / H. Labouchere.. / Ripon ..... / W. E. Gladstone / Dalhousie	Auckland .... / Minto ..... / Haddington .. / Ellenborough..	*Sir J. Hobhouse* / *Ellenborough* .. / *Fitzgerald* .... / *Ripon*	Malgrave. / Ebrington. / de Grey. / Heytesbury.
Sept. 6, 1841	Lyndhurst	Wharncliffe..				
July 6, 1846	Cottenham. / (In c'mission) / Truro	Lansdowne	Clarendon ..... / H. Labouchere..	Auckland .... / Sir F. T. Baring	*Sir J. Hobhouse*	Bessborough. / Clarendon.
Feb. 27, 1852	St. Leonards ..	Lonsdale	J. W. Henley ..	Northumberland	*J. C. Herries*	Eglinton.
Dec. 28, 1852	Cranworth ..	Granville.... / Ld. J. Russell	E. Cardwell	Sir J. Graham ..	*Sir C. Wood*	St. Germans.
Feb. 10, 1855	Cranworth	Granville	Stanley of A...	Sir J. Graham . / Sir C. Wood	*Sir C. Wood* / *R. Vernon Smith*	Carlisle.
Feb. 25, 1858	Chelmsford....	Salisbury....	J. W. Henley / Donoughmore	Sir J. Pakington	*Ellenborough* .. / Stanley.....	Eglinton.
June 18, 1859	Campbell / Westbury / Cranworth	Granville	T. M. Gibson....	Somerset	Sir C. Wood ..	Carlisle. / Wodehouse.
Nov. 6, 1865	Cranworth	Granville	T. M. Gibson....	Somerset	Sir C. Wood .. / de Grey & Ripon	Wodehouse.
July 6, 1866	Chelmsford..	Buckingham .. / Marlborough .	Sir S. Northcote / Richmond	Sir J. Pakington / H. L. Corry	Cranborne .... / Sir S. Northcote	Abercorn.
Feb. 27, 1868	Cairns	Marlborough ..	Richmond	H. L. Corry ..	Sir S. Northcote	Abercorn.
Dec. 9, 1868	Hatherley .. / Selborne	Ripon ... / Aberdare	J. Bright..... / C. Fortescue	H. C. Childers / G. J. Goschen	Argyll	Spencer.
Feb. 21, 1874	Cairns	Richmond ..	Sir C. Adderley.. / Sandon	G. Ward Hunt .. / W. H. Smith....	Salisbury..... / Cranbrook	Abercorn. / Marlborough.
April 23, 1880 ..	Selborne.. ..	Spencer .... / Carlingford	J. Chamberlain	Northbrook ..	Hartington..... / Kimberley	Cowper. / Spencer.
June 24, 1885	Halsbury.....	Cranbrook ..	Richmond .... / E. Stanhope ..	Ld. G. Hamilton	Ld. R. Churchill	Carnarvon.
Feb. 6, 1886	Herschell	Spencer	A. J. Mundella..	Ripon	Kimberley	Aberdeen.
Aug. 3, 1886	Halsbury.....	Cranbrook ..	Stanley of P. .. / Sir M. H. Beach	Ld. G. Hamilton	Cross	L'donderry. / Zetland.
Aug. 18, 1892	Herschell	Kimberley	A. J. Mundella..	Spencer	Kimberley	Houghton.
Mar. 3, 1894	Herschell	Rosebery	A. J. Mundella / J. Bryce	Spencer	H. H. Fowler ..	Houghton
July 2, 1895 ...	Halsbury.....	Devonshire ..	C. T. Ritchie .... / G. W. Balfour ..	G. J. Goschen / Selborne	Ld. G. Hamilton	Cadogan.
July 12, 1902	Halsbury....	Devonshire .. / Londonderry	G. W. Balfour .. / Salisbury.....	Selborne ..... / Cawdor.....	Ld. G. Hamilton / St. J. Brodrick	Dudley.
Dec. 5, 1905	Loreburn.....	Crewe	Lloyd George...	Tweedmouth	J. Morley	Aberdeen.
April 8, 1908	Loreburn.. / Haldane ..	Tweedmouth / Wolverh'ton / Beauchamp / Morley ..... / Beauchamp	W. S. Churchill / Sydney Buxton / John Burns.. / W. Runciman	R. McKenna.... / W. S. Churchill..	Morley (Visct.) / Crewe	Aberdeen.
May 25, 1915	Buckmaster ..	Crewe	W. Runciman	A. J. Balfour.. / Sir E. Carson..	A. Chamberlain	Wimborne.
Dec. 7, 1916	Finlay .... / Birkenhead	Curzon ..... / Balfour.....	Sir A. Stanley / Sir A. Geddes / Sir R. S. Horne / S. Baldwin	Sir E. Geddes .. / W. H. Long .... / Lee.....	E. S. Montagu / Peel	Wimborne. / Ypres. / FitzAlan.
Oct. 23, 1922	Cave	Salisbury....	Sir P. Lloyd-Greame.....	L.C. M. S. Amery	Peel	Air Sir S. Hoare.
May 22, 1923	Cave	Salisbury....	Sir P. Lloyd-Greame.....	L.C. M. S. Amery	Peel	Sir S. Hoare.
Jan. 22, 1924	Haldane	Parmoor	S. Webb	Chelmsford ...	Olivier	Thomson.
Nov. 4, 1924	Cave ..... / Hailsham..	Balfour.....	Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister	W. C. Bridgeman	Birkenhead / Peel	Sir S. Hoare.
June 8, 1929	Sankey	Parmoor	W. Graham	A. V. Alexander	W. Benn	Thomson. / Amulree.
Aug. 25, 1931	Sankey.... ..	S. Baldwin	Sir P. C. Lister . / W. Runciman ..	Sir A. Chamberlain .... / Sir B. Eyres Monsell ..	Sir S. Hoare	Amulree. / Londonderry.

ALLOTMENTS FOR UNEMPLOYED.

TOWARDS the end of 1930 a Committee was formed by the Government under the Chairmanship of Sir William A. Waterlow, Bart., K.B.E., to assist unemployed and partially unemployed men in obtaining and cultivating allotments. This plan was put forward not only for the economic value of their homes but also "in order to provide occupation for both mind and body, and to bring an interest into the lives of those who, in these difficult times, may lose hope and spirit." The necessary statutory powers were later obtained under the Agricultural Land (Utilisation) Act, 1931. The provision of the necessary land was the duty of the local authorities, and it was their task to find out what land was available for cultivation as allotment-gardens, and what were the numbers of unemployed men and women who were likely to take advantage of any facilities which might be provided for them. In the areas of some authorities where successful efforts had already been made to secure the cultivation of allotment-gardens by the unemployed, there were in existence Committees for maintaining and extending such cultivation. In these cases it was not necessary for new organisations to be set up, but where no such Committees were in existence Voluntary Committees were set up varying according to local needs and circumstances, but usually consisting of representatives of the District Council of Social Welfare and Local Trades Council, the manager of the local Labour Exchange, and the county Horticultural Adviser. Each Voluntary Committee appointed a Secretary and a Chairman, whose first task was to keep closely in touch with the Central Executive Committee which was set up by the Minister for the purpose of promoting generally the cultivation of allotment-gardens by the unemployed. Supplies of seeds, fertilisers, &c., were available at very low rates, but as supplies were restricted, and to prevent abuse, it was generally required that the financial status of the applicant was in accordance with the following scale. Total net weekly income after deducting expenditure on rent and rates not to exceed :—

Man and wife	22s.
Man and wife with 1 child	27s.
Man and wife with 2 children	30s.
Man and wife with 3 children	33s.
Man and wife with 4 childen or over	35s.

This assistance applied not only to unemployed or partly unemployed persons who already had allotment-gardens, but also to those persons to whom plots were newly provided. For approximately 6s. the following supplies could be obtained :—4 stones of special fertiliser, 4 stones of potatoes, and a special collection of 23 different kinds of garden seeds (or a smaller amount as selected by the member), while a spade or fork was provided at 1s. each, and 1 cwt. of lime was given free when specially recommended. For this outlay of 6s., therefore, a plot-holder had sufficient seeds to plant and cultivate a 10-rod allotment. To assist the plot-holders further, it was arranged that payment for seeds could be made by instalments either weekly or as arranged by the Committee. It has been calculated that by this means about 64,000 unemployed men throughout England and Wales have been assisted to grow their own food ; and in the Sheffield area alone, it was reported that 2,185 men were working their allotments, and that at a cost of about £1,500 vegetables to an approximate value of £15,000 were being grown. It has now been announced by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, however, that in consequence of the present national emergency, no financial assistance will be forthcoming in connection with this scheme for the 1932 cropping season.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

THE Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Capital Punishment appointed in December, 1929, was issued in December, 1930. The Committee stated that their investigations fully warranted a recommendation for the immediate passing of a Bill to provide for the abolition of the death penalty for an experimental period of five years in cases tried by civil courts in time of peace, and that in the meantime the House of Commons should pass a resolution declaring that the Home Secretary and the Secretary of State for Scotland should, in tendering advice as to the exercise of the Royal prerogative of mercy, recommend in each case the commutation of the death sentence, the penalty to be substituted being that now attached to reprieved murderers, interpreted and administered in the same way as at present. In the event, however, of Parliament deciding to maintain the death penalty, alternative recommendations were made ; the McNaghten Rules on the subject of insanity to be revised so as to give fuller scope to general medical considerations and to extend the area of criminal responsibility in the case of the mentally defective and insane ; the death penalty to continue to apply to women on the same terms as men ; as 21 is the age when full civil responsibility is assumed, no person below this age to be sentenced to death ; a still larger exercise of the Royal prerogative to be made and, by means of a resolution of the House of Commons, the line that has come through precedent to mark the limit of its application to be raised. Amongst the statistics relating to capital crime given in the report it is stated that in 1929 the number of executions was almost the lowest on record, 7 for England and Wales, and none in Scotland, while the average for the whole country for the 10 years, 1920 to 1929, was 14·7 ; during this century 411 persons have been executed in England and Wales and 327 reprieved, the corresponding figures for Scotland being 20 and 15 respectively. The value of the Report was seriously diminished by the fact that, of the 15 members of the Committee, the 6 Conservatives were so opposed to the report as drafted that, being denied the opportunity of preparing an alternative, they withdrew and took no further part in the proceedings. As, according to the practice of Select Committees, the Report was not signed and no minority report was possible, there was no means of ascertaining whether it represented the unanimous opinion of the remaining members of the Committee, and in consequence it was criticised as lacking the authority demanded by the nature of the subject. Up to the present Parliament has taken no further steps in the matter.

THE CENSUS, 1931.

THE fourteenth census of the population of Great Britain was taken on Sunday, April 26, 1931, and in order to meet the more urgent

purposes for which the results were awaited, a preliminary report dealing almost entirely with England and Wales was issued on July 6; the figures are provisional, but judging by past experience no material discrepancy is anticipated. The totals for 1931 are the largest hitherto recorded:—

	1921.	1931.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−).
England	35,230,225	37,354,917	+ 6·0%
Wales	2,656,474	2,593,014	− 2·4%
	37,886,699	39,947,931	+ 5·5%
Scotland	4,882,497	4,842,554	− 0·8%

As regards England and Wales, the density is 685 persons per square mile, far higher than that of any other country recorded, with the possible exception of Belgium, and more than double those of a large majority of other countries. With the sole exception of the war decade, 1911-21, the numerical increase of 2,061,232 is less than that of any decennium since 1861, and the percentage increase is only half or less than half of any previously recorded. The comparative lowness of this increase is stated in the report to be wholly due to the enormous reduction in the number of births 1921-31, although marriage rates have been well maintained; the total births are 16·3 per cent. fewer than in 1911-21, which covered the war years, when the birth rate sank to a level lower than any before recorded, and are 25·4 per cent. less than the normal decennium 1901-11; the full significance of the fall will be but dimly appreciated for many years to come. The present rate of 16·3 per 1,000 is lower than in any country except Sweden, and is regarded as definitely insufficient to maintain a stationary population in the future, as the Registrar-General's estimate of the birth rate necessary to avoid a future decline in the population is about 19½ per thousand. A partial set-off against the decline in births is to be found in the death rate, which for the decade 1921-31 is lower than any previously recorded rate; the reduction is more than 10 per cent., which, if allowance be made for the increasing age and numbers of the population exposed to risk, represents a reduction in true mortality of more like 20 per cent. compared with 1911-21 (excluding deaths on active service), or 30 per cent. compared with 1901-11.

A further stage is recorded in the steadily increasing predominance of the urban as compared with the rural element of the population, the proportion now being roughly 80 and 20 per cent. respectively as compared with 79·3 and 20·7 in 1921 and 78·1 and 21·9 in 1911; this is not due to a drift from the countryside to the towns due to developing industries, but largely to the encroachment of urban upon rural areas consequent upon the natural development of the former. More than one-half of the total population is aggregated in comparatively dense units of 50,000 and upwards, and one-quarter in the 13 largest towns (counting London as one) with populations exceeding 250,000. The Census figures indicate that development is concentrated primarily in the South-Eastern counties, and that the London area is growing at the expense not so much of rural areas as of the provincial towns, particularly those of South Wales and of the North of England.

The figures for Greater London, which comprise the County of London and the Outer Ring, and coincides with the area of the Metropolitan and City of London Police Districts, are as follows:—

	1921.	1931.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−).
County of London	4,484,523	4,396,821	− 2·0%
Outer Ring	2,995,678	3,805,997	+ 27·0%
Greater London	7,480,201	8,202,818	+ 9·7%

It is considered that further time is required to prove whether the movement towards the metropolis, which has been somewhat precipitate, is more than a transient phase during the widespread industrial depression to be succeeded by an equally marked reaction if and when the older industries regain their former established positions.

Excluding the County of London, there are now 112 towns with populations exceeding 50,000 as compared with 100 in 1921; the figures for the six largest towns are:—

	1921.	1931.	Increase.
Birmingham	922,167	1,002,413	8·7%
Liverpool	805,046	855,539	6·3%
Manchester	735,774	766,333	4·2%
Sheffield	511,696	511,742	0·0%
Leeds	463,122	482,789	4·2%
Bristol	377,018	396,918	5·3%

The preponderance of females over males, which in 1921 rose as a direct result of the war, shows a decrease but is nevertheless greater than in 1911, the proportion to 1,000 males being 1,087 in 1931, as compared with 1,096 in 1921 and 1,068 in 1911.

The Census operations were handicapped by events and circumstances described at some length in the Report, and a complete enumeration only achieved by exceptional efforts; the authorities in face of very general demands for exclusive recruitment of unemployed labour were of opinion that compliance would have meant disaster, and their refusal was felt to be justified by subsequent experience; a careful and prudently conceived measure of resort to the unemployed, in the words of the Registrar-General, was, however, attempted, and the 40,016 enumerators for the 1,770 registration sub-districts were composed as follows:—

12,704	Unemployed.
1,821	Civil Servants.
6,347	Local Authority officers or employees.
19,144	Other employed or retired persons.

A tribute is paid to the preparatory word of explanation by the Press, B.B.C. wireless talk, large industrial concerns, and instruction in elementary and other schools by the co-operation of the Board of Education, local education authorities and school teachers.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

A DIFFICULT task was completed during 1931 by the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, which under the chairmanship of Lord Tomlin, examined nearly two hundred problems and in its report made a number of important recommendations. On the question of remuneration in the Service, the Commission found no support for the view that there had been a lowering in the standard of remuneration as compared with that in the community generally. The claim

for a minimum wage of £3 10*s.* 0*d.* a week was rejected, as was that suggesting that Civil servants should be regarded as "a highly selected class in each field of labour" and therefore treated better than their fellow countrymen. The Commissioners were satisfied that the present general standard of remuneration of Civil servants was reasonable in the light of the wage levels prevailing, but they recommended that the remuneration should cease to be varied automatically in accordance with changes in the cost-of-living figure and that the practice should be abandoned of attempting periodic comprehensive reviews of the remuneration of all non-industrial Civil servants on the basis of a single formula. The majority of the Commissioners recommended that cost-of-living bonus should forthwith be consolidated with basic salary and that the bonus should meantime be considered at the then existing rate. A review of the consolidated rates should be made early in 1934, in their opinion, to consider what changes, if any, were necessary in the light of changes in general wage levels. They expressed the view that the fall in bonus had resulted in reductions which were felt most by adult Civil servants with pay, inclusive of bonus, not exceeding 70*s.* a week. The proposed consolidated rates would give £80 to those with a present salary of £77 10*s.* 0*d.*, £118 for £116, and £155 for £152, above which the proposed rate would mean a small reduction. New future scales were also recommended, but in view of the economic situation an immediate increase in salaries above £500 basic was not regarded as practicable. A few minor changes in the methods of recruitment were proposed, and in general the system of promotion was regarded as satisfactory. In filling the higher posts in the Service, the Commissioners declared, merit should be the only consideration; in the middle ranges merit should be the determining factor; but in the lower ranges seniority and length of service would necessarily carry weight. Even in the lower ranges, however, steps were urged to ensure that exceptional merit should be rewarded by accelerated promotion. "In regard to the Service generally," it was added, "the factor of seniority is unlikely to be undervalued, and we deprecate the exercise of any pressure designed to stress the claims of seniority as against exceptional merit." The Commission considered the question of the employment of women in the Service and agreed that the object should be to secure for the State the advantage of the services of women wherever those services would best promote its interests. Speaking generally, the Commissioners held that the best course was to adopt the policy of "a fair field and no favour," but that rule must be subject to modifications in certain areas of the Service. They were divided almost equally on the question of equal pay for women and a difference of opinion on the operation of the marriage bar was also recorded. A majority approved of the retention of the bar but agreed to some provision to meet objections as to the loss of experienced workers. The Commission as a whole agreed that if a discretionary power was to be adopted it should be a power which was capable of use. The view was expressed that the time had come when the practice of reserving temporary clerical posts to ex-Service personnel should be changed and that in future the main clerical classes should be recruited by open competition.

CONFERENCES.

WE are reaching a stage in the world's progress when the wisdom of "taking council together" is now widely acknowledged. Congresses and conferences are now the rule in almost every movement, profession and trade. A selective list follows, the choice being determined by their variety. Reference to many others will be found elsewhere in the ALMANACK. A full list with due resumés of proceedings could not be compressed within the compass of this volume.

Int. Con. of the World Assn. for Adult Education, Vienna, Aug. 20-11, Mr. L. Tyson, U.S.A., President. B.C.C. and L.C.C. were officially represented.

7th An. Convention of Advertising Association, Glasgow, June 20-24, Sir J. Gomer Berry, President. Delegates met to "re-examine functions of advertising in relation to trade, interpret its true value and importance to the general public, consider means for maintaining its effective use, power, and adaptability to changed conditions." Lt.-Col. E. F. Lawson, in referring to lack of confidence in nation, said advertising was the means to remove that depressing influence.

19th Session, Int. Con. for Air Navigation, London, June 1-6. Lt.-Col. F. C. Shelmerdine presided over representatives from 23 States. Matters dealt with included: Minimum air-worthiness certificates, new international maps with modification of signs used, new code for meteorological messages and methods for their communication, modification of night navigation lights, collection of details of cable obstructions, sanitary control of air navigation. Next session —May, 1932, in Paris.

British Commonwealth Education Con., London, July 24-30. Sir P. Nunn, President. Six hundred delegates from Britain and Overseas Empire reviewed progress and needs in education to meet changing conditions of life within the Empire.

Int. Con. on Coal Mining Industry in Europe, London, Sept. 30-Oct. 1. Mr. Evan Williams (Mining Assn. Gt. Brit.), President. Colliery owners sent representatives from Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Netherlands and Poland. Methods were sought for meeting the economic position of the coal industry; an agreed statement was achieved, and this was to be remitted for consideration by national organisations.

15th Int. Cotton Con., Paris, June. M. Laederich, Chairman. Present over-production, under-consumption, loss of markets, rationalisation, passing of cotton spinning from Lancashire to Japan, failure of Britain to work double shifts in mills, trade restrictions, finding of new uses for cotton were included in the discussions.

2nd Triennial Con. of Empire Surveyors, Colonial Office, July. Methods of survey and issue of maps discussed. Sir E. Dowson arranged 300 exhibits collected in mapping, photographing and surveying as a basis for a permanent exhibition. *Empire Survey Review*, recommended at 1928 Conference, made its first quarterly appearance in July, 1931.

Empire Wool Con., Melbourne, June 22-24. Sir G. Waddell (Chairman, Woolgrowers' Con.), President. Great Britain, South Africa, New Zealand, all Australian States were represented. Five different stabilisation plans were produced and rejected. Closer co-operation between wool producing countries within Empire was

established for marketing with co-ordination in publicity and research. Australian and South African growers agreed to interchange of complete statistics and reports.

Int. Con. of Geography, Paris, Sept. 16-22. Amongst 800 delegates were official representatives from 20 Governments, including British War Office and S. Kens. Science Museum.

Int. Illumination Con., London, Glasgow, Sheffield, Cambridge, &c., Sept. 1-25. Mr. C. C. Paterson, President. Methods of lighting under all conditions discussed. British conditions somewhat criticised in being left to Local Authorities without any sense of national standardisation. A month of floodlighting of public buildings in London (Buckingham Palace, Victoria Memorial, Westminster Abbey and Tower, etc.) attracted huge crowds at nightly exhibitions. Many provincial towns had like displays, including Dover Castle, Durham Cathedral and Hexham Abbey.

37th Meeting of Institute of International Law (Founded: Ghent, 1873), Cambridge, Aug. 3-8. Prof. Pearce Higgins, President. Discussions included mandates, minorities, navigation of rivers, limit of state criminal jurisdiction.

Inter-Parliamentary Commercial Con. was held in Prague, May. Sir J. S. Allen, M.P. W. Derby, was Chairman of the British Empire Delegation. Work of League of Nations, tariff walls and trade development were discussed, but decisions or opinions of delegates have no binding authority from individual Parliaments.

27th Con. of Inter-Parliamentary Union, Bucharest, Oct. 1-6, M. Lafontaine (Belgium), President. Surplus production, tariffs, armaments were again topics. The Union draws its delegates from parliamentary bodies but its resolutions have no binding force and are not recognised officially by Governments. Discussions, however, prepare the way for legislation.

54th An. Con. Library Assn., Cheltenham, Aug. 31-Sept. 3. Lt.-Col. J. M. Mitchell, Carnegie U.K. Trust, President. Dean Inge introduced opening session with discussion on library services for hospital patients, Sir B. Bruce-Porter following with suggestion for nationally organised plan. Other debates viewed library policy from all aspects.

Int.-Fed. of Library Assns., Cheltenham, Aug. 29. M. Collign, Stockholm, President. Dr. Bishop, Michigan, U.S.A., drew attention to absence in Britain and U.S.A. of any organisation for registering published works. Only books included in statistics were those for which copyright had been applied. Result was figures for other countries where every publication had to be registered often exceeded those of Britain and U.S.A.

2nd Int. Con. of Linguists, Geneva, Aug. 25-29, Pro. Chas. Bally, President. Discussions covered adoption of a recognised medium as an international artificial language, effects and influences on development of languages, origins (Sir R. Paget dealt with gestural origin), phonetics and linguistics. Next congress will be in Rome, 1934.

1st Int. Con. of Neurologists, Geneva and Berne, Aug. 31-Sept. 9. Professor Sachs (U.S.A.), President. A wide survey of the relation between nerve force and life was made by 800 medical experts.

2nd Int. Orthodontic Con., London, July. (First held, New York, 1926.) Mr. J. H. Badcock, President. Correction of teeth irregularities in children with subsequent prevention, thus benefiting health and altering shape of face.

15th Int. Con. of Navigation, Venice, Sept. 12-16. Signor Giurati, President. King of Italy attended opening meeting. *3rd Int. Motor-Boat Meeting* was held at same time.

1st Int. Con. on Public Cleansing, London, July. Mr. J. C. Dawes, Ministry of Health, President. Various methods employed in town cleansing, sanitation, disposal of refuse.

1st Nat. Con. of Rhabdomancy (divination by rods). Rome, March. Advantages that rhabdomancers could confer on agriculture were discussed Practical examples were given of divining metals and water supplies.

2nd Int. Con. of Science and Technology, *London*, June-July. Dr. C. Singer, President. Importance of science in teaching of history; relation between biological and physical science; interdependence of pure and applied science.

1st Imperial Sugar Cane Research Con., London, July. Conference was called by Empire Marketing Board to survey the scientific needs of the cane sugar industry of the British Empire.

4th (quinquennial) Con. of Universities of the Empire. Opened by Prince of Wales, as President, Guildhall, London, July 3. Seventy Universities were represented by 240 delegates. Meetings began at Edinburgh, July 6. An official luncheon to welcome delegates was given by Government.

World Social Economic Con., Amsterdam, August. Proposals put forward for stablisation of world industry by world scale application of principles of scientific business management; war debt moratorium for five years; maintenance of standards of living in advanced countries with levelling up of those in less developed nations.

17th Zionist Con., Basel, June 30-July 15. Dr. Weizman was officially President, but during his absence Mr. N. Sokolow acted and was elected new President. Development of Jewish industry in Palestine with establishment of corporations in all countries under a single association to forward business was approved. Forces were to be mobilised to support the Palestine Foundation Fund. The Revisionists, who are opposed to Jewish Agency extension, suffered defeat for their proposal to terminate agreement between Zionists and non-Zionists. Congress resolved to support Government's land development scheme subject to absolute equality of Arabs and Jews.

71st An. Meeting of British Chambers of Commerce was held in London April 23-4, Sir Walter Raine in Chair. Need for import duties on manufactured goods, re-consideration of expensive social services, and consideration of Russian trading methods were amongst accepted resolutions, but one objecting to the coupon system of trading was rejected.

6th Biennial Con. of International Chamber of Commerce took place at Washington, in May, President Hoover opening the assembly with a speech that suggested futility of co-operation between Europe and U.S.A. until the armament problem had been surmounted.

CO-OPERATION.

THE essential feature of co-operation is the association of individuals, either as consumers to purchase goods or services for their own consumption, or as producers to market those of their own production. The object of co-operation is to cheapen commodities to the consumer

or to obtain a better selling price for the producer. Co-operative societies are registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, but to obtain registration under these Acts it is not essential for a society to be co-operative in character provided that it restricts the interest which any member may have or claim in its shares to £200, and otherwise complies with the statutory requirements. In Great Britain, judged by its growth, the co-operation of consumers has been remarkably successful, but co-operation of producers comparatively slow and often a failure. A certain measure of production has been undertaken by the retail co-operative societies, and by the wholesale buying agencies established by them, but such production is mostly an assembly of costly materials produced elsewhere into more finished products, and adventures into the more basic forms of industry, such as agriculture and mining, have not as a rule been attended with so much success. There have been many proposals to link up the two lines along which co-operation is developing, and to make the one type of association serve the interests both of consumer and producer, but owing to the divergence of interest and the difficulty of arriving at a satisfactory and permanent basis of adjustment, the efforts in this direction have as yet been in the main unsuccessful.

(*a*) *Co-operation of Consumers.*—This form of co-operation in Great Britain has been based on an ideal, which in a large measure has been responsible for its successful development. Co-operative trading societies are so constituted that interest on share capital is limited to a fixed rate and members' control is not increased in proportion to their shareholding. After meeting interest on share capital, any surplus arising on trading is returned to the purchaser in proportion to the value of his purchases. Frequently, however, members do not exercise their right to withdraw in cash their share interest and dividends on purchases, but allow them to accumulate and so provide further working capital for the extension of the movement. In almost any year, societies as a whole, if they were able to alter their constitution and withhold dividends on purchases, could pay a 20 per cent. dividend on their share capital in addition to the customary fixed rate of interest of from 4-5 per cent. Moreover, reserves are continually piling up in the form of goodwill *with every extension of business. They are* never distributed, but are handed down free of charge from one generation of co-operators to another. Co-operation among consumers thus grows steadily in spite of outside competition and industrial set-backs. In 1930 there were 1,248 retail, 3 wholesale, and 68 productive † associations controlled by consumers. Sales of the retail societies totalled £216,327,000 and more than half these supplies were obtained from the wholesale societies whose sales at wholesale prices totalled £104,346,800. Sales by the productive societies amounted to only £3,483,000. These 1,319 consumers' societies had an aggregate membership of 6,372,000 or 239,000 more than in the preceding year, and capital (share and loan) and reserves of £204,875,000. The societies employed in all some 244,500 persons, and their total wages bill amounted to £31,914,000. The aggregate disposable surplus for 1930 of the retail societies amounted to £26,715,000, out of which the fixed share interest charges absorbed £4,804,000, and dividends on sales £20,433,000, or about 1*s.* 11*d.* in the £ on the retail sales. The following statement shows the productive output by the three classes of consumers' societies in Great Britain in 1930:—

—	Value of Productions (including Materials)	Cost of Materials used.	No. of Employees engaged.	Salaries and Wages.
	£	£		£
1. Food and Tobacco including farm and dairy produce.	57,552,000	44,485,000	29,400	4,212,000
2. Clothing and Textiles including boot making and repairs.	8,461,000	4,720,000	25,900	2,822,000
3. Building, Woodworking and Engineering.	5,482,000	2,836,000	12,800	2,142,000
4. Other Industries.	8,105,000	4,715,000	17,300	2,073,000
Total.....	79,600,000	56,806,000	85,400	11,249,000

Of the goods distributed by the retail societies, still at most only one-seventh of the wholesale value is created within the movement. In contrast to the volume of production undertaken by consumers' societies, it may be mentioned that co-operation by producers (i.e. associations of workpeople comprising some 9,200 employees) were responsible in 1930 for productions valued at only £3,347,000 (*including materials*), and that three-fourths of this total represented clothing and textile goods.

(*b*) *Co-operation in Agriculture.**—Societies engaged in agricultural co-operation fall into three groups: (1) *Requirement* societies, whose principal function is to supply their members with seeds, manures, implements, dairy utensils, &c.; (2) *Produce* societies whose chief object is to market members' produce; and (3) *Service* societies which supply some agriculture service, e.g., threshing. As will be seen from the following comparative statements for these three groups, agricultural co-operation in Gt. Britain, which showed signs of expansion during the war and immediate post-war years, has since declined, a decrease since 1920 of 34 per cent. in the number of trading societies (groups 1 and 2) being accompanied by a decline of 22 per cent. in membership. Many societies, including some of the larger county farmers' associations, bacon factories, and other societies engaged in the disposal of produce, have been compelled to wind up during the past few years, finding themselves in a hopelessly insolvent position, and consequently unable to obtain further working capital or credit. Many of the *consumers'* societies, too, have ceased to undertake farming as an auxiliary to their ordinary business. In the service societies (group 3), there was up to 1923 a rapid growth of small holdings and allotments societies, but there has since been a reduction

† Including laundries.

* A few societies connected with fishing are included; their transactions, however, were relatively very small.

of nearly 14 per cent. in the number of societies and of 15 per cent. in the acreage under cultivation.

(1) REQUIREMENT SOCIETIES.

	Number of Societies.	Membership.	Sales. £
1914	274	29,603	1,816,000
1920	667	115,553	13,260,000
1928	395	87,217	8,717,000
1929	374	85,484	8,482,000

This group in 1929 included 273 farmers' societies with 70,972 members. Their sales totalled £8,339,000 (including produce £908,000). The remaining societies included in the figures for 1929 were in respect of associations of allotment holders for supplying their members with requisites. The particulars for 1914 and 1920 include also figures in respect of the Agricultural Wholesale Society, Ltd., which went into liquidation in 1924 with a deficiency of nearly £300,000.

(2) PRODUCE SOCIETIES.

	Number of Societies.	Membership.	Sales. £
1914	129	10,401	936,000
1920	338	45,688	8,203,000
1928	287	38,078	7,143,000
1929	†291	39,959	7,480,000

The increase in the sales figure in 1929 was accounted for mainly by increases recorded by the Scottish Milk Agency, Ltd. (£424,000), several newly-formed egg-marketing societies (£135,000), and a new farmers' abattoir in Scotland (£120,000), but these were partly offset by a decrease of £365,000 in sales by English Hop Growers, Ltd., a co-operative central selling agency established in 1925, which found it necessary to go into liquidation in 1929. The successful operations of the small group of 33 Scottish sheep stock clubs again call for mention in the depression which prevailed among agricultural societies generally in 1929. These societies returned the largest aggregate profit for any group of produce societies in 1929, and by the end of the year their accumulated reserves amounted to double their share capital.

The produce marketed by the 291 societies in 1929 was of the following descriptions and amounts:—

	England and Wales. £	Scotland. £
Milk and Dairy Products	1,203,466	2,382,739
Hops, Fruit and Market Garden Produce	1,969,025	...
Dead Meat	545,662	167,250
Eggs and Poultry	370,630	85,040
Wool	157,593	174,848
Other Produce	40,710	44,545
Fish	97,572	30,314
	£4,384,658	£2,884,736

(3) SERVICE SOCIETIES.

	Number of Societies.	Membership.
1914	347	29,954
1920	937	153,046
1923	974	178,036
1928	862	164,004
1929	849	165,590

† In addition 143 *consumers'* co-operative societies had farming and dairying departments, the value of whose produce amounted to £1 676,000.

This group in 1929 included 666 associations whose objects are to provide their members with small holdings or allotments. The total membership for these associations was 140,085, of whom 90,500 were tenants with about 23,700 acres under cultivation.

Sales by all agricultural trading societies in Great Britain, including the agricultural produce of *consumers'* societies, totalled £17,638,000, societies in *England and Wales* disposing of requirements valued at £7,305,000, and produce £6,599,000, whilst societies in *Scotland* sold requirements valued at £479,000, and produce to the value of £3,255,000.

(c) *Co-operation in Housing.*—The following table shows the phenomenal growth of the Building Society movement in Great Britain, the figures given relating to all societies registered under the Building Societies Acts. The function of these societies is to assist their members in acquiring dwelling houses, business premises, &c., for occupation or investment, by making loans upon the security of a mortgage on the property.

	No of Members.	Advanced during year. £	Total Mortgage Assets. £
1914	627,240	8,762,000	61,050,000
1920	747,589	25,095,000	68,812,000
1929	1,265,329*	74,719,000	268,141,000
1930	1,449,432*	88,767,000	316,314,000

Building Societies are not wholly co-operative in character. It is true that to some extent they are managed by the borrowers, who themselves provide a substantial part of the capital required for advances, but, at the same time, they are open to the membership of persons whose main concern is to find a profitable outlet for their capital. Further statistics relating to Building Societies and a list of the principal ones will be found on pp. 471-73. The above figures for Building Societies completely dwarf the operations of those societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts which are connected in various ways with the provision of housing accommodation. As some of the societies registered under the latter Acts are not co-operative in character, and in many the tenants have no interest in the societies otherwise than as tenants, it would seem that co-operation among consumers generally (*i.e.* tenants) in the provision of housing has made no great headway. At the end of 1929 the 288 societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts had 25,657 members, and capital (including loans and reserves) amounting to £12,462,000. Rents receivable by these societies aggregated £753,000 and resulted in a net profit of £66,000 after meeting share interest charges amounting to £40,000. A number of these societies have received State aid in the form of loans and subsidies. Of the various co-operative housing schemes, mention may be made of the Bournville Village Trust, which has been followed by a number of similar societies, and of societies promoted by colliery and railway companies. In the latter, estates are being developed by the Great Western Railway Co. at Acton and Hayes. Mention may also be made of societies of a semi-philanthropic nature, such as those in Kensington, St. Pancras and Chelsea, which have recently been formed

* These figures represent the number of share investors. The number of depositors was returned at 428,000 and the number of borrowers 720,000 at the end of 1930.

for the conversion of slum property into blocks of residential flats; in the first mentioned the inclusive weekly rentals for flats ranging from 9*s.* 6*d.* for 2 rooms to 18*s.* 6*d.* for 4 rooms with addition of bathroom and scullery, with, in certain circumstances, a reduction in the rent by 1*s.* per dependent child. A number of co-operative stores run building or mortgage departments as auxiliaries to their trading departments, and are making headway. For example, the Bolton Co-operative Society, Ltd., which has assisted 13,000 of its members in house purchase, advanced a further £130,000 in 1929, while the Oldham Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., in the same year made further advances of £102,000. In the south, 1,358 houses had been completed by the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., on its Bostall estate up to the end of 1929.

(*d*) *Co-operation in Recreation.* — Working men's clubs are registered under either the Friendly Societies Acts or the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts. Most of the older clubs were registered under the former Acts, but since 1920 a large number of clubs, particularly those formed for ex-service men, have been registered as Industrial and Provident Societies. Under the two Acts there were 4,448 clubs at the end of 1929 and they had 1,343,000 members. The income of these institutions is mainly derived from sales of refreshments, which amounted to £10,448,000 in 1929, an average of about 3*s.* 0*d* per member per week. The balance-sheet value of premises and furniture owned by the clubs was about £8,000,000, and their net balance of assets over all liabilities £3,700,000. The premises, etc., are usually acquired with the aid of loans, which are often obtained from local brewers, or in the ex-service men's clubs from the United Services Fund. The older clubs have usually been able to repay their loans, but the newer clubs established for ex-service men are not required to make any periodical repayment to the United Services Fund of their loans, and do not ordinarily make any provision for repayment. In addition to social clubs, special authorities have been given by the Treasury for registration under the Friendly Societies Acts of societies whose object is the promotion of music or sports and games. The advantage of registering such bodies is either not generally known or is ignored, as only a few societies, such as brass bands or quoits clubs, have been registered.

(*e*) *Co-operation in Investment.*—A few societies have been registered in the past under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts with the object of enabling members to co-operate in the investment of their savings, but such societies were of relatively small importance until the advent of the First Co-operative Investment Trust, Ltd. Second, Third and Fourth Trusts have been formed under the same direction, and have received a large measure of public support. The early successes of these institutions led to the formation by other promoters of a number of trusts having similar objects and registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, but most of these have made little progress. The share capital of the original series of co-operative trusts at the end of their financial years in 1930, or early 1931, was "First," £1,652,943; "Second," £1,165,856; "Third," £160,693; "Fourth," £69,214. The total number of share investors in these four trusts at the end of 1930 was 43,546. The trusts have suffered heavily from the fall in market values of securities, but they contrived to maintain a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the second half of 1930, although their balance sheets showed their investments at values far in excess of market prices, against which their reserves, even in their entirety, offered but a very slender margin of cover. The excess of depreciation beyond reserves was much increased in 1930, and at the end of the year represented 26 per cent. of book values in the "First" and 20 per cent. in the "Second" Trusts. The "First" added about £13,000 to its reserves and undistributed profit for 1930, while the "Second" drew upon its past reserves to the extent of about £8,000. These amounts, however, bore no comparison to the extent of the fall in value of investments suffered during the year, viz., £270,000 in the "First" Trust and £200,000 in the "Second." The experience of the "Third" and "Fourth" Trusts was similar, although the volume of their business was very much smaller. A notable feature of these four trusts is that about two-thirds of their investments are outside Great Britain, the Irish Free State, and the British Dominions. In view of this distribution of investments and the changes which have taken place both in the value of sterling and securities, the balance sheets of these institutions for the second half of 1931 should be of considerable interest.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

An account of Profit-sharing and Co-partnership in 1930, based on inquiries made by the Ministry of Labour, is given in the July, 1931, issue of the "Ministry of Labour Gazette." From this article, which relates to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, it appears that relatively small progress has been made in adapting schemes based on profit-sharing principles to industry. The total number of undertakings known to have schemes in operation at the end of 1930 was 491. The total number of workpeople employed by those undertakings was 502,000, and of these, 238,000 participated in the benefit of the schemes. Information was available as to the bonus paid under 422 schemes, and the average amount distributed per head was £9 18*s.*, and represented an average addition of 5·6 per cent. to earnings.

170 of the schemes were operated in conjunction with *Co-operative* societies. The industries or businesses with which the remaining schemes were in operation were as follows:—

Industry or Business.	No. of Firms.	No. of Workpeople Participating.
Agriculture	6	300
Glass, chemicals, &c.	17	22,900
Metal, engineering, &c.	44	21,100
Textile	28	20,600
Food and drink	29	28,500
Paper, printing, &c.	29	8,600
Gas, water and electricity	69	47,500
Insurance, banking, &c.	12	23,200
Merchants, warehousemen, and retail traders	40	11,900
Miscellaneous	47	20,600
Total	321	205,200

The types of schemes comprise "Share Issue" schemes; "Deposit" schemes (where interest varying with profits is paid on employees' deposits); and schemes where (*a*) bonus is paid in cash or credited to a savings or deposit account; (*b*) bonus is retained in a provident, superannuation or similar fund; (*c*) bonus is paid in shares or invested in capital of undertaking; and (*d*) bonus is paid in other ways.

It will be gathered from the above particulars that only a small proportion of workpeople are affected by profit-sharing schemes, and that the total amount distributed in bonus is a relatively small proportion of the total wage distribution.

The article includes a great deal of statistical and other detail as to the schemes in operation and those introduced or terminated in 1930, of which there were only 4 and 8 respectively.

COST OF LIVING.

RETAIL prices have not fallen to the same extent as costs of raw materials and imported goods. Labour in manufacture and merchandising has added considerably to prices, so that the consumers have not felt the benefit to anything approaching the full of the world-wide drop in price levels. If wheat alone determined the price of the loaf, bread would have been cheaper than in Victorian times. Great Britain enjoyed a gradual fall in food prices thanks to the overproduction in the world, but the tide began to ebb with the gold standard change and the lowering of the £1 value in the exchanges. Surplus from abroad will still assist in keeping prices on a lower grade, but the adverse exchanges must raise the prices of commodities since Britain depends so much upon imported foods. On July 2, 1931, the Minister of Labour stated in the House of Commons that compared with July, 1914, weekly full-time wages showed an increase of 70 per cent., and hourly rates 90-95 per cent. Taking into consideration the 45 per cent. increase in cost of living, the average increase in *real wages* appeared to have been 17 in weekly and 30 35 per cent. in hourly rates in the 17 years.

The following figures show official Ministry of Labour changes in living costs and in wages of reporting industries:—

1st day of Month.	Index Figure above that of July, 1914. (100.) Low. High.	Workpeople whose wages changed. (In 000's.)	Net Incidence in weekly wages. (In 000's £.)
Year 1919	105-110	6,240	+2,547
,, 1920	125-176	7,867	+4,793
,, 1921	99-165	7,322	−6,061
,, 1922	78 92	7,706	−4,210
,, 1923	69-78	4,281	−317
,, 1924	69-81	3,500	+554
,, 1925	72-80	1,724	−78
,, 1926	67-79	1,160	+49
,, 1927	64-68	2,137	−358
,, 1928	64-68	1,832	−142
,, 1929	60-67	1,059	−79
,, 1930	66-54	1,858	−58
Jan., 1931	53	166	−11
Feb. ,,	52	636	−46
March ,,	50	850	−94
April ,,	47	306	−25
May ,,	47	254	−29
June ,,	45	169	−14
July ,,	47	636	−83
Aug. ,,	45	306	−22
Sept. ,,	45	71	−43
Oct. ,,	45	—	−−

CRIME IN LONDON.

IF London is any criterion for the whole of the country, crime is on the increase. In his report for his last full year of office, Lord Byng, the late Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, indicated that all classes of crime in the area showed a large increase during 1930, as compared with the preceding year. Indictable offences numbered 20,553 against 17,664 in 1929, and the latter figure was higher than in 1928. The number of persons proceeded against for these offences also showed a substantial increase; the number was 13,022, while in 1929 it was 11,332. The number of murders was exceptionally low in 1928 (10), but in 1930 it rose again to the average number for the past 20 year (21). In nine of these cases the murderer committed suicide; in one—the murder of Agnes Kesson at Epsom—the murderer has not been traced. Ten arrests were made in connection with the other 11 cases, and seven of the accused persons (one of whom had committed a double murder) were found insane. The other three were acquitted, including two who were the survivors in suicide pacts. Manslaughter cases numbered 41 against 37, bigamy 105 against 83, and blackmail 48 against 20. The latter increase was attributed to the growing practice of permitting the suppression of the identity of the victims. The offences which involve the breaking into buildings—burglary, housebreaking, shopbreaking and the like—accounted for a considerable part of the increase in indictable crimes. The figures for burglary were 352, against 262 in 1929; housebreaking 2,865, against 2,543; and breaking and entering buildings other than houses, 2,191, against 1,539. Lord Byng declared that much more could be done by the public to protect themselves. "The number of cases in which entry can be made without the use of any tool, and in which once entry has been made there is absolute freedom to roam about the premises, is far too large. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that any precautions which make it more difficult to open doors and windows, and which are likely to cause trouble and delay, are well worth taking." He urged motorists to use garages instead of leaving cars unattended in the street, and said that a very large percentage of the motor vehicles reported stolen were recovered within a comparatively short time. Of 4,941 cars and 505 motor cycles reported stolen in the year, 4,759 and 407 were recovered. The opinion was expressed that the work of the mobile squad of the C.I.D., ensuring that patrols with wireless communication with headquarters were available by day and night, had resulted in a large number of apprehensions, and there was every reason to believe that their existence was a considerable deterrent to crime. As a result of redistribution measures, the force in many of the outer districts had been strengthened, but Lord Byng contended that these measures would not be sufficient fully to meet all requirements. Shortly after this contention was made public it was announced that the force would be increased by 400 men with the object of strengthening still further the protection in suburban areas.

DISARMAMENT.

MR. HENDERSON (Foreign Secretary) asked House of Commons on March 9, 1931, to approve of chapters I-IV of the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes,

Parliament had given its approval on Jan. 27, 1930, to ratification of the Optional Clause and the General Act would complete Britain's acceptance of arbitration for non-justiciable disputes that the Permanent Court might not find a solution on legal grounds. On March 12, the Franco-Italian Naval Agreement was published. Each might build two capital ships up to 23,333 tons with 12-in. guns up to Dec. 31, 1936, subject to scrapping a battleship for each new one; capital tonnage for each to be raised to 181,000, as against 175,000 in Washington Agreement; each might complete aircraft carriers up to 34,000 tons, giving due notice of intentions; no further laying down of cruisers of more than 6·1-in. gun class; limitation of smaller cruisers and submarines to maximum replaceable before 1936. Experts from Britain, France and Italy continued an exchange of naval views following the agreement.

M. Briand's scheme of a *Federated Union of Europe* with a separate organisation was dropped by the Preliminary Commission of the League in its report of Mar. 25, but it became evident that delegates were divided between economic action and political co-operation. An important step taken was to invite Soviet Russia and Turkey to take part in the further deliberations. In the Aug. meetings of the Commission of Enquiry, a report from a sub-committee of economic experts stated the definite aim must be the "widest collaboration of the nations of Europe in the sense of making Europe a single market for the products of any and every country in it." At the final meeting of the Commission on Sept. 6 it was decided to ask for another Committee to consider a proposal from Russia for an Economic Pact of Non-Aggression. Meantime a recommendation was being sent to the League for its Economic Committee to pursue the questions raised.

The 12th Assembly of the League of Nations (M. Titulescu of Rumania re-elected President) met at Geneva Sept. 7. Signor Grandi suggested a real truce of armaments until Disarmament Conference had completed its work. M. Briand insisted on comprehensive assurances before real disarmament. Dr. Curtius raised the plea of the alternative of security coming from disarmament, not vice versa. Lord Cecil suggested asking all Governments to state before Nov. 1 whether they were in favour of a truce. The U.S.A. would accept the truce for its psychological effect in spite of embarrassment of American shipbuilding. Japan preferred to leave question over to the Conference.

With a view to preparing the ground for the Disarmament Conference that is to be held at Geneva in February, 1932, Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George spoke at a demonstration at Albert Hall, London, on July 11. The League has been collecting full service details from all Powers in view of the forthcoming Conference.

DRUG TRAFFIC.

WORLD Conference for the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs opened at Geneva on May 27, 1931, under presidency of M. de Brouckère (Belgium). The hope of the delegates was in the developing of an agreement by which the manufacture of narcotic drugs could be limited to the medical and scientific needs of the world. A Russian proposal was in favour of the creation of State monopolies in the manufacture and sale of drugs. A scheme that limited manufacture to determined quotas found favour, but had to be dropped owing to disagreement by Turkey and Yugoslavia and Japan's preference to an equal quota for every manufacturing country. Only Great Britain stood out against complete prohibition of heroin; a compromise was accepted that heroin should be exported only to Governments. The ultimately agreed Convention stipulated that countries should estimate the quantity required yearly for medical and scientific purposes, and not manufacture more than necessary to meet orders and maintain stocks. Any excess production one year is to be debited against next year's figures. No new product from coca leaf or opium is to be undertaken unless the Government of the country in which discovery of compound is made is satisfied that it is of medical and scientific use; further, no export business is to be done until the Health Committee of the League of Nations has expressed an opinion of its addiction properties. The Convention applies to cocaine, codeine, dionin, heroin, morphine and peronin. The operation of the agreement depends upon ratification by the countries concerned, but 28 States signed the Convention on July 13, when the Conference concluded. The British Government's Report for 1930 on the Illicit Drug Traffic stated that no large seizures had taken place at home, but abroad, especially in India, there was hardly any diminution in illicit drug traffic. The continued illicit traffic in cocaine from the Far East gave much concern.

EX-SERVICEMEN'S ORGANISATIONS.

BRITISH LEGION.

TENTH Anniversary of founding of British Legion was suitably celebrated on July 1, 1931, and following Sunday. The B.L. had been formed in 1921 by amalgamation of four existing ex-Servicemen's societies, a constitution being accepted at the Whitsuntide Conference of that year. The Royal Charter followed in 1925. The B.L. is now represented in nearly every part of Great Britain and Ireland, with 3,635 branches, and overseas with 51 branches. The Women's Section has 1,190 branches. It was announced on May 14, that as a result of the Prince of Wales's Legion Book Fund, the sum of £123,000 had become available for distribution. Of this, nine allocations amounting to £34,500 were made to various ex-Service organisations, and the balance employed in establishing a Pension Fund, the income from which would be used in augmenting official pensions or helping non-pensioners of 50 years of age and upwards. *Annual Conference* of B.L. was held at Queen's Hall, London, May 24–26. In view of 204 motions being on agenda, four committees were formed in hope of considering most of them. Resolutions included—Greater use of Remembrance Day as title in place of old Armistice Day for Nov. 11; No lessening of customary observance of that day; Poppy Day to be maintained then; one to provide a wider distribution of the Poppy Day receipts (now restricted to members who served in Great War) was defeated. Prince of Wales opened the London Group of Haig Homes at Morden, on May 29. He had made an appeal for these three years earlier. There are 123 houses for disabled men and adjacent are 68 for disabled officers, these being provided by Housing Association for Officers' Families. The *Poppy Day Collection* of 1930 amounted to £524,650 from all sources an increase of £6,160 5s. 7d. over 1929. Poppies cost 16 per

cent. of income to make, giving work through the year to 276 disabled ex-Servicemen in B.L.'s factory; other cost of collection was 5 per cent. of income.

Women's Section of B.L.—Duchess of York honoured Annual Conference at Kingsway Hall, London, April 24, with her presence. Lady E. Spencer-Churchill was Chairman. Haig Cup was won by Maidstone and Thrapston Branches. Lady Haig thanked Conference for passing a resolution calling upon First Commissioner of Works to secure new design for Haig Statue.

Officers' Association.—This is Officers' Dept. of B.L. Expenditure on relief, Feb. 1, 1920, to Sept. 30, 1930, £1,842,475. School fees were paid for 1,199 children in 1930.

King's Roll.—Officially announced in House of Commons, Feb. 26, that on Jan. 1, 1931, 25,908 employers were on the K.R., employment being given to 371,792 disabled persons. The *K.R. National Council*, at meeting of June 30, stated that 738 local authorities had agreed to give a preference to firms on King's Roll.

F.I.D.A.C.—Twelfth Annual Conference of the Federation Interalliée des Anciens Combattants met at Prague, Sept. 1931.

United Services Fund.—In year ended Sept. 30, 1930, 106,869 cases were relieved at a cost of £379,717, making a total of £5,726,062 in eleven years. Fund worked in co-operation with the B.L.

National Association for Employment of Regular Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen.—Meeting held June 8, 1931, announced 17,851 men had been placed in employment in past year, an increase of 370 over previous year.

Incorporated Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society.—In year, 39,319 applications (increase of 2,280) received. Sales from Lord Roberts' Workshops, £126,000 (average disability of employees, 62 per cent.).

British Empire Service League.—Fifth Biennial Conference held at Toronto, Sept. 3, 1931, Lord Jellicoe presiding. Amongst resolutions passed was one urging British Government to obviate unrestricted importation of Russian goods in the interests of the Dominions.

In Hospital.—Numbers of war disabled men are still in hospital. Their interests are being watched and entertainments being organised by many voluntary bodies, of whom mention can be made of the *Not Forgotten* and *Lest We Forget* Associations.

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY.

THE Committee on Finance and Industry, appointed in November, 1929, under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. H. P. (now Lord) Macmillan, presented its report in June, 1931, signed by all the members except Lord Bradbury, whose memorandum of dissent was appended, together with addenda by other members. The report, which covers more than 300 pages, is in two parts, the first being historical and descriptive, the second giving the Committee's conclusions and recommendations and, in view of the diversity of the schools of thought on monetary problems represented by the members, the degree of unanimity is impressive. Owing to the wide scope of the report and the complexity of the subject it is only possible in these columns to outline briefly some of the more important findings and suggestions. The economic difficulties of the post-war decade were considered by the Committee to be due, not to any wanton misbehaviour on the part of the monetary factors themselves, but to unusually large and rapid changes on the part of non-monetary phenomena viz: (i) unusual instability in the demand for capital, (ii) war debts, (iii) the rapidity of technical changes in manufacture and agriculture, (iv) the shifting character of demand, (v) the rigidity of wage rates, (vi) the growth of tariffs, (vii) embarrassment of Budgets and (viii) violent change in speculative activity in New York and elsewhere. The recent world-wide fall in prices is therefore best described as a monetary phenomenon which has occurred as the result of the monetary system failing to solve successfully a problem of unprecedented difficulty and complexity set it by a conjunction of highly intractable non-monetary phenomena. Stress is laid upon two dangerous defects in the recent working of the international gold standard, the excessive rigidity of the reserve requirements of the Central Banks and the maldistribution of gold throughout the world. The disturbing factors, monetary and non-monetary, which prevent the satisfactory automatic working of the gold standard render it necessary that it should be "managed" and this can only be achieved by the international co-operation of the Central Banks whose main objectives should be to raise the world price level, i.e. to lower the international value of gold in terms of wholesale commodities and, after prices have been sufficiently raised, to maintain a stability of prices at the higher level. To deal with the emergency as it existed during the life of the Committee, creditor countries were urged both to buy and lend more freely and Central Banks and Treasuries to remove hindrances to the reception of foreign loans and also to permit a volume of domestic credit which would encourage the market to take full advantage of any foreign issues deemed attractive. As regards Great Britain, while the Committee were not in agreement as to whether the return to the gold standard in 1925 was right, they were unanimous in advocating continued adherence and in repudiating a devaluation of the currency, but subsequent events rendered impossible the policy advocated. The Bank of England is recommended as the authority for "managing" the currency, and some important changes are suggested to strengthen its position by means of an increase in capital and in the cash balances deposited by the joint stock banks; the maximum fiduciary issue should also be increased from the existing £260,000,000 to £400,000,000, subject to modification by law from time to time; the gold reserve should not fall below a statutory minimum of £75,000,000, except temporarily by permission of the Treasury. Closer co-operation between finance and industry is regarded by the Committee as necessary, and a further development of financial organisation is suggested by means of institutions to act as financial advisers to industrial companies and to carry out all types of financing business; the Bankers Industrial Development Company is recommended as a suitable nucleus, and for this purpose should be separated from the Bank of England, have an independent existence, and rely upon its profit-making capacity as a private institution. It must be borne in mind that the report was issued before the suspension of the gold standard in Great Britain.

FOREIGN FAIRS.

EXHIBITIONS and Fairs held abroad in 1931 included:—*Berlin*, German Building Exhibition, May 9–Aug. 2; this was in connection with

nternational Town Planning and Housing dis-lay. *Florence*, first National Fair of Arts and rafts opened March 22, included 900 exhibitors f Italian productions. *Gothenburg*, 14th Swedish ndustries Fair held May 9–17, at which 1,000 ational concerns were represented; construc-ion and furnishing of houses especially featured. *eipzig*, opened March 1, was on big German ational lines with cheapness being a character-stic. The Leipzig Autumn Fair was held Aug. 30–ept. 3. *Lyons*, International Fair, March 2–15, omprised some 6,000 exhibits, in which achinery, furnishing, building predominated. *aris*, Colonial Exhibition first planned in 1914, xed for 1919, and postponed until May–Oct. 931. British Dominions were represented, and uke and Duchess of York paid official visit uly 17–19. Netherlands Pavilion was burnt own June 27; a new one was built and pened Aug. 18. Exhibition cost approximately £3,250,000, this being raised mainly by lottery onds. *Stockholm*, International Aircraft Exhi-ition was held in May. *Vienna*, Spring Fair of larch 8–15 attracted a large number of foreign xhibitors. Preparations are in hand for the 933 Century of Progress Exposition to be held at *hicago*, but nothing is doing in the way of a big ritish Exhibition as a means for attracting oreign visitors and developing trade. A *Levant air* will be held at Tel-Aviv in April, 1932, nder patronage of High Commissioner of alestine. An *International Exhibition* will be l in Brussels in 1935—50th anniversary of gian Congo foundation and 100th of first tinental railway.

GREYHOUND RACING.

ORD BRENTFORD, as Home Secretary, stated Nov. 27, 1928, that "next year the sport be almost at an end." This prediction been entirely reversed in experience, with 00 and more people attending nightly single ks in London. On Saturdays, five or six tings operate in the Metropolitan area. st of the big cities in the Provinces have their ks. Total visitors to dog racing far exceed nbers for horse racing. Every London track have a totalisator in full operation to pete with the large number of bookmakers derive excellent incomes from betting on spot. The development of the sport can be reciated from the recent construction of ining kennels for 600 dogs at Northaw, mainly racing at Wembley. A world's record was le at Brighton on Aug. 29, 1931, by Sammy's venture of 565 yards in 32·61 secs. Mick the ler is possibly London's most popular dog—his ning stakes exceed £7,500 in three seasons. champion dog is probably Future Cutlet, ner of the Laurels Stakes worth £1,330 at mbledon on Sept. 11, 1931, when making ord time of 28·52 secs. for 500 yards.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

t had been intended that the work of the perial Conference of 1930 should be continued a meeting of the Economic Section at Ottawa autumn, but owing to the world situation was postponed, it being announced when new Parliament opened that the meeting ld take place in 1932. Before the London herings concluded, an important statement the British Government's economic policy made to the Conference, but whether this since been modified by the change of Govern-nt or the altered conditions is not known. The statement by the British Government ruled out any question of extending existing prefer-ences. It declared that the interests of the United Kingdom precluded an economic policy which would injure its foreign trade or add to the burdens of the people; but that their fiscal policy did not preclude marketing propaganda and organisation which would secure valuable opportunities for the consumption of Dominion products in the United Kingdom. The British Government also declared that the existing preferential margins accorded to other parts of the Empire would not be reduced for three years, or pending the outcome of the Ottawa Confer-ence, subject to the right of the British Parliament to fix the Budget from year to year. No decision was reached on the questions of a quota, bulk purchase and import boards, but the British Government undertook to examine carefully the report of the Committee on a wheat quota in consultation with the Govern-ments of the wheat growing Dominions, and of India. Reports on quotas for other commodities and on import boards, bulk purchase schemes, and the organisation of channels of trade were referred to the Governments concerned for consideration. It was agreed that the Imperial Economic Committee should continue its work, and should complete the investigations into the marketing of Empire foodstuffs in the United Kingdom; and the extension of the Empire Marketing Board was recommended. It was decided to ask the B.B.C. to obtain views regarding the institution of an Empire Broad-casting Service, which the Conference considered would strengthen the ties of Empire, and tend to stimulate trade. The B.B.C. later announced that after consultations with the Dominions and Colonies concerned, they intended to proceed without delay to build an Empire Broadcasting Station at Daventry, which would give a 24 hours' service to all parts of the Empire. The policy of the ultimate establishment of a defended naval base at Singapore was maintained, the existing contract being continued, but expenditure required for completing the equip-ment of the docks and for defence works was postponed for five years, when the matter is to be reviewed. Another decision permitted the Dominions to recommend to the King advice regarding the appointment of Governors-General, and it was agreed that legislation, to be called the Statute of Westminster, should be brought forward in the Imperial Parliament to imple-ment the report of the Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation after the Dominion Parliaments had passed the necessary resolutions on the subject. This measure, de-signed to make clear the power of Dominion Parliaments and to promote the spirit of free co-operation among members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, was the only legisla-tion definitely indicated in the King's Speech when the New Parliament was opened.

INSURANCE.

Voluntary.

(a) Industrial.

Under the Industrial Assurance Act, 1923, "industrial assurance business" is, in the main, restricted to assurances on human life in respect of which weekly premiums are received by means of collectors; but here, under this head, is surveyed the whole field of what might be described as Voluntary Working Class Insurance.

From the table appended below it will be seen that the principal types of association which cater for the insurance of the working classes are responsible for about 92,000,000 assurances; and in view of the magnitude of this number, it is obvious that the same individual must be frequently insured in more than one institution. The most popular type of insurance undertaken is insurance against death, and the claims met on this benefit alone exceed £17,000,000 a year. Sickness benefit to the amount of £6,000,000 a year is still disbursed from the voluntary funds of Friendly Societies and Trade Unions. The total funds of the undertakings included in the table exceed £375,000,000.

In illustration of the magnitude of industrial assurances the Commissioner has pointed out that the number of assurances is one and a half times the whole population and the total sum assured is equivalent to nearly one-sixth of the National Debt.

Many friendly society officials are becoming perturbed at the increasing cost of sickness benefit, particularly in respect of members at the lower ages who have been admitted within the last few years. A number of societies have already adopted what is known as the "individual account" system to remedy matters, and others are considering its adoption. The main principle of the system is that surplus funds are allocated to members' individual accounts, and claims for benefit are met partly from the common fund and partly from the member's individual account. It is maintained that a very much lighter rate of sickness claims prevails under this system. The individual account also provides a fund which may be drawn upon at an attained age or in certain emergencies, and is thus in some respects similar to the endowment insurance undertaken by industrial assurance companies and collecting societies, which, in 1930, met claims on maturity of £6,520,000.

In trade unions the most disquieting feature of benefit expenditure is the rising cost of superannuation benefit.

As a result of Industrial Assurance Legislation, companies and societies now have to meet an increasingly heavy charge for surrender values. Since the Industrial Insurance Act of 1923, the amount has risen from £1,181,000 to £4,259,000. Surrender value payments are included as benefits in the following table:—

—	Year.	Number.	Membership.	Friendly Society Benefits.	Funds at end of Year.
			'000's	£000's	£000's
Friendly Societies .	1929	21,553	§7,585	§20,500	§104,060
Trade Unions† .	1929	472	3,779	12,333	11,561
Collecting Societies* .	1930	151	18,128	4,804	47,183
Industrial Assurance Companies*	1930	17	62,029	21,930	417,324

* Industrial Business only.
† Registered Unions of employees only.
‡ Based partially on estimated figures.
§ Not including £976,000 disbursed from union funds in unemployment benefit, and £398,000 in dispute pay.

The Post Office undertakes a small amount of life assurance business, which is not included above. The number of new assurances effected in 1929 was 52, for a total amount of £2,880; and in the same year the receipts in respect of all such contracts (i.e., premiums) amounted to only £18,030, and the claims on Death and Surrender to £27,479 in respect of 538 contracts.

Both the Post Office and the National Debt Office (in conjunction with Trustee Savings Banks) undertake Annuity business. The receipts in respect of such business were for the Post Office, 1929, £359,131; and the National Debt Office (and Banks) 1929, £307,024.

(b) Ordinary.

The Ordinary business (as distinct from "Industrial" business included above) of Life Assurance Companies may be summarised as follows:—

(i) Life Assurance Companies established in the United Kingdom (U.K. business only).
(ii) Do. (business out of the U.K.).
(iii) Do. established out of the U.K. (business in the U.K. only).

—		(i)	(ii)	(iii)
		£000's	£000's	£000's
Premiums and consideration for annuities.	1928	71,303	4,684	6,700
	1929	73,075	4,948	8,245
Claims	1928	45,170	3,143	1,935
	1929	47,071	3,400	2,191
Surrenders	1928	5,640	655	410
	1929	6,775	920	563
Annuities	1928	3,088	81	804
	1929	3,168	81	908
Cash bonuses and reduction of premiums.	1928	1,713	184	392
	1929	1,018	77	568

State Insurance.

Health.—The numbers of persons entitled to benefit in Great Britain in 1930 were: Men, 11,255,000; women, 5,757,000. The contributions of employers and workpeople amounted to £26,038,000, to which State grants added £7,354,000, and Interest, &c., on funds £5,954,000. The total of benefits disbursed was £32,919,000. Fuller details will be found in the table on p. 569.

Unemployment.—This branch of State insurance has been dealt with specially this year on pp. 568–9.

Widows' and Orphans' and Old Age Pensions Insurance.—The Widows' and Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1929, modified the provisions of the Act of 1925, and came into operation on Jan. 2, 1930. Under its provisions wives of insured men, who reached 70 before the introduction of the 65–70 old age pension in January, 1928, were given the right to the 65–70 pension. The main provision of the Act giving pensions to elderly widows did not operate until July, 1930. The following particulars relate to Great Britain.

In addition to the contributories for Health Insurance, who were also insured for pensions, 293,300 persons were insured for pensions only at

the end of 1930. The benefits disbursed in that year were: Widows, £16,428,000; Orphans, £346,000; and Old Age Pensions, £16,382,000. Fuller details will be found in the table on p. 566.

Since the Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, in all £99,688,000 has been paid in pensions during the quinquennium 1926–30, consisting of £50,740,000 (widows); £1,605,000 (orphans); and £47,343,000 (old age).

Apart from the contributory scheme £34,918,000 was disbursed by the State in non-contributory Old Age Pensions and £52,423,000 in War Pensions in 1930.

THE KING'S ECONOMIES.

THE King gave a striking lead to the country in the direction of economy shortly after the formation of the National Government, and before the revelation of its plans for reducing expenditure. In a letter to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Keeper of the Privy Purse announced that in the grave financial situation with which the country was confronted, the King wished personally to participate in the movement for the reduction of national expenditure, and had decided that his Civil List should be reduced by £50,000 while the emergency lasted. When it is recalled that the full sum paid by the State as a provision for the honour and dignity of the Crown is only £470,000, of which £110,000 is applied to their Majesties' Privy Purse, the extent of this sacrifice by the King can be appreciated. In his letter to the Prime Minister, Sir Frederick Ponsonby said: "When, after the War, owing to the increasing cost of living and fall in the purchasing power of money, the Civil List settled by Parliament in 1910 was found to be quite inadequate, drastic economies were made, and therefore it is not easy to reduce the Civil List further without sacrificing some of the State functions which are traditionally associated with the Monarchy, and without throwing numbers of his Majesty's servants out of work. After careful consideration, however, the King has arrived at the conclusion that by the exercise of the most rigid economy it should be possible to reduce the Civil List by £50,000." It was also intimated that the Queen and the other members of the Royal Family in receipt of Parliamentary grants were all desirous that reductions of these grants should be made during the national crisis. The annuities granted by Parliament to the other members of the Royal Family were about £100,000. The King's lead was quickly followed. The Prince of Wales, for whom no provision was made in the Civil List, because he receives the income of the Duchy of Cornwall estates, announced his intention to contribute £10,000 to the Exchequer. When the emergency Budget was introduced, the Chancellor gave some remarkable examples of the widespread desire to help the nation. Old age pensioners had returned their pension books, war pensioners had offered to forgo their pension for the year, National War Savings Certificates had been returned cancelled, collections had been made and War Loan bonds had been sent for cancellation. Many gifts of cash were also sent to the Treasury, and for some weeks after the position was made plain the Ministry of Pensions received daily letters from all classes of war pensioners expressing their intention to resign the whole or a portion of their pensions, either for a period or in perpetuity. Another kind of sacrifice was provided by the B.B.C., which agreed to forgo out of the revenue derived from wireless licences £50,000 for 1931, and £150,000 for 1932.

LABOUR.

THE LABOUR PARTY.

FINANCE has been the problem with the Labour Party. The Annual Report issued at the Scarborough Conference, Oct. 5–8, 1931, Mr. S. Hirst, Chairman, mentioned that unless fresh means were forthcoming for raising funds for fighting bye-elections it would be essential to refrain from action in many cases. The year's income for 1930 amounted to £44,927, of which the special levy of 2*d.* a member, spread over three years as decided by the 1929 Conference, produced £9,498. There had been 475 Labour candidates endorsed for the next election. The Conference coincided with the final days of Parliament, and so proceedings took a platform aspect in view of the forthcoming clash in the constituencies. The rejection of Mr. J. McGovern as an authorised candidate, as proposed by Executive, was confirmed. A discussion on the Indian problem was avoided by 1,500,000 to 671,000. The I.L.P. delegates objected to the instruction that M.P.s should act in harmony with the standing orders of the Parliamentary Party, but the Conference supported obedience to orders by 2,117,500 to 103,000. Resolutions maintaining Socialism as the cure for human evils, cancellation of all war debts, public control of banks with a National Investment Board, vigorous trade union policy with public ownership of public utilities plus an Import Board, dealing with imports produced under bad conditions, public ownership of land, full self-government for India, restoration of economy cuts for teachers, social services and unemployed, were passed without division after discussion. The Labour Party has been associated closely with the Trade Union Congress as usual, the two bodies being jointly responsible for a manifesto on Aug. 27, 1931, against the newly-formed National Government. The Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill No. 77, that would have materially assisted the Labour Party in that it restored contracting-out for the political levy, did not become an Act, though a Government Bill. A Conference of Labour Women held at Blackpool in July, 1931, rejected a proposal for the public ownership of the liquor trade. The Pope's Encyclical, issued on May 23, 1931, contained the sentence "No one can be a good Catholic and at the same time a true Socialist." The fourth Congress of the Labour and Socialist International at Vienna, August, considered anti-war policy most important task.

COMMUNISM.

Communism makes very little progress in Britain. Mr. H. Pollitt admitted at the 11th plenum of the E.C.C.I. that the membership of the Communist Party in Great Britain was only 2,711; 53 per cent. were unemployed and 25 per cent. in the Minority Movement. In July, the Amalgamated Engineering Union expelled from its membership 13, some branch officers, who were considered to be supporting the Communist Party contrary to the rules of the Union. The Party has a newspaper mainly circulating in London known as the *Daily Worker*, but it does not appear to have a wide sale.

ENGINEERS.

In Dec., 1930, the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation invited the forty trade unions in the industry to discuss the whole wages question in view of grave position in trade. Negotiations went on to June 5, when an ultimatum was issued by the employers. Further meetings by trade unions led to acceptance of new terms to operate from July 6. These did not affect ordinary wages but varied piece rates, overtime, night rates and shifts. Annual Conference of *Amalgamated Engineering Union* took place at Blackpool May 28–29, Mr. W. H. Hutchinson presiding. It was decided to agitate for a 40-hour week and attempt the limitation of newcomers in industry; the Labour Government came in for criticism. Several members were expelled from A.E.U. for supporting the Minority movement. Industry is free from strikes, but a quarter of the workers are unemployed.

I.L.P.

Mr. J. Maxton, M.P., presided over 39th Annual Conference of 267 delegates from branches of the Independent Labour Party at Scarborough, April 5–7, 1931. A proposal for I.L.P. to disaffiliate from Labour Party was defeated 173 to 37, as was motion expressing dissatisfaction with lead given by executive, 157 to 109. A national planning commission to examine and plan control of country's resources was accepted, 125 to 99. A non-contributory unemployment insurance with considerable extensions received unanimous accord. Discussions took place on India, national finance and kindred subjects, but the majority of resolutions on the agenda were never reached. Mr. Maxton repudiated the Party headed by Sir O. Mosley, membership of I.L.P. being incompatible with that of Mosley Party. Between Communists and I.L.P. it was a question of tactics and not of principle. Mr. F. Brockway, M.P., was elected new Chairman, Mr. Maxton retiring after five years' service. Several M.P.'s resigned membership during year. The I.L.P. group of M.P.'s often came into antagonism with Labour Government, and, to a request for a statement on the position, the Secretary (Mr. J. Paton) of the I.L.P. wrote Mr. A. Henderson, M.P., that his council "cannot give unqualified assent to standing orders of the kind it is now sought to impose, and which are contrary to the established practice and relations of the two parties." The I.L.P. naturally went into opposition against National Government. *Scottish I.L.P.* Annual Conference was held at Glasgow, Jan. 10–11, Mr. P. J. Dollan being in the chair. A motion to disaffiliate I.L.P. from Labour Party was defeated. *Welsh I.L.P.* Annual Conference met at Treharris, Glam., July 11–12, Mr. J. L. Adkin presiding. Opinions were expressed that I.L.P. should secure more independence within Labour Party, additional taxation should be levied on incomes in excess of £500 per annum, and that following the Unemployment Royal Commission the conditions of the unemployed should not be worsened. Under the auspices of Labour Party members, a new organization was established in June under the title of the Society for Socialist Inquiry and Propaganda, Mr. E. Bevin being Chairman. Its organizers hope to work on I.L.P. lines and so secure that body's members in a more subservient auxiliary.

MINERS.

Unemployment appears stabilised in the mining industry at about one-third of workpeople available. Though under the 1926 Act, the Ministry of Labour possesses powers to issue regulations to restrict recruitment of labour for mining, these have never been used. An understanding has been in force that apart from certain eligibles, all mine labour must be obtained through Labour Exchanges. The result is newcomers are discouraged. Under the Coal Mines Act, 1930, trouble arose early in the year on the hours question and this was remedied by a new Act on July 8, 1931, for 7½-hour day in the mines. The 15th *International Labour Conference* at Geneva on June 18 decided in favour of maximum 46½-hour mining week. *Miners' Federation of Great Britain* held Annual Conference at Blackpool, July 20–24, Mr. E. Edwards succeeding Mr. T. Richards as President. Resolutions passed included—nationalisation of mines, disapproval of majority report on Unemployment Insurance, new Compensation Act for injuries, an international agreement on output and marketing of coal. Lord Mayor's Fund for relief of distressed mining areas received in donations £888,914 17*s.* 3*d.*, to which Government added an equal amount.

RAILWAYS.

National Wages Board for Railways issued on March 5, 1931, its findings following the Inquiry held in Jan.–Feb. arising out of a proposal of the companies to reduce wages. A reduction of 2½ per cent. on wages up to 40*s.* weekly and a further 2½ on remuneration above, in overtime and Sunday duty pay formed basis of award; a spread over of day's work to 12 hours was included. National Union of Railwaymen, Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and Railway Clerks' Association held delegate meetings March 15–26 and accepted the awards. Slight trouble occurred with "go slow" methods of working at goods depots, but this form of protest against changes soon fizzled out. Annual Conference of *N.U.R.* was held at Ipswich, July 6–11, Mr. W. Dobbie, of York, as President, being re-elected for fifth year. Resolutions passed included—national organization of all transport under public ownership and control; amendment of 1927 Trades Disputes Act; approval of railway electrification; against lengthening of driving hours. Arising out of the August political crisis, Mr. J. H. Thomas resigned membership of N.U.R. and Political Secretaryship. *R.C.A.* held Annual Conference at Portsmouth, May 11–13, with Mr. T. H. Gill, M.P., as President, he being re-elected. The delegates, in spite of the wishes of the leading officials, passed a resolution calling upon their M.P.'s to ginger up the then Labour Government to do more on socialist lines. Nationalization of railways was demanded, Mr. A. G. Walkden, M.P., General Secretary, suggesting the purchase price at £6-700,000,000. The Prime Minister received a deputation from three unions on May 19, and promised to consider their appeal for nationalization. Mr. C. T. Cramp, N.U.R., gave evidence July 2 before Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance with a view for the continuation of the "exception" in regard to permanently employed railwaymen. Mr. J. Bromley, M.P., of L.E.F.,

supported present conditions of unions being responsible for own unemployment insurance.

SHIPBUILDING.

This is the most depressed trade of all, over half of the 204,720 insured workers being registered as unemployed. The Great Yarmouth Annual Conference of the *Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades* (Mr. W. Sherwood, President) met on May 11 under depressing conditions. Resolutions were passed against further wage reductions, dispossession of jobs without compensation under rationalisation schemes, recent railway wages settlement; public control of transport services was proposed, and demand made upon Government to offer financial facilities to shipbuilding companies. Negotiations between employers and workpeople dragged on, meetings being held in April, May, June, July and August. Complete breakdown occurred on Aug. 20, employers deciding that wage reductions were essential. The first came into force on Oct. 5, and other would be affective on Jan. 1, 1932. The men were advised by leaders to continue at lower terms but under protest; a strike was out of the question in view of trade conditions.

National Shipbuilder's Security continued its buying up and closing of redundant yards, purchases having been made recently at Dalmuir, Old Kilpatrick, Ardrossan, Lowestoft, Stockton, Middlesbrough, Whitby, Sunderland, South Shield, Hebburn and Howdon. By reducing the productive possibility of yards to the probable requirements for new ships, it is hoped to concentrate on profitable work at the remaining yards.

Shipping. Chamber of Shipping in its report of Feb. 12, 1931, pointed out average freights for 1930 were 23 per cent. lower than 1929. In the world laid-up shipping amounted to 7–8,000,000 tons. The Annual Conference of the *National Union of Seamen* (Mr. W. R. Spence, General Secretary) was held in London, July 21. Wages had been maintained but subject to certain reductions in manning. The Union was hostile to the Minority Movement. The unemployment percentage for seaman has been as high as 35. Germany reported in August that 17·5 per cent. of merchantile fleet had been idle.

STRIKES.

Textile trades, owing to the January and February dispute over the increase of number of looms per worker, are responsible for the large loss of working days in 1931 compared with other industries. Coal comes second with trouble over wages and numerous small disputes over employment conditions. London electricians stopped work in March and April to extent of 3,000 to protest against withdrawal of special addition to London rates consequent upon a strike of 50 Dagenham employees for "London rates" at a border-line firm. Londoners retained their concession and the borderers brought to within 3*d.* per hour of London rates. Curtain and furniture workers were concerned in strikes over wage reductions. Generally, a spirit of give-and-take has applied and industrial conditions have remained quiet. It is realised that trade conditions necessitate reduction of costs of production, though obviously reduced wages by workpeople can never be welcomed.

	Trade Disputes.	Workpeople Involved. (In 000's.)	Lost Days. (In 000's.)
1901 (whole year)	631	179	4,130
1911 ,, ,,	872	952	10,160
1913 ,, ,,	1,459	664	9,800
1921 ,, ,,	763	1,801	85,870
1926 ,, ,,	323	2,734	162,230
1927 ,, ,,	308	108	1,170
1928 ,, ,,	302	124	1,390
1929 ,, ,,	431	533	8,290
1930 ,, ,,	422	307	4,400
Jan. 1931.....	37 (24 N)	281	3,397
Feb. ,, ...	34 (24 N)	127	1,495
Mar. ,, ...	42 (28 N)	28	175
April ,, ...	57 (45 N)	24	130
May ,, ...	54 (33 N)	18	214
June ,, ...	41 (23 N)	18	116
July ,, ...a...	51 (38 N)	37	194
Aug. ,, ...	50 (36 N)	64	349
Sept. ,, ...	40 (28 N)	13	101

N = New Strikes

TEXTILES.

Cotton has been faced with one unsettled problem—the reorganisation of the industry. Over 42 per cent. of the workpeople have been registered as unemployed at the Labour Exchanges. The question of eight instead of four looms per weaver was discussed for at least two years and brought to an issue on Jan. 19, 1931, by a lock-out. This was called off on Feb. 13 without any result having been effected. Negotiations have continued on the more looms proposal, but the operatives will not readily accept the change, apart from a few individuals who have been working eight looms. Wool textile workers and dyers have had from a quarter to a third of their people unemployed; negotiations over an approximate 10 per cent. reduction in wages extended for months. The tailoring industry has witnessed, after many ballots and long discussions, the amalgamation of three trade unions—Amal. Society, Garment Workers and Ladies' Tailors—into an organisation with 70,000 members.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

The 63rd Trade Union Congress was held at Bristol, Sept. 7–12, 1931, Mr. A. Hayday, M.P. (General Workers), as President. Membership of the Trade Unions affiliated was 3,719,400 (1930 actual total), being a decrease of 25,000 on 1930 Congress. Opening day was mainly occupied by presidential address and a survey by Secretary, Mr. Citrine, of the negotiations that led up to the fall of the Labour Ministry. The numerous resolutions adopted included—maximum 40-hour week, two weeks annual holiday with full pay for all workers, unremitting hostility to reduced benefits and increased contributions under unemployment insurance, enquiry into cinema employment conditions, new workmen's compensation insurance, reaffirmation of principles in Mond-Turner Report (2,818,000–160,000), planned and regulated economy in national life (2,866,000–749,000), nationalisation of mines and transport, public control of iron and steel trades (1,794,000–1,434,000), acceptance of a long report of 7½ pages from the General Council dealing with the financial situation in August. A resolution to compel by legislation employers to give written references to leaving employees was rejected. Fraternal messages were received from Canadian, Indian, French and U.S.A. trade unionists and the International Federation. The G.C.'s recom-

mendations in the Report were—cessation of deflation policy, reconstruction of basic industries, revision of debts and reparations, international co-operation for raising of level of wholesale prices, devaluation (raising Bank of England price for gold and thus lowering value of sterling in terms of other currencies), a full investigation into fiscal policy; the G.C. made no pronouncement on the question of a revenue tariff. The G.C. of the T.U.C. has been associated with the Labour Party Executive in practically joint working. A report on the working of the *Mond-Turner Conference* on Industrial Reorganisation and Relations was issued Dec. 31, 1930. After recapitulating the history from 1927, the opinion was expressed that "the fullest consultations between the representatives of organised employers and organised labour is essential to the welfare of British industry." Mr. J. Bromley (Railwaymen) was elected new T.U.C. Chairman.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP.

Tables were published in the Ministry of Labour *Gazette* of Oct., 1931, for Trade Union Membership for the years up to 1930. The gradual decline in number of trade unions (due mainly to merging) and membership has continued following a big drop in 1921-2 from the inflated figures reached in 1920 from war-time effects, though in 1929 a partial recovery took place. Statistics collected by the Registrars include:—

Year.	T.U.s.	Membership in '000's. Males	Females.	Total.
1900	1,323	1,868	154	2,022
1910	1,269	2,287	278	2,565
1920	1,368	6,998	1,341	8,339
1922	1,213	4,745	871	5,616
1927	1,137	4,115	793	4,908
1928	1,123	4,001	791	4,792
1929	1,113	4,042	797	4,839
1930	1,098	4,034	791	4,825

(1930 figures are subject to revision.)

The membership of the Trade Union Congress, i.e. members of the 169 organisations that sent delegates, was:—

1933.....3,744,320. 1931.....3,719,401.

These figures are based on the membership of the previous year and not at the actual meeting date (September) of the Congress.

The Transport Services have the greatest number of trade unionists—Railways, 419,197; Water, 103,444; Road, dock and general, 759,143. Mining and Quarrying are second with 624,591. Metals and Textiles follow with 612,735 and 591,321.

THE LAND VALUE TAX.

AN important and much criticised revival of a tax on the ownership of land was introduced in the Finance Act, 1931, by the Labour Government. The scheme differs somewhat from its predecessor of 1910 in being a flat rate tax, subject to certain deductions and exemptions, on the freehold value of land, whilst the earlier scheme was a tax on the increase in value of land caused by communal growth. Broadly, the new tax involves the valuation of every piece of land in separate occupation (called a "unit") at its market value at the valuation date and with vacant possession, on the supposition that the land is devoid of everything but grass or heather (or trees and hedges in the case of agricultural land), although roads and works for its reclamation or protection from flooding must be taken into consideration: the value of any minerals, wayleaves, sporting rights, tillage and manures are to be disregarded. Agricultural land is to be dealt with somewhat differently; from the market value of the site is to be deducted the "cultivation value" of the land, i.e., the value of the land with its buildings, &c., as a farm or farmland. The resultant difference is the amount upon which the tax is to be based. A taxpayer may object to the unit or cultivation value by giving notice to the Inland Revenue Commissioners, from whose decision appeal may be made to one of a panel of referees. His decision, except on a point of law, is final. Except in the case of agricultural land, the value of any site thus ascertained is to be reduced by either (*a*) an amount equal to four times the annual value of the unit for income tax purposes, or (*b*) an amount equal to seven-eighths of the land value of the unit, whichever is the less. This reduction will also apply in the case of agricultural land where it exceeds the cultivation value of the unit. Numerous exemptions from the tax are provided for; these are land belonging to the Government, local authorities and drainage boards, the National Trust, railways and other statutory public concerns, registered friendly societies and certain charitable bodies, and land used as playing fields (as defined), public parks, burial grounds, and sites for places of public worship. The most important exemption, however, is that on units where the aggregate tax would not exceed 10s. per annum. The Act provides for a tax of one penny in the pound on the unit value thus determined, the first valuation to be as at Jan. 1, 1932. The task of valuing is entrusted to the Department of Inland Revenue, the Valuation Office being augmented by temporary staff for the purpose. The cost of the first valuation was estimated to be between £1,000,000 and £1,500,000, and involves the appointment of some 200 valuers, 600 valuation assistants, 200 draughtsmen, and 600 to 800 clerks, at salaries ranging up to £550 per annum. At the time of writing, however, recruitment of the additional staff is being heavily curtailed for a period of at least six months as an economy measure.

LITIGATION COSTS.

IN April, 1930, the London Chamber of Commerce circulated a memorandum on the high cost of modern litigation, and asked the Lord Chancellor to consider the remedies suggested; the Lord Chancellor received a deputation on the subject in November, and subsequently obtained the views of the General Council of the Bar and the Council of the Law Society on the general question. The Chamber of Commerce, while acknowledging that English procedure was the most perfect of its kind in the world, stated that it was an expensive luxury beyond the means of the majority of people, except the very poor or the very rich, and that the main cause of expense was the law of evidence, in that, apart from mutual arrangement, every document and every fact had to be formally proved by personal attendance in court of the parties and witnesses. The comments and suggestions of the Chamber of Commerce relate to litigation arising out of ordinary business relations, and exclude therefore cases of divorce, libel or slander. The principal suggestions were: (i) that all documents should be

accepted unless formally challenged and oral proof demanded, that evidence of witnesses should be in the form of signed statements attested by a credible witness and that evidence from abroad should be given by affidavit or declaration, a practice with precedents in commercial cases; (ii) that, in all cases involving technical matters, an assessor to assess damages should sit with the judge as advisor, as in Admiralty cases, and that no expert evidence should be given; (iii) that the "two-thirds rule" should be abolished, a practice under which junior counsel is entitled to a fee from three-fifths to two-thirds of his leader's fee; (iv) that proceedings before trial should be simplified; and (v) that dates should be fixed for trials. The reports of the Bar Council and the Law Society do not proceed on the same lines as each other, and do not cover the same ground as the memorandum of the Chamber of Commerce, but they are in agreement with a modification of the "two-thirds" rule, though they do not consider that in most cases it works unfairly, with the fixing of dates for trials so far as possible and with the desirability of a revision of procedure, various technical changes being recommended by which improvement in the proceedings before trial could be effected. The Bar Council disapproves of evidence being in the form of statements not on oath, and of the proposal for an assessor to sit with the judge in certain cases; to reduce the present expense of expert witnesses, they consider a limitation of their number by the Master or Judge preferable. It is manifest from the memorandum and reports that a reduction in the cost of litigation can best be secured by a revision of the rules of procedure and the law of evidence, but in addition a proposal, not dealt with in the reports, that only one appeal to a higher court should be allowed, has strong support, and would in many cases render less formidable the probable costs of contemplated litigation.

LONDON TRANSPORT.

IN 1929 Bills were promoted by the London County Council and the London Electric Railway Companies to co-ordinate passenger traffic in the London area by means of agreements between the various transport undertakings embodying the principles of common management and a common fund. The passage of these Bills was interrupted by the dissolution of Parliament in May, 1929, but they were again considered by the new House of Commons in July and, not receiving the support of the new Labour Government, were rejected; the Minister of Transport, however, promised an immediate examination of the problem. Subsequently, in March, 1931, he introduced a London Passenger Transport Bill which provided for a new Board to be set up, on the analogy of the Central Electricity Board, to be known as the London Passenger Transport Board, and composed of five members appointed by the Minister of Transport after consultation with the Treasury, and paid salaries, fees and allowances for expenses as determined by the Minister; its duties would be to secure the provision of an adequate and properly co-ordinated system of passenger transport for the London traffic area, and for this purpose it would take over the existing tube railways, the Metropolitan District Railway and the Metropolitan Railway, but not the suburban lines of the four main line groups, special arrangements being proposed in order to co-ordinate these suburban services with the Board's; in addition, the tramway undertakings in the London area, the London General Omnibus Company and other omnibus undertakings in the Metropolitan Police district would be taken over. The basis of the transfer would be, in the case of the Underground Group of undertakings and the Metropolitan Railway, an exchange of the existing stock for the Board's transport stock, and for other private undertakings payment partly in cash and partly by stock, the amounts to be agreed or, in default of agreement, determined by a specially created arbitration tribunal; in the case of the tramway undertakings the Board would assume responsibility for the service of the outstanding debt on the transferred undertaking. The area affected lies roughly within 25 miles of Charing Cross, covering approximately 1,846 square miles, and comprises, in addition to the County of London, large portions of Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Middlesex, Surrey and Buckinghamshire; the capital involved was estimated to exceed £130,000,000. Severe criticism was passed upon the wide powers conferred by the Bill on the Minister of Transport and upon the compulsory expropriation of municipal and private undertakings. During the Committee stage agreements as to the terms of transfer were announced as having been settled with the Underground Group, the London County Council and many of the other interests concerned; after full consideration the Joint Committee passed the Bill at the end of July with certain modifications and alterations, but no further progress was made owing to the fall of the Government in August and the inevitable absorption of its successor in urgent financial measures up to the dissolution of Parliament in October. The Bill was, however, kept alive by the procedure (said to be without precedent in the case of a public Bill) of a resolution passed by both Houses to carry it over to the next Parliament; it was stated that about £40,000 had been expended in counsel's fees and other charges, which would fall to be paid by the Treasury if the Bill were dropped, but by the new Transport Board if passed. Among the minor provisions it is interesting to note the inclusion of powers to run a service of passenger vessels on the Thames.

MUNICIPAL AERODROMES.

MANY municipal authorities have enquired, during 1930, into the possibilities and cost of erecting aerodromes to serve their town, but the difficulty of obtaining a suitable large site within easy distance of the town, the heavy expense of construction and maintenance, and the likelihood of being faced with an annual deficit for some time, have deterred many from proceeding after receiving a preliminary report and survey by aerodrome construction specialists. Interesting figures of the cost of establishing a civic air-port for the joint use of Brighton, Hove and Worthing, show the estimated capital expenditure required to be £36,666 for the land, 12 lock-up hangars, 1 main hangar, club and tea rooms, garage and parking ground, workshops, etc., while the annual cost of upkeep (including wages of ground staff) is estimated at £1,854—but no profit is anticipated for the first two or three years. With the single exception of Blackpool, civic aerodromes are at distances ranging from 3 miles in the case of Bristol to 13 miles in the case of Leeds from the principal town, but

it is hoped that future schemes will incorporate the Continental practice of establishing the aerodrome as near as possible to the centre of the town; this will, however, be a matter of great difficulty in cases where large central sites are scarce as in many northern industrial towns. The improvement of aircraft in the direction of shorter take-off runs and the development of vertical flight would solve this problem in many cases, and would certainly encourage municipal authorities who are alive to the ultimate necessity for the establishing of an aerodrome, but who are chary of incurring too great an expense to proceed with a scheme. To assist air-minded local authorities, the Public Works Facilities Act, 1930, empowered them to acquire land compulsorily for the provision of aerodromes.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

AN anonymous protest against the wording and sentiment of the second verse of the National Anthem, which appeared in the *Times* in February, 1931, condemned the lines, "Confound their politics, Frustrate their knavish tricks," as "unchristian, indecent, disgraceful anywhere, in a church blasphemous, and in a cathedral a brawling obscenity." This vigorous onslaught produced many apologists for the actual words as well as suggested variants from those who felt that the spirit of the verse was in greater accord with the Old Testament than with the New. Dissatisfaction with the words of this verse is no new thing, and the suggestion of alternative verses not without precedent; of the latter, if any change were made, it was suggested by the Dean of Worcester that the most satisfactory would be the one already in use by at least one Philharmonic Society, which substitutes "Thy" and "Thee" for "his" and "him" in the second and sixth lines respectively, and becomes—

O Lord our God, arise,
Scatter *Thy* enemies,
And make them fall;
Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks;
On *Thee* our hopes we fix;
God save us all.

In reply to a Parliamentary question as to whether the Government would consider the substitution of a new and more appropriate verse when the National Anthem was sung on special occasions for which the Government were responsible, the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that tradition was everything in the matter, and that the Government did not propose to try to improve on it.

NATIONAL MARK.

STEADY progress has developed the National Mark on home productions. National Mark beef has been placed on sale at Leeds, Bradford and Halifax, as well as in Birmingham and London. There have been attempts by butchers to evade the scheme by displaying private marks on beef or refusing to sell the certified quality of the National Mark. But the public has realised what the National Mark implies, and is extending its insistence on the official marking. The National Mark has been extended to canned fruit and vegetables, fresh apples, cherries, cucumbers, strawberries and tomatoes, table poultry, cider and malt products. Shops to display National Mark goods have been opened by the Empire Marketing Board and Ministry of Agriculture. A special poster publicity campaign for National Mark goods was held Sept. 30–Oct. 21. The British Steelwork Association adopted on March 3, 1931, a mark for all British steel so that it could be distinguished from the imported variety, some of which often bore the misleading letters of B.S.

NATIONAL PARKS.

IN September, 1929, the Prime Minister announced the appointment of a Government Committee with the following terms of reference:—"To consider and report if it is desirable and feasible to establish one or more National Parks in Great Britain with a view to the preservation of the natural characteristics, including flora and fauna, and the improvement of recreational facilities for the people, and to advise generally, and in particular, as to the areas, if any, that are most suitable for the purpose." The Report of this Committee has now been published as a Blue Book. The Committee points out that the American model of National Park or National Reserve cannot be followed in this country owing to the density of the population and the developed nature of the greater part of the land, while, at the same time, these factors render more urgent adequate measures for the preservation of the countryside. The objects which the Committee desire to achieve by systematic schemes of National Reserves and Nature Sanctuaries are: (1) to ensure the preservation of large areas of exceptional natural interest against spoliation and disorderly development: (2) to improve recreational facilities and to afford to the community means of access to the countryside and areas of exceptional natural beauty; (3) to promote protection and preservation of flora and fauna. The Committee consider that these objects could be secured by a planning scheme for the regulation of the public development of areas to be selected and that the present powers of the Regional Committees under the Town Planning Acts should be extended. It is considered premature to select suitable areas, but a National Authority should be set up for this purpose and to give technical advice and assistance to the Regional Committees. The Committee distinguish between National Reserves such as, possibly, the Lake District, Snowdonia, a coastal area in Cornwall or Pembroke, a section of the Broads or South Downs, Dovedale, a section of the Wye Valley and of the Scottish Border and Regional Reserves such as the High Peak of Derbyshire and Forest of Bowland, Cannock Chase and areas in Outer London. In the case of the former, preservation is a primary consideration, but in the latter, while this is important, access is a fundamental consideration. If it is desired to make a National Park on American lines the Committee suggest that the Caingorm area would be most suitable, while the Clenmore area, already possessed by the Forestry Commission, might be utilised for recreation and as a base for pedestrians without the need for a more extensive scheme. The extended powers of the Regional Committees suggested are largely incorporated in the Town and Country Planning Bill which has unfortunately now been shelved owing to the financial situation.

NATIONAL TRUST.

ACQUISITIONS by the National Trust during the year ended June 30, 1931, were—Alport Height, Derbyshire; land near Avonmouth, Bristol; Figbury Rings, near Salisbury; Frankley Beeches, near Birmingham; Haresfield Beacon and Standish Park Woods, Glos; Lady's Well, Hempstead, Glos; Longshaw Moor, near Sheffield; Nare Head, Cornwall; Pendarves Point, Cornwall; Plaitford Common, New Forest; Town Walls Tower, Shrewsbury; additions to previous holdings at Bolt Tail, Devon; more land at Burton Wood and Hawksmoor. In August, 1931, it was announced that 15 acres near Ventnor, I.O.W., were being presented to the nation in memory of Nansen. Gifts made now to the National Trust are not subject to Death Duties. An offer of the remains of Odiham Castle, Hants, was declined by the National Trust in view of the repair and maintenance costs involved. In October the National Trust made an appeal for funds to preserve Whitehall, a 16th century house in Shrewsbury, built by Prynce in 1581. Assembly Rooms, Bath, were acquired by S.P.A.B. for N.T. in Oct., 1931.

In September, 1929, a Committee was appointed by Government to enquire into the question of establishing *National Parks*. The Report issued on Aug. 1, 1931, stated that it would be impossible to copy methods adopted in other countries owing to the English density of population and lack of available area. A system of National Reserves and Nature Sanctuaries was suggested. Cairngorm area was put forward as a site of a National Park on U.S.A. lines in Scotland. As schemes set forth, including compulsory acquirement of common land under conditions, would entail much expenditure, it can be taken for granted that for the present the Committee enquired in vain.

Other work in preserving ancient sites. Obtaining open spaces for the public, is being done by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, working through its own £5,000 limited liability company, of which Lord Esher is chairman; Oxford and Cambridge Preservation Trusts; Royal Society of Arts, owners of West Wycombe; Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society; local authorities in the parks under their control.

OVER-PRODUCTION.

ALUMINIUM.

ALUMINIUM has been maintained in Britain for a long time at a standard price of £85 per ton owing to the International Cartel formed by Austria, Britain, France, Germany, Norway and Switzerland. The Cartel was due to expire at the end of 1931. Germany was responsible for 30,900, France 29,000, Switzerland 22,400, Norway 20,500, Great Britain 19,400 tons yearly output. North America has been extending output until it has reached that of the rest of the world. Only two producers control America, the Aluminium Company in the U.S.A., and Aluminium, Limited, elsewhere. Unless the Cartel is renewed and extended, there is a prospect of a general increase in output that will result in over-production and price-cutting.

COTTON.

Official estimate from Washington Board of Agriculture issued Sept. 8, 1931. was for a crop of 15,685,000 bales, compared with 13,932,000 bales of 1930. At that moment the Federal Farm Board had in hand through its Cotton Stabilising Corporation 1,300,000 bales purchased in previous year with object of maintaining price levels. The surplus so worried the authorities that suggestions were welcomed, and it is said 300 different schemes were submitted. On Aug. 28, the House of Representatives in Louisiana passed a Bill to forbid planting in that State during 1932, contingent upon action by other States. The Federal Farm Board has decided not to add to its stocks. The U.S.A. have been in touch with Egypt, expressing willingness to discuss the disposal of surplus supplies of both countries, but not the limitation of cultivation. Egypt's contribution was a decision on Sept. 20 to reduce 1932 acreage by 25 and 30 per cent. according to variety on the assumption that American acreage would be reduced. On Sept. 8 the Egyptian Government reduced the cotton tax on producers 50 per cent. to 2*s.* per kantar.

METALS.

Lack of demand for industry has led to the curtailment of production in the metal trades. Belgium, France, Germany and Luxemburg were all showing considerably less business than permitted them in the first half-year of 1931 under the quotas of the International Raw Steel Cartel. Germany had produced 1,166,814 tons less than permitted of her quota of 6,581,933 tons. U.S.A. iron and steel trades in September, 1931, were showing a reduced output of 50 per cent. on a year previous.

In April, 1931, the lead producers of the world agreed to make a reduction of 15 per cent. on *their outputs of 1930 in order to avoid a store of* unsold metal at end of year. The price of lead had fallen per ton from £36 5*s.* in 1925 to £12 at the time of agreement for further reduced output. Spelter had fallen 66 per cent. in price in same period. Canadian figures for lead production of first six months of 1930 and 1931 were 172,204,000 and 146,419,000 lbs. respectively.

NITRATES.

On March 20, 1931, the Compania de Salitre de Chile was constituted under local laws. Thirty-six nitrate-producing companies in Chile became part of the combine known as Cosach, the Chilean Government being owners of half of the authorised capital stock, 3,000,000,000 gold pesos. An international loan issue of $50,450,500 was begun in March through bankers in U.S.A.; an issue of £2,000,000 was made in London. An international meeting held in July at Lucerne broke down without an agreement, the Chileans withdrawing because of the introduction by Germany of a tariff wall against Chilean nitrates. Secret meetings were reported to have been held by European producers, but a world agreement was not in view in the following months. By this time Belgium, France, Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia had instituted official import restrictions, practically banning the imports of nitrates. The world seems to have a surplus of nitrogenous fertilisers, but the state of much farm land suggests a want of manures.

RUBBER.

Over-planting in 1925-6 has had its result in making rubber a surplus commodity, that it is almost unsaleable at prices to cover cost of production. In 1930 the shipments from rubber-producing companies amounted to 815,000 tons, of which 96 per cent. came from British and

Dutch territories. The companies desire some plan of restriction, a popular one being a tax on exports to be used in destroying the surplus. The Dutch Government's position is that it would be contrary to their policy to place any compulsion on the native population. The British Government could hardly adopt restrictive powers alone—Lord Passfield stated, when Colonial Secretary, that the Government could not initiate but it would consider any agreed scheme by producers in all countries concerned. A Government Commission began an enquiry on Sept. 8, 1931, into the taxation of rubber companies in the Malay States. Whilst rubber remains at about 3*d.* a pound (Oct., 1931), dividends by rubber companies are almost out of the question, and about £125,000,000 British capital is locked up unremuneratively abroad.

TIN.

In March, 1931, the Governments of Bolivia, Dutch East Indies, Malaya and Nigeria agreed to an international restriction scheme of production, the quota for each country being based on the 1929 output figures. Dutch East Indies had a cut of 16·4 per cent., Federated Malay States 22·4, and Nigeria 25·5 (10,412 tons of 1929 giving a quota of 7,750). Complaints were made subsequently that Nigeria appeared to be unduly penalised. On Aug. 24, 1931, an International Tin Pool was formed with concurrence of the four mentioned Governments. The Pool is to acquire tin for release at prices on a sliding scale sanctioned by those Governments. The first release will take place of 5 per cent. of the holding when spot price of tin on the London market exceeds £150 a ton. At that time, tin was quoted in London at £116 per ton.

WHEAT.

Statisticians agree that the world output of wheat for 1931–2 will show a drop of 25–30,000,000 quarters compared with previous season. Climatic conditions rather than local contraction of cultivation are responsible. In U.S.A. the production is expected to reach 869,000,000 bushels at a time when a surplus, accumulated over five years, has reached 500,000,000 bushels. A world estimate of the surplus left over from 1930–31 was issued officially from Washington as 679,000,000 bushels. The problem of the disposal of the surplus has been worrying exporting countries. A World Wheat Conference in Rome, April, 1931, favoured extension of wheat in those countries where it was not largely consumed, disposing, if necessary, of surplus stocks at low prices. Wheat-exporting countries held a conference in London in May, but no remedial measure found acceptance. It was agreed that acreage could be reduced, other channels of use for wheat discovered, and an international system of orderly marketing established. An International Wheat Information Service was recommended for support officially by Governments concerned. The International Institute of Agriculture that met in Rome in August favoured an international short-credit bank for farmers with the national banks as shareholders. The European Union Commission at Geneva in September had in mind a preferential treatment of E. and S.E. Europe in the disposal of harvest surpluses. The Federal Farm Board of U.S.A., officially authorised to buy local produce for purpose of stabilising prices, made three big deals in surplus wheat. In Aug., 2,500,000 bushels of wheat were exchanged for 1,050,000 bags of Brazilian coffee; Sept., 450,000 tons of wheat and flour sold to China for exclusive use in flooded areas; Sept., 7,500,000 bushels of 1930 crop sold to Germany (Getreide Handelsgesellschaft). British farmers have suffered owing to foreign wheats being imported at low prices, but the consuming public has not gained to any extent in reduced prices of bread.

PILGRIM TRUST.

WORK began on Oct. 1, 1930, of the Pilgrim Trust, the body presided over by Mr. S. Baldwin, in the distribution of the sum of £2,000,000 presented by Mr. Edward Stephen Harkness, the rich U.S.A. philanthropist. The donor was entertained by the Pilgrims to lunch in London on June 24, 1931, and publicly thanked. Amongst the subscriptions made by the Trust during 1931 were—£25,000 to preserve amenities of Oxford and Cambridge, saving of Durham Castle (these were especially mentioned by the Archbishop of Canterbury at the lunch), £3,000 Cardiff Cathedral, £25,000 Foundling Site appeal, £500 National Birthday Fund (anæsthetics in maternity cases), £410 Gloucester Cathedral glass. The office of the Trust is 10 York Buildings, London, W.C.

THE POPE'S VIEWS ON MARRIAGE.

COMPANIONATE marriages and divorce, birth control and sterilisation, were roundly condemned by the Pope in an Encyclical upon Christian Marriage issued from the Vatican during the year. Showing a surprisingly wide knowledge of the social questions of the day, the Encyclical claimed that Christian marriage was a Divine ordinance and consequently indissoluble. The "inviolable stability" of marriage, the Pope said, was menaced "not secretly nor under cover, but openly with all sense of shame put aside, now by word and again by writings, by theatrical productions of every kind, by romantic fiction, by amorous and frivolous novels, by cinematographs portraying vivid scenes, by addresses broadcast by radio-telephone, in short, by all the inventions of modern times the sanctity of marriage was trampled upon and derided; divorce, adultery, and the basest vices are extolled or depicted in such colours as to be free from all reproach and infamy. The doctrines defended are offered for sale as the productions of a genius which is thought to have emancipated itself from all the old-fashioned and immature opinions of the ancients; and to the number of those antiquated opinions is relegated the traditional doctrine of Christian marriage." Another passage read: "Any use whatsoever of matrimony exercised in such way that the act is deliberately frustrated in its natural power to generate life is an offence against the law of God and nature, and those who indulge in such are branded with the guilt of a grave sin." "Conjugal honour," the Encyclical declared, consisted in "a deep attachment of the heart" and a perfect partnership in domestic life. "Conjugal fidelity requires the sacred loyalty of one party to the other, bound by true love. The wife should be subject to the husband, but this subjection does not deny the liberty which belongs fully to the woman in view of her dignity as a human being and her noble office as wife, mother, and companion. Nor does it bid her to obey her husband's every request when such a request is not in keeping with reason. Marriage

requires, on the part of the wife, her noble obedience." The Pope described "experimental," "temporary," and "companionate" forms of matrimony as "*hateful abominations which* beyond all question reduce our truly cultured nations to the barbarous standards of savage people." The burden of children, His Holiness went on, "leads some people to frustrate the marriage act. Such action is shameful and intrinsically vicious. While the Church sympathizes with those people, who, in extreme want, experience the greatest difficulty in rearing their children, care must be taken lest a more calamitious error should befall them." Similarly the Pope condemned the proposed sterilization of the unfit. "Those who act in this way," he declared, "are at fault in losing sight of the fact that the family is more sacred than the State and that men are begotten not for the earth and time, but for heaven and eternity."

R101 DISASTER.

THE Court of Inquiry into the loss of the R101 came to the conclusion that the disaster was caused by a sudden leakage of gas from one or more bags in the fore part of the airship associated with a heavy down-current of air. In their report, Sir *John Simon and his two* assessors pointed out that the precise details of the nature of the accident could never be ascertained as there were no survivors among those who where in the control car at the time. They considered that the airship first dropped her nose and descended at a steep angle but was brought back to an approximately horizontal position. Then, in spite of all efforts, she failed to get her nose appreciably up but continued horizontal until she dived again and struck the ground almost at once at an angle of at least fifteen degrees. "Although the vessel had lost much height during the first phase, if she had been in a normal condition there seems no reason why she should not have pointed her nose up again and regained altitude. From the fact that she failed to do so, it may be argued most conclusively that she was by then crippled beyond recovery, and the inference is that though momentarily on an even keel she was descending rapidly to earth." Reconstructing the position, they thought it possible that if the vessel, having become somewhat heavy, had been raised by a buffet of wind, the elevator would be put down by the coxswain, who had *just come on* duty, to check and counteract the movement. The coxswain might put his elevator rather more down than was necessary, or keep it down longer than was exactly right. The vessel's nose would drop. If, when her nose was inclined downwards she received a strong buffet of wind above her nose it would push her nose further down. If she were already heavy from loss of gas—especially if a rent had occurred in a gas-bag which involved progressively rapid inflation—the descent was emphasised. The coxswain would put his elevator up, but she did not come out of her dive as rapidly as she should because she was losing more gas all the time. "How the vessel began to lose gas can never be definitely ascertained. The weather was exceptionally bad; the gasbags were hard up against padded projections, some of which may have begun to wear the fabric; the bumpiness of the wind and the pitching of the ship would intensify the strain; and earlier flights had indicated the possibility of leakage through chafing, or, if the vessel rolled through an unusually large angle, through intermittent opening of the gas valves. *It seems very probable* that the *more serious* and sudden loss of gas which followed was connected with a specific misfortune such as the ripping of the forepart of the envelope. The explanation that the disaster was caused by a substantial loss of gas in very bumpy weather holds the field." The Court rejected any idea that the vessel broke up in the air from internal weakness, and entirely rejected any suggestion of inefficiency on the part of officers and crew. No blame was put upon those responsible for the decision to make the flight at that time, but the Court could not avoid the conclusion that the R101 would not have started when she did if it had not been that reasons of public policy were considered as making it highly desirable for her to do so if she could.

RENT RESTRICTION.

IN October, 1930, the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland appointed an inter-Departmental Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Marley "to enquire into and report upon the present workings of the *Rent Restriction Acts* (excluding the special provisions relating to agricultural cottages) and whether any modifications or amendments should be made to them." A separate Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Walter R. Smith, M.P., was appointed to consider and report upon the conditions of agricultural cottages. The Report of the Principal Committee was published in July, 1931. It is estimated that the total number of houses in England and Wales is now about nine millions, of which about one and a half millions have been erected since the war. Of the seven and a half million pre-war built houses about six and a quarter millions are still subject to control. Of the one and a half million new houses, about six hundred thousand have been built by local authorities and may be regarded as available for letting. These form practically the only supply of new houses to meet the demand of the poorer paid working classes, and there still exists a considerable shortage of houses for this class. As regards houses for the middle class or better paid artisan class, private enterprise has largely met this demand by the provision of houses principally for sale, and here the building societies have rendered invaluable assistance. The Committee divide controlled houses into three classes. In the case of Class A, i.e., houses with a rateable value of £45 or over in the Metropolitan Police district, £35 or over elsewhere in England and Wales and £45 or over in Scotland, it is recommended that control shall be discontinued forthwith. More than one-third of the houses of this class have already been decontrolled under the 1923 Act, owing to the greater mobility of the population, and there have been provided over 350,000 houses of this class, so that in fact it is a minority only of this class which is subject at present to control. Class B is defined as houses with a rateable value of less than £45 but over £20 in a Metropolitan Police district, less than £35 but over £13 elsewhere in England and Wales, and less than £45 but over £26 5s. in Scotland. Here it is recommended that control shall be continued in its present form. A large number of houses erected by private enterprise

belong to this class, as do a large proportion of houses built by local authorities. It is considered that the gradual decontrol by possession under the 1923 Act is less objectional than any method of gradual decontrol. Class C includes all houses the rateable value of which does not exceed £20 in the Metropolitan Police district, £13 elsewhere in England and Wales, and £25 5s. in Scotland. It is recommended that here control shall be continued and also that Class C houses shall cease to be subject to the decontrolling provisions of the 1923 Act. The effect of the 1923 Act is to immobilise working class tenants. The decontrolled rentals of such houses average 85 to 90 per cent. above the pre-war level as compared with 50 per cent. in the case of controlled houses. Only about one-eighth of Class C houses have become decontrolled, and the 1923 Act has not succeeded in encouraging private enterprise to erect houses of this type. It is not proposed that control shall be re-instated when Class C houses have already become decontrolled, owing to the many difficulties which such a course would involve. Further recommendations propose that all public houses should be decontrolled, and in the case of mortgages that control should continue so long as the mortgaged house is controlled, and that in the case of Class A houses control should continue for a period of six months after the decontrol of houses of this class. In regard to sub-letting, the tenant should be required to notify the landlord when he proposes to sub-let, and that in certain cases there should be a penalty for extortionate charges to sub-tenants, which should also be grounds for an application by the landlord for possession. Unfortunately, it is unlikely that Parliament will be able to give statutory effect to the recommendations of the Committee during the present year, although these would appear to meet with general approval.

Year.	Number Employed.	Number of Cases. Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Total.	Compensation Paid.	Fatal Accidents per 10,000 Employed.	Disablements per 10,000 Employed.	Compensation Paid in Shillings per Employee.
					£			
1919	8,359,183	3,293	365,176	368,469	4,616,723	3·9	437	11·0
1920	8,348,150	3,531	381,986	385,517	5,978,009	4·2	458	14·3
1921	7,315,866	2,385	283,361	285,746	5,509,395	3·3	387	15·0
1922	7,205,609	2,489	390,423	392,912	6,495,728	3·4	542	18·0
1923	7,342,311	2,657	477,378	480,035	7,134,096	3·6	532	19·5
1924	7,512,359	2,878	487,442	490,320	6,667,038	3·9	649	17·8
1925	7,541,014	3,030	473,055	476,085	6,642,930	4·0	627	17·6
1926	7,001,795	2,345	368,563	370,908	6,006,921	3·3	526	17·2
1927	7,403,222	2,567	455,862	458,419	6,315,803	3·4	615	17·1
1928	7,433,660	2,735	461,485	464,220	6,457,273	3·7	620	17·4
1929	7,450,112	2,819	478,602	481,471	6,569,918	3·8	642	17·6

SAFETY FIRST.

THE increasing number of accidents, particularly street accidents, during the last few years has aroused considerable public concern. A number of voluntary organisations have been commenced at various times to endeavour to effect some improvement and, in 1924, the National "Safety First" Association was founded. This Association has as patron H.R.H. The Duke of York and is under the Presidency of Viscount Brentford. It comprises the British Industrial "Safety First" Association, the London and other "Safety First" Councils. It is supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions and is assisted to a considerable extent by voluntary unpaid workers. The "Safety First" movement is concerned with industrial safety as well as with safety on the highway and in the home. On the industrial side the following table, prepared from the Compensation Returns of the Home Office, shows the seriousness of the present position :—

It will be observed that the years 1927, 1928 and 1929, show a progressive increase in the number of both fatal and non-fatal accidents, and a corresponding increase in the compensation paid per employee. The Safety First Association endeavours by propaganda, a Freedom From Accidents competition, a Safety Engineer Service and by other means to educate the workers and employers and to effect a reduction. Other valuable work in the same direction is carried on by the Industrial Welfare Society, the Institute of Industrial Psychology, &c. On the side of public safety, street accidents are, of course, responsible for the great majority of accidents. The following table shows the increase in the numbers of drivers and vehicles during the last 10 years :—

Year.	No. of Motor Driving Licences.	Increase over Previous Year.	No. of Motor Vehicles (Excluding Trams).	Increase over Previous Year.
1921	1,106,000	—	860,082	—
1922	1,210,700	104,700	962,115	102,033
1923	1,416,400	205,700	1,127,590	165,475
1924	1,644,400	228,000	1,312,357	184,767
1925	1,923,900	279,500	1,523,210	210,844
1926	2,132,900	209,000	1,704,213	181,012
1927	2,349,000	216,100	1,874,681	170,468
1928	2,527,000	178,000	2,012,904	138,223
1929	2,687,000	160,000	2,149,228	136,324
1930	2,810,000	123,000	2,237,474	88,246

Up to 1925 the yearly rate of increase was progressive, but since then the rate has gradually declined, and 1930 shows a considerable drop. The following table, prepared by the National Safety First Association from the Home Office

and Ministry of Transport figures, shows the position for the last 10 years :—

Year.	Number of Accidents in which Mechanically Propelled Vehicles (excluding Trams) were involved.			No. of Fatalities per 1,000 Vehicles.	No. of Accidents per 1,000 Vehicles.	Vehicles per Accident.	No. of Accidents per 1,000 Motor Drivers Licensed.
	Fatal.	Non-Fatal	Total.				
1921	2,091	36,609	38,700	2·43	44·9	22	35
1922	2,222	43,058	44,280	2·31	46·0	22	37
1923	2,435	53,084	55,519	2·16	49·2	20	39
1924	3,019	64,318	67,337	2·30	51·3	19	41
1925	3,401	79,377	82,778	2·23	54·3	18	43
1926	4,155	86,890	91,045	2·44	53·4	18	43
1927	4,480	95,170	99,650	2·39	53·2	19	42
1928	5,223	106,753	111,976	2·59	55·5	18	44
1929	5,722	111,136	116,858	2·66	54·4	18	43
1930	6,222	114,927	121,150	2·78	54·1	18	43

While each year since 1921 has shown an increase in the number of accidents, the increase for 1930 over 1929 is less than in any of the previous years shown. Moreover, the relationship between the number of accidents and the number of vehicles and drivers licensed, has remained steady ever since the Association's campaign was started in 1926, whereas previously it had been getting worse each year. The fatality ratio, however, is still rising, and this is probably accounted for by the increase in the average speed and weight of vehicles. The total number of all street accidents in 1930 was 156,793, resulting in deaths to 7,305 persons, and injury to 177,895, a total of 185,200 killed or injured Compared with 1929 this represents an increase of nearly three and a half per cent. in the number of accidents, and four and a half per cent. in the number of killed or injured. These rates are practically the same as those a year ago, and considerably less than the corresponding rates in all other rates since the war. The National Safety First Association carry out an extensive propaganda to avoid road accidents. The Road Fellowship League set up by the Association, does a good deal of useful work to educate drivers of vehicles. An important branch of the work of the Association is the Safety First Institute for Children. The National Safety First work was first started in 1930 and has been very successful. A considerable drop in the number of accidents, both industrial and street accidents, took place during each Safety Week held, and there is no doubt also that the holding of Safety Weeks has a permanent educational value.

SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

THE popularity of the National Savings Certificate is well maintained. During the twelve months ended August 31st, 1931 (the most recent date for which information was available before this Almanack went to press), the average weekly sales of Certificates was over a million and a quarter. Certificates were originally put on sale in 1916 and by the date given above the total number of Certificates sold was 1,048,574,774, representing a cash investment of £824,469,569, while the amount remaining to the credit of investors (accrued interest included) was approximately £499,000,000.

In January, 1931, the National Savings Movement celebrated the issue of 1,000,000,000 Certificates and His Majesty the King was graciously pleased to accept the special Thousand Millionth Certificate produced in honour of the event.

An outstanding feature in the development of the Savings Movement during 1931 was the successful implementing of an agreement for co-operation between the Movement and the Trustee Savings Banks. Co-operation with the Post Office Savings Bank having been brought about earlier, the position now is that the three great State-controlled systems of popular investment are working together for their common purpose. An important step with regard to Savings Certificates of the First Issue was taken during the year. Powers were given by the Finance Act of 1931 to prolong the currency of any First Issue Certificates to a date not later than March 31st, 1940.

Three different Issues of National Savings Certificates have been made :—

First Issue Certificates (cost price 15*s.* 6*d.* and ten-year maturity value 20*s.*) issued from Feb., 1916, to March 31, 1922.

Second Issue Certificates (cost price 16*s.* and ten-year maturity value 20*s.*), on sale from April 1, 1922, to Sept. 30, 1923.

Third Issue Certificates (cost price 16*s.* and ten-year maturity value 24*s.*) on sale from Oct. 1, 1923.

Holders of First Issue Certificates, instead of encashing the Certificates at the end of ten years, can adopt any of the following courses :—

1. Retain Certificates until March 31, 1932, with interest after the tenth year at one penny per month per Certificate.
2. Exchange them for Third Issue.
3. Transfer into 4 % National Savings Bonds.
4. Transfer into 4½% Conversion Loan (1940-44).

Powers have been given by the Finance Act of 1931 to prolong the currency of any First Issue Certificates to a date not later than March 31 1940.

Statistics.

Year.	Subscribed.	Repaid (excluding Interest.)	Remaining (excluding Interest.)
1915-6 1916-7	£75,607,798	£1,120,731	£74,487,067
1917-8	66,514,526	3,251,766	137,749,827
1918-9	97,921,218	8,700,001	226,971,044
1919-20	71,519,471	24,949,700	273,540,815
1920-21	41,105,948	29,741,245	284,995,518
1921-22	93,338,798	36,193,731	342,140,585
1922-23	39,675,050	27,966,804	353,848,831
1923-24	45,208,520	32,915,500	366,141,851
1924-25	32,225,544	29,529,291	368,838,104
1925-26	35,115,630	28,378,074	375,575,660
1926-27	31,924,514	35,676,845	371,823,329
1927-28	37,408,766	46,784,315	362,447,780
1928-29	41,873,775	43,083,243	361,238,312
1929-30	42,099,160	45,296,665	358,040,807
1930-31	50,473,418	36,911,567	371,602,258

SHOPPING CURIOSITIES.

THE first "Automatic Restaurant" was opened in England by Presto, Ltd., in the Strand, London, on May 4, 1931. Thirty machines were installed to cater for 2-300 customers. The shop is open for full 24 hours, customers being in a position to serve themselves when and how they please. Maximum price for a dish is 6*d*. The Austrian Ambassador was an early patron.

National Flying Services, Ltd., opened in Northumberland Avenue, London, in May, 1931, an "Aviation Shop" in which everything associated with flying, from goggles to an aeroplane, could be purchased. Interior of shop was designed like an air liner cabin, with an aeroplane wing for counter. It acted also as a booking-office for air trips. The fundamental idea is to increase public interest in aviation.

British Waltham Watch Company introduced first Public Time Ball signal in London at their Holborn premises on May 5. This was worked by signal from Greenwich, whereby at 1 p.m. a gilded ball would fall down a steel shaft, a 1,000-candle-power lamp lighted and a gong sounded.

In June, controversy arose over the time taken in making a suit following upon a reminder that in 1898 an American record was set up of 6 hrs. 4 min. from sheep's back to completion. On June 23, 1931, Yorkshire firms started clipping of sheep at 8.50 a.m.; wool was carded, spun, warped, dyed, wove, shrunk, pressed, sent to tailors, cut, stitched, with the final button taking its place at 12.27 p.m. The suit was to the measure of Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P. On the following day Huddersfield, working with Leeds, set up a record of a finished suit from the time of beginning shearing of 2 hrs. 9 min. 45 sec. A suit made under such conditions was said to cost £100.

SUBSIDY FOR OPERA.

A season of grand opera assisted by a State subsidy took place at the Royal Opera House during the autumn as a preliminary to performances in the country. The scheme, when announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer some time before the financial crisis, aroused considerable interest and some criticism, and the latter was increased when it was later intimated that despite the necessity for severe retrenchment no alteration was to be made in the arrangement. To assist in the performances of operas, both at Covent Garden and in provincial centres, the Treasury agreed to provide £5,000 at the beginning of 1931, and £17,500 a year for five years from April 1, 1931, as additions to the income of the British Broadcasting Corporation, who would hand the sums over to the Opera Syndicate in return for the right to broadcast performances. The Corporation thus became the agents for this expenditure, and a revised agreement with the Postmaster-General sanctioning this new activity was agreed to by Parliament. It was estimated that for the purposes of this presentation of grand opera a sum of £30,000 a year would be required for five years. In addition to the State grant of £17,500 a year, the B.B.C. were to grant £7,500 a year, and it was hoped to obtain the remaining £5,000 a year from private subscriptions. The first performances at the Royal Opera House were generally on the lines of those given in former years, and they were then repeated at popular prices, the company afterwards giving performances at popular prices in the provinces. The main purpose of the scheme was to encourage and stimulate British opera production, and it was unfortunate that the first performances should coincide with a time of crisis and depression.

SUMMER TIME ABROAD.

THE principle of altering the clock in order to begin the day of business and general life earlier in the solar day was conceived by Mr. William Willett of Chislehurst, the head of a well-known building business, about the year 1907, and was brought before Parliament in 1908 by Mr. Robert Pearce, Member of the House of Commons for Leek, Staffordshire, who introduced a Bill known as the Daylight Saving Bill which proposed that the clock should be put forward by twenty minutes in the mornings of four Sundays in April, so that during the Summer months clocks would be eighty minutes in advance of Greenwich Mean Time. This Bill passed second reading, but evidently there was much doubt whether it could be carried into effect. The Bill was amended in Committee by the proposition that the change should be made by putting the clock forward one hour on the third Sunday in April and one hour back on the third Sunday in September, and in this form it was re-introduced in Parliament in 1909. The matter, however, was shelved until 1916 when it was brought forward as a measure made advisable by circumstances of the war, *and a Bill became law in that year which*, with some modification, has remained in force *in Great Britain since*. It was brought into use for the first time on Sunday, May 21. Its purpose has been carried out with little difficulty and with little open objection by the majority of the people, though there are some to whom the change of time reckoning twice a year is repugnant, and a plea for its abolition on behalf of the agricultural industry and because of the supposed injurious effects on children sometimes finds its way into the public press. The scheme was approved in the same year, 1916, by the governments of Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, The Netherlands, Italy, Norway, Sweden, and Portugal, and brought into use in all of these countries, but has since been largely abandoned. From the following brief notes, which are not to be taken as complete, the state of affairs in this respect in most parts of the world may be inferred.

In FRANCE the system was adopted for the first time on June 15, 1916, and in each year since a period between certain dates has been set apart for its operation. The Law of May 24, 1923, prescribing the last Saturday in March at 23*h*. and the first Saturday in October, with power to vary, as the limits of the period, is in force in France and Algeria, and it is believed that though there is some small objection in agricultural centres there is no active movement against it. The same applies to Belgium. In recent years the system has been in use in FRANCE and BELGIUM during the same period in each year as it has been in England, but a note in the *Railway Gazette* states that the Governments of these countries have decided that, beginning in the year 1932, the Summer Time period shall begin on the last Saturday in March, or, if that is Easter-time as it is this year, a week later, which will nullify

nvenience to Continental travel and to nternational relationships that the lately ing uniformity has brought about.

ne NETHERLANDS conditions somewhat to those in France prevail. Summer was adopted in this country on May 3, efore it was in England, and remained in use until 1922, being continued after the war as a voluntary measure, but was then discontinued until 1925, when, because of the much-increased tourist traffic, Summer Time was imposed generally by legal enactment, but because of its disadvantages to the agricultural and industrial classes, the law was modified in 1928, and made compulsory only in regard to the traffic services, the period being from May to October.

In GERMANY and AUSTRIA Summer Time was brought into use on the night of April 30–May 1, 1916, and was continued until the end of the war; but the law was not renewed in Germany in 1919, nor has it been since, as there seems to be no general feeling in favour of the system, though a society exists with the object of reviving Summer Time. It has also been given up in AUSTRIA. In DENMARK Summer Time was in use from May 15 to September 30, 1916, but was found to be so unpopular with the farming community that the question of reviving it has not been considered. CZECHOSLOVAKIA is said to have given Summer Time a good trial, but has discontinued it, finding it not economic. NORWAY, where the system was first used at the same date as in England, May 21, 1916, and ITALY, who followed a week later, May 27, 1916, have since discontinued it. Summer Time is also not used in SWEDEN. In SPAIN, though it had been tried and found disadvantageous to the workers, and irksome generally to the inhabitants of towns and cities, it was decided to re-introduce the system in 1931 for the same period as in Great Britain, but this decision was reversed by the new Republican Provisional Government, and Summer Time did not operate in Spain or Portugal last year. According to a newspaper announcement, SOVIET RUSSIA decided to adopt Summer Time on July 18, 1930, but further details are not known.

Western Hemisphere. In CANADA there is no general regulation as to Daylight Saving, as the scheme is always called there and in the United States. When a Bill to introduce it was brought before the House of Commons at Ottawa in 1918, there was considerable opposition by the Canadian people, who, however, supported the innovation in the following year, and the result appears to be a species of local option. In ONTARIO, and probably in other provinces, each municipality determines what time it will use, and in general clocks are altered in the cities though not in the country places, which is naturally the source of much confusion. In the UNITED STATES a Daylight Saving Act has been repealed as a Federal law, and the actual practice seems to be as in Canada, the alteration of clocks being made, if at all, for local considerations. It appears that Daylight Saving is practised in Chicago, and it is read under date April 25, 1930, that the clocks of the Grain Exchange at Winnipeg were to be moved forward one hour to conform with the change in Chicago, New York and Liverpool. In the State of Alabama the Standard Time from Oct. 1 to Feb. 14 (approx.) is 5½ hours slow on Greenwich, which is nearly the local time of the eastern part of the territory, and six hours slow during the remainder of the year, which reverses the usual practice, since in the summer months the clock is slower on the sun than in the winter. In MEXICO the Summer Time system is now in operation. It appears that the plan of putting the clock forward throughout the year had been given up after trial.

As to South America, the Standard Time throughout CHILE is four hours slow on Greenwich during the summer months from Sept. 1 to March 31, but five hours slow in the other part of the year. According to a newspaper note, Summer Time was adopted in ARGENTINA for the first time on Dec. 1, 1930, the clocks being advanced one hour, the system to remain in force until March 31, and it is learned from a later press note that this proved so successful that it is certain that the alteration of clocks will be repeated. The scheme was adopted in BRAZIL for the first time on Oct. 3, 1931, for a period ending March 31, 1932, but since the effect or desirability of Summer Time is said to be a matter of latitude, details as to its operation, and reports of its success in different parts of these large areas, are wanted. In latitudes where the amount of twilight is almost negligible the new arrangement is considered as a boon to workers, since it provides them with an extra hour of daylight for recreation.

It appears that the experiment of varying the clock was made in AUSTRALIA in the year 1916, but was pronounced to be without advantage after short trial. There is a Summer Time Act, 1929, in force in NEW ZEALAND. Summer Time begins throughout the Dominion on the second Sunday in October and ends on the third Sunday in March. During this period the clock is advanced on New Zealand Standard Time by half an hour, so that during the operation of the Act the time is exactly 12 hours fast on Greenwich.

SUNDAY CINEMAS.

FOR the last twenty years it has been the policy of the London County Council, while granting cinemas licences subject to a condition prohibiting opening on Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday, to receive applications for Sunday opening and then to intimate that they would take no proceedings in respect of such performances on certain conditions, the principal one being that the net profit should be paid to a charity selected by the licensee from a list approved by the Council; as a result of this policy it was stated that about £200,000 had been paid to charities, including hospitals, in the course of recent years. In December, 1930, in an action brought at the instance of the Entertainment Protection Association, Ltd., a decision was given by a Divisional Court of the King's Bench, and subsequently upheld by the Court of Appeal, that in view of the provisions of the Sunday Observance Act, 1780, the Council had no power to permit the Sunday opening of cinemas. Under the Act of 1780 a common informer was enabled to institute an action to recover penalties for infringement, and proceedings by informers were commenced forthwith. The decision occasioned much controversy as to the expediency of the Sunday opening of all places of entertainment, and a strong claim was advanced on behalf of theatres for equal treatment with cinemas. After hearing the views of deputations from the various

interests concerned, the Home Secretary, in April, 1931, introduced the Sunday Performances (Regulation) Bill, empowering the council of any county or county borough to license and permit the taking of money on Sundays for musical and cinematograph entertainments, for exhibitions of animals or inanimate objects, and for debates; before exercising this power, however, the Council must satisfy itself that there was a substantial demand in the locality for the grant of such licences, and, after hearing any representations on the matter, must pass a resolution that it was expedient that such should be granted; in the case of cinemas the licence was to be subject to the conditions that such amounts as the Council might determine to represent the profits must be paid to charities approved by the Council, and that none of the Sunday employees should be employed in cinemas for each of the six previous days. The Bill was left to a free vote of the House, and the chief grounds of the strong opposition which it encountered were that it legalised illegality, that it discriminates unfairly between one form of entertainment and another, that the onus of decision should be borne by Parliament and not thrown upon local authorities, that the principle of Sunday opening would later be inevitably extended to other interests, and that the observance of Sunday as a day of worship should be carefully safeguarded, whereas this was an attempt to commercialise it. The main argument in favour of the Bill was that it merely made legal a practice deemed to be within the law for nearly twenty years, and that it was undesirable that the law should remain as at present, whereby every infringement of the Act of 1780 by the licensee of a cinema was open to an action by a common informer, with penalties following automatically on proof of the complaint. During the Committee stage a strenuous attempt was made to place theatres on the same footing as cinemas, but the motion was rejected by a substantial majority; consideration of the Bill was not completed before the adjournment for the summer recess. Having regard to its controversial character, the National Government during the emergency session decided not to proceed with the measure, but, in order to regularise the situation, an Act operative for one year was passed, permitting those licensing authorities which had during the past twelve months allowed Sunday opening for cinemas and concerts to continue their existing practice

SWEEPSTAKES.

HUGE sweepstakes (tickets 10s. each) have been conducted within a year by the Irish Hospitals' Trust, a procedure legalised by the South Irish Parliament. The figures are as follows:—

Manchester November Handicap, Nov., 1930:

Sales	£658,618
Hospitals received	131,724
First Prize	204,704
Second Prize	81,905
Third Prize	40,953

Grand National, March, 1931:

Sales	£1,755,963
Hospitals received	438,990
First Prize	354,544
Second Prize	177,272
Third Prize	118,181

Epsom Derby, May, 1931:

Sales	£2,789,69[illegible]
Hospitals received	697,42[illegible]
19 First Prizes ..... each	30,0[illegible]
19 Second Prizes ..... ,,	15,0[illegible]
19 Third Prizes ..... ,,	10,000

Other prizes were distributed to holders of tickets for runners, sellers of winning tickets, and so forth. The draw on each occasion was done publicly with the aid of large machines for shuffling counterfoils of tickets, and everything was tried to obtain extensive advertisement. A party of M.P.s were special guests at Dublin during the draw. Owners of tickets living in England took over 60 per cent. of the Derby prizes, in spite of endeavours by police and Post Office officials to stop the sale of tickets. Other prizes were gained by holders as far apart as Mexico and New Zealand, the sales being world-wide.

SWEEPSTAKES FOR HOSPITALS.

The British Medical Association, at its Eastbourne Conference on July 20, 1931, had two resolutions on the use of sweepstakes for hospitals, but did not record any definite vote, discussions being closured by motions to pass to next business. Dr. Brackenbury, Chairman of the Council, announced official countenance could not be given to sweepstake methods for helping hospitals. Mr. Clynes, then Home Secretary, mentioned at a public dinner on June 17, 1931, that Parliament was clearly disinclined to change the law, however unsatisfactory it might be. The Canadian Parliament, on June 19, declined by 34 to 22 votes to give a hospital sweepstake Bill a second reading. The N.S.W. Government decided in June to run State lotteries for hospital funds.

TAX COLLECTORS.

DURING the passage of the Finance Bill in June, 1931, it was stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that, out of about 3,000 tax collectors, roughly 750 were under the direct control of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, but that of the remainder about 2000 were part-time men whose salary or commission did not amount to more than £1 a week, their ages ran as high as 86 and ten per cent. were over 70. Tax collectors in England and Wales have hitherto been appointed by the General Commissioners of Income Tax in the various districts or in default by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, whereas in Scotland the collection has for half a century been carried out by permanent Civil servants. The principle underlying the method of appointment by the General Commissioners appears to have been that, to avoid giving the Crown and its servants too much power in the administration of the Income Tax, the duty of assessment was placed in the hands of the locally elected and unpaid Commissioners, who with their officers were to assess and collect the taxes, the power of Somerset House being limited to the supervision of the collection in the interests of the Crown. In 1921 an attempt was made to abolish the assessor and to transfer his duties to the Inland Revenue, together with the appointment of collectors, but in the face of determined opposition the proposal was dropped. In 1931 the question was again considered, and successful negotiations to

place between the Board of Inland Revenue and the National Association of Assessors and Collectors of Taxes with regard to the transfer of the appointment of collectors. The General Commissioners for a number of divisions, while advocating an improvement in the pay and status of collectors, passed resolutions urging the retention of the existing system, and representations were made from other quarters protesting against the removal of the buffer between the taxpayer and a bureaucracy, and pointing out that, if the collector were taken over, either the assessor must automatically follow or a separate office of assessor created, for which the remuneration would be insufficient, and that a case would then be made out for a similar absorption. The Finance Bill, 1931, however, contained a clause vesting in the Board of Inland Revenue the power in England and Wales of appointing collectors which, though strenuously opposed during the debate on the Bill, duly became law. The City of London was excluded from the scope of this clause on the ground that about one-sixth of the total amount of tax was collected in the City, with the result that the system of collection had already been perfected, and that none of the criticism which could be brought against the present system in other parts of the country could be applied to that area. With this exception, therefore, tax collectors will, by a gradual process, become Civil servants.

THAMES BRIDGES.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE.

THE various stages of the protracted consideration of the problem of a new bridge at Charing Cross have been recorded in the ALMANACK since 1928. After the rejection of the London County Council's Bill by the House of Commons in May, 1930, the Council endeavoured to secure a final solution by appointing an Advisory Committee in July, 1930, to submit within nine months an agreed scheme for a bridge and approaches at an estimated cost of not more than £12,500,000. The Committee was composed of 16 members, representative of all the interests chiefly concerned, with Sir Leslie Scott as chairman, and gave detailed examination to nine different schemes, of which six were selected and embodied in their report, but were unable to produce an agreed scheme; a majority, however, recommended the adoption of a scheme (known as No. 6) which, although it followed in some of its features the one put forward in the rejected Bill of 1930, was claimed to be sufficiently changed to constitute a distinct scheme. In view of claims that the character and cost of one of the six schemes had been misunderstood by the Advisory Committee, the Committee, at the request of the Council, gave further consideration to this scheme, but reaffirmed their previous decision. The Council then decided, in July, 1931, to obtain Parliamentary powers to carry out scheme Number 6 at a net cost of £12,500,000, subject to the Government agreeing to contribute 75 per cent. of the cost, but were at once informed that the Government were unable to renew the offer of a grant from the Road Fund for the purpose; in coming to this decision the Government were mainly influenced by the serious economic position then developing, but also by the fact that no agreed scheme was forthcoming, and that future events, such as a rapid development in the electrification of main line railways, might profoundly affect the considerations which would determine the site of the railway station and the layout of the approaches on the south side of the river. There is, therefore, little likelihood for many years, if ever, of a new bridge at Charing Cross.

WATERLOO BRIDGE.

The fate of this bridge, which has been so long debated, is linked with the scheme for a new Charing Cross bridge. The Royal Commission on Cross River Traffic, in 1926, recommended that the bridge should not be demolished, but that four piers and arches should be rebuilt and the remainder underpinned; this decision was, however, contingent upon the construction of a new bridge at Charing Cross to relieve the congestion of traffic in the Strand. With the abandonment of the Charing Cross bridge scheme, apparently it rests with the London County Council to decide whether they will revert to their decision in June, 1926, before the appointment of the Royal Commission, to demolish the existing bridge and to construct a new one to take six lines of traffic.

ST. PAUL'S BRIDGE.

To relieve the volume of traffic passing over London Bridge and Blackfriars Bridge, and the congestion of the streets in the vicinity of the Mansion House, powers to construct a new bridge were obtained by the Corporation of the City of London in 1911. The bridge approach was intended to pass from the south end of Aldersgate Street along the line of Old Change on the east side of St. Paul's to the bridge head. In 1922 the London and Home Counties Traffic Advisory Committee advised that the bridge should be proceeded with, and steps were taken to acquire the necessary property; but in 1926 the Royal Commission on Cross River Traffic urged the abandonment of the scheme in favour of a new Ludgate Bridge, to be a high-level road bridge passing from Southwark Street over the river, close to and east of the Southern Railway bridge, to Holborn Viaduct. The City Corporation, however, after examining the proposed alternative were unable to agree with the recommendation, and in January, 1929, sought powers to extend until 1931 the time for the completion of the bridge authorised in 1911, but the Bill promoted to secure the extension was rejected. Further schemes have since been put forward, and it is understood that the matter is still under consideration. Considering the need for additional means of communication in the western part of the City, much dissatisfaction has been expressed with the decision of Parliament not to extend the time of completion of a scheme which had received its sanction after full inquiry many years before, and under which the City Corporation had made heavy commitments.

TOTALISATOR.

HOPED-FOR success has failed to materialise with the Totalisator on British racecourses. The Racecourse Betting Control Board was forced to announce in August, 1931, that with the exception of eight tracks (Ascot, Ayr, Birmingham, Hurst Park, Newbury, Newmarket, Nottingham and Wolverhampton) further employment of the electrical machine would not justify itself for the present, and the electrical indicators on hand-worked machines would be entirely discontinued. The deduction from the

pools by the R.B.C.B. has remained at 10 per cent., but from Aug. 31 instead of paying to the round sum as represented in pence, reversion was made to the old practice of the multiple of 3*d.* next below dividend. In some instances this is equivalent to 16 per cent. deduction. Ascot's four days showed the biggest pools—£44,803 18*s.*, £65,042 18*s.*, £66,818 6*s.*, £51,046 2*s.*—the highest figure being on Gold Cup day. Machine was confined to rings, no facilities being provided for the huge crowd on course. Year's report for 1930 was not issued by R.B.C.B. until end of May following. There were 92 racecourses with the Machine that operated on 614 racing days. Total expenses to end of 1930 were £624,146 for buildings and £1,127,828 for electrical equipment; for the year, administration cost £52,755 and total operation expenditure £225,141. The total receipts, including pool percentages, were £261,323. The most numerous patrons are holiday-makers with florin bets; the professional backers prefer the bookmakers, and often the turnover of one of the leading layers will exceed that of the Tote. Business improved in 1931; the turnover of 3¼ millions was reached by Oct. 10—the total for whole of 1930.

A question of legality arose over the Tote for the greyhound tracks, and to make the use of the Machine possible racing clubs have been established, membership of which permits betting with the Tote. The R.B.C.B. has no connection with the greyhound apparatus in either provision, control or profits. France has tackled the problem of getting bets made away from the course placed in the Machine. On March 3, 1931, 7 main and 62 sub-agencies were opened of the Pari-Mutuel-Urbain, whereby people living in towns could have their bets transmitted to the racecourse. In Britain an attempt was made to send money by post direct to the Tote on racecourses, but this was declared illegal. By arrangement with the R.B.C.B., Tote Investors, Ltd., can accept bets on credit to be placed in course Machines.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT.

DELIGHT can be expressed at the greater linking up of industries and departments in industry for the purpose of common improvement in trade that found expression following the Missions of 1930, in various forms during 1931, and promise to extend in 1932.

COTTON.

A Cotton Textile Exhibition, organised by the British Cotton Industry in conjunction with the Government, was held at White City, London, Feb. 16–28. Every section of the home cotton industry was represented, big fashion parades taking place daily with a view to interesting the public and other industries of the uses of cotton. The Queen honoured the Exhibition with a visit on the opening day. The actual net cost to guarantors worked out at £13,648, the industry considering the money well spent. A British Cotton Week followed on May 4–9, in which shops made a mass display of cotton goods with suitable posters and sold well. On April 4 the Cotton Mission (Sir E. Thompson, Chairman) returned to Liverpool after having been away in the Far East from the previous Sept. 19. The reports were made public on April 15 and May 7.

The Report pointed out that the Cotton Industry depended on foreign sales for 80 per cent. of output. Lancashire's production had fallen from 8,000 million linear yards in 1912 to 4,000 million in 1930. In international trade Britain's sales had fallen from 65 to 45 per cent.; Japan's had increased from 3 to 17 per cent. British exports to China and Hongkong had been four times those of Japan in 1913, but only one-tenth in 1930. Japan had become a closed market for British cotton. Though China is increasing her production, she is still a market provided our goods can compete in price with those from Japan. Lancashire had to reorganise and reduce costs if trade was to be recovered. Japan had lower wages and a double shift system, plus a greater output per weaver, who looked after more looms than was the British practice. At every stage, from purchase to packing, Japan had the price advantage. Our marketing was bad. Suggestions made included standardisation in goods offered, maintenance of stocks in China, organisation of a marketing body, long term credits, but, above all, cheaper goods.

Lancashire has also suffered from a boycott of goods organised by the National Congress Party. A protest meeting against the boycott was held by 7,000 members of the Manchester Royal Exchange on May 5. A Lancashire Cotton Corporation was incorported on Jan. 23, 1929, with the intention of rationalising the industry by the amalgamation of mills. The Corporation issued £2,000,000 6½ per cent. debentures in March, 1931, announcing at the time that 72 mills have been taken over and 36 were in negotiation. The Bankers' Industrial Development Corporation made the issue through the Bank of England. A Lancashire Industrial Development Council is educating public opinion to the need of more industries in the County Palatine.

WOOL.

The Far East Economic Mission also dealt with the position of wool in China. The market was open, apart from the new tariff, but it was a matter of prices, especially with the low silver figure. An Imperial Wool Fair was organised by the *Yorkshire Observer* at Bradford in May, and this continued until the Bradford Pageant in July.

ARTIFICIAL SILK.

An Exhibition of Artificial Silk was arranged by the *Drapers' Organiser* at the Albert Hall, Feb. 16–21. Mr. Amery, M.P., presided at the opening, and The Queen honoured the Exhibition with a visit on 19th. Great advances were shown in uncrushable cloths and dyes.

LEATHER.

A market enquiry was ordered in Sept. on behalf of the leather trades exporting to Denmark and Netherlands, the Overseas Trade Dept. co-operating with the National Leather Goods Association.

CANADA.

Federation of British Industries sent a Trade Mission (Sir J. Lithgow, Sir A. Duckham and Mr. M. Mackenzie) to Canada at invitation of Mr. Stevens, Dominion Trade and Commerce Minister, April–May. The report stated co-operation between home producers in building up a selling and service force was essential to meet competition from foreign countries.

Easier communications, uniformity of statistical publications within Empire, liaison between strong economic and investigatory committees, need of sympathetic touch between Governments, publicity, flow of home investment money to Canada were amongst recommendations. Britain's strongest competitor, U.S.A., had the advantage of being on the spot. Earl Jellicoe opened the 53rd *Annual Canadian National Exhibition* in Toronto on Aug. 28, at which certain home manufacturers were represented. A *World's Grain Exhibition* is to be held in Regina in 1932.

EGYPT.

A Trade Mission, Sir Arthur Balfour as Chairman, issued its Report in May covering its visit to Egypt, Jan. 31-Mar. 14. Recommendations included: Complete overhaul of production costs. U.K. manufacturers should study more on the spot the desires and tastes of Egyptians, standardisation of goods with organised trade marketing, knowledge of local languages with vernacular printed catalogues, holding of stocks locally and employment of cinema films for publicity. Share of trade in Egypt had fallen with British goods from 30·5 per cent. in 1913 to 20·3 in 1930, that of cotton piece goods from 81·8 to 42·8.

The British Africa Industrial Development Expedition opened in Cairo on July 27 with exhibits from 65 home firms, and proceeded later to Alexandria and then to the Cape, using a motor convoy for travelling purposes.

SOUTH AMERICA.

H.R.H. Prince of Wales (accompanied by his brother, H.R.H. Prince George) made an extended tour to South America, Jan. 18–April 26, during which he acted as the Empire's Trade Ambassador. He visited Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, opening at *Buenos Aires* on March 14 the *British Trade Exhibition*. Over 1,000 British and Dominion firms were represented at this B.T.E., the value of the exhibits being £5,000,000. Everything that might be provided by Britain to help Argentina in her development was shown. In the six weeks of the Exhibition, 1,300,000 visitors passed through the turnstiles. A Sheffield Mission had toured South America in the previous winter, making calls upon 439 importers and interviewing 79 officials and ministers. Recommendations were—industries should arrange for group representation, a special Trade Commissioner to follow up the Mission, and meeting of requirements in the way of cheap cutlery.

FLOATING EXHIBITION.

Lord Auckland was instrumental in the purchase of the S.S. *Leicestershire* from the Bibby Line for the purpose of fitting the vessel out as a Floating Exhibition of British Industries. She was renamed the *British Exhibitor* by Lord Derby on July 29, and was due to sail for South America on Nov. 1. Apart from individual exhibitors, chemical, furnishing and Birmingham jewellers were being represented collectively.

IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION.

The interest shown by the public in the *Daily Mail Ideal Home Exhibition* at Olympia, held during April, is a distinct pointer to increased trade possibilities. During the 23 days of the Exhibition 666,890 people paid for admission, an increase of 49,852 above previous record. A large volume of sales was done by exhibitors.

TELEPHONES.

Britain has not developed the use of telephones to the extent associated with the leading nation of the world. The 2,000,000th installation was celebrated by the G.P.O. in June, 1931, with the acceptance of a special micro instrument by the King for Buckingham Palace. A net increase of over 9,000 subscribers is being made monthly; the trunk calls exceed 10,000,000 monthly, being an increase of over 2 per cent. on 1930's figures.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

British Industries Fair was held in London (Olympia, with 1,152 exhibitors of lighter manufactures, occupying 300,000 ft. space; White City, with cotton textiles from 250 firms; Royal Albert Hall, for artificial silk goods, and Birmingham (Castle Bromwich, for heavy goods), Feb. 16-28. Combined attendances of Olympia and White City were 167,052 home buyers, 4,866 overseas buyers, and 33,844 general public (non-purchasers in evenings only). Birmingham's figures were—104,833, 1,865, 150,000. The Queen, Duchess of York and Duke of Gloucester paid visits. Large business was reported, the biggest order numerically being nine million jam-pot covers worth £12,000. The Fair not only means business on the spot, but the establishment of contracts that lead to orders later. The Empire Marketing Board with the Dominions was strongly represented. Arrangements for 1932 Fair, that will open on Feb. 22, include a special section for the whole Textile Industry at White City and a big extension at Birmingham to permit a letting space under cover of a quarter of a million square feet. A Committee was appointed in May, 1931, with Sir G. Garnsey as Chairman, for the purpose of securing permanent accommodation for the London Section and placing the Fair on a self-supporting basis.

TREASURE TROVE.

AN official notice was circularised through the British Museum in March, 1931, calling attention to the Laws applying to Treasure Trove. Gold and silver objects found in land or buildings and apparently without owners become treasure trove, and thus the property of the Crown. Prompt notification of the discovery will lead to either purchase of the articles at market value from the finder, or the goods returned to him if not wanted by the Authorities; in the latter case, the British Museum will attempt to find a buyer, should finder desire. The local Coroner is the official to be advised under the Act of 1887, and he is the Authority who conducts the enquiry into the finding and declares objects to be treasure trove. Finds in other metals or of ancient objects are not treasure trove, but in the interests of knowledge such discoveries should be described and reported to the British Museum, the Director being in a position usually to suggest a method of disposal if desired. Under an old Treasury Minute of 1886, finders received only four-fifths or nine-tenths of the value. The removal of this deduction should mean less retention and secrecy of discoveries.

THE 24-HOUR CLOCK.

DURING the past few years efforts have been made by the Royal Astronomical Society and others to secure the adoption of the 24-hour

method of expressing time; the change was recommended by a Home Office Committee as far back as 1919. On the Continent the use of the system on the railways and in post offices is familiar, while in England it is already used in Army, Navy and Air Force instructions; an example of its usage for the expression of times of high water, sunrise, sunset and astronomical phenomena generally may be found in the early *pages of this* ALMANACK. *The adoption of the* system nationally hinges upon its acceptance by the Post Office and the railway companies, and the assent of the latter has been made conditional upon a general desire for the change. The subject has been discussed in the House of Lords on more than one occasion, and in May, 1931, Lord Newton moved that the Ministry of Transport should invite the railway companies to adopt the 24-hour method from a certain date, and that it should be simultaneously introduced into the Post Office; careful and sympathetic consideration of the question was promised by the Government. The advocates of the change point out that the official use of the system for time-tables, notices and formal statements would not necessitate its use in ordinary conversation, and that alterations in the dials of clocks and watches would be unnecessary, but, if desired, the numbers 13 to 24 could easily be added to the numbers 1 to 12. The expression of a general and compelling demand by the public for an alteration of the present system is not easily conceivable, unless a definite lead is given by one or other of the interests mainly concerned.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

THE whole world seems to be faced with an unemployment problem. Not only has there existed a surplus of labour, but those in work have made a surplus of production. Consumption has not kept pace with machinery increase. In theory, the world solution seems to lie in distributing the work available to all, thus leading to a shorter labouring week with the possibility of the majority having to lower their standards of comfort to raise those of the minority. In Feb., 1931, the International Labour Office reviewed the problem, but could only pass it on to the next assembly. On July 2 the Geneva Unemployment Committee suggested an international exchange of workers, a placing conference, using idle money on public works, international co-operation in works essential to European economic development, and long term credits for transfer of surplus labour to land likely to absorb it. These proposals arose out of the enquiries into Mr. Briand's scheme of European Union.

Britain.—As will be seen from statistics that follow, unemployment has grown with seven-league boots. The sole reason is lack of markets abroad for manufactured commodities. Overseas countries have not had the means for purchasing our products. Either goods that we used to supply have been prepared locally at cheaper rates, or our prices have been undercut by competitive producing countries, or our manufactures have come within the luxury class and thus to be avoided in days of essential economy. Hope for the future lies in better methods of manufacture and merchandising with decreased selling prices, consequent upon lowering of production costs, plus the removal of the tariff walls that automatically raise the price of our goods sent to the countries so surrounded. Failure to sell abroad has meant in turn less money for spending here; that in its cycle has rendered more would-be workers unemployed. Inland trades that have suffered most are shipbuilding (55 per cent. unemployed), steel and iron mills (45), cotton (42), docks (40), coal (31). Least unemployment has been in the internal transport, printing, tobacco, electricity, gas and water supplies, and especially with tram and 'bus men and commercial clerks. The London and Southern areas have shown the biggest increases in unemployment, but these have still the fewest unemployed. The Unemployment Fund has been spending over a million more weekly than has been received as contributions, borrowing powers of the Fund being increased to £90,000,000 (March Act) and £115,000,000 (July Act). The advent of the National Government led in September to a decision not to borrow again, but to increase contributions and reduce benefits, whilst transferring those showing signs of being permanently unemployed to the Public Assistance Committees.

Weekly registrations by the unemployed at the Labour Exchanges have been as follows:—

Date (1931.)	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total in previous Year.
Jan. 26 ...	1,971,987	690,855	2,662,842	1,520,448
Feb. 23 ...	2,016,998	680,424	2,697,422	1,583,102
Mar. 23 ...	2,027,730	637,917	2,665,647	1,694,016
April 27..	1,967,922	624,858	2,592,780	1,760,520
May 18 ...	1,957,105	620,811	2,577,916	1,855,898
June 22 ...	2,068,072	638,723	2,706,795	1,911,749
July 27 ...	2,127,615	678,860	2,806,475	2,070,088
Aug. 24 ...	2,118,329	694,834	2,813,163	2,119,648
Sept. ...				2,188,400
Insured Persons	8,931,530	3,474,170	12,405,700	12,094,000

Average rates of unemployment among insured persons in Great Britain and Ireland have been for following years (excluding coal mining industry workers disqualified for benefit in 1921 and six owing to trade disputes)—

Year.	Per cent.	Year.	Per cent.
1921	17·0	1926	12·5
1922	14·3	1927	9·7
1923	11·7	1928	10·8
1924	10·3	1929	10·4
1925	11·3	1930	16·1

Each month in 1931 showed a gradually increasing percentage, 22·6 being reached in August.

Growth of debt on Unemployment Fund has been—

April, 1926 (Prior to General Strike)					£7,000,000
Nov., 1928, Borrowing Power increased to					£40,000,000
March, 1930	,,	,,	,,	,,	50,000,000
July, 1930	,,	,,	,,	,,	60,000,000
Dec., 1930	,,	,,	,,	,,	70,000,000
Feb., 1931	,,	,,	,,	,,	90,000,000
June, 1931	,,	,,	,,	,,	115,000,000

Australia.—Second quarter of year showed 27·6 per cent. of trade unionists unemployed. Premiers' Conference in Sept., 1931, asked Commonwealth Bank to supply further £5,000,000 for loan works, then giving employment to 100,000.

Canada.—According to firms reporting to Statistics Bureau, there has been slight employment increase from 1926. On Sept. 4, 1931, Ministry of Labour reported 530,000 unemployed.

Total relief was £14,000,000 in 1930, but 1931 winter expected to be worst with 150,000 drought-stricken Western farmers. Much public work in hand.

France.—Though unemployment returns show only 50,000 on exchange registers, short time working is in evidence. In July, 1931, 31 per cent. were working under 48 hours weekly.

Germany.—On Oct. 1, 1931, unemployment benefit was reduced from 26 to 20 weeks (seasonal trades 16) in view of an increase of unemployment to 6,500,000 in winter. Government Commission recommended in April, 1931, 40-hour week, no overtime and no double jobs as solution; Herr Stegerwald, Labour Minister, at Aug. Congress of General Federation of T.U., favoured some form of short time provided exports were not interfered with. He thought £100,000,000 would have to be raised for relief works before Mar., 1932.

New Zealand.—Camps are being formed for single men to be given work constructing roads and preparing lands for settlements, with Unemployment Board as controlling authority. Last available unemployment registration figure was 45,264.

U.S.A.—President Hoover announced on May 2, 1931, he did not propose to call an extra session of Congress to deal with the economic situation. "We cannot legislate ourselves out of the world economic depression. We can and will work ourselves out." By Sept., 1931, relief expenditure had been authorised for £18,000,000, apart from private and State schemes on building and roads. Mr. G. Swope, G.E.C., has a proposal in hand that is securing much support for regulation of production according to consumers' needs, with guarantee of involuntary idleness to workers. He includes a contributory unemployment insurance scheme.

WATCHING THE COAST.

THE coast-watching organisation of the Coastguard Service was described as "thoroughly efficient and adequate for the requirements" by a departmental committee appointed by the Board of Trade as the result of the suggestion of a Court of Inquiry into the loss of a vessel. At the same time the committee made a number of suggestions for improving the service. They expressed the opinion that the retention of coastguard stations on unfrequented parts of the coast merely to maintain continuity of the watching organisation could not be justified, and they recommended that such stations should either be closed or reduced to auxiliary stations for use in bad or thick weather only. Unless a station is on an important traffic route, overlooks serious navigation dangers, or supervises the work of a busy fishing port, harbour or area, the employment of full-time personnel on coast-watching duties at the expense of the State, they declared, could not be justified, and if local authorities desired a watching organisation for the protection of pleasure craft at seaside resorts, it was not unreasonable that they should themselves bear the cost of providing and maintaining the necessary look-outs. The committee proposed that the system of arranging stations in groups (usually of three stations) and placing each station in turn on night watch in fine weather should be amended, so that only those stations which afford the greatest amount of supervision of the coast and sea should undertake the necessary duties for a group of stations. The system whereby watch is kept from look-out huts is, in the committee's opinion, preferable to keeping watch by means of watchmen on patrol. They proposed to reduce the number of coastguard stations from 252 to 217 and to increase the auxiliary stations from 98 to 142. The total look-out positions would not be less than at present, but the coastguard personnel would be gradually reduced from 820 to 772. The report of the committee added that, at their request, the Board of Trade had developed a scheme for raising the general status of the auxiliary service and organising it in a Coast Life-Saving Corps, which they thought would materially add to the efficiency of the service. The Corps would be enrolled on a voluntary basis and would comprise life-saving appliance men, coast watchers, and an intelligence section, the groups in some cases including women. As many of the helpers would be working people, it would be necessary for the Board of Trade to provide for the adequate remuneration of the members of the Corps, but the additional cost would be offset by savings secured from the reduction of coastguard stations and personnel. Another recommendation was that each district should be supplied with one or more lamps capable of throwing a good beam for 200 or 250 yards, while it was urged that powers should be obtained by the Board of Trade to compel the owners and masters of all vessels employing paid hands to carry efficient distress signals. Finally the committee expressed the view that, with the further development of wireless telegraphy and telephony, the need for visual watching should gradually be reduced.

WEIR REPORT.

IN Sept., 1929, the Minister of Transport appointed a Committee of three (Lord Weir as Chairman, Sir Ralph Wedgwood and Sir William McLintock) to examine the "economic and other aspects of the electrification of railway systems in Great Britain, with particular reference to main line working." The Committee held 31 formal meetings and heard 19 witnesses. Their report, known as the Weir Report, which was issued on April 25, 1931, pointed out national generation of electricity at low costs constitutes a new favourable factor in favour of electrification, an efficient railway system is essential, and electrified suburban lines are being successfully worked. After observing that the increased demand for electricity would cheapen its supply for industry, and acceleration of rural electrification would follow its application to railways, the division of work was suggested that the Central Electricity Board should provide transmission lines and equip the sub-stations, with the latter controlled by railways. There were to be no half-measures; success would lie in a comprehensive scheme, leaving out only branch lines that might be worked more profitably by other haulage methods. Direct financial economies would follow from electrification, whilst speed, comfort, improved service and capacity would be gained. The main disadvantage would lie in dependence on the centralised electrical sources of supply.

Working out in practice would call for 15–20 years' programme and an expenditure of £261,000,000 approximately. Gross aggregate costs were estimated at £323,150,000, against which there would be realisable credits of £62,280,000. The Central Electricity Board

would be called upon to spend also £80,000,000 for generating plant, lines and stations. Taking a year's budget, railway working costs would be reduced from £52,604,127 to £32,199,424 (plus additional renewals, £4,461,000), thus making a saving of £17,296,703 (plus coal haulage charges of £254,000) a year. This would be equivalent to 6·1 per cent. on the cost of £261,000,000. Though the bulk of the savings were in connection with unwanted labour, the railway trade unions at their Conferences welcomed electrification. It might be noted that the Southern Railway has in hand a main line electrification scheme between London, Brighton and Worthing; this will be completed early in 1933.

The Report observed that the most promising alternative to steam haulage, other than electricity, was the oil engine with electrical transmission to driving-wheels. But experience in that was limited, and might be less economical on well-loaded lines. An independent scheme of railway traction by Diesel-oil-locomotives was submitted to the Ministry of Transport in Aug., 1931, in which it was set forth that the cost of oil-electric working would be £154,000,000 compared with the £341,000,000 for the electricity change-over. A list of advantages of the oil system over the electricity grid was set out, but against these needs be placed the statement in the Weir Report that preference should be given to a system using coal rather than oil as being in national interest.

A sum of £1,000,000 is being spent on the Grand Union Canal of 240 miles to permit employment of motor craft between Thames, Trent and Birmingham.

ELECTRICALLY WORKED RAILWAYS.

Departmental, service or shunting electric locomotives stated after + sign.

	Electric Route Mileage.	Electric Locos.	Motor Cars.	Trailer Cars.
Bessbrook and Newry (*a*)	3	—	2	—
Central London	67⅞	0 + 1	88	171
City and South London	12½	—	46	68
East London (*b*)	4⅛	—	—	—
Great Western—				
Ealing and Shepherd's Bush (*c*)	4¼	—	—	—
Hammersmith and City (*d*)	1½	—	20 (*e*)	40(*e*)
Great Northern (Ireland)	5¼	—	10 (*f*) + 1 (*f*)(*g*)	—
Liverpool Overhead (*i*)	6½	0+1	42	15
London and North Eastern	58¼	13	87 + 16 (*f*)	55
London Midland and Scottish	96	—	305	412
London Electric	31½	0+16	416	625
Manx Electric	22½ (*a*)	—	31	25
Mersey	4¾	0+1	28	40
Metropolitan	39½	20 + 1	211	392
Metropolitan District	25¾	7+5	283	273
Southern	280	—	881	798
Whitechapel and Bow (*i*)	2	—	—	—

(*a*) 3 ft. gauge. (*b*) Southern Railway. Metropolitan Railway electric trains operate passenger traffic. (*c*) Worked by through Central London Railway trains. (*d*) Joint Great Western and Metropolitan. Worked by through Joint Stock trains. (*e*) Great Western Railway proportion. (*f*) Electric tramcars. (*g*) Goods traffic. (*h*) Also road tramway routes. (*i*) Joint Midland and Metropolitan District. Worked by through trains. Vehicles individually owned.

MOTOR ROAD VEHICLES ON PRINCIPAL BRITISH AND IRISH RAILWAYS.

Name of Railway.	Passenger.	Goods and Parcels.
Belfast and County Down	14	2
Great Northern (Ireland)	60	8
Great Western	108	1,148
L. M. S. (Northern Counties Section)	39	—
London Midland and Scottish	54	1,775
London and North Eastern	77	700
Londonderry & Lough Swilly	4	—
Metropolitan	—	33
Southern	—	316

COMPARISON OF MILEAGE, LOCOMOTIVES, VEHICLES, ETC., OF GREAT BRITAIN, UNITED STATES AND GERMANY IN 1929.

	Great Britain.	United States.	Germany.
Mileage (length of road)	20,000	250,000	36,000
Locomotives	24,000	66,000	27,000
Passenger vehicles	51,000	56,000	64,000
Average of haul (miles)	54	311	80
Average train load (tns.)	131	770	285
Average waggon load ,,	5½	27½	—
Average receipts per ton mile	1½d.	½d.	1d.

THE WEATHER OF 1930-31.

(1930) *October* was mild in all parts, and especially so during the third week. The month was wet in Scotland, Ireland and the western districts of England and Wales, but in the east of England it was both dry and sunny. The month opened generally cloudy and dry, but bright periods occurred in the east and south-east. On the 2nd rain began in the south of Ireland, and during the night of the 3rd to 4th and on the 4th heavy falls occurred in many parts of the British Isles. This rain marked the beginning of a spell of unsettled weather, which continued almost unbroken until the end of the month. There were, however, some bright periods, especially on the 6th and 9th. Some snow occurred on the hills in Scotland on the 9th, and severe ground frost occurred at many places during the nights of the 8th and 9th and the 9th and 10th. During the period 10th to 13th an anticyclone caused more settled conditions over the greater part of England, and good sunshine records were obtained in many places, but the unsettled weather with rain at times continued in Scotland and Ireland. From the 15th to 17th some unusually high temperatures for the time of the year were recorded, maximum temperatures of 65° F. and over in most parts of England and 70° F. in London on all three days, while night minimum temperatures on the 15th or 16th did not fall below 60° F. at places as far apart as Manchester, Ross-on-Wye and Margate. Rain occurred at most places during this period. On the 20th conditions changed, and during the next six days cool, squally, north-west winds, with occasional local thunder and hail, and gales on the 24th and 25th, were experienced. The coldest days were from the 24th to 27th. A renewal of the mild weather occurred on the 28th. On the 30th and 31st cold air again reached Scotland, but the weather continued mild in England. Monthly means of pressure were below the normal in all districts, while the prevailing winds were between south and west. Among the highest gusts were 69 m.p.h. at Butt of Lewis and Pendennis Castle on the 31st, and 67 m.p.h. at Lerwick on the 30th. Monthly mean temperature was above normal in all parts, especially in the east and south of England. The extreme temperatures of the month were (England and Wales) 71° F. at Canterbury on the 17th, and 23° F. at Rickmansworth on the 27th; (Scotland) 69° F. at Achnashellach on the 15th, and 24° F. at Braemar on the 31st; (Ireland) 67° F. at Dublin (Trinity College) on the 14th, and 33° F. at Ballinacurra on the 10th and at Lisburn and Dublin (Phœnix Park) on the 31st. The month was wet in the western districts of Great Britain and in Ireland, and dry in the east of England. Over the British Isles as a whole the precipitation expressed as a percentage of the normal for the period 1881–1915 was 119; the values for the constituent countries were: England and Wales 87, Scotland 149, Ireland 162. This is the fourth consecutive month when the general precipitation over Ireland has exceeded the normal. The distribution was very uneven, for while less than half the normal fell in the east of England, nearly twice the normal fell in parts of Cumberland, and in Scotland 14·36 inches fell at Glenbranter, but only 1·45 inch fell at Smeaton. The heaviest daily fall was 2·60 inches at Ardgour on the 18th. The month was on the whole sunny in the eastern and south-eastern districts of Great Britain, but in Ireland and the west of Scotland there was a well-defined deficiency of bright sunshine. Fog was most widely reported about the 4th, 19th and from the 27th to 29th. Aurora was observed in Scotland on the 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 26th and 27th, while that of the 17th was seen as far south as Market Harborough and Norwich.

November was generally wet, especially in England and Wales, where the general precipitation was one and a half times the normal. In spite of this, however, sunshine totals were in excess of the normal. The month opened with mild, rainy conditions, with local mist or fog. On the 2nd a violent squall crossed southern England, its passage being accompanied by severe thunderstorms in places, and gusts of 82 m.p.h. at Cardington, 78 m.p.h. at Scilly, and 77 m.p.h. at Shoeburyness were recorded. Considerable sunny periods occurred on the 4th and 5th. A depression off the south-west coast of Ireland on the morning of the 5th moved south-eastwards, and in the extreme south there was much cloud and rain. The 6th was generally sunny, many places recording more than 8 hours bright sunshine. From the 7th to 9th an unsettled westerly type of weather prevailed. Much rain fell in Scotland and Ireland on the 7th, and widely during the night of 7th to 8th. From the 10th to 13th mainly dry, sunny weather prevailed in the south and east, but the north-west came under the influence of an Icelandic depression, and though there was not much rain, the wind was frequently strong, gales occurring in exposed places on the 10th, 12th and 13th. On the 14th many places on the south coast enjoyed over 8 hours sunshine, and maxima reached or exceeded 60° F. at many places. There was rain in Scotland on the 14th, and general rain on the 15th. A mainly rainy and generally dull period occurred from the 18th to 26th. Heavy rain fell in several parts on each day except the 23rd, which was sunny, but heavy falls occurred in the south-west during the night of the 23rd to 24th. Gales occurred along parts of the coast, mainly in the English Channel, between the 22nd and 25th. Snow occurred generally in Scotland on the 22nd, and thunderstorms were reported in southern England on the 21st, 22nd and 26th. During the period 27th to 30th improved conditions, with much sunshine and local night fog, were enjoyed in the north and west, but in the south there was still much rain at times. Cyclonic conditions predominated during the month, and for the fifth consecutive month pressure means were below the normal. Winds were mainly westerly and were frequently strong. Gales were widespread on the 2nd and 3rd, in the south-west on the 5th to 8th, parts of Scotland on the 8th to 10th, widespread on the 22nd to 24th, and in the south-west on the 25th and 29th. Among the highest gusts recorded were 84 m.p.h. at Kirkwall and 79 m.p.h. at Butt of Lewis on the 10th, 79 m.p.h. at Pendennis on the 24th, 78 m.p.h. at Scilly on the 2nd and at Birmingham on the 22nd. In Scotland mean temperatures were below the normal, and over the country as a whole it was the coldest November since 1925. In most parts of England and Wales and

Ireland the mean was within 1° F. of the normal. The extreme temperatures for the month were (England and Wales) 64° F. at Shaftesbury on the 14th, and 13° F. at Rickmansworth on the 17th; (Scotland) 61° F. at Stonehaven and Aberdeen on the 13th, and 14° F. at Balmoral, Braemar and Logie Coldstone on the 18th; (Ireland) 62° F. at Waterford on the 9th, and 23° F. at Markree Castle and Birr Castle on the 17th, at Phœnix Park on the 17th and 28th, and at Foynes on the 29th. The general precipitation over the British Isles, expressed as a percentage of the normal, was 138, thus exceeding the normal for the fifth consecutive month. For the constituent countries the values were: England and Wales 152, Scotland 134, Ireland 110. Over England and Wales as a whole there have been only three wetter Novembers since at least 1881, viz., in 1888, 1926 and 1929. Among the largest daily falls were 95 mm. at Kinlochquoich on the 14th, 81 mm. at Ardgour on the 8th, and 43 mm. at Princetown on the 5th and 23rd. At Glenquoich there were four days on which more than 50 mm. fell, and at Baltasound and Gruline rain fell on each day of the month. In spite of the excessive rainfall, sunshine totals were generally well above the normal, especially in the eastern parts of Great Britain. Fog was reported on as many as 19 days in Manchester, 16 at Hull, and 10 in London. Aurora was observed in Scotland on several occasions, and as far south as Eskdalemuir on the 3rd and 26th. Solar haloes were observed at Oxford on 12 days. On the 27th the solar halo of 22° was visible practically all day, with contact arc about 15.45 G.M.T.

December was dull and mainly rather mild, with frequent mist and fogs. During the first six days of the month a persistent ridge of high pressure gave quiet, dull and dry weather generally. With the passage eastwards of a trough of low pressure, fairly heavy rain fell in the west and north-west during the night of the 6th and 7th and in most places on the 7th. Unsettled conditions prevailed until the 17th, during which period frequent but generally slight precipitation occurred. Snow or sleet occurred in the north on the 8th and locally in England on the 9th. The sharpest frost of the month occurred on the morning of the 10th. During the night 10th to 11th heavy rain occurred in the west and south-west and extended to most districts on the 11th. Gales were reported from exposed places on the 11th, and from then until the 13th mild, rainy conditions with bright periods prevailed. Fog was widespread on the 15th, and in the east and south-east day temperature was only a few degrees above freezing. From the 18th to 20th mild south-westerly winds spread over the country, and day temperature rose above 50° F. in several places, and in most parts the highest temperature of the month was registered during this period. On the 22nd an anticyclone extended over the British Isles, and in several places in England dense and persistent fog, with maximum temperature below 40° F., were reported on that day. From then until the end of the month depressions of increasing intensity crossed the country from the Atlantic, bringing generally unsettled weather, heavy rain or snow at times, but periods of bright sunshine, with temperature above normal. The Christmas period was mainly mild, with rain at times, and bright sunshine, although snow fell heavily in parts of north-eastern England on the 26th. Gales occurred generally in the west and north on the 26th and 27th and over southern districts on the 28th. Rain fell heavily in the west and north on the 28th, when 83 mm. fell at Borrowdale (Cumberland) and 75 mm. at Penrhyn (Carnarvon). In Scotland and Ireland monthly pressure means differed as a rule by less than 1 millibar from the normal, and in England generally 1 to 2 millibars below the normal. Winds were mainly southerly or westerly, and with the exception of gales about the 11th to 13th and 26th to 31st were generally light to moderate. Among the highest gusts recorded were 85 m.p.h. at Butt of Lewis on the 28th, 80 m.p.h. at Tiree on the 27th, and 77 m.p.h. at Quilty on the 11th and at Dunfanaghy on the 27th. The month was on the whole mild; the mildest days occurred generally at the beginning of the month and about the 13th, 19th and 27th. The extreme temperatures of the month were (England and Wales) 60° F. at Rhyl and Colwyn Bay on the 18th, and 16° F. at Bellingham on the 10th; (Scotland) 56° F. at Aberdeen and Stonehaven on the 18th and Gordon Castle on the 19th, and 13° F. at Braemar on the 10th; (Ireland) 59° F. at Newcastle (Wicklow) on the 18th and at Blacksod on the 27th, and 22° F. at Dublin (Glasnevin) on the 10th. Rainfall was generally about normal, the percentage values of the normal being: British Isles 99, England and Wales 99, Scotland 97, Ireland 101. The distribution was rather uneven, for while Skegness had only 52 per cent., Cromer 72, and Killybegs (Donegal) 63 per cent., Balbriggan had 140 per cent., Blacksod 118 per cent., and parts of Wales 125 to 150 per cent. At Rothesay rain fell on 30 days, while at Kinlochquoich there were 8 days with over 25 mm., the wettest being the 15th with 76 mm. Sunshine aggregates were below normal in almost all parts of England and Wales. In Scotland there was in general a slight excess, except in the south, whilst in Ireland aggregates were as a rule above the normal in the south and west, and below the normal in the east and north-east. The dull character of the month over the greater part of England is indicated by the large number of sunless days; at Huddersfield there were 25 and in London and Bradford there were 23 days with no bright sunshine. Fog was unusually prevalent throughout the month. It was observed in the mornings on 27 days at Hull, 24 days at Nottingham, and 16 at Kensington; in the early afternoon it was reported on 12 days at Harrogate and 11 at Greenwich. The fog in and around London on the 22nd was one of the most dense of recent years, and caused serious dislocation of all transport services. At Southampton, on no day during the month did the visibility in the morning or evening exceed 6¼ miles. Aurora was observed in Scotland on 7 occasions. On the 20th it was visible over the greater part of the country. Solar halo, with parhelion, was observed at Oxford on the 9th, 13th, 14th and 28th.

Year, 1930.—The outstanding feature of the year's weather was its persistent and excessive wetness, the annual rainfall exceeding the normal almost everywhere. Apart from a short hot spell at the end of August, during which 94° F. was recorded at London (Camden Square), the highest in the British Isles since July 13th, 1923, when 96° F. was recorded at the same station, there were no conspicuous departures from the normal. There were no prolonged and intense cold spells. Sunshine aggregates were in general deficient. The annual pressure means were from 2 to 3 millibars below the normal. Among the outstanding gales of the year were those of January 1st to 3rd and 12th. On the

and a gust of 91 m.p.h. was recorded at Liverpool, and on the 12th 102 m.p.h. at Pendennis, and 97 m.p.h. at Scilly, with mean hourly wind of 63 and 65 m.p.h. respectively. Annual mean temperatures were slightly above normal, in the majority of districts by less than 1° F. The extreme temperatures of the year were (England and Wales) 94° F. at London (Camden Square) on August 29th, and 3° F. at Newport (Salop) on March 20th; (Scotland) 87° F. at Ruthwell on August 27th, and 4° F. at Braemar on February 9th; (Ireland) 81° F. at Newcastle (Wicklow) on August 27th, and 17° F. at Markree Castle on February 19th. The year was a wet one; with the exception of the north-western seaboard and small areas in Scotland, English Lake District and the Thames Valley, all districts had an excess. The general precipitation expressed as a percentage of the normal for the period 1881-1915 was: British Isles 115, England and Wales 117, Scotland 110, and Ireland 114. Some memorable incidents of the year's rainfall were the thunderstorms near Ilkley on April 25th, in which 47 mm. of rain and hail fell in 30 minutes, the thunderstorm rains of June 18th, which in London, following heavy rain on the previous day, caused severe flooding and dislocation of traffic, and the persistent cyclonic rains of July 20th to 23rd near Whitby, during which 304 mm. fell at Castleton in the Yorkshire Wolds. Aurora was observed in northern districts in each month except during the months June to August. *January* was abnormally mild, wet and stormy, with destructive gales in the south on the 12th. After the first few days anticyclonic conditions prevailed during *February*. There was a pronounced frequency of winds between north and east and the weather was cold, quiet and decidedly dry. There was a return to unsettled mild conditions at the beginning of *March*, but after the first week a complete change occurred, and from the 9th to 23rd the British Isles lay in the broad Arctic current between a high-pressure system to the west and a low-pressure area over north-west Europe. After the 23rd conditions became mild and wet and continued on into *April*; from the 3rd to 7th and again from about the 12th to 21st, which period included the Easter holidays (April 18th–21st), cold winds between north and east and wintry, dull weather were prevalent. The last week was considerably warmer. *May* was generally dull and wet in the south-east of England, but dry in most other districts. In contrast to the dullness of the preceding months, *June* was sunny, with frequent moderately warm days and nights, a deficiency of rainfall except in parts of Scotland, and frequent thunderstorms from the 12th to 19th and on the 23rd and 24th. *July* was generally unsettled, dull and wet. Mainly cool, wet and unsettled weather prevailed in *August*, but from the 26th to 29th the weather was unusually hot and sunny in most parts of Great Britain. *September* was chiefly remarkable for its excess of persistent rainfall in all districts except in the north-west of England and west of Scotland. Sunshine was very much below the normal in Great Britain. The last three months of the year were on the whole mild and mostly wet, with much fog in December.

(1931) *January*.—The first half of the month was cold with much fog, and the second half mild, windy and wet, with fairly heavy rain during the last week. Bright periods were, however, frequent; a prominent feature of the month was the excess of sunshine recorded in most districts. The month opened with thick fog locally and low temperatures. During the period 5th to 9th severe frost occurred, both in the screen and on the grass. By the 11th mild conditions became general, with temperature reaching 50° F. at some places. From the 12th to 14th northerly winds and wintry precipitation prevailed generally, but many good sunshine records were obtained in many parts of England on the 14th. Westerly to north-westerly winds prevailed from the 15th to 19th, with gales on the 16th and 17th and snow in northern districts on the 18th and 19th. Heavy rain occurred during the night 22nd to 23rd and on the 23rd. The period 24th to 27th was mainly sunny, over 7 hours bright sunshine being recorded at several places, and on the 26th as much as 8 hours at Ross-on-Wye, a record at that station for a January day. The last two days were rather cold except in the south-west and in Ireland, and on the 31st there were further gales and heavy snow in the north and west. With the exception of south-west Ireland, mean monthly pressure was below the normal. Winds were mainly between south-west and north-west and frequently strong during the second half of the month. Generally the highest wind velocities were recorded during the westerly gales on the 16th and 17th. Among the highest gusts of the month were 85 m.p.h. at Bell Rock on the 17th, 83 m.p.h. at Butt of Lewis on the 16th, 78 m.p.h. at Tiree on the 16th, and 76 m.p.h. at Fleetwood on the 17th. Mean temperatures for the month were generally within 1° F. of the normal. The extreme temperatures of the month were (England and Wales) 55° F. at Dover on the 16th, and 14° F. at Newport (Salop) on the 5th; (Scotland) 55° F. at Cupar on the 16th, and 6° F. at Braemar on the 6th and 7th; (Ireland) 56° F. at Blacksod Point on the 16th, and 20° F. at Newtownforbes on the 3rd and at Lisburn on the 6th. Precipitation occurred frequently during the month, but was generally light, the only falls of importance occurring about the 23rd and during the last week. The general values expressed as a percentage of the average were: British Isles 107, England and Wales 103, Scotland 128, and Ireland 88. Among the largest daily falls were 70 mm. at Garelochhead and 64 mm. at Ardtornish and Princetown on the 31st. At Strathpeffer the monthly total of 6·43 inches was the highest for January there since before 1885. Sunshine totals were in excess of the average, and expressed as a percentage of the average ranged from 158 per cent. in the north-east of England to 103 per cent. in north of Scotland and the Channel Isles. The month was the sunniest January at Ross-on-Wye since 1914 and at Eskdalemuir since 1910. Aurora was observed in Scotland on the night of the 25th to 26th.

February. — Squally, westerly or north-westerly winds and frequent wintry precipitation were the chief features of the month. On the 1st gales prevailed in western districts, and then until the 5th quiet, cold weather, with north-easterly winds and varying amounts of sunshine, prevailed over the greater part of the country. During the night of the 5th to 6th and on the 6th rain or snow was widespread. Mild weather was general from the 8th to 12th. There was heavy rain in western Ireland on the night of the 7th to 8th, and over the country generally on the night of 9th to 10th and on the 11th. In the rear of a depression which crossed the country on the 11th, strong north-westerly

winds, reaching gale force in exposed places. In the north and west there was hail, sleet or snow. The 14th was sunny, many places in south-east England recording over 8 hours bright sunshine. On the 24th an anticyclone over the Bay of Biscay spread northwards, bringing with it air of tropical origin, and temperature rose to an unusually high level, 60° F. at Worksop and 59° F. at Aberdeen. On the 26th the winds veered north-west, and another cold spell ensued, and locally in the Midlands temperatures did not exceed 32° F. on the 28th. Gales occurred in the north and west on the 28th, and on the evening of that day snow fell generally over the whole country. With the exception of the extreme south of Ireland and the Channel Isles monthly pressure means were below the normal. The prevailing wind was westerly, and frequently strong and squally. The highest gusts recorded during the frequent gales were 87 m.p.h. at Butt of Lewis on the 27th, 79 m.p.h. at Tiree on the 12th, Scilly on the 1st, and at Lerwick on the 21st. Monthly mean temperatures were generally within 1° F. of the normal. The temperature readings for the 25th at many places were the highest in February for several years. Ground frost occurred frequently in most districts. The extreme temperatures of the month were (England and Wales) 60° F. at Worksop on the 25th, and 17° F. at Rickmansworth on the 22nd; (Scotland) 57° F. at Aberdeen on the 25th, and 9° F. at Dalwhinnie on the 23rd; (Ireland) 59° F. at Newcastle, Wicklow, on the 25th, and 26° F. at Dublin (Phœnix Park and Hazelhatch) on the 19th. The general precipitation of the British Isles and the constituent countries expressed as a percentage of the normal was: British Isles 118, England and Wales 124, Scotland 118, Ireland 104. A notable feature of the month was the frequency with which precipitation took the form of snow, sleet or hail. Practically every district had some snow, and owing to stormy conditions there was much drifting at times, and in the north many roads were blocked. Hail also occurred frequently in the north and west. Thunderstorms were reported from various districts on one or two days. Sunshine totals were generally below normal, but a slight excess was recorded in the Orkneys and Hebrides, on the east coast of Scotland, the south coast of England, and the south-east coast of Ireland. Fog occurred locally in various parts of England on the 5th, 7th, 9th and from the 24th to 26th. Aurora was observed in Scotland on 4 occasions, that on the 13th being observed as far south as West Linton. At Compton (near Wolverhampton) an upper arc of contact of the 46° halo with brilliant coloration at approximately 10.15 a.m. on the 24th. The arc was reported to be nearly a complete circle.

March was on the whole cold, and, except in Ireland and the south-west of England, dry and sunny. Noteworthy features of the month were the spell of wintry weather between the 6th and 10th, and the unusually mild weather round about the 20th. The month opened with strong northerly winds and in parts of the north and west it attained gale force, while snow accompanied it in Scotland on the 2nd. Heavy rain fell in the south-west on the 3rd. Easterly winds on the 4th were associated with a trough of low pressure over the southern half of the British Isles, and some heavy rain fell in the south-west during the night of the 4th to 5th and on the 5th. Cold weather and wintry precipitation were general during the next few days. On the 9th and 10th heavy snow fell in Wales and the Midlands and north of England, some roads remaining impassable until the 12th or 13th. On the 9th London had its heaviest snowfall of the winter, when from 3 to 4 inches fell. The day was unusually cold in the south-east, followed at night by very severe frost. At Kew Observatory the maximum temperature of 31° F. was the lowest on record for March, while on the grass the temperature fell to 4° F. After the 10th there was an appreciable rise in temperature, but at Kew it was not until the 14th that temperature exceeded the normal for the first time during the month. By the 16th mild weather had become general, and prevailed up to the 21st. Some good sunshine records were obtained during this period. From the 23rd to the 27th mainly dry weather, with fairly warm days but cold nights, and much sunshine, was general. By the 30th most of Great Britain experienced a return of the cold weather. The extreme south-west, however, had unsettled weather with much rain at times from the 27th to the end of the month. With the exception of a few exposed places the month was on the whole quiet, with a prevalence of south-easterly to north-easterly winds. Among the highest gusts recorded were 72 m.p.h. at Pendennis on the 6th and 70 m.p.h. at Lerwick on the 1st. In most parts of the country it was the coldest March since 1924, and with the exception of the extreme south-west of England and west and south-west of Ireland, monthly mean temperature was below the normal. The extreme temperatures of the month were (England and Wales) 69° F. at Cardington and Camden Square on the 20th, and 5° F. at Rickmansworth on the 10th; (Scotland) 65° F. at Ruthwell on the 20th, and 1° F. at Braemar on the 3rd; (Ireland) 60° F. at Rathfarnham on the 27th, and 18° F. at Hazelhatch on the 10th. The rainfall of the month was decidedly below the normal, the percentage values being: England and Wales 36, Scotland 42, Ireland 101, and British Isles 51. At Meltham it was the driest March for more than 50 years, while at Luton there was only one day when precipitation was measurable. The deficiency was most pronounced in the Midlands, where many places had less than 10 per cent. of the normal. In Scotland over large areas it was probably the driest March on record; at Glenquoich since at least 1876 there has been only one drier March (1924). In Ireland there was an excess in the east and south, while at Cork it was actually the wettest March in 48 years. With the exception of the extreme south-west of England and most parts of Ireland, sunshine was above the normal. At Copdock it was the sunniest March since 1907. Fog was rather prevalent during the month. Aurora was observed in Scotland on 6 nights.

April was on the whole unsettled and dull, with a pronounced excess of precipitation in England and Wales and in the eastern districts of Scotland and Ireland. Heavy rain, with local flooding, occurred in parts of Ireland and south-west England on the 1st and in Scotland on the 2nd. Persistent rain occurred in south-east England on the 2nd and 3rd, but in Scotland and Ireland it was fine and sunny on the 3rd. On the 4th the southern districts had bright sunny weather. This improvement was only temporary, however, and cool unsettled conditions prevailed

until about the 7th. In the south-east the 5th and 6th (Easter) were dull and wet. On the 7th there was a change to warm, fine weather. The 11th and 12th were amongst the sunniest days of the month. On the 13th there was a decided drop in temperature, and from the 18th to 19th, with the passage of a low-pressure system across the country, cold inclement weather prevailed. Snow, sleet or hail occurred at most places on the 17th, 18th and 19th, and thunderstorms were experienced locally in the eastern half of England on 17th, 19th and 22nd and at Durham on the 24th. Sunny conditions prevailed in Ireland and west Scotland during the period 18th to 20th. From then until the end of the month the weather became slightly milder but continued unsettled, with some bright periods. Heavy rain occurred in England and Wales during the period 23rd to 26th. Many good sunshine records were obtained between the 26th and 30th. With the exception of the extreme south-west of Ireland, monthly pressure means were below the normal. There was a considerable prevalence of north-westerly to northerly winds, and gales were recorded at several exposed places. Among the highest gusts were 74 m.p.h. at Sealand on the 17th, 66 m.p.h. at Lerwick on the 4th, and 65 m.p.h. at Pendeunis on the 19th and Butt of Lewis on the 4th. Mean temperatures for the month were within 1° F. of the normal in most districts. The extreme temperatures for the month were (England and Wales) 69° F. at Attenborough, Sparkhill and Sealand on the 11th, and 24° F. at Castleton on the 6th; (Scotland) 69° F. at Liberton on the 10th, and 20° F. at Eskdalemuir on the 6th; (Ireland) 68° F. at Kilkenny on the 10th, and 28° F. at Markree Castle on the 29th. In contrast to the dryness of March, rainfall totals for April were appreciably above the normal in most parts of the British Isles, the excess being most pronounced in the Midlands and the east of England. Expressed as a percentage of the normal the values were: England and Wales 173, Scotland 106, Ireland 111, and the British Isles 143. Over England and Wales as a whole it was the wettest April since 1920. At Reigate (Alvington) three times the normal fell, Westminster had 274 per cent. and Richmond (Surrey) where it was the wettest April since 1871, 251 per cent. In western Scotland rainfall was generally well below the normal, while in northern and eastern Scotland there was an excess. Although below normal in the west, there were several areas with only two rainless days. Over the south and south-east of Ireland there was a deficiency, but elsewhere it was in excess of the normal. Monthly aggregates of sunshine were decidedly below the normal. At many places in England the average loss exceeded 2 hours per day. So little sunshine has been recorded at Totland Bay only thrice in 30 years. At Tiree there was a total of 38 hours for the three days 18th to 20th, and over 39 hours for the three days 27th to 29th. Fog occurred most frequently during the period 8th to 12th. Aurora was observed in Scotland on 8 nights. On the 18th a solar halo of 22°, with mock sun ring and upper and lower arcs of contact, was observed at Hastings.

May.—The weather of the month was unsettled, wet and cloudy. The month opened in most parts with considerable fine periods, but on the 3rd there were cold north-easterly winds over most of England, and heavy rain in the south-east, although the north-west and Scotland continued to have sunny weather. During the period 5th to 9th it was generally bright, warm and sunny. From then until the 20th unsettled conditions prevailed, with rain at times. The 20th and 21st were cold and sunny, but then temperature rose generally and continued warm until the end of the month. Rain occurred in most places on the Saturday and Sunday of the Whitsun holidays (23rd and 24th), but on Whit Monday there was brilliant sunshine in most places. After this conditions continued unsettled, with local thunderstorms from the 26th to 29th. Severe thunderstorms, accompanied locally by torrential rain, occurred in the south-west on the 27th. Monthly mean pressures were everywhere below normal. The prevailing winds were southerly and often strong in coastal districts. Gales occurred on the 11th and 12th and 28th to 30th. Among the highest gusts recorded were 65 m.p.h. at Dunfanaghy, 63 m.p.h. at Tiree on the 11th, and 63 m.p.h. at Lerwick on the 29th. Mean temperatures were about normal or slightly above, mainly as a result of mild nights rather than warm days. The warmest days were between the 25th and 30th, while the coldest spells were from the 1st to 5th and 17th to 21st. The extreme temperatures of the month were (England and Wales) 78° F. at London (Camden Square) on the 27th, and 22° F. at Castleton (Yorks) on the 21st; (Scotland) 75° F. at Ruthwell on the 27th, and 25° F. at West Linton on the 3rd; (Ireland) 71° F. at Dublin (Rathfarnham) on the 26th, and 28° F. at Dublin (Phœnix Park) and at Newtownforbes on the 3rd. The month was decidedly wet, the wettest May generally since 1925. Both monthly totals and the number of days of precipitation were in excess of the normal in almost all districts, the only important exceptions occurring locally in the north-west of England and in the north-west and south-west of Scotland. The general precipitation expressed as a percentage of the normal for the period 1881–1915 was: England and Wales 150, Scotland 145, Ireland 162, and British Isles 151. Unusually heavy rain accompanied the thunderstorm of the 27th, among the largest falls being 106 mm. at Cardiff (91 mm. fell in 3½ hours), 83 mm. at Crickhowell, 79 mm. at Watchet 74 mm. at Newport, and 44 mm. at Shanklin in the Isle of Wight. Much flooding occurred as the result, and considerable damage was done by the hail. In most parts sunshine totals for the month were below normal, the most notable exception being round about the Firth of Forth, where an appreciable excess of sunshine was recorded. Fog, which was often dense in coastal areas, was recorded on several days.

June.—The weather during June was distinguished by a pronounced excess of precipitation everywhere, with the exception of the south-east of England, and by a general deficiency of sunshine. The first three weeks were unsettled, dull and wet, with severe thunderstorms on the 5th, 14th and 19th, followed by generally fine weather during the last week. Notable incidents in the month's weather were the tornado which visited Birmingham on the 14th and the widespread, severe thunderstorms and floods on that day. In most places the 14th was among the warmest days of the month, maximum temperature in London and the south-east exceeding 80° F. In the Rickmansworth and Chorley Wood district of Hertfordshire the thunderstorm of

the 19th was accompanied by hail of unusual intensity. Mean pressure of the month was slightly above normal in the south, but from 1 millibar to 2 millibars below normal in the north and west. In most districts prevailing winds were south-westerly and generally light or moderate in force. The tornado which occurred in the Birmingham district on the 14th commenced about 14.40 G.M.T. and travelled rapidly from the south to the north-east, causing a very great amount of material damage along its path, which varied in width from 800 to 200 yards. The storm ceased about 15.15 G.M.T. Monthly mean temperatures were below the normal in Scotland and north of England, but elsewhere were above the normal. The extreme temperatures of the month were (England and Wales) 83° F. at Bromley on the 14th, and 32° F. at Bellingham on the 25th; (Scotland) 73° F. at Strathpeffer on the 25th and Arbroath and Montrose on the 27th, and 33° F. at Balmoral, Logie Coldstone, Wolfelee and Eskdalemuir on the 25th; (Ireland) 71° F. at Kilkenny on the 27th, and 41° F. at Hillsborough on the 6th, Markree Castle on the 13th, and at Mountmellick and Newtownforbes on the 25th. Rainfall was much in excess of the normal in most places, and expressed as a percentage of the average for the period 1881–1915 the values were: England and Wales 148, Scotland 193, Ireland 174, and the British Isles 165. The most pronounced deficiency occurred around the mouth of the Thames, and locally in Kent and Essex; Margate recorded only 27 per cent., Dungeness 37 per cent., Shoeburyness 56 per cent. On the other hand, Southport, where the month, with one exception (June 1907), was the wettest June in 61 years' records, had 272 per cent. of the normal. Much flooding occurred during the month as the result of torrential rain accompanied by thunderstorms. At Braunton 59 mm. was measured at 9 h. G.M.T. on the 5th, most of which had fallen since 7 h. At Eskdalemuir on the 14th, 31 mm. fell during the hour 18 h. to 19 h.; the rainfall was reported to have been of an intensity unparalleled in living memory. Severe floods followed, involving the death of a farmer by drowning and the loss of numerous sheep and cattle. Sunshine aggregates were again below the normal. The daily deficiency at Eskdale and Harrogate was 2·4 hours, and at Dumfries and Douglas 2·3 hours. Some outstanding daily records were obtained, among them being 16·6 hours at Deerness, 16·4 hours at Kirkwall, 16·3 hours at Aberdeen, and 16 hours at Gordon Castle and Lerwick on the 25th. Fog was prevalent during the first half of the month and in the south-west of England on the 22nd–23rd.

July, like June, was wet and dull, with widespread thunderstorms. The belt of high pressure which covered the British Isles at the end of June gave way on July 1st before a depression advancing from the Atlantic. From then until the end of the month a series of disturbances followed one another in rapid succession. The fair intervals were of short duration, no district being free from rain for more than a day or two at a time. Monthly pressure means were decidedly below normal as a result of the general cyclonic character of the weather. At Southport the mean pressure was the lowest for July since 1888. Winds were mainly south-west to west, light to moderate in force. Among the highest gusts were 65 m.p.h. at Spurn Head on the 29th, and 62 m.p.h. at Liverpool (Bidston) on the 28th. At most stations mean temperature was round about normal. This was due rather more to mild nights than warm days. Ground frost occurred at Biggin Hill on the 1st, and at Leafield and Hampstead on the 21st. The extreme temperatures for the month were (England and Wales) 80° F. at Shoeburyness on the 12th, and 38° F. at Rickmansworth on the 7th and 21st, and at Cantref (Breconshire) on the 9th; (Scotland) 79° F. at Perth and Stirling on the 9th, and 39° F. at Balmoral on the 21st; (Ireland) 74° F. at Rathfarnham (Dublin) on the 13th, and 40° F. at Killarney on the 9th. The total rainfall for the month exceeded the normal for the fourth consecutive month, the percentage values for the constituent countries and the British Isles being: England and Wales 153, Scotland 136, Ireland 121, British Isles 142. In spite of this general excess, an area including part of north-east Ireland, Anglesea, south-west Scotland and the Isle of Man experienced less than the average. At Rhyl and Llandudno the fall was only about half of the normal. The unusual character of the month is shown by the following facts: at Redruth it was the wettest July since 1888, at Newquay by far the wettest July for 39 years, at Strelley only July 1888 and 1915 had more rain, and only three Julys less sunshine, and at Swyncombe House near Henley-on-Thames the month's total of 6·24 inches was equal to more than 50 per cent. of the fall for the previous six months. Among the heaviest daily falls were 53 mm. at Hawkshead on the 3rd, and Crossdovey (co. Cavan) on the 13th, 52 mm. at Nettlebed (Oxon) on the 14th, and 51 mm. at Oving House (Bucks) on the 7th. Many falls of hail were reported, and flooding due to the torrential rain caused much dislocation of traffic. Thunderstorms were reported on no fewer than 19 days during the month, and this accounted for a large proportion of the total rainfall at most stations. Sunshine was very much below normal in all districts, the deficiency approaching 50 per cent. in places. The brightest days generally were the 1st, 3rd, 7th, 9th, 11th and 23rd, on each of which at least twelve hours of sunshine were recorded over a wide area. Coastal fog occurred occasionally during the month, mainly on the northern and south-western coasts. Aurora was observed at Gordon Castle on the 3rd.

August was wet, cool and dull in England and Wales, and sunny and dry in west and north Scotland and outlying islands. In England a spell of thundery weather was experienced from the 3rd to 5th, the storms being accompanied, especially in the south, by heavy local rain and flooding; on the 5th 74 mm. fell at Petersfield in an hour, and in the evening about 25 mm. fell on the roof of the Air Ministry in half an hour. Meanwhile in the west and north fair sunny weather prevailed. Subsequently, cool northerly winds with cloudy weather and occasional rain prevailed, except in the extreme west, where conditions on the whole were fairer. Heavy rain fell in eastern England on the 8th. Cool north-westerly winds prevailed during the next few days. About the 13th conditions changed, and became very unsettled, with frequent thunderstorms and almost daily rain until the 21st. Little or no rain fell after the 22nd. On the 24th a deep depression caused severe gales in the English Channel, the wind in a gust reaching a speed of 79 m.p.h. at Pendennis. By the 26th anticyclonic conditions became established over

most of the country and excellent sunshine records were obtained in several parts during the last few days of the month. The mean pressure of the month was very uneven, for while in the Shetlands it was 10 millibars above normal, there was a deficiency of 3 millibars in the extreme south of England. Winds were mainly northerly to easterly, and in general mainly light to moderate, but in the English Channel there was a prevalence of strong winds and gales. With very few exceptions, mean temperatures were below the normal. The only really warm days occurred from the 3rd to 5th. The extreme temperatures of the month were (England and Wales) 81° F. at Hartest on the 5th, and 32° F. at Rhayader and Rickmansworth on the 26th and Newton Rigg on the 31st; (Scotland) 81° F. at Onich and Ardtornish on the 4th and at Glenbranter on the 5th, and 31° F. at Dalwhinnie on the 24th and at Braemar on the 30th; (Ireland) 79° F. on the 4th and 33° F. on the 25th at Markree Castle. The month was the fifth consecutive month in which the general precipitation exceeded the normal, and completed one of the wettest summers in England and Wales since comparable records began. At Greenwich Observatory the month's fall of 159 mm. was 284 per cent. of the normal, while in the Shetlands less than 10 per cent. of the normal was recorded. Among the largest daily falls were 155 mm. at Black Sluice and 145 mm. at Grand Sluice, Boston, Lincolnshire, on the 8th, 82 mm. at Jersey on the 25th, and 77 mm. at Nailsworth (Glos) on the 4th. August was a month of scanty sunshine except notably in the west of Scotland and the extreme north of Ireland. Much fog occurred during the early days of the month and from the 26th to 28th. Aurora was reported from Skye on the 7th, and a funnel cloud was seen at Newquay in the early afternoon of the 22nd.

The weather of *September* was rather cold and dull. Apart from warm days at the beginning and about the middle of the month, the days were generally rather cold. During the first four days of the month there was abnormally heavy rain, but afterwards it was mainly dry but dull. On the 1st day temperatures of about 70° F. were recorded at several places, and thunderstorms were widespread on the 2nd and 3rd, and local on the 4th, 5th and 7th. From the 6th there was a period of cool and mainly fair weather until the 10th, when a secondary depression south of Ireland moved south-east, and rain occurred locally on the 11th and 12th. By the 15th an anticyclone covered the British Isles, and temperature again rose to round about 70° F. at many places on the 15th, 16th and 18th. Winds became northerly, and a change to cooler conditions occurred about the 20th. Slight rain occurred in Eastern England on the 22nd and 23rd. As the anticyclone moved eastwards the weather became increasingly overcast, and rain set in in the west on the 29th and spread to other districts on the 30th, with warmer conditions in the south.

Monthly mean pressure was above normal in all districts, while winds were mainly north-westerly to north-easterly, light to moderate in force. Gales were recorded in exposed places, and on the 4th gusts of 60 m.p.h. at Scilly and 56 m.p.h. at South Shields were recorded.

Mean temperature for the month was generally below normal. In the east and south-east of England the deficit ranged from 3° F. to 4° F. At Hampstead (London) the mean temperature, 52·3° F., was the lowest for September since 1912. Ground frost was widespread during the period 5th to 13th, and in Scotland between the 20th and 23rd. The extreme temperatures of the month were: (England and Wales) 73° F. at Huddersfield and Attenborough on the 1st and 29° F. at Rickmansworth on the 7th and 8th, at Rhayader on the 8th, at Castleton on the 10th, at Houghall on the 11th, at Appleby on the 11th and 13th, and at Bellingham on the 13th; (Scotland) 72° F. at Arbroath on the 15th and 24° F. at Eskdalemuir on the 11th; (Ireland) 70° at Cork on the 1st, at Kilkenny on the 15th, and at Rathfarnham on the 1st and 17th, and 30° F. at Markree Castle on the 11th. The outstanding feature of the month's rainfall was the heavy falls of the first four days, which caused severe and widespread floods. Among the heaviest falls were 42 mm. at Cantref (Brecknock) on the 1st, 40 mm. at Burnley on the 2nd, 89 mm. at Newcastle (Wicklow), 81 mm. at Rathfarnham on the 3rd, and 127 mm. and 126 mm. at Castleton and Kildale (Yorks) respectively on the 4th. In Scotland, rainfall was generally much below normal, and at Deerners, Achnashellach and Glenquoich it was the driest September since 1894. While most of Ireland had less than the normal, Dublin had two and a half times the normal.

Sunshine totals were everywhere below the normal, the loss being most pronounced in the Midlands and north of England and in the lowlands of Scotland, where the mean daily duration of sunshine was in several places less than 2½ hours. At Southport it was the dullest September since before 1896.

Aurora was observed in Scotland on five occasions, that on the 21st being observed as far south as Leuchars.

STORMS AND FLOODS IN 1930-31.

October 9.—A dyke on the left bank of the river Néthe, near Lierre, gave way, leaving a gap 45 feet wide, and 25 acres of ground and houses were flooded. 14. As the result of heavy rains, serious floods occurred in various parts of France. In the valley of the Meuse the water was in some places up to the level of 1910. A terrific wind, lasting only a few minutes, occurred near Grenoble. Many cottages were unroofed and nearly 6,000 broken walnut trees lay on the ground. 26. Floods at Smyrna, following heavy rains, caused the death of 40 persons and about 100 houses collapsed. A heavy north-westerly gale in the Gulf of Lyons delayed and damaged shipping. At Montpellier heavy rain and floods caused a row of houses to collapse. 28. Government House, Madras, was struck by lightning, and considerable damage done. 30. Further heavy rain in Smyrna caused 2,500 families to be rendered homeless by floods.

November 4.—A 100-mile-an-hour gale caused much delay to shipping in the Atlantic. 10. A cyclone struck the island of Kyaukpyu, near Akyab, wiping out the town and its suburbs. 19. Many persons were killed and injured at Bethany, Oklahoma, when the town was struck by a tornado. 21. An express train was derailed between Oudon and Clermont-sur-Loire, due to a subsidence of the track caused by heavy rain and flooding of the Loire. 22. A violent storm

accompanied by torrential rain raged over northern, central and western France. Many low-lying stretches of country were flooded. Persistent rain caused many rivers in Belgium to overflow, and at some places near Mons the fields were 3 feet under water. 23. Many people were injured as the result of a severe storm which swept Vienna. Heavy rain over the greater part of France extended the floods which had already occurred. At Le Mans the Sarthe reached the highest level since 1881. Much damage was done in Germany by a storm. The gale reached hurricane force. A hurricane of short duration and small radius passed over the Fiji Group, and much damage was caused on the island of Ovalau.

December 16.—During a severe snowstorm the schooner *Warren M. Colp* was lost at Burnt Point, Newfoundland. Four of the crew were lost. 17. A violent hurricane, with heavy rain, broke over Algiers and raged for three days. Much loss of life, and damage to property occurred. At Blida 5 inches of rain fell in 24 hours.

January 7.—Exceptionally heavy rain in Pretoria caused damage estimated at £10,000 to the roads and sidewalks. 17. Snow fell in Algiers for the first time for seven years. 19. More than 50 persons were injured in a railway collision, at Readville, during a heavy snowstorm. 22. The Russian steamer *Zavaslia* foundered in the Black Sea during a violent storm. The crew of 36 as well as the 14 passengers were drowned.

February 5.—Unusually heavy rains in the south-eastern districts of Queensland caused serious floods. Large areas of Brisbane were under water. The Brisbane River reached its highest level for 30 years. Fourteen inches of rain fell in 24 hours on the Tweed River, seriously flooding the important towns of Lismore and Murwillumbah. 7. During a sudden and heavy snowstorm in New York, a ferry carrying 200 passengers was rammed by the steamer *Marion*, while crossing the Hudson. 13. Much flooding occurred at Valcov on the Danube. Out of 1800 houses only about 100 remained unflooded, and many collapsed. 22. Much damage was done to shipping by a gale in the Mediterranean. A storm of great violence broke over Sicily and Southern Italy. Torrential rain caused much flooding. Severe snowstorms and the subsequent drifts cut off several of the Alpine regions. 26. Eighty people were killed by a hurricane in the Ba district of Fiji, and 100 in Singatoka. At the hill station of Nadarivatu 84 inches of rain fell during the week; the Ba River rose 40 feet. About 20 per cent of the sugar crop was damaged.

March 4.—Storm and exceptional tides did much damage along the Atlantic Coast. In New England the damage was estimated at $3,000,000. 8. The Seine, which had been steadily rising for some days, overflowed its banks in the suburbs of Viry-Châtillon and Villeneuve-Saint-Georges. The level of the river at the Pont d'Austerlitz was about 17 feet above the normal. Heavy gales and torrential rain swept New York and New Jersey. Seven people were killed and many injured. 19. A severe storm 12 miles west of Algiers unroofed houses and uprooted many trees.

April 11.—During a storm off the south-west coast of Korea, 125 fishermen were drowned. 20. Thirteen inches of rain fell in the previous 48 hours near Hong Kong. The railway line at Taipo was undermined and 11 persons were killed in a railway accident. 25. Vilna was seriously flooded owing to the River Vilia rising 17 feet above normal.

May 7.—Heavy rains and an unusually rapid thaw caused much flooding in Sweden. Torrential rains flooded large areas in South Germany. 27. Thunderstorms damaged vineyards and fruit trees in the Rhine valley.

June 11.—A tornado which struck North Adelaide did many thousands of pounds worth of damage. The roofs of over 100 houses were torn off and some houses were wrecked. During a thunderstorm over the western end of Jamaica, six persons were killed and twenty-one injured by lightning. 14. During a sudden storm the French steamer *Saint-Philibert* capsized about five miles off Saint-Nazaire; between 300 and 402 persons were drowned. 19. Three persons were killed, more than 80 injured, and about 130 houses damaged, when a hurricane of the whirlwind type swept up the valley of the Else, in Westphalia.

July 6.—Four persons were killed in a violent cyclone at Sydney. The wind reached a velocity of 70 miles an hour and 5 inches of rain fell in 18 hours. 8. After a long drought there were heavy rainstorms over Denmark. The hay crops were spoiled and many bridges were carried away. 21. During a gale which did great damage to the town of Lublin (Poland) three people were killed and about 25 injured.

August 1.—A typhoon, with the record wind velocity of 136 m.p.h., struck Hong-Kong, doing much minor damage. 4. Severe floods in China, reaching in parts to a depth of 15 ft., rendered about 80,000,000 people destitute. The floods are likely to last for several months. A thunderstorm of exceptional violence caused 12 deaths and great material damage in Northern France. 6. A cloudburst caused extensive damage in the Valle Aurina to the south-east of Brenner Pass. 9. A violent storm which swept the coast in the neighbourhood of Toulon caused great damage and the loss of a number of lives. 12. Thousands of persons were rendered destitute and many drowned as the result of floods caused by the monsoon in the Malvan district of Bombay. 23. Floods on the River Murray caused many thousands of pounds worth of damage to settlements and townships in South Australia. The floods reached a depth of 11 feet A violent rainstorm drenched Gothenburg, and the Sahlgren Hospital was completely flooded. The damage amounted to about £5,500. 25. Torrential rain caused the River Lys to overflow and much flooding occurred in Eastern Flanders. Many small farmers lost their harvest.

September 2.—A typhoon which struck Hong-Kong did great damage to fishing fleets. About 200 Chinese were drowned. 8. Several miles of the Canadian Pacific main railway line were swept away by the flooding of the Columbia river in the Rockies. 10. More than 800 people perished in a hurricane which struck Belize. Hardly a house escaped damage, and the progress of the storm reached as far as 50 miles inland. 14. Four persons were killed when a severe storm swept over Timisoara, Rumania. 16. A hurricane struck the city of Vera Cruz and wrecked a number of ships in the harbour, and some damage was done to property. 26. A typhoon in Japan caused the heaviest rainfall recorded in Tokyo for 17 years. Landslips damaged many houses in adjoining districts and 16 people were killed.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The British Association for the *Advancement of Science* held its Centenary Meeting in London from Sept. 23 to Sept. 30. General the Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts, who succeeded Prof. F. O. Bower as President, delivered an address in which he described the trend of modern science as leading towards a less materialistic and more "organic" conception of the universe. The world, he said, consists not only of electrons and radiations, but also of souls and aspirations. Beauty and holiness are as much aspects of Nature as energy and entropy, and an adequate world-view would find them all in their proper context in the framework of the whole. Evolution was, perhaps, the only way of approach to the framing of a consistent world-picture which would do justice to the immensity, the profundity, and the unutterable mystery of the universe.

The Presidents of the various sections, and the subjects of their addresses, were as follows:—*A*, Mathematics and Physics, Sir J. J. Thomson, "The Growth in Opportunities for Education and Research in Physics during the Past Fifty Years"; *B*, Chemistry, Sir Harold Hartley, "Michael Faraday and the Theory of Electrolytic Conduction"; *C*, Geology, Prof. J. W. Gregory, "Geological Problems Contemporary with the British Association"; *D*, Zoology, Prof. E. B. Poulton, "A Hundred Years of Evolution"; *E*, Geography, Sir Halford Mackinder, "The Human Habitat"; *F*, Economics, Prof. E. Cannan, "The Changed Outlook in Regard to Population"; *G*, Engineering, Sir J. Alfred Ewing, "Power"; *H*, Anthropology, Prof. A. R. Radcliffe-Brown, "Present Position of Anthropological Studies"; *I*, Physiology, Dr. H. H. Dale, "The Biological Nature of the Viruses"; *J*, Psychology, Dr. C. S. Myers, "On the Nature of Mind"; *K*, Botany, Prof. T. G. Hill, "The Advancement of Botany"; *L*, Education, Sir C. Grant Robertson, "Educational Development, 1831–1931"; *M*, Agriculture, Sir John Russell, "The Changing Outlook in Agriculture."

The meeting in 1932 will be held at York, under the Presidency of Sir Alfred Ewing.

BEES COUNTED BY RADIO.—The New York Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has worked out a method of counting bees by radio. A microphone is placed in the entrance of the hive, and as the bees crawl home, their feet scrape over the microphone, *generating a current which is amplified*, causing the operation of a counting device. Thus it is possible to take an effective census of the population of the hive.

BIRD SKELETONS FROM LA BREA PITS.—Dr. Hildegarde Howard has completed a census of bird skeletons in the La Brea asphalt pits near Los Angeles, which in the past have gained world-wide fame on account of the existing number of sabre-toothed tigers and other mammals found embedded in them. Of more than 4,100 birds recovered, 69 per cent. are predatory species; and of these, diurnal birds of prey far exceed nocturnal forms—evidence, similar to that yielded by the mammals, that most of the creatures caught in the glaur were in pursuit of others in difficulties. Some extinct forms are in large numbers: 500 individuals of the turkey, *Parapavo*, and more than a hundred of *Teratornis*, a vulture larger than any flying bird of the present day. The caracara, now confined to more southerly regions, is represented by 250 examples. Many species still existing in California occur profusely—the American golden eagle with more than 880 individuals, the California condor 190, the bald eagle 150, the red-tailed hawk 113, great horned owl 104. Ducks and geese are fewer, in all less than 100.

BLACK-NECKED GREBE.—The disappearance of the black-necked grebe as a British breeding bird followed the drainage of the fen area, but its reappearance in recent years shows that it has considerable powers of adaptability. In 1904 it was first discovered to be breeding in Wales, in 1915 in a western lough in Ireland, in 1918 at Tring Reservoirs, and in 1930 in a loch in the Forth area of Scotland. Now Mr. C. V. Stoney and Mr. G. R. Humphreys have found in western Ireland a colony which they estimate to consist of about two hundred and fifty pairs, in a lough not more than two or three miles long and half a mile wide. It has been assumed that the colonists in the British Isles were immigrants from the Continent, where the species breeds in Denmark, Germany, and Livonia. But the presence of the Irish colony makes it possible that the new breeding places may have been peopled from the west rather than from the east.

BLUE GOOSE.—After several years search in Baffin Island for the breeding ground of the blue goose, Mr. J. Dewey Soper has tracked the bird to its home on the Foxe Basin coast, near to the Arctic Circle. The blue goose was one of the few North American birds known only as a migrant. Its wintering grounds were on the coast of Louisiana, and before the breeding season it vanished northward. Mr. Soper began his explorations in 1923, and year after year he continued them, and eventually learned from the natives that the birds were known to breed in large numbers on the tundra beside Foxe Basin. He and two Eskimos pitched their summer camp on a tundra stream near Foxe Basin in latitude 65° 35′ north, and there he found the blue goose in thousands on the Blue Goose plain. His report, published by the Canadian Department of the Interior, gives a complete account of the breeding ground, migration, nests, eggs, and general habits of the bird, which, though for long regarded as a colour phase of the snow goose, with which it associates, now ranks as a distinct species. Mr. Soper's travels in search of the blue goose amounted to 30,000 miles.

BUTTERFLIES' PLACE-MEMORY.—Mr. F. Morton Jones has made a number of experiments in the Royal Palm Shade Park in Florida to check the observations of Mr. William Beabe that zebra butterflies possess memory, sociability and caution. *Heliconia clarithonia* is usually fairly abundant in the Park from mid-January to April. Six roosting places were discovered, and about these, while daylight was failing, the butterflies collected in numbers, making preliminary exploring surveys, and finally settling down for the night. The marking of several individuals showed that for several nights in succession the same butterfly may return to a particular twig. Was the homing due to place-memory or to scent? A simple experiment settled the question. Branches on which a number of *Heliconias* had roosted were removed during the day and placed on another bush. The butterflies returned at nightfall, circled about the old bush, apparently

observed that something was amiss, continued their exploring flights, and finally settled down on twigs in the old roosting bush. Some paused on the transferred twigs, only to leave them again and rejoin the flying group. After dark, 27 were found in new positions in the old bush, and only 1 on the transferred twigs, 10 feet away. Apparently place-memory is the guiding power.

CENTRAL HEATING FROM VOLCANO. — Professor Ponte, the director of the observatory on Mount Etna, has installed a system whereby steam from the volcano has been used to keep the building warm against the severity of winter. Pipes have been fixed deep into the steaming fissures near the principal crater and led into the observatory building, where the natural volcanic heat is regulated by a system of valve and stop-cock. As the strength of the furnace is somewhat out of proportion to the needs of the house, Professor Ponte has installed a system of overflow pipes, safety valves, and alarm whistles which come into operation when Etna begins to overdo the work of central heating.

CLOCK GOING FOR FOURTEEN YEARS. — T. Dieden, of Carlslund, Sweden, has invented a clock that apparently can go on continuously until any part wears out, and has already been running for fourteen years. According to a description in *Engineering*, in its main features it is similar to an ordinary clock, having a driving weight, a train of wheels driving the hands, and a torsion pendulum consisting of a heavy metal disc suspended by a thin steel ribbon. The power is obtained by the ordinary variations of the atmospheric pressure and temperature. The case of the clock contains seven closed elastic metallic boxes of the type used in an aneroid barometer. The lower box is attached to the case, but the column of boxes is otherwise free. The expansion or contraction of all the boxes due to changes in the temperature or pressure is communicated to the top box. When the column of boxes either increases or diminishes in height, the spindle carrying the ratchet wheels always rotates in the same direction and the driving weight is wound up. When the weight reaches its topmost position they are thrown out of action. The pendulum has a period of 7½ seconds, so that the length of the equivalent simple pendulum is about 185 feet.

COLOURED GLASS AND HOUSE FLIES.—Further experiments on the lines described in the 1931 WHITAKER have been made on the susceptibility of house flies, wasps, and bees to coloured glass. Prof. J. W. Munro made a number of tests with the object of finding whether rooms glazed with "Calorex" are freer from insects than rooms glazed with ordinary glass. Calorex glass is of a pale greenish-blue tint, and is designed to afford protection from excessive colour radiation by strongly absorbing infra-red radiation while transmitting the radiation within the visible spectrum. He found that house flies, exposed to sunlight in a box, one half of which was glazed with Calorex and the other with ordinary glass, showed a marked preference for the ordinary glass, the ratio of the numbers of insects in the two halves, averaged over several experiments, being about 9 : 4. These results were verified by other tests in which the insects were not enclosed within the box but were attracted to it by a suitable bait. Wasps and bees were found to behave in the same way as flies. Much of the preference is ascribed to the inequality of temperatures beneath the two kinds of glass, the disparity in insect population being greatest when the maximum temperature differences were observed. That an effect can definitely be ascribed to the colour of the light which has passed through Calorex was demonstrated by an experiment in which bees were enclosed in a glass cylinder, one end of which was closed with Calorex and the other with ordinary glass. By interchanging the glasses an immediate reaction was obtained, the bees moving to the end covered with ordinary glass.

CRAB'S LONG CRAWL.—Professor Greuvil, of the Paris Zoo, who, in collaboration with scientists from Cambridge University, has been studying the movements of sea-fish and crustaceans between the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, has revealed the fact that a crab has crawled through the Suez Canal from the Red Sea—roughly 101 miles—in 29 years, an average speed of about 22 inches an hour. The crab in question, *Neptunus Pelangines*, is one of a number of his family specially marked 29 years ago in the Red Sea, and he arrived, still wearing his identity disc, at Port Said.

DAVID DUNLAP OBSERVATORY.—Mrs. D. A. Dunlap and her son, Mr. D. Moffat Dunlap, have decided to erect near Toronto an astronomical observatory, in memory of her husband, a keen student of astronomy. The outstanding feature of the David Dunlap Observatory, as it will be called, will be a large reflecting telescope 74 inches in diameter, made by Sir Howard Grubb. It will be housed in a circular metal building, in the midst of a large acreage which will be converted into a park, to be known as the David Dunlap Park. When the observatory is completed, it will be under the Department of Astronomy of the University of Toronto, while the park will be developed in a scientific way by the Faculty of Forestry.

DYING GLACIERS.—Experiments made on fifty glaciers of the Eastern Alps in Austria show that they, like the glaciers in Switzerland and the Canadian Rockies, are generally retreating. Only one, the Simonykees, in the Venediger group, showed any growth, the reason in this case being that the moraine debris surrounding it protects it from the effects of the sun. The growth was not more than 15 to 26 feet. On the other hand, in the Silvretta group, on the Vorarlberg-Swiss frontier, at the Bielthaler Ferner the glacier had shrunk 183 feet. At the top of the Fermunt Pass the carcass of a horse had come to the surface through the evaporation of the glacier top. Not for decades have horse-driven conveyances crossed this pass. The reduction of the glaciers has been very considerable in the Oetztal Alps in Tyrol; the Rosenkarferner shows a diminution since 1928 of 91 feet, and the Marzellferner 321 feet. The famous Pasterze Glacier, in the Glockner group, has lost in length from 3 feet to 15 feet. The depth of this glacier was found with the aid of seismic instruments to amount to 941 feet. It may be added that the great Nisqually Glacier on Mount Rainier, in Washington, has retreated 1,000 feet in 25 years.

ELECTRICITY FROM THE JORDAN.—Mr. H. J. Shepstone, in the *Engineer*, gives an account of the progress made with the scheme for supplying Palestine with electricity, generated in the valley of the River Jordan. In its passage from its source in Mount Hermon to the Dead Sea, the river has a fall of 3,000 feet, and it discharges more than 5,000,000 tons of fresh water into the Dead Sea daily. The scheme includes the provision of three hydro-electric plants, the first of which is situated at Jisir-el-Mujameh, seven miles south of the Sea of Galilee. For the storage and control of the water two dams and two concrete-lined canals have been constructed, and the first two units of 8,000 h.p. each have been installed in the power-house. Later on a second power-house will be built at Abadieh and a third at Jisir Banah Yakoub, which lie respectively south and north of the Sea of Galilee. Transmission lines will connect the hydro-electric plants with three fuel power-stations at *Jaffa*, *Haifa*, and *Tiberias*, and in the near future, it is hoped, every city, town, and agricultural settlement will be able to obtain electrical energy.

EMBALMED WHALES.—Mr. Percy Stammwitz, an official of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, has been successful in embalming two whales, each 45 ft. long, and weighing 22 tons, in a Norwegian harbour, and bringing them to England. Immediately after capture the whales were towed as quickly as possible to the port of Aalesund, and there he at once set to work on embalming them. The whales were cleaned, and then packed with salt. Afterwards more than 60 gallons of formalin (embalming fluid) were pumped into their veins in the usual way. For the two whales he used 60 tons of salt and 130 gallons of formalin. The task was carried out successfully, and now the whales look just like crystallised fruit. This is the first time that whales have been embalmed in Europe. They were brought to England lying in salt in the hold of a ship, and each 24 hours they were injected with preserving fluid by means of a hypodermic syringe. It was expected that the whales would last two years.

ESKIMO CHARACTERISTICS.—Dr. Aleš Hrdlička has reported to the Bureau of American Ethnology the results of a journey among the Eskimo, which he made in 1926 for the purpose of an anthropological survey of these people. His conclusion is that the Eskimo throughout their territory are one and the same people. The strain is fundamentally related to that (or those) of the American Indian. It is also undoubtedly related to the yellow-brown strains of Asia. The Eskimo are remarkably alike over their whole territory in such characters as pigmentation, build of body, physiognomy, large brain, fullness of forehead and largeness of face and lower jaw. They differ in stature, form of head, and breadth of nose. Between east and west there is a regular gradation, due to adaptation and differentiation. They suggest a moderate stream of people of fairly broad but moderately high head, of good medium stature with a mesorhine nose, and other characteristics in common, reaching America from north-easternmost Asia after the related Indians, spreading along the coast until blocked by the preceding Indian tribes, and gradually modifying physically in adaptation to environment. The evidence shows that the more highly differentiated and divergent the Eskimo becomes, the greater the gap between him and his Indian neighbour. The facts point, therefore, to the original identity of the source from which the Indian, more particularly the latest branches, and the Eskimo were derived, and to the identification of this source with the palæo-Asiatic, yellow-brown peoples of lower northern Asia.

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION AT 180,000 WORDS AN HOUR.—A new facsimile transmission system, which, it is claimed, will send 180,000 words from station to station in an hour, has been demonstrated at the International Telephone and Telegraph Laboratories at Hendon. Through a machine on which a number of lights played in and out, sheets of typescript were passed at the rate of one every minute. The receiving machine was in semi-darkness, relieved only by the glow of shrouded red lights. A blue lamp flickered: little points of yellow light glowed within a tube; and to the other end of the machine a long roll of white paper came pouring out. This was taken to a dark room, and a minute or two later perfect facsimiles of the typescript were supplied. The system consisted of scanning the messages in a series of fine parallel lines with a point of intense light. The reflections of light are led to a photo-electrical cell, which delivers signals corresponding in amplitude to the tone value of the picture element. The signals as transmitted are received on photo-electric paper, which can be quickly developed. The first machines to be put on the market will, it is claimed, transmit 120 pages of 1,500 words each an hour—a total of 180,000 words. In this way it will be possible to transmit a complete newspaper from London to Melbourne in an hour.

FISHES LIKE COMPANY.—At the Plymouth Laboratory of the Marine Biological Association Mr. G. M. Spooner has been trying to find out, by means of mirrors held in front of fishes, if they recognised their image and wanted to swim beside it. Sight is believed to have an important influence on the desire of fish to swim in shoals and schools, and Mr. Spooner's fish-mirror tests tend to uphold this theory. By an ingenious trick, he made fish want to swim in line with other fish which were not there, thus proving that fish like company, and therefore swim in shoals. Describing the behaviour of a fish when swimming near a looking-glass, Mr. Spooner says the fish spends a good deal of time swimming to and fro across the mirror surface with its face close against the glass, as though attempting to pass through it. It passes up and down, often making futile snaps at the surface and displaying other reactions characteristic of frustrated effort. Other tests show that fishes group more readily if disturbed or alarmed, and least when hunting for food. Little fishes will group with big fishes, but big fishes will not try to group with little fishes.

FOAMING OF BEER.—Prof. Alexander Findlay has described a number of experiments on the phenomena of the foaming of beer which were made by himself and his colleagues. While the stability of the foam, he says, will depend mainly on surface tension and viscosity, the size of "head" formed under the ordinary condition-

of pouring out a glass of beer will depend mainly on the rate of evolution of carbon dioxide from its supersaturated solution in the beer. This rate varies with the degree of supersaturation, which, in turn, depends on the nature of the beer and the method of its manufacture. A pale ale was found to evolve carbon dioxide more rapidly than a stout or export beer. The rate of evolution, moreover, depends greatly on the walls of the containing vessel and their effectiveness in supplying gas "nuclei" to start the evolution of carbon dioxide. Traces of grease on the surface of the glass are very effective in promoting the escape of gas; and the difference in "head" obtained with a dry and wet glass is probably due to this fact. In the case of a wet glass, there will be an absence of air bubbles on the surface to act as nuclei.

FRUIT MADE TO "SWOON."—A remarkable new refrigerating agent, which is 60 deg. colder than the temperature of the North Pole, is being manufactured at Billingham-on-Tees by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. Known as "Drikold," this material, which is a preparation of carbon dioxide in solid form, resembles in appearance blocks of compressed snow, but since it has a temperature of 144 deg. of frost, it has some four times the refrigerating power of ordinary ice. It is intended to be used for the production of carbon dioxide gas, or as a refrigerating agent, which should last any time up to three months. It is well suited for the transport of fresh fruit. Fruit breathes, and if subjected to a suitable quantity of the gas "swoons," or goes into a state of suspended animation, until it is again exposed to the air. The gas may also be used to replace the usual vacuum for packing materials such as cocoa or tobacco. As a refrigerating agent, its complete absence of moisture enables it to be used in the packing of parcels to be sent by rail or through the post.

GLIDING ACROSS THE CHANNEL.—On June 19 the English Channel was crossed for the first time by a British-built glider with a British pilot, Mr. Lissant Beardmore. The pilot, having been towed by an aeroplane to a height of 14,000 ft. above Lympne, at 4.30 p.m. released his machine and glided in a continuously falling path, landing at St. Inglevert aerodrome just after 6 p.m. He was not, however, officially recognised as being the first person to glide the Channel, since he was prevented from applying to the British Gliding Association for the proper observation of his performance by the anomaly that he did not hold the most advanced of the certificates awarded to glider pilots, and was therefore not judged competent to undertake the feat. Herr Kronfeld, on a German-built machine, accomplished the same flight under official observation, on June 20. He flew from France to England, and thus became the holder of the official distinction. He afterwards made a return glide from Dover to St. Inglevert.

GREENLAND ICE CAP.—Dr. Sorge and his companions on the German Greenland Expedition have, by means of artificial earthquakes, tested the thickness of the ice cap which covers the interior of that country like a dome. Twenty-five explosions were made, and the resulting waves observed. At the Central Station, equidistant 250 miles from Greenland's eastern and western coasts, and on the 72° of latitude, they found, by reckoning the time taken for the return of the explosion wave reflected from the base of the ice-sheet, that the ice was 8,800 ft. thick at 9,840 ft. above sea level. Other members of the expedition working on the border of the inland ice, 38 miles from the coast, found the ice to be from 2,300 ft. to 3,000 ft. thick at 5,900 ft. above sea level. Greenland is therefore, as the late leader of the expedition, Professor Wegener, believed, an ice-filled bowl surrounded by mountains up to 2,000 metres in height. The valley in between falls away to 300 metres, and over this great expanse of rocky ground curves the enormous ice cap, which rises from 100 metres at its outer extremities to 3,000 metres at the top of its arch. Here millions of cubic miles of ice cover the rocky surface. It was Professor Wegener's theory that the conformation of Greenland was caused by this enormous mass of ice, the weight of which had during the ages gradually depressed the interior of the island.

GYROSCOPIC CHECK TO SEA-SICKNESS.—In order to reduce rolling movements to a minimum, and to save passengers from sea-sickness, the new ocean liner, *Conti di Savoia*, which the Italian Lloyd Sabando is building for the Atlantic service, will be equipped with three gyroscopic stabilizers at a cost of £200,000. Each of the gyro-stabilizers weighs 100 tons and has a diameter of 13 ft. They will be placed in the lower hold of the ship under the bridge. When the three big wheels, representing a total weight of 300 tons, are spinning in unison, the gyroscopic power they exert will be sufficient to counteract the motion of this 50,000-ton ship labouring in a heavy sea. The tendency of the ship to roll one way will be met by an opposing force, and the hull will thus be kept steady. It is estimated that the vessel will never roll more than 5 deg., no matter how boisterous the weather. Each wheel is driven by an electric motor of 560 h.p., but the full power will rarely if ever be required. The cost of running all three gyro wheels is estimated at not more than £12 a day.

GYROSCOPE IN WELL-BORING.—In the boring of oil wells many things lead to the deflection of the path of the drill from the vertical, and it is important that the mining engineer should be informed of such deflection. In conjunction with the Sun Oil Company the Sperry Gyroscope Company has now brought out the "Surwel" gyroscopic clinograph. The apparatus consists of a gyroscope with its axis set north and south, a box-level gauge, a chronometer and a film camera, these parts being contained in a steel cylinder 5½ in. in diameter, which can be lowered down the well. The bubble in the box-level shows the inclination; a pointer on the gyroscope gives the direction of the inclination; while the camera, timed by the chronometer, takes a series of photographs of bubble, pointer, and chronometer hands. As the rate of lowering is known, the exact depth at which each camera observation is made can be found, and thus the inclination and its direction can be determined at any given depth. The data recorded on the film can also be plotted on squared paper and a graphic picture of the well's course through the ground can be obtained.

HAIR AND CRIME.—Dr. John Glaister, continuing the researches begun as a study of the

significance of human and other hair in the detection of crime, has made a comparative investigation of the hairs of a large number of mammals. The results appear in "A Study of Hairs and Wools," published by the Faculty of Medicine of the Egyptian University, where the author is professor of forensic medicine. Dr. Glaister concludes that a critical examination of hair will always reveal the mammalian order or sub-order to which it belongs, in a very large number of instances will betray the family, and in many cases the species. If it be a human hair, in an appreciable number of cases it is distinctive of sex, in most cases it can be allocated to its site on the body, and in a very approximate manner may decide the age of the possessor, as very young, adolescent, adult, or aged, provided a number of hairs are available.

IRON ROAD.—The first cast-iron road in the world has been laid on a stretch of about 100 yards of Romford Road, Stratford, E., one of the busiest thoroughfares in London. Triangular plates of iron were laid on bitumen, which had been sprinkled on a concrete foundation. Mr. Frank Hough, the inventor of the new road, claims for the new surface less noise and vibration in all forms of traffic, an absence of skidding, and rapidity of renovation. It is 10*s.* a yard cheaper than the cheapest foreign granite, and it will last 50 years, after which 45 per cent. of the original value of the iron can be made out of the sale of the old road.

LARCH POLES FOR TELEGRAPH LINES.—Experiments have been carried out at the Forest Products Research Laboratory at Princes Risborough in the treatment of home-grown larch poles to render them suitable for use in telegraph, telephone, and power transmission lines. The objections to larch for transmission lines are based on the behaviour of creosoted poles used during the War. It was found that the creosote did not penetrate the pole to any depth, and consequently after erection the poles were liable to crack or split severely. Experiments carried out with poles from the larch woods in Tintern Forest have shown that these difficulties can be overcome. By peeling and making a number of incisions in the poles with a broad knife, a satisfactory penetration of the preservative is obtainable. Although the incisions have a slight weakening effect on their strength, home-grown larch poles so treated are said to be 25-30 per cent. stronger than imported poles of Scots pine of the same dimensions.

MECHANICAL EYE FOR FLYING.—A mechanical eye for aeroplanes, which can find any airway beacon at a distance of two miles in an ordinary fog has been devised by engineers of the General Electric Company. The device involves the use of photo-electric cells. It is mounted in two parts on the tail of an aeroplane. As the aeroplane approaches a beacon the device indicates by one set of signals whether the beacon is to the right or the left of the aeroplane, and by another whether the aeroplane is approaching or departing from it. The two sets of signals, together with altitude readings, make it possible for a pilot to calculate his landing exactly. The "eye" can be set so as to select the beacon desired from among hundreds of others merely by the rate of winking peculiar to that beacon.

MOON'S TEMPERATURE.—Messrs. Pettit and Nicholson, of the Mount Wilson Observatory, have made a series of experiments on the temperature of the Moon, using a delicate thermopile on the 100-inch reflector. They found that the Moon's surface under a vertical Sun has a temperature of 101° C., just above boiling water; at altitudes 60°, 30°, and 10° the temperatures are 88°, 40°, and −30° respectively were registered. During an eclipse of the Moon, a region that was at 60° C. before the eclipse began, fell to −100° when the region entered the umbra; and the return of heat after the eclipse was also rapid, suggesting that the Moon's surface is composed of loose volcanic ash and that the heat only penetrates a few inches below the surface. The temperature at night was found to fall below −150° C. There is thus a range of 250° C. between day and night in the equatorial regions of the Moon; which would tend to disintegrate rocks by alternate expansion and contraction.

MUSIC OF ELECTRIC VIBRATIONS.—The "new music of electric vibrations" was discussed in a paper read by Dr. Goldsmith before the New York Electrical Society. He illustrated it by an electric carillon, which can send out bell tones louder than any bell in the world. A series of small steel chimes, something like those of a household clock, are struck by electric hammers actuated by a keyboard similar to that of a piano. The sounds thus produced are only audible a few inches away, but the vibrations of the steel chimes create small electric currents in devices like the "pick-up" used in electric gramophones. These feeble currents are amplified millions of times by vacuum tube amplifiers, and can be clearly heard in the largest concert hall or for miles round a church tower by means of giant amplifiers. The operator of the electric carillon not only controls the notes to be played, but also can vary the volume of the tone to any desired extent. Dr. Goldsmith believes that the musical artist of the future will become more indispensable. The number of notes which the musician can play per second will not be limited by the speed of his fingers. Tones of any origin can be made to resemble those of any desired instrument by electrical methods. Each musician will be able not only to play the melody, but also to make it sound as if produced by any tyre of instrument. The new electric music will gradually evolve a new type of composer capable of utilising to the full the capabilities of emotional expression contained in electric music.

NEW PHOTO FLASH LAMP.—A fireless, smokeless, odourless and noiseless photographic flash lamp has been developed by the General Electric Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio. It consists of a clear bulb of standard design, filled with oxygen, with the flashlight filament coated with a special preparation, and with a quantity of thin aluminium foil in crumpled sheet form within the bulb. When the circuit is closed, the filament is lighted, and this, in turn, lights the foil. The flash is confined entirely within the bulb. The lamp operates on any 115-volt house supply, or with dry, storage, or flashlight batteries. A new lamp is needed for each flash. Requiring only a one-hundredth of a second to act, and being without hazard, the lamp will

make possible the taking of flashlight photographs in places heretofore practically impossible to "shoot," such as in trains, airships and theatres, and under water, and by insurance companies requiring night photographs in all weather conditions.

NIAGARA NOT "COMMITTING SUICIDE."—An international board of engineers, appointed in 1926 by Canada and the United States to study the past, present, and future of Niagara, has presented its final report, with a message of reassurance to those who have predicted the extinction of Niagara at a comparatively early date. The board finds quite unwarranted the statement that the famous cataract is "committing suicide" by degenerating into a mere cascade. These engineers find that the cliff now is cutting back at a decreasing rate; that the rate will continue to decrease; that in a century or two there will be little apparent difference in the Falls; and that inevitable recession will not endanger the Falls in less than 2,000 years. Certain remedial steps are recommended for the even diffusion of water over the shallow rims of the great horse-shoe. In recent years a great deal of water has been diverted for power purposes, but it is claimed that, by diverting to the flanks part of the deep stream which pours over the centre of the cataract, the beauty of an even and far-flung torrent may be maintained for many centuries.

NOISE MEASURED IN "DECIBELS."—A series of experiments in the measurement of noise has been conducted at the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington. A scale of measurements of loudness has been invented, zero being known as the "threshold" or point at which a noise becomes easily perceptible to the human ear. Degrees above this are calculated in "decibels," based on the fact that while loudness in the ear advanced by simple addition, the energy corresponding increased geometrically. Each "decibel" represents approximately the least change in loudness which the ear can detect. A table of noises has been worked out as follows:—

Home noises:	
Quiet whisper	10 decibels
Quiet garden	20 ,,
Clock ticking	30 ,,
Soft radio music	40 ,,
Conversation	50 ,,
Loud radio speech	60 ,,
Loud radio music	70 ,,
Restaurant noises:	
Quiet restaurant	40 decibels
Moderate clatter	50 ,,
Average music	60 ,,
Noisy clatter	70 ,,
Loud music	80 ,,
Street noises:	
Quiet suburban	30 decibels
Quiet London	40 ,,
Quiet car passing	50 ,,
Moderate London traffic	60 ,,
Accelerating traffic	70 ,,
Motor horn	80 ,,
Pneumatic drill	90 ,,
Vehicle noises:	
Saloon car (25 m.p.h.)	40 decibels
Quiet tram (windows shut)	50 ,,
'Bus, train	60 ,,
Tram, 'bus, train (windows open)	70 ,,
Quiet aeroplane	80 decibels
Noisy Tube train	90 ,,
Noisy aeroplane	110 ,,

It has been calculated that a Cup Final crowd of 100,000 at Wembley Stadium, all talking continuously and rather loudly, would provide as much speech-power as would, if converted, light a small electric lamp throughout the game. Alternatively, by the end of the match the acoustical energy expended would have been sufficient, if transformed into heat, to make one cup of tea. New York traffic noises, both in the street and in the underground car, are about ten decibels louder than in London. Lions and the Niagara Falls roar equally loudly. But the arch offender of all is the aeroplane engine at close quarters.

OCEAN BED SHIFTED.—The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has confirmed the observations of Captain David Bone, commander of the Transylvania, that the ocean bed off Georges Bank, which is in the track of the great liners between Europe and New York, had shifted. An earthquake in 1929 shook the Atlantic seaboard from New York to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. Subsequently Captain Bone made the discovery that the ocean bed, in an area approximately in latitude 41·20 north, longitude 66·20 west, had moved. Three attempts to touch bottom were without success. He anticipated that he would find a depth of 55 to 85 fathoms. He lost two lead lines with no results, and the third lead was paid out to 200 fathoms in another futile attempt at sounding. In subsequent experiments by sea surveyors, however, a new depth of more than 350 fathoms was charted.

OIL-WELL 10,030 FT. DEEP.—The long projected depth of a 10,000 ft. oil-well has been reached by the drilling of a hole to 10,030 ft. in Ventura County, California. This establishes a record, and it is anticipated that American oil-engineers will not rest content until a two-mile hole (10,560 ft.) has been drilled.

OLD ENGLISH MILE.—In a paper in the *Geographical Magazine*, Lt.-Col. J. B. P. Carslake shows that the old English mile was not less than 11 furlongs. This can be proved to be the mile of 1,500 paces. It was identical with the *leuga*, the common unit of maximum linear measurement in early Saxon times. It was introduced into England in the first century B.C., and it is the measurement used in the Domesday survey. Apparently it was replaced by the mile of eight furlongs by the use in Saxon times of the Roman mile of 1,000 *passus*, divided into eight *stadia*. So early as the ninth century, the *stadium* became the equivalent of the furlong. This mile of eight furlongs was adopted by the Post Office on its establishment in the reign of James I. for the determination of rates of horse hire for postal purposes. Thus mile-stones eight furlongs apart were set up, and this mile became the accepted standard of measurement in Great Britain.

ORIENTATOR.—An instrument known as the "Orientator," for enabling architects and builders to determine visually from plans the direction in which the sun's rays will fall on any window or wall during summer or winter, has been produced by Messrs. Cooke, Troughton and

Simms. It consists of a flat metal ring, to the central end of a radius of which is attached a thread which ends in a ball representing the sun. A portion of a second ring (which, if complete, would form a short cylinder), is fixed to it at such an inclination that if the first ring is horizontal the edges of the second follow respectively the paths of the sun in the sky at the summer and winter solstices. The instrument is placed on the plan with the centre of the horizontal ring over the window or wall and with an appropriately marked point in the north direction, and the thread is stretched by holding the ball between the fingers. When the thread rests against an edge of the inclined ring (on which a scale is engraved giving the hours of the day) its direction is therefore that of the sun's rays at the corresponding solstice. Observation of the plan from above then shows immediately what obstacles to sunlight are encountered. The instrument can be supplied for any latitude, north or south. It weighs 1 lb. and is 6 in. in diameter at the base.

OZONE AND THE WEATHER.—In a discourse at the Royal Institution an ozone and its relation to meteorology, Dr. G. M. B. Dobson described the chief results which have been obtained from researches on the ozone in the upper atmosphere carried out in many parts of the world during the last five years. The ozone, which is situated at a height of some 50 km. above sea-level, has a well-marked annual variation that is different in different parts of the world. At all places outside the tropics, there is a maximum in the spring and a minimum in the autumn, the range being greatest in high latitudes and least in low latitudes. In temperate regions there are large changes from day to day which are closely related to the weather conditions, cyclones and anti-cyclones each having their own characteristic distribution of ozone. The ozone in the upper atmosphere is responsible for shielding the earth from intense ultra-violet radiation from the sun, which would cause serious effects if it reached the surface. It further causes the upper atmosphere at a height of 40-50 km. to be at a temperature in the neighbourhood of the normal boiling-point of water. This, in its turn, gives rise to the zones of abnormal audibility of sound from large explosions at a distance of some hundred miles from the explosion itself.

PARAGUTTA.—For nearly 80 years the standard materials for insulating deep-sea cables have been gutta-percha and balata. In the *Bell Laboratories Record* Mr. A. R. Kemp gives a description of a new material, Paragutta, with which the new telephone cable between the United States and Cuba is insulated. Paragutta is a mixture of about 50 per cent. gutta-percha, 40 per cent. rubber, and 10 per cent. hydrocarbon wax. Its mechanical qualities are fully equal to those of gutta-percha, its electrical stability in water is the same, but it has much better specific electrical properties. The mixture can be extruded on to the conductor in a continuous sheath of multiple layers free from mechanical defects. The insulated conductor has then only to be drawn through cold water, when it quickly sets into a firm covering sufficiently tough and flexible to resist rough handling in factory or cable ship. The specific conductance of Paragutta is only one-thirtieth of that of ordinary cable gutta-percha, and its dielectric constant is 20 per cent. smaller. It is claimed that if Paragutta had been available to insulate the permalloy-loaded telegraph cable laid five years ago its speed would have been 30 per cent. greater, and its revenue-earning capacity increased 30 per cent.

PARASITES TO DESTROY A WHEAT PEST.—A cargo of 90,000 insects has been sent from England to Canada to wage war on the wheat-stem sawfly, which is Canada's most deadly wheat pest. They are grubs of the sawfly, and about 60 per cent. contain parasites—smaller insects which will ultimately destroy their hosts. The insects will go at first to the parasite breeding laboratories at Belleville, Ontario, and will afterwards be released in the Canadian wheatfields, where the parasites will be passed on to the local sawflies, and by this means it is hoped that the wheat pest will eventually be eradicated. Some parasitised sawflies, released in the summer of 1930 in Western Canada, have settled down well in their new surroundings, and the lesser fleas are biting the little fleas to some purpose.

PEKING MAN.—In an address on "Peking Man," delivered before the British Association, Prof. G. Elliot Smith said that the discoveries still being made at Chou Kou Tien, near Peking, only confirmed the profound significance of the skull found in December, 1929. The skulls of the Peking man were of unquestionable geological age (Early Pleistocene), and their qualities were not due to reconstruction. While definitely more primitive and generalised than *Pithecanthropus* and *Eoanthropus*, they revealed characters not hitherto known except in those, and gave coherence and conviction to our knowledge.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE EARTH'S CURVATURE.—Captain A. W. Stephens, of the United States Army Air Corps, whose photograph of Mount Ranier, taken at a distance of 270 miles, was described in the 1931 WHITAKER, has since succeeded in taking what is described as the first photograph to show the curvature of the earth's surface. It was taken from an aeroplane over a small town in South America. By using super-sensitive plates he succeeded in photographing what was invisible to him, a range of the Andes some 300 miles distant and the peak of the volcano Aconcagua, 320 miles distant, as well as the unbroken Pampas intervening. The mountain range appeared as a straight horizontal line, but the distant horizon of the Pampas was not straight, but bent slightly downward at one end.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE STOMACH.—A camera which takes flashlight photographs of the interior of the body is the latest application of photography to medical uses. It is the invention of two Austrian scientists, and has been demonstrated with success in London and the United States. The apparatus consists of a semi-flexible tube, carrying at one end 16 minute pinhole cameras, divided into two groups of eight each, and the resulting photographs can be pieced together to give a complete map in 16 sections. The tube is $\frac{5}{8}$ in. in diameter, and the cameras occupy a space of about two inches. The patient swallows the cameras, which are

introduced by means of the tube. Between the two groups of cameras is a source of light operated by the transformer. This yields a flash for the duration of 1-120th of a second. Through the tube are passed two wires, one for the flash and the other to operate the shutter which uncovers the 16 pinholes of the cameras. The films used are about the size of a piece of confetti, and the photographs have to be enlarged one hundred times. The value of the instrument will, it is hoped, lie in enabling cancer and other diseases to be recognised at a stage where present methods of diagnosis are inconclusive.

RAIL-ZEPPELIN.—The Rail-Zeppelin, a propellor-driven coach, invented and constructed by Dr. Francis Kruckenburg, has made a trial run on the ordinary railway track between Berlin and Hamburg, over a distance of 161 miles, during which it attained an average speed of 105 miles an hour and a maximum of 143 miles an hour. The coach is 85 ft. long and stream-lined throughout. It is built of steel, aluminium, wood and fabric, and weighs 18 tons. The engine is of 500-h.p., capable of getting up a speed of 80 miles an hour within two minutes of starting. There are two compartments, one for smokers, and a luggage room and vestibule. It has accommodation for 40 passengers. Dr. Kruckenburg claims that the speed of 143 m.p.h. is by no means the maximum of the Rail-Zeppelin's possibilities, but he was obliged to keep within this limit in order to comply with the requirements of the State Railway.

RESTFUL SLEEP.—Investigations at the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, by Dr. H. M. Johnson, on movements during sleep, show that the healthy adult during deep sleep makes some gross change of bodily position on an average every 7–8 minutes. Every sleeper has a dozen or more very different poses in which he takes his rest. On any typical night he will make use of all, or nearly all, of this dozen, changing from one to another twenty to sixty times, according to his sensitivity to various kinds of bodily irritation. Among different persons, some have a strong preference for supine positions, others favour prone ones. By means of an ingenious device, photographs were obtained of every change of position assumed by a sleeper during a night, and show an extraordinary range of positions.

RINGED PLOVER AND ITS EGGS.—A series of experiments relating to the eggs of the ringed plover has been carried out by Mr. George Marples in an area where he had more than forty nests under observation. When the eggs were removed a short distance from the nest, the birds found them and dragged them back; but they also dragged and sat on egg-shaped pebbles which had been painted to resemble their own eggs. The disguising of the shape of their own eggs by adding lumps of plasticine did not deceive them, nor did painting the eggs with bright yellow, blue and red. The theory that the ringed plover keeps its eggs in the positions of the cardinal points of the compass was tested, with the result that after the deliberate derangement of the clutches in 121 cases, it was found that 80 were rearranged exactly north and south, 11 were nearly but not quite restored to the cardinal point position, and 30 clutches remained in disarrangement, north-east and north-west. Tests with various scents placed on the eggs indicated that the birds were deficient in sense of smell.

RUBBER STATUES.—Public statues made of rubber are a practicable possibility of the future, as the result of tests made by the Dunlop technical staff for the memorial tablet to the late J. B. Dunlop, in Belfast. The memorial was made from a solid block of ebonite, or hard rubber, weighing 270 lb., of which 70 lb. were removed by the sculptor in chippings and shavings. The block was built up from layers of unvulcanised ebonite under a roller weighing 5 cwt., and trimmed to fit a special steel mould, where it was placed under a pressure of 250 tons and "cooked" for more than 110 hours. The portrait of Dunlop was pointed off from a full-sized clay model, and the lettering was done by a burr with six microscopic cutting edges, such as is used by dentists in preparing teeth for filling. For cutting and carving the block was perfect throughout. It did not vary in density or colour, and it was capable of being freely cut without cracking, giving a good sharp finish.

SAFETY CABLE IN MINES.—A cable has been invented by Dr. A. G. Allsop, at the Safety in Mines Research Board laboratory in Sheffield, which, it is claimed, may enable miners to discard the small hand lamps and work at the coal face under the glare of flood lighting, and result in the abolition of nystagmus—miners' eye disease. Dr. Allsop's cable differs from the ordinary electric cable in that a screen of fine wires forms a sort of cage round the main cable, and if any one of these wires breaks, by being run over by a tub or otherwise injured, the current through the main cable is automatically switched off. Only a small current runs through the screen wires, and if these are damaged the current is not enough to cause a spark capable of igniting fire damp.

SKYSCRAPER TO SWAY IN THE WIND.—The highest skyscraper in the world is the Empire State Building in New York, which was formally inaugurated on May 1, 1931, by President Hoover, in Washington, pressing an electric key. The structure has been erected on a site previously occupied by the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. The office building proper has eighty-six stories and is 1,048 ft. high to the base of the mooring mast for dirigibles, and 1,248 ft. high to the top of the mast. It will have a working population of 25,000 persons when fully occupied. There are more than 10,000,000 bricks in the building, and 57,000 tons of steel, enough to build a double-track railway from New York to Montreal. There are also 6,400 windows and 58 lifts, which journey through seven miles of shafts. A lift takes 50 seconds to make a non-stop trip to the eightieth floor. The steel cage of which the skyscraper consists is so arranged that when the wind blows it yields slightly, but at the same time it locks together more strongly than ever. It has been calculated that the wind pressure on any one face of the Empire State Building may rise to 4,340,000 pounds, and that the swaying motion of the skyscraper in a strong wind will take four seconds.

SOIL HEATED BY ELECTRICITY.—A successful experiment has been made by engineers

connected with the Southern California Edison Company, in the use of electricity to heat the soil round plants so as to force their growth, and so place the product on the market at an earlier date and at a higher price. Two exactly similar plots of land were taken. One had insulated wires running through it about 4 ft. apart and at a depth of 8 in. The current in the wires was regulated by a thermostat so as to maintain a temperature of about 70° F. Current flowed on an average two hours out of every five. The other plot was prepared in the same way, but was not electrically heated. Cucumber seeds were planted in both plots, in rows about 4 ft. apart. It was found that more than one half of the crop in the wired portion had matured and been marketed before the first cucumber had reached maturity in the unheated plot. The net revenue obtained from the electrically heated plot was about £20 greater than from the other.

STARLIGHT TO START MACHINERY.—Rays of light from Arcturus, which left that star during the Chicago World Fair of 1893, are to be captured, converted, amplified, and used to start machinery in the Hall of Science at the opening of the World Fair in Chicago on June 1, 1933. It is hoped to accomplish this feat by collecting the light rays in a 40 in. telescope and passing them through a photometer connected with an electrometer, which in turn will be connected with the switches controlling the machinery.

TALKING BEACON.—Messrs. Charles A. Stevenson and David Alan Stevenson, engineers to the Northern Lighthouse Board, have been awarded the Thomas Gray Memorial Trust Prize of £100 for their invention of the "talking beacon." This "talking beacon" which is installed at Cumbrae Lighthouse on the coast of Ayr, consists of a combination of fog-signal and wireless transmitter, and enables a ship fitted with even the simplest form of wireless receiver to ascertain her distance from the lighthouse up to about five miles in thick weather. The fog-signal consists of three blasts, followed by a short silence, and then two further blasts. At the same time, on a wireless receiver, a listener hears—(*a*) the name of the "beacon" in speech (Cumbrae); (*b*) the three blasts of the fog-signal; (*c*) counting in speech in cables and sea miles up to five miles; and (*d*) the two blasts of the fog-signal. This is followed by a silent interval lasting 27 secs., and is then repeated. Immediately before each mile is spoken a bell is sounded. The distance which the observer hears in his receiver coinciding with the end of the third blast heard through the air gives him the distance of his ship from the lighthouse. The spoken words in the signal emanate from a gramophone record, which revolves on a turn-table, which in turn is engaged and disengaged by means of a clutch with another turn-table kept constantly revolving by air turbine or motor.

TELEGRAMS BY TYPEWRITER.—The General Post Office is setting up the first teleprinter exchange, by which a person sitting in his own office may send telegrams privately, or get into communication with other subscribers and carry on written conversations with them. When subscribers wish to get into touch with each other they will type out an exchange number which will then be automatically switched on. Fifty words a minute is a low estimate of the speed which may be obtained by a proficient operator on the teleprinter. There will be ample opportunity to attain a high rate of speed, since subscribers will become their own telegraphists, the speed of the instrument being limited only by the operator's abilities. Among the advantages of the system are that a typed record is kept of all messages at the sending and receiving ends; there is great speed of communication, secrecy, and the possibility of sending messages even if there is no attendant at the instrument of the called subscriber.

TELEVISION PROGRESS.—The prophecy that "television will soon be in every home" seems likely to be fulfilled in the United States and Great Britain in the next few years. In the United States a transmitting station of enormous power, which will be used in connection with the National Broadcasting Company of America, is being erected, and it is expected that in 1932 television will be installed in thousands of American houses. The first television wedding, that of Mr. Frank Borie du Vall, an engineer, and Miss Grace Lilian Jones, took place in New York. It was conducted in a skyscraper studio, and hundreds of television enthusiasts "looked in," and thousands of wireless-set owners listened in. Mr. J. L. Baird's plans to televise the Derby race—for the first time in history—proved a great success. Seven televisors were equipped and connected up with the Baird Studios. *Punctually at 2.45 the first actual scenes came* filtering through; these clarified after the race had started, and within a few minutes Cameronian, Orpen and Sandwich were to be seen quite distinctly passing the winning post. The surging crowds, and the faces of the owners and their friends as they came forward to lead in the victors, were clearly seen. Mr. Baird has since announced that by improving the optical system and by adopting a more efficient method of "scanning" it has been possible to double the width of the pictures and show scenes with as many as eight full-length figures. This opens up the opportunity of increasing the entertainment value of the programmes.

TEN MILES HIGH.—On May 27, 1931, Prof. A. Piccard, of the University of Brussels, accompanied by Herr Kipfer, ascended at 4 a.m. from Augsburg, Bavaria, in an airtight aluminium sphere, about 2 metres in diameter, raised by a balloon which was stated when fully inflated to have the capacity of half a million cubic feet. Anticyclonic conditions prevailed at the time, and the balloon, after remaining in the air for 18 hours, fell at a spot about 160 kilometres to the south. Prof. Piccard succeeded in reaching a height of about 15½ kilometres, probably penetrating into the stratosphere by some 4 kilometres, and beating all previous records of a manned balloon or aeroplane. On the descent trouble occurred with the gas valve, and after long delay the balloon landed safely on the Gross Gürgl glacier in the Austrian Tyrol. The air in the cabin was renewed by two oxygen cylinders, each capable of maintaining a good atmosphere for eight hours. The aeronauts suffered considerable discomforts, for the temperature inside the sphere was most unpleasantly high while the external air was 55° C. below freezing point, due to intense solar radiation in the rarefied

atmosphere. Prof. Piccard found that at a height of 48,000 ft. the conductivity of the air was only half as strong as at the height of 27,000 ft. previously reached by balloonists. A second observation was that the cosmic rays could not proceed from any ordinary type of radio-activity. He was of the opinion that they seemed to have their origin not in massive bodies, but in attenuated bodies which possessed not more than 100 grammes per square centimetre of density at their surface. He could not preceed from any ordinary type of claimed that his ascent had proved that the aeroplane of the future would seek to fly in the higher altitudes, because the atmosphere there enabled a speed to be attained three times greater than that which was possible in the lower strata. The aeroplane industry could confidently build with this object in view, because these upper altitudes presented no difficulty from the physiological point of view provided that aeroplanes were fitted with air-tight cabins.

TREE RINGS AND SUNSPOT CYCLE.—Dr. A. E. Douglas, whose work on the correlation between the growth-rings in trees and the sunspot cycle has given a probable sunspot curve for many centuries, has carried the study of the rings in certain districts back to 700 B.C. By examining the timbers in some ancient Indian buildings he has been able to give the dates when the trees were cut, and thus to date the buildings. Dr. Antevs, of the University of Stockholm, has found correlation between the structure of clay layers in ancient lake-beds and the sunspot cycle. Both the tree-rings and the clay layers are supposed to depend directly on the rainfall.

TRENCHES IN THE NORTH SEA BED.—In recent surveys of the North Sea a trench 130 fathoms deep has been discovered about 100 miles east of Montrose. The Devil's Pit, as it is called, is the deepest of a group of depressions found in a floor which was supposed to be an undulating plain at 38 to 50 fathoms. Another group of depressions, with a greatest depth of 87 fathoms, occurs farther south, about 65 miles east of Berwick. Professor J. W. Gregory does not accept the suggestion that the trenches have any connection with the earthquake in eastern Scotland and southern Norway on January 24, 1927. He believes that the features are not new, but were formerly missed by soundings having been too far apart. He argues that the trenches are remains of the pre-glacial valley of the Rhine, and date from the days when the Rhine and its British tributaries discharged to the North Sea about a hundred miles east of Kinnaird Head. The existence of these pre-glacial trenches adds to the improbability of a Scandinavian ice-sheet having reached the British coast, since it would have filled the trenches with moraine matter. In this case floating ice must have been responsible for the transport of Scandinavian boulders to eastern England.

TWO-MILLIONTH TELEPHONE.—The King has accepted the 2,000,000th telephone for use in Buckingham Palace. The instrument is one of the latest hand-microphones, finished in old gold. It carries a decorative plate surmounted by a crown, and bearing the inscription :—"This instrument, installed for his Majesty, King George V., is the 2,000,000th telephone connected with the Post Office system.—June 1931."

When Sir William Thomson (Lord Kelvin) introduced the telephone into this country by exhibiting Professor Graham Bell's instrument to a meeting of the British Association, at Glasgow, in 1876, few people could have foreseen the enormous development which has taken place in 56 years. In those days, the world marvelled at the possibility of two persons conversing over a few yards of wire. To-day, with London as the telephonic centre of the world, subscribers talk every day to the most distant parts of the globe as easily as if they were speaking to friends a few streets away.

TRAIN WITH RUBBER TYRES.—A railway motor-driven coach, fitted with pneumatic tyres and capable of a normal speed of 60 miles an hour, was demonstrated on July 22 on the Palaiseau-Chartres branch line. It may transform the working of branch railway services if all that is claimed for it is substantiated. The train consisted of a 24-h.p., 24-seater coach, having pneumatic tyres fitted on its flanged wheels. The tyres were of special shape, stronger and thicker than the type used in motor-cars, in order to bear the greater weight of the railway coach, and wider and flatter than lorry tyres. The coach reached a speed of 50 miles an hour in 650 yards, and was brought to a standstill within 100 yards, while the demonstrators claim that, by use of the new type, it will be possible to dispense with signalmen, level-crossing keepers and guards. Each coach is manned with a driver only, and similar coaches can be despatched at 100-yard intervals without danger of collision.

WIRELESS TYPEWRITER.—A demonstration of a wireless typewriter, invented by Mr. Glen Watson, and known as the "Watsongraph," has been given in Detroit. The instrument enables an operator sitting at a typewriter to type out a message which is automatically and simultaneously conveyed by short-wave wireless to another typewriter at any distance. The receiving typewriter automatically types out the message as sent. A transmitter for ordinary commercial use can be made, to weigh only about 20 lb. The speed of transmission is limited only by the skill of the operator, since the typewriter can record 1,200 letters a minute. Any receiving typewriter, synchronized with the transmitter, could be tuned in wherever the receiver might be, and the message could be typed simultaneously on several receivers. If secrecy is desired, it can be arranged that only the transmitter and the required receiver are synchronized. The owner would thus be independent of all public means of communication. The typewriter could be carried on police patrol cars and used for sending messages to headquarters in absolute secrecy without code. It would also revolutionize newspaper work, since, among other things, it would enable correspondents to evade a censorship.

WORLD'S FASTEST TRAIN.—The "Cheltenham Flyer," the Great Western express, drawn by the Launceston Castle locomotive, established a world record on Sept. 14, 1931, by running from Swindon to Paddington, a distance of 77¼ miles, in 59 min. 30 sec., an average of 78 miles an hour. On Sept. 15 the train made the run between Swindon and Paddington in 58 min., at an average speed of 80 miles an hour.

NEW books continue to be published at the rate of about forty a day, and several new publishers have started business during the year. This would seem to imply that current literature is in a healthy state. On the other hand, booksellers have not escaped the prevailing "pinch," and are exploiting various contrivances to stimulate the buying (rather than the borrowing) of books. Impoverished Germany, it is to be noted, with a population only half as large again as that of Great Britain, manages to assimilate twice our output. Some readers, dazed by the volume of new works, delegate selection to book societies and clubs; many, probably, would hear with complacency that Mr. Snowden had extended the Entertainment Tax to new books, and hope that a reduced birth-rate of these would give renewed vitality to neglected older masterpieces.

Lord Crawford wrote last April in *The Nineteenth Century*: "If critics, for a change, would tell us what is bad; if they would occasionally recommend a book which was not produced the day before yesterday, better still if they would enjoin a close time—one month, two months, three months! how justly would they earn our praise."

If the year has not produced any book of outstanding celebrity, the output of good literature, particularly in the realms of Biography, Philosophy and Science, shows no falling-off. Novels—appearing at the rate of 10 a day—still tend to grow longer, but the spate of sex-psychology seems somewhat to have spent its strength; studies in terror and brutality and the gruesome to some extent taking its place. Crime and detective stories hold their vogue, but their writers are realising that intricacies of plot need not be spoilt by crudities of style, or perfunctory love-interests. Whilst the War naturally continues to figure in most contemporary fiction, War books, as such, decline in number.

At the Annual Meeting of the *Associated Booksellers* at Harrogate last May, Mr. Geoffrey Faber, in an interesting address, prophesied that the serious and difficult time through which we are passing will lead to an increase in the demand for more serious literature, "not cynical, not destructive, but rather reconstructive. People," he said, "begin to get tired of drifting, of not knowing where they are going, they begin to want to read books which will not only ask questions but try to answer them. I am sure," he added, "that the next ten years will see a very marked increase in the sale of such books. I think there will be a big swing back towards religion, perhaps even philosophy and poetry, a reaching out for some firm ground to stand on, a realisation that it's not enough just to have a good time, and that the twentieth century hasn't yet done much to give life a meaning. And I think this reaction is going to be helped by sheer boredom with too much easy mechanical amusement. Cars, cinemas, wireless—how exciting and absorbing these things are for a time, and, after a time, how easy it becomes to have too much of them." Sir Nigel Playfair has also just recently been predicting a Puritan revival. The pendulum swings back; but, like the great Foucault one in the Science Museum, it never returns precisely to the same starting place as before. And that, after all, is progress.

The *Irish Censorship*, it may here be noted, has banned (up to June, 1931) 89 books issued by London publishers, including works by Havelock Ellis, Rosita Forbes, Gerhardi, Maxim Gorki, Hergesheimer, Aldous Huxley, Sinclair Lewis, Somerset Maugham, T. F. Powys, Eric Remarque, Marie Stopes, John van Druten and Marcel Prevost.

Amongst literary events of the year under review may be mentioned the celebration of the centenary of Christina Rossetti, and the tercentenaries of John Donne and Dryden; the influentially signed appeal on behalf of Sir William Watson; the unveiling of memorials to Pierre Loti in France, and Rupert Brooke in Scyros; the interesting exhibitions at Messrs. Bumpus's of fine bindings, of Byron-Murray documents, &c.; the achievement of "Science as a best-seller" in the sale of 80,000 copies of Jeans's "Mysterious Universe"; and the publication of the first volume of the new *British Museum Catalogue*, for which the subscription price is £400. Notable features of the year have included the Mundanus (Gollancz) experiment of new three shilling novels—(similar dollar issues are proving successful in America); the popularity of "Omnibus" collections; the increased length of the stories by leading novelists; and the large number of translations from German and other foreign works of fiction.

Literary Luncheons, at which popular authors may be seen and heard in postprandial discourse, have proved very attractive; and booksellers, in their efforts to improve the "lay out" of their premises, are realising that the best book society is to be found in a well arranged bookshop, with intelligent but discreet attendance, and room to browse about.

Mr. Alden, at the Booksellers' Conference last spring, recalled with emphasis the reference to book-selling in the Report of the Departmental Committee on the English educational system. "In every town," said this report, "the bookseller's shop should become what in University cities and in one or two other favoured spots it is already, a centre of literary and artistic interest and enlightenment, a place where the best books, new and old, can be expected at leisure."

Whilst the weekly book talks of the *B.B.C.* have been generally welcomed, the criticism of books has, not unnaturally, been itself the subject of a good deal of recent criticism. As regards quantity, it was stated that the whole space devoted by the London press to reviews only provides for about thirty lines each to one-fifth of the new books published; whilst, as to quality, the selections of the book clubs and societies, and the reviewing of fiction by well known novelists have been called in question with some severity.

"If our critics became young (wrote the editor of *The Bookman*, courageously) and our novelists old, we might be rescued from the present state wherein criticism is a laughing-stock and fiction a disgrace."

The boosting of second-rate books is likely to prove a boomerang both for their authors and booksellers. Masterpieces do not happen twice a week.

Unlike the product of the graphic arts, the appeal of literature is not instantaneous. To judge them, books have got to be read; *solvuntur ambulando*, and a terribly pedestrian jog-trot it may prove. Hence the necessity, and the immense importance, of guidance, of criticism and reviews. The complaint re-echoed from

various quarters during this past year is that criticism has become, as regards popular literature, not indeed corrupt, but so indiscriminately amiable and so exaggerated in eulogy as to be a snare and delusion. The public, perplexed and incensed at this manufacture of fictitious masterpieces, turns to the book clubs to guide its choice; and in accepting their selections is doubtless protected from many experiments in trash. But it must be obvious, without enquiring into their constitution, that these societies are business and not merely philanthropic adventures, and that their commercial success must largely depend on the very large discounts obtainable on orders, before publication, of fifteen or twenty thousand copies—allowances said to amount to sixty per cent. and even more of the published price. Such business is perfectly legitimate, but its implications must be frankly recognised; the sudden (and perhaps short-lived) exaltation of a new author may not conduce to his ultimate reputation; the concentration of emphasis upon a single book may prove unduly hard on others of almost equal merit; and in so far as these clubs tend to damage the bookseller's legitimate business their influence can only be deplored.

Awards of some of the Literary Prizes during the past year are appended: *Priz Goncourt*—"Malaisie," by H. Fauconnier; *James Tait Black Memorial*—"Miss Mole,"* by Miss E. H. Young, and "Bengal Lancer," by Major Yeats-Brown; *Nobel Prize*—to Sinclair Lewis; *German Youth Prize*—"Joseph and Peter," by Anton Gabele; *Northcliffe Prize*—"Regain," by Jean Giono; *Hawthornden Prize*—"The End of the World," by Geoffrey Dennis; *London Pen Club*—"Tobit Transplanted," by Stella Benson; *Femina Vie Heureuse*—"High Wind in Jamaica," by Richard Davies.

The following are notable amongst book sale prices: Blake's "Songs of Innocence" (1789-94), £1,600; Samuel Pepys, Letters, £1,600; Shakespeare First Folio (1623), catalogued at £28,000; Holograph MS. of Byron's "Don Juan," Cantos X-XII, £6,000; "Pickwick," prime copy in parts, £2,600; Block Book, "Passio Christi," £3,300.

Twenty-three of the York Minster Caxtons were, very injudiciously, sold to America for £20,000.

Speaking generally, however, there has been a decided slump in great sale prices since the peak records of the Kern Sale in 1929; and the drastic marking down of the catalogued prices for many first editions of modern authors during the past year should also be noted by collectors who indulge in this very speculative whim.

The list of deaths amongst literary men and women during the year includes the names of Arnold Bennett, Sir Hall Caine, Dr. H. R. Hall, Katharine Tynan (Mrs. Hinkson), Ronald Macfie, Oliver Madox Hueffer, Dr. C. H. Turner, Lord Birkenhead, and Lady Newton.

In appending a classified list of selections from the books of the year it should be noted that the period covered is from October, 1930, to September, 1931; that translations and students' manuals are not, as a rule, included; and that where only a very small percentage of the year's output can be listed many good and useful books must obviously be left unnoticed.

* "Miss Mole," and "Three Daughters" by Jane Dashwood were also recommended to the Paris Committee for their final selection.

ART.

"Thirty Years of British Art, by Sir Joseph Duveen; "An Introduction to the Language of Drawing and Painting," Vol. II, by Arthur Pope; "Persian Art," edited by Sir E. Denison Ross (the Winter Exhibition at Burlington House led to several publications on this subject); "The Philosophy of Art," by C. J. Ducasse.

BIOGRAPHY.

"Chapters of Autobiography," by the 1st Earl of Balfour (an interesting fragment, political rather than personal); "The Ladies of Llangollen," edited by Mrs. G. H. Bell; "Henry Irving," by Gordon Craig; "St. Loe Strachey," by Amy Strachey; "John Wilmot Earl of Rochester," by J. Prinz; "I'm Alone," by Captain Jack Randell; "Verney Letters of the 18th Century," edited by Lady Verney; "Wolsey," by Hilaire Belloc; "The Diaries of John Bright," edited by R. A. J. Walling; "Pepys, His Life and Character," by John Drinkwater; "Lord D'Abernon's Diary" (3rd and concluding volume); "Comments and Criticisms," by Sir John Simon; "Whistler," by James Laver; "The Rise of General Bonaparte," by Spenser Wilkinson; "Al Capone," by F. D. Pasley (the amazing story of the bootleggers and racketeers); "Men and Memoirs," by W. Rothenstein (an artist and his friends); "The Private Papers of James Boswell" (from Malahide Castle, in the collection of Colonel Isham, prepared by Geoffrey Scott and F. R. Pottle, Vols. VII-IX); "Marshal Foch's Memoirs," translated by Colonel Bentley Mott; "Life and Letters of Edmund Gosse," edited by Evan Charteris; "An Oxford Portrait Gallery," by Mrs. Janet Courtney; "According to the Flesh," by Fleta Campbell (a biography of Mrs. Eddy); "World Without End," by Helen Thomas; "Bulwer: a Panorama," by Michael Sadleir; "Portraits in Miniature," by Lytton Strachey; "Son of Woman: the Story of D. H. Lawrence," by J. Middleton Murry; "Swift," by Carl van Doren; "Savage Messiah," by H. S. Ede; "Sir Philip Sidney," by Mona Wilson; "The Diary of a Country Parson, 1797-1802," the last volume of James Woodforde; "The Odyssey of an Out of Work," by T. Horsley; "Millicent Garrett Fawcett," by Ray Strachey; "Florence Nightingale," by I. B. O'Malley; "After Ten Years," by Constance Malleson (Colette O'Neil); "In My End is My Beginning," by Maurice Baring (Mary Queen of Scot's story as told by her four Maries); "Life of Robert Marquis of Salisbury," by Lady Gwendolen Cecil (Vol. III); "Marshal Lyautey," by André Maurois; "Henry Kingsley: Towards a Vindication," by S. M. Ellis (a timely apologia); "Charlton" (Autobiography of an Air Commodore); "Ellen Terry and Bernard Shaw: a Correspondence" (delightful love letters); "Time Was," by W. Graham Robertson; "A Bachelor's London," by Frederic Whyte; "Guilty but Insane: a Broadmoor Autobiography," by Warmark; "Nelson," by Clennell Wilkinson; "Lord Kilbracken's Reminiscences"; "Mock Turtle: Memoirs of a Victorian"; "Friends and Adventures," by T. (of *Punch*); "Autobiography of Lincoln Steffens"; "My Eighty Years," by R. Blatchford; "The Duke," by Philip Guedalla; "Everyman Remembers," by Ernest Rhys.

ESSAYS AND BELLES LETTRES.

"The Resurrection of Rome," by G. K. Chesterton; "Essays and Observations," by Lord

Hewart; "The Victorian Tragedy," by E. Wingfield-Stratford; "On Being Ill," by Mrs. Woolf; "It's a Fine World," by Robert Lynd; "Vulgarity in Literature," by Aldous Huxley; "England's Crisis," by André Siegfried (a friendly and penetrating indictment); "A Treasury of English Aphorisms," by Logan Pearsall Smith; "Out of Soundings," by H. M. Tomlinson; "Conversations with a Cat and Others," by Hilaire Belloc; "A Consideration of Thackeray," by George Saintsbury (a valuable re-view by our veteran critic); "Essays of a Catholic," by Hilaire Belloc; "Music at Night," by Aldous Huxley; "Visibility Good," by E. V. Lucas; "Countries of the Mind," by J. Middleton Murry.

FICTION.

"On Forsyte Change," by John Galsworthy, who is reported to have another family Saga in preparation; "The Fool of the Family," by Margaret Kennedy; "Grand Hotel," by Vicki Baum; "Cakes and Ale," by Somerset Maugham; "Imperial Palace," by Arnold Bennett, his last story; "The Man who Died," by D. H. Lawrence, completed just before his death; "But not for Love," by B. K. Seymour; "Mackerel Sky," by Helen Ashton; "Philippa," by Anne D. Sedgwick; "The Diary of a Provincial Lady," by E. M. Delafield; "Certain People," short stories by Edith Wharton; "Bitter Tea," by Grace Z. Stone; "The Deepening Stream," by Dorothy Canfield; "A Woman on her Way," by J. Van Druten; "Flamenco," by Lady Eleanor Smith; "The Winding Lane," by Sir Percy Gibbs; "Hunger and Love," by Lionel Britton; "Tobit Transplanted," by Stella Benson; "Richer Dust," by Storm Jameson, completing the Hansyke trilogy; "Susan Spray," by Sheila Kaye Smith; "Juan in America," by Eric Linklater; "Father," by the author of "Elizabeth and her German Garden"; "The Loving Spirit," a promising first novel by Daphne du Maurier; "The Career of Julian Stanley Williams," by Adrian Alington; a fine achievement; "Red Like Crimson," by Jane Paradine; "The Phœnix-Kind," by Peter Quennell; "Broom Stages," by Clemence Dane; "Star Dust," by D. L. Murray; "All Passion Spent," by V. Sackville-West; "The Grasshoppers Come," by David Garnett; "Challenge to Clarissa," by E. M. Delafield; "Four Handsome Negresses," by R. H. Baptist; "The Storm Riders," by Frank Dilnot; "Judith Paris," by Hugh Walpole (Rogue Herries' daughter); "Early Closing," by Miss D. Wynne Willson, an excellent first novel of school life; "S.S. *San Pedro*. A Tale of the Sea," by James Cozzens; "Return I dare not," by Margaret Kennedy; "Mad Puppetstown," by M. Farrell; "Month of May," by Jane Dashwood; "Surging Tide," by F. H. Dorset; "And Now Good-bye," by James Hilton; "The Blanket of the Dark," by John Buchan; "Aphrodite in Aulis," by George Moore.

CRIME STORIES.

"Plain Murder," by C. S. Forester; "Green Lane," by Alec Brown; "Murder at Fenwold," by C. Bush; "Murder of Judge Macfarlane," by Mary Plum; "The Second Shot," by Anthony Berkeley; "Murder at the Pageant," by V. L. Whitechurch; "The Box Hill Murder," by J. S. Fletcher; "The Bill Street Murder," by Sydney Fowler; "Persons Unknown," by Hallewell Sutcliffe; "Who Goes Home," by A. P. Nicholson; "The Hanging Woman," by John Rhode; "The Sands of Windee," by A. W. Upfield; "The Yellow Viper," by S. Fairway; Mr. H. D. Thompson has produced in "Masters of Mystery" a comprehensive guide to the best "Thrillers."

HISTORY.

"Liaison 1914," by Brig.-Gen. Spears; "Turning Points of History," by the late Lord Birkenhead; "Loyalties. Mesopotamia 1914–17," by Sir Arnold Wilson; "The Jameson Raid," by Hugh M. Hole; "England in the Nineteenth Century," by A. P. Fremantle (the second volume, 1806–10); "Survey of International Affairs, 1929," by A. J. Toynbee; "An Economic History of Australia," by Edward Shann; "Official History of the Great War" (Egypt and Palestine, Vol. II); "By Guess and by God," by William Guy Carr (Submarine War Adventure); "The Suffragette Movement," By Sylvia Pankhurst; "A History of Europe 1815–1923," by Sir John Marriott; "Mesopotamia 1917–20," by Sir Arnold Wilson; "Official History of the War," Naval operations, Vol. 5, by Sir H. Newbolt; "King, Queen, Jack," by Milton Waldman; "At G.H.Q.," by Brig.-Gen. John Charteris; "The Endless Adventure," Vol. 2, by F. S. Oliver; "Advance from Mons," by Bloem, *from the German side*; "Missing," by Bruce Blackwood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Thy Servant a Dog," edited by Rudyard Kipling; "Flying," by Claude Grahame-White; "Archie and Mehitabel," by Don Marquis; "Some Bookhunting Adventures," by R. S. Garnett diverting tales and humorous character studies by a bibliophile; "The Anatomy of Bibliomania," by Holbrooke Jackson; "Seventy Fathoms Deep," by Scott, record of the work of the *Artiglio*.

POETRY AND DRAMA.

"The Poems and Verses of John Keats," edited by J. Middleton Murry; "The Winding Stair," by W. B. Yeats; "Poems of Edmund Blunden"; "The Signature of Pain and other Poems," by Alan Porter; "The Torch Bearers, Vol. III. The Last Voyage," by Alfred Noyes; "The Apple Cart," by Bernard Shaw, with a very Shavian preface; "Last Poems," by John Freeman; "Ploughed Earth," by C. C. Abbott; "New Poems," by A. E. (G. W. Russell); "Verses," by Elizabeth Daryush; "Poems of Wilfred Owen," edited by Edmund Blunden; "Post Mortem," by Noel Coward; a war inquest; "The Cicadas," by Aldous Huxley; "Poems 1926–30," by Robert Graves; "A Collection of Poems (written between the ages of 14 and 17)," by Joan Easdale; "Shorter Poems," by Robert Bridges; "The Heart's Unreason," by Edward Davison; "T. S. Eliot. A Study," by T. McGreevy; Mr. Williamson says Eliot must "now be reckoned with as a force instead of being defended as a fad."

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS.

"A Searchlight on America," by J. Truslove Adams; "Dawn in India," by Sir Francis Younghusband; "The New Survey of London Life and Labour, Vol. I. Forty Years of Change"; "Account Rendered 1900–1930," by Sir Ernest Benn; "A Treatise on Money," by J. M. Keynes; "Democracy on Trial," by Lord Eustace Percy; "Hitler," by Wyndham Lewis; "South Africa,"

by Jan Hofmeyer, dealing with the Colour problem; "The Terror in Europe," by H. H. Tiltman; "India Insistent," by Sir Harcourt Butler.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

"Man and his Universe," by J. Langdon Davies; "The Biological Basis of Human Nature," by H. S. Jennings; "The Philosophy of the Good Life," by Dr. Gore; "Social Control of the Mentally Deficient," by Dr. Stanly Davies; "The Conquest of Happiness," by Bertrand Russell; "Instinct and Intuition," by G. B. Diblee; "The Mysterious Universe," by Sir James Jeans; "The Faith of a Moralist," by Professor Taylor; "Climate," by W. G. Kendren; "The Science of Life," by H. G. Wells, Julian Huxley and G. P. Wells; "New Discoveries Relating to the Antiquity of Man," by Sir Arthur Keith; "The Stars in their Courses," by Sir James Jeans; Everybody's Business," by Hartley Withers; economies of to-day; "The Scientific Outlook," by Bertrand Russell; "Grades of Significance," by G. N. M. Tyrell (Psychic Research); "Mind and Matter," by G. F. Stout; "The Philosophical Basis of Biology," by J. S. Haldane.

The Centenary Meeting in London, at the end of September, of the British Association for the advancement of Science, has stimulated interest in the works of our leading Scientists of which the principal booksellers arranged special displays.

SPORT, TRAVEL, TOPOGRAPHY.

"Fly Fishing," by Viscount Grey (enlarged edition); "A Year on the Great Barrier Reef," by Dr. C. Yonge; "The Kanchenjunga Adventure," by F. S. Smythe; "Survey of London," Vol. XIII (Westminster and Whitehall); "The Andree Diaries," translation by E. Adams Ray; "Africa View," by Prof. Julian Huxley; "Green Hell," by Julian Duguid; "Impacts," by Douglas Goldring; Oxfordshire," by Earl of Mayo, S. D. Adshead and P. Abercrombie; "London Memories," by St. John Adcock; "Jungles Preferred," by Janet Miller; "Jungle Ways," by W. B. Seabrook.

THEOLOGICAL.

"Science and Religion," a symposium by various churchmen and scientists; "The Prospects of Humanism," by Lawrence Hyde; "The Nature of Belief," by M. C. D'Arcy; "The Foundations of Bible History," by John Garstang.

In the year ending last March, the *British and Foreign Bible Society* distributed 11,888,226 copies of the Scriptures, in 17,000 packages weighing 490 tons, at a cost of over £400,000.

THE NOBEL PRIZES.

THE Nobel Prizes are awarded from the income of a fund bequeathed to trustees by the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died December 10, 1896, leaving a fortune of about £1,750,000. *The first awards were distributed on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death*, Dec. 10, 1901 (for awards before those recorded below *see* former issues of WHITAKER). The awarding authorities are the Swedish Academy of Science—(*a*) Physics, (*b*) Chemistry; the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine—(*c*) Medicine or Physiology; the Swedish Academy of Literature—(*d*) Literature; and a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storthing—(*e*) Peace. The fund is managed by a Board of Directors elected by fifteen deputies appointed by the authorities above named. The Swedish Government appoints a President of the Board of Directors. Particulars concerning conditions, &c., can be obtained from Nobelstiftelsens Styrelse, Sturegatan 14, Stockholm, Sweden.

LIST OF AWARDS (Value, 1931, *Kroner* 173,206).

Year	(*a*) Physics.	(*b*) Chemistry.	(*c*) Medicine or Physiology.	(*d*) Literature.	(*e*) Peace.
1920	Ch. E. Guillaume	W. Nernst	A. Krogh	Knut Hamsun	Léon Bourgeois.
1921	Albert Einstein	F. Soddy	*No award*	Anatole France	K. H. Branting Chr. L. Lange
1922	Niels Bohr	F. W. Aston	A. V. Hill O. Meyerhof	J. Benavente	F. Nansen.
1923	R. A. Millikan	F. Pregl	F. G. Banting J. R. Macleod	W. B. Yeates	*No award*
1924	K.M.G Siegbahn	*No award*	W. Einthoven	W. Reymont	*No award.*
1925	J. Franck G. Hertz	R. Zsigmondy	*No award*	G. B. Shaw	A. Chamberlain. G. Dawes.
1926	Jean Perrin	The Svedberg	J. Fibiger	Grazia Deledda	A. Briand. G. Stresemann.
1927	A. H. Compton C. T. R. Wilson	H. Wieland	J. Wagner-Jauregg	Henri Bergson	Ferdinand Buisson. Ludwig Quidde.
1928	O. W. Richardson	A. Windaus	C. J. H. Nicolle	Sigrid Undset	*No award.*
1929	Duc de Broglie	A. Harden Prof. von Euler	Sir F. G. Hopkins Dr. Eijkman	Thomas Mann	F. B. Kellogg.
1930	Sir C. V. Raman	Prof. H. Fischer	...	Sinclair Lewis	Archbishop N. Soderblom.
1931	Postponed	Prof. Bosch	...	Erik Axel Karlfeldt.	...

THE Exhibition of Persian Art, which was opened at Burlington House on January 7, was an experiment of which many doubted the wisdom. Of its purely artistic interest, of its attraction to those capable of appreciating the work of the great designers and craftsmen of the East there was no question. The only doubt was whether it would appeal to the public at large, and any fears on this score were dispersed during the first week of the exhibition. The attendance was extraordinary, and was maintained until the last day of the season, during which 259,000 visitors paid for admission. This number, though it did not approach the attendance of the phenomenal Italian Exhibition of 1930, easily excelled those of the Flemish and Dutch Exhibitions of 1928 and 1929, both of which were regarded as successful. The Persian Exhibition was the only one of a remarkable series in which pictures were not the predominant features. There were Persian paintings of beauty, but they were outshone by the magnificence of the carpets, to which were given most of the wall space in six or seven of the galleries. Ancient pottery and goldsmith's work were also well represented.

For the Summer Exhibition of the Royal Academy, which succeeded the Persian Exhibition at Burlington House, 10,902 works were submitted by outsiders to the judgment of the Selecting Committee, by which 8,403 were rejected, 2,497 were made doubtful, and only two accepted outright. The Selecting Committee was composed of the President (Sir William Llewellyn), Mr. Augustus John, Mr. Lee, Mr. Kelly, Sir W. Goscombe John, Sir G. G. Scott, Mr. Munnings, Mr. Russell, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Turner, Sir E. Cooper, and Mr. Rushbury. The Committee of Arrangement for oil paintings consisted of Mr. Lee, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Munnings, Mr. Russell and Mr. Dodd. The arrangement of the watercolours, drawings in black and white, and miniatures, was undertaken by Mr. Dodd and Mr. Rushbury; the architecture by Sir G. G. Scott, and the sculpture by Sir W. Goscombe John.

The principal works sold at the exhibition were: "A Road above the Valley" (£125), by Sir H. Hughes Stanton; "Seen in the Mirror" (£250), and "Girl Combing her Hair" (£120), by Mr. Harold Knight; "East Anglia" (£525), and "Early Spring in the Wye Valley" (£525), by Mr. Bertram Priestman; "Cupid's Mirror" (£150), by Mr. W. G. de Glehn; "The Hostess of the White Horse" (£350), by Mr. L. Campbell Taylor; "The Darlings" (£200), by Mr. John Wheatley; "Cows in the Rickyard" (£420), by Mr. James Bateman; "Amiens" (£100), by Mr. Terrick Williams; "Nancledra: Old Cornish Village" (£160), and "Spring Evening: the Deveron, Rothiemay, Aberdeenshire" (£350), by Mr. S. J. Lamorna Birch; "Artemis and Chione" (£600), "The Dancer Consuelito Carmona" (£250), and "Ladies and Gipsies" (£350), by Mr. Russell Flint; "Delphiniums by the Lake" (£250), by Mr. Melton Fisher; "The Convex Mirror" (£100), by Mr. John Collier; "The Landlord of the Chequers" (£75), by Mr. J. Kynnersley Kirby; "The Ancient Borough of Penryn" (£105), and "Live Stock" (£105), by Mr. Stanhope A. Forbes; "Composition in Pink and Green" (£200), and "Jane Posing" (£200), by Cathleen Mann; "On the Moors" (£1,000), and "The Paddock, Epsom" (£500), by Mr. Alfred J. Munnings; "Autumn by the River" (£200), by Mr. Reginald G. Brundrit; "A Blonde Woman" (£175), by Dod Procter; "The Footstep" (£175), by Mr. T. C. Gotch; "Chateau Gaillard" (£157 10s.), by Mr. Alfred Hayward; "Loch Grogach" (£126), by Mr. Osmund Pittman; "Through the Goblin Wood" (£150), by Mr. Noel L. Nisbet; "The Maiden" (£236 5s.), by Dame Laura Knight; "A Victorian Richmond Hill" (£105), by Mr. William T. Wood; and "Artemis—statuette, carved wood" (£100), by Alec Miller. Pictures marked sold, but unpriced, included "Soft the sunlight in Derby Dale," by Sir David Murray; "The Estuary—gathering clouds," by Mr. Arnesby Brown; "Jane XXXI," by Mr. Gerald Kelly; and "In my Garden," by Joseph Farquharson.

Only one work from the exhibition was bought for the Chantrey collection, "The Birth of Venus—three-quarter figure, Portland stone" (£1,000), by Mr. William McMillan. From other sources were acquired "Spring Days" (£800), by Mr. Henry Tonks; "The Green Dress" (£525), and "Old Battersea Bridge" (£150), both by Walter Greaves; and a watercolour, "St. Paul's" (£25), by Mr. Henry Rushbury.

Several exhibitions of great interest were held in aid of various charities the principal of which was organised by Sir Philip Sassoon, and illustrated the period of "The Four Georges." It included by chance, the first and last portraits painted by Gainsborough; and many other fine works by that master, and by Reynolds, Raeburn, Romney, Lawrence, Hoppner, Cotes, and Canaletto. This exhibition was in aid of the Royal Northern Hospital; and another, almost as important, held by Messrs. Knoedler in Old Bond Street, was for the benefit of the Cheyne Hospital for Children. This was composed of English Eighteenth Century portraits of Children, among which were Lawrence's famous "Master Lambton"; Romney's group "The Leveson-Gower Children"; and one of the finest achievements of Gainsborough, "The Cottage Girl with Dog and Pitcher."

Messrs. Agnew made a new departure at their annual exhibition of watercolours by showing the work of Turner and Girtin in the same room with that of some of the more advanced members of the modern school. At the Leicester Galleries the most important exhibition was of work by Rodin, to the catalogue of which Mr. Bernard Shaw contributed an amusing introductory note. Other exhibitions of sculptor's work at the same gallery were those of Mr. Epstein and Mr. Henry Moore; and of paintings and drawings by Camille Pissarro, Steinlen, and Mr. Richard Sickert. Paintings and water-colours by the late Mrs. Evelyn Cheston were shown in the gallery of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, Pall Mall East; and pictures by the late H. H. Lathangue, R.A., at the rooms of the Fine Art Society in New Bond Street, where a fine collection of etchings and engravings by Durer, Rembrandt and other Old Masters was on view in July and August. Drawings of Spanish scenery by Mr. Muirhead Bone, of sporting prints in colours, and of paintings by Old Masters, were the subjects of three exhibitions at Messrs. Colnaghi's; and work by Mr. Michael Rothenstein at the Warren Gallery, Maddox Street. Examples of Indian art formed the Summer Exhibition at the Burlington Fine Art Club. At Messrs. Knoedler's, Mr. J. Davidson showed a number of busts of contemporary men of letters, and at the Goupil Gallery collections were on view of works by Sir William Rothenstein and the late Walter Greaves. At Messrs. Tooth's

in New Bond Street was shown a landscape by Gainsborough, painted for the Prince of Wales in 1784, which had been lost to sight for seventy years.

In the auction room the year was a dull one, and there were no dispersions of collections of works of art of the first rank. At Christie's, the pictures sold included a portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds of the Hon. John Tufton, £1,995; two by Raeburn, £1,575 and £1,260; and three by Romney, of Lord Aucram, £1,732; of Lady Wilhelmina Emilia Kerr, £4,620; and of Richard Meyler when a child, £6,825. At Sotheby's one of the most important items sold was the famous Italian renaissance pendant known as "The Canning Jewel," and attributed to Benvenuto Cellini, and the property of the Earl of Harewood. There was only one bid for the pendant, of £10,000, at which the hammer fell. At the interesting sale of the Pepys collection, of portraits silver, and relics of all kinds which had belonged to the famous diarist, his portrait by Sir Godfrey Kneller, a half length, realised £1,750. At the dispersal of the late Arthur Severn's collection, which included many relics and former possessions of Ruskin, Turner's watercolour sketching boy, and the china palette last used by him, were among the lots disposed of. The palette was given to Ruskin by Mrs. Booth, in whose house at Chelsea Turner died.

Very few new pictures were placed on view at the National Gallery. The principal were "Judith and Holofernes," by Giovanni Liss, presented by Mr. J. W. Dollar; a still-life study by the Dutch artist, J. J. Treck, "Pewter, China and Glass"; and a "Portrait of a Lady," by Terburg, bequeathed by Sir Otto Beit. The chief acquisition at the Victoria and Albert Museum was the Howard Grace Cup, long in the possession of the Howard family and sold in May for £11,000 by the Duke of Norfolk. It was purchased by Lord Wakefield, who presented it to the Museum. At the National Gallery, Millbank, the year was marked by an excellent exhibition, held in the summer, of the earlier paintings in oil by Turner.

THE YEAR'S MUSIC.

OPERA.

Although the long-established Carl Rosa Company did not find it expedient to give the customary London midsummer season, both Covent Garden and the Lyceum Theatre, where Russian opera was performed, drew full houses. The "Rosa" was missed, for its prices suit those whose purses do not equal their enthusiasm, while the performances have long yielded "value for money." Incidentally, the company is a national musical asset.

Covent Garden commenced its season with the usual German works, and, if no representation actually rose to the heights, the *ensemble* frequently afforded satisfaction to captious listeners. Easily-pleased and ignorant music-critics often found everything perfect:—those who occasionally ventured to instruct the singers (by pointing out supposed limitations) cut an equally poor figure. Some considered the scenery inadequate, though it satisfied their betters; others belittled the orchestra—and without cause. Meanwhile, the German season (a lengthy one) always filled the house; applause was unstinted; the manager and his satellites beamed. So what else matters?

The Italian programme included the production of Romani's "Fedra" and the revival of Verdi's "La Forza del Destino," an opera which had its first performance in St. Petersburg sixty-nine long years ago. The musical structure of the Verdi work resembles that of "Un Ballo in Maschera," and, if the plot is of the old-time, uninteresting variety, the music contains plenty of (what singers term) "fat," the baritone air being a notable instance. Ponselle, as the ill-starred heroine, enhanced her reputation; Franci, as Carlo, often thrilled one with the power and fine quality of his voice; Pertile, who did not sing in the best Italian style, forced most upper notes, and with the usual lamentable result. It must, however, be admitted that in the effective duet, "Solenne in quest' ora," he refrained from bellowing each A natural. Italy has acclaimed Pertile as "Caruso's legitimate successor"; his musical compatriots also have rashly dubbed him "a second Tamagno." He is neither.

"Fedra" cannot possibly become a success. Despite occasional snatches of melody, the opera makes little appeal; indeed, one is relieved to find that Romani has confined his enterprise to a couple of short acts. The *rôle* of Fedra is unsuited to Ponselle's art, though irrepressible representatives of the American colony in London, foolishly anticipating something different, caused an enormous floral wreath to be handed across the footlights at the close of the initial performance. Formichi, as Teseo, was quite wasted on so insignificant a part; Cortis, as Ippolito, was ludicrously stiff in his acting, though he sang more or less acceptably. It would be illuminating to know why the management should have ridden for a fall?

The outstanding feature of the "Gianni Schicchi" performances was the excellent singing and acting of Badini, who, in *buffo* parts, certainly has no superior—perhaps no equal. Heddle Nash, as Rinnuccio, displayed a voice of pleasant quality, but with the usual (and fatal) suggestion of British throatiness; he would do well to grow out of it, and quickly. "Rigoletto," now eighty years old, "La Bohème," "Tosca," "La Traviata," and other things which please where novelties fail (and serve them right) were included in the *répertoire*. Each was adequately cast.

The dignity of Covent Garden has been sadly imperilled by a collection of inferior caricatures, representing men and women mostly of very little account. These unsightly pictures are permitted to disfigure the walls of the principal staircase. An eyesore.

Chaliapin, at the Lyceum, quickly outlived the bad impression which he made at Covent Garden a year or so ago, when, as Mephistopheles in "Faust," this daring Russian took liberties with both the music and the character. His tone, as in the past, again was alive with emotional colouring; the manner in which he entered into the skin of a *rôle* might well have been envied by all singers; he—legitimately—focussed upon himself the attention of everyone in the house. Amongst the works given were "Prince Igor," "Boris Godounov," "Sadko," which failed to please everybody, "Roussalka," and the last act of Massenet's disappointing "Don Quichotte"—with Chaliapin as the

demented knight. Various ballets were included in the scheme, the worst of them being "Petruska," a very poor thing.

Opera has been heard elsewhere. Martin Shaw's "The Thorn of Avalon," in which the composer wisely refrains from imitating other musicians, was produced at the Crystal Palace. Purcell's "Dido and Æneas" had the attention of the Trinity College Operatic Class at the New Scala: the Royal Academy of Music pupils tried conclusions with "Suor Angelica" and scenes from "Roméo et Juliette," and with the usual results. Other academical institutions also have thought it advisable to exploit the lyric drama. So very bold of them.

INSTRUMENTALISTS.

Renata Borgatti is amongst the several pianists who, new to London, impressed themselves on the *cognoscenti*. The artist's rare musical insight, to which she joins perfect technique, made her interpretations of Vivaldi, Scriabin, Prokofiev and Schumann memorable. Tovey, who has long been identified with musical life in London, afforded less satisfaction; the strange trick which he played with triplets was more original than correct. At one of his recitals the pianist was heard in Beethoven's Variations on Righini's "Vieni Amore," a composition which takes up nearly half an hour of the listener's time. Reducing the length of a classic may be a heinous offence; but, with all respect to Beethoven and to a musician of Tovey's standing, one can have too much of a good thing, especially on a warm June afternoon. For the programme also included the Variations in C minor, the six Bagatelles and the E flat, F major and C minor Sonatas. The many variations, in fact, blunted the appetite of all except Beethoven's most devoted admirers. Schnabel easily filled the Queen's Hall, and if more could have been made of the Schumann Concerto, the pianist's efforts did not lack applause—which so often is bestowed in wrong directions. Mozart's (little known) C major Concerto met with the same fate, though Schnabel's treatment of the Rondo gave pleasure. In justice to so eminent a pianist, it must be pointed out that he may have been handicapped by the instrument allotted to his use. There are pianos—*and* pianos.

The violinists were headed by Kreisler, who, amongst other things, played Lalo's somewhat hackneyed and unequal "Symphonie Espagnole," and with much of his old form. Heifetz, in the rather unnecessary arrangement of Debussy's "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune," Bruch's "Scottish Fantasia," the ever-welcome Bach "Aria" and Ravel's "Tzigane," displayed his accustomed technical mastery. Fachiri and d'Aranyi joined forces in a recital for two violins. Dushkin gave so fine a performance of Tartini's difficult "Trillo del Diavolo," that a young reporter, with Harmsworth leanings, drew a flattering comparison between the violinist in question and Paganini, writing as though Paganini, who died ninety-one years ago, and Dushkin were contemporaries. A little knowledge is particularly dangerous where music is concerned.

Notable, too, was the appearance of Viola Mitchell, a newcomer from America, her tone being powerful and distinctly appealing. Lisa Simpson, a Royal Academy of Music pupil, made an excellent impression; her future, so far as really admirable playing is concerned, seems assured. Many other violinists also were heard, several of whom, if extremely venturesome, lacked that complete equipment which is so necessary to success. While pleasing easily-satisfied and, therefore, ignorant listeners, they should have remembered the "chiel amang ye takin' notes," that bugbear of many a performer. Truly an inconvenient presence; even an unnecessary one.

Organ recitals abounded, the most recondite suburbs having been favoured. In some cases, however, organists failed to make effective use of the stops; nor were the compositions which they played always of interest. The year's music also has included the successful appearance of various 'cellists, while Segovia's guitar recital, which held a special interest for those who understand this instrument, drew many sympathetic amateurs to Wigmore Hall. No double bass players figured as soloists; consequently, none can tell if a second Bottesini has arisen.

SINGERS.

Vocal recitals have been even more numerous than in former years, amongst the most notable being Sara Fischer's concert. For this particularly well-versed artist has everything that a singer can desire, added to which she brought with her an enviable reputation from the Paris Opéra Comique. Emmi Leisner, though inclined to make unnecessary use of the *portamento*, accomplished much in Brahms and Schubert. Roland Hayes's voice apparently has lost its former beauty of tone; still, he knows how to construct an interpretation, a point which is greatly in his favour. 'Olive Rubens is greatly to be commended for disintering "When I am Laid in Earth"; Bernard Friedman successfully tried conclusions with Schubert's "Prometheus"; Gwenydd Gatrell, in "Care Selve" and "L'Amero," exhibited a pure tone; Jan Glennie proved himself to be a singer of distinction. Lissie de Roseu's happy thought in reviving Monteverde's "Lasciatemi morire" gratified her audience; Ritter-Ciampi sang "Ah! Lo so" as Mozart should be sung, though she occasionally phrased oddly; Elizabeth Schumann's breath-control, on the other hand, was a model. Eleanor Toye's choice lighted upon the lutenist songs of Attey, Campion and others.

Amongst the younger artists special attention must be drawn to Lesley Dudley, who, as may be expected of a Herbert Oliver pupil, is a singer of very considerable merit. A well-placed voice and musical feeling are noticeable in her equipment.

SUNDRY MATTERS.

"Hiawatha" and "The Dream of Gerontius," from which there is no escaping, were given in London and in the provinces; Vaughan Williams' "Sea Symphony" and other compositions by this industrious worker have been performed in towns both near and far. Brahms' "Requiem" had the attention of the St. Paul's School Choir, and with gratifying results; Cheltenham kept up its reputation with suitable programmes; Eton and Wellington did likewise. The London Promenade Concerts achieved their usual orchestral success; Hull, Bournemouth, Manchester and so forth catered for the provincials.

Francis Toye, Goossens, Holst and McEwen have faced criticism with the fruit of their learning and musicianship.

THE LONDON STAGE.—Definite steps to meet the ever-growing competition of the films were taken by the theatre during 1931. Several of the more enterprising managers evolved new methods of production and lighting, the most important innovation being the development of the revolving stage, enabling speedy changes of scene and big sets. In one successful play, *Late Night Final*, which came from America, four distinct scenes were built up and shown at the same time, a novelty which went some way towards rivalling the rapid transformation on the film. The most ambitious use of these new methods was made at the Coliseum, which, abandoning variety, scored a great success with a German musical play, *White Horse Inn*. For once, Mr. Noel Coward did not occupy the leading position among dramatists, although his *Cavalcade*, a remarkable series of pictures of the chief events of the past thirty-two years, with but little dramatic value, but a notable patriotic appeal, promised to fill Drury Lane for many months. Chief honours fell to Mr. John Van Druten, with three arresting plays—*After All*, *London Wall* and *There's Always Juliet*—in each of which he displayed a real sense of the theatre and a gift for natural dialogue. *The Barretts of Wimpole Street*, by Mr. Rudolf Besier, ran throughout the year, and *The Improper Duchess*, by Mr. James B. Fagan, produced in January, looked like achieving an anniversary. Mr. Edward Knoblock had a dual success, as adapter of Vicki Baum's novel *Grand Hotel*, and in a similar capacity with the author, Mr. J. B. Priestley, of *The Good Companions*. A new woman dramatist was "C. L. Anthony," whose *Autumn Crocus* captured the public fancy, while Mr. Ashley Duke's *Elizabeth of England* and *The Midshipmaid* by Ian Hay and Stephen King-Hall were two other notable successes of the year.

The following is a list of productions between Nov. 1, 1930, and Oct. 31, 1931:—

ADELPHI, 411 Strand, W.C. 2.—(1930) *Dec.* 3. *Ever Green*, Mr. C. B. Cochran's musical show, by Benn W. Levy, music by Richard Rodgers (Messrs. Sonnie Hale, Leon Morton and Albert Burdon and Mesdames Jessie Matthews, Jean Cadell and Joyce Barbour). (1931) *Sept.* 3. *Grand Hotel*, adapted by Edward Knoblock from Vicki Baum (Messrs. Lyn Harding, Ernest Milton, Hugh Williams and Ivor Barnard and Mesdames Ursula Jeans and Elena Miramova).

ALDWYCH, Aldwych, W.C. 2.—(1930) *Nov.* 24. *Marry the Girl*, by George Arthurs and Arthur Miller (Messrs. Ralph Lynn, Tom Walls and J. Robertson Hare and Mesdames Mary Brough and Winifred Shotter). (1931) *May* 25. *Turkey Time*, by Ben Travers (Messrs. Ralph Lynn, Tom Walls and J. Robertson Hare and Mesdames Winifred Shotter, Mary Brough and Ethel Coleridge).

ALHAMBRA, 23 Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.—(1931) *June* 8. *The Desert Song*, musical play, revived (Messrs. Alec Fraser, John E. Coyle and Dennis Hoey and Mesdames Sylvia Welling and Elsa Palmer). *Aug.* 17. *Waltzes from Vienna*, operetta with Strauss music (Messrs. Dennis Noble, Robert Holliday and Davy Burnaby and Miss Marie Burke.

AMBASSADORS, West Street, Cambridge Circus, W.C. 2.—(1930) *Dec.* 11. *To See Ourselves*, by E. M. Delafield (Messrs. Nicholas Hannen and Maurice Evans and Mesdames Marda Vanne and Helen Spencer). (1931) *May* 11. *The Hairy Ape*, by Eugene O'Neill (Messrs. Paul Robeson and Lawrence Hanray and Mesdames Norah Balfour and F. Marriott-Watson). *June* 6. *A Knight Passed By*, by Jan Fabricius, English version by W. A. Darlington (Messrs. Nicholas Hannen and David Horne and Mesdames Peggy Ashcroft and Joan White). *June* 22. *Noé*, by André Obey (La Compagnie des Quinze from the Théâtre du Vieux-Colombier, Paris). *July* 9. *Mrs. Fischer's War*, adapted by Joan Temple and Henrietta Leslie from the latter's novel (Messrs. Tristau Rawson, Louis Hayward and Neville Brook and Mesdames Joan Temple and Gladys Tudor). *Oct.* 6. *The Queen's Husband*, by Robert E. Sherwood (Messrs. Barry Jones Maurice Colbourne and Reginald Bach and Mesdames Grace Lane and Barbara Wilcox).

APOLLO, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.—(1930) *Dec.* 22. *The Private Secretary*, revived (Messrs. Charles Walenn, Barrie Livesey and Fewlass Llewellyn). (1931) *Jan.* 29. *Bed Rock*, by Eden Phillpotts, H. F. Maltby and Macdonald Hastings (Messrs. Ivan Samson, B. N. Lewin and Stanley Drewitt and Mesdames Zillah Bateman and Rosalinde Fuller). *April* 7. *The New Gossoon*, by George Shiels (Messrs. Barry Fitzgerald, Sydney Morgan and J. A. O'Rourke and Mesdames Sara Allgood and Moya Nugent). *Aug.* 5. *Queer Fish*, by Will Scott (Messrs. D. A. Clarke-Smith, H. Arthur Hardy and Denys Blakelock and Miss Margaret Scudamore). *Oct.* 12. *There's Always Juliet*, by John Van Druten (Messrs. Herbert Marshall and Cyril Raymond and Mesdames Edna Best and May Whitty).

CAMBRIDGE, Cambridge Circus, W.C. 2.—(1931) *Feb.* 5. *Kong*, by Harold Kingsley (Messrs. Oscar Asche, Lyn Harding, Godfrey Tearle and Geoffrey Davis and Mesdames Ursula Jeans and Dorothy Black). *March* 20. New season of Nikita Balieff's *Chauve-Souris*. *June* 2. *The Sign of the Seven Dials*, an "omnibus entertainment" (Messrs. Seymour Hicks, Billy Leonard and Ronald Frankau and Mesdames Betty Stockfield, Renee Gadd and Elizabeth Pollock). *Sept.* 30. *Elizabeth of England*, by Ferdinand Bruckner, adapted from the German by Ashley Dukes (Messrs. Matheson Lang, Leslie Perrins, A. Bromley-Davenport and Frank Vosper and Mesdames Phyllis Neilson-Terry and Margaretta Scott.

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.—(1931) *April* 8. *White Horse Inn*, adapted by Hans Mueller, with music by Ralph Benatzky and Robert Stolz (Messrs. Clifford Mollison, Jack Barty and George Gee and Mesdames Lea Seidl and Rita Page).

COMEDY, Panton Street, Haymarket, S.W. 1.—(1930) *Dec.* 4. *Twelve Hours*, by John Willard (Messrs. Douglas Burbidge, Eric Maturin and Charles Carson and Mesdames Martita Hunt and Phyllis Thomas). (1931) *Jan.* 23. *Hawk Island*, by Howard Irving Young (Messrs. Henry Hewitt, Ivor Barnard and Hugh Williams and Miss Vera Lennox). *March* 12. *Naughty Cinderella*, by Rene Peter and Henri Falk, adapted by Avery Hopwood (Messrs. Arthur Margetson, Reginald Gardiner and Albert Brouett and Mesdames Olga Lindo and Irene Russell).

COURT, Sloane Square, S.W. 1.—(1930) *Dec.* 23. *A Business Marriage*, anonymous (Messrs. W. Bromley-Davenport and D. A. Clarke-Smith and Miss Athene Seyler). (1931) *March* 5 *Fanny's First Play*, Bernard Shaw's play, revived (Messrs.

Wilfrid Lawson, Gerald Lawrence and Charles Macdona and Mesdames Ann Trevor and Iris Baker). *March* 30. *Mrs. Warren's Profession*, revived (Messrs. George Bancroft and Wilfrid Lawson and Mesdames Miriam Lewes and Rosalinde Fuller).

CRITERION, 218-223 Piccadilly, W. 1.—(1930) *Nov.* 25. *General John Regan*, George A. Birmingham's farce, revived (Messrs. Fred O'Donovan, Sydney Morgan, Percy Walsh and J. A. O'Rourke and Mesdames Joyce Chancellor and Helena Pickard). *Dec.* 23. *A Pair of Trousers*, by Frederick Jackson (Messrs. Ian Hunter, Ivo Dawson and Hayden Coffin and Mesdames Alice Delysia, Cicely Byrne, Violet Vanbrugh and Grizelda Hervey). (1931) *Feb.* 2. *After All*, by John Van Druten (Messrs. Aubrey Mather and Robert Douglas and Mesdames Lilian Braithwaite, Madeleine Carroll and Muriel Aked). *Aug.* 27. *Those Naughty Nineties*, by E. Savage Graham and Ronald Simpson (Messrs. Maurice Evans and Lamont Dickson, Sir Nigel Playfair and Mesdames Thea Holme, Mary Jerrold and Helen Ferrers).

DALY'S, 2-6 Cranbourne Street, W.C. 1.—(1930) *Nov.* 19. *Little Tommy Tucker*, musical comedy, by several authors, music by Vivian Ellis (Messrs. Melville Cooper, Dudley Rolph, Gene Gerrard and Leo Sheffield and Mesdames Ivy Tresmand, Rita Page and Jane Welsh). (1931) *April* 2. *The Belle of New York*, musical comedy, by C. W. McLellan and Gustave Kerker, revived (Messrs. Bert Byrne, Johnny Schofield, Patrick Waddington and Norman Page and Mesdames Kathleen Burgis, Dorothy Ward and Lorna Hubbard). *June* 1. *The Geisha*, musical comedy, by Owen Hall and Sidney Jones, revived (Messrs. Donald Mather and Leo Sheffield and Mesdames Rose Hignell and Lorna Hubbard). *July* 29. *Floradora*, Owen Hall's musical comedy, revived (Messrs. George Graves, Geoffrey Davies, Charles Stone and Dudley Rolph and Mesdames Dorothy Ward, Violet Code and Lorna Hubbard). *Sept* 29. *A Country Girl*, musical comedy, revived (Messrs. Dudley Rolph and Roy Mitchell and Mesdames Stephanie Stephens, Lorna Hubbard and Dorothy Ward.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court Road, W. 1.—(1930) *Dec.* 24. *Aladdin*, pantomine (Messrs Lupino Lane and Albert Darnley and Mesdames Ella Retford, Stella Browne and Nellie Wallace).

DRURY LANE, Catherine Street, W.C. 2.—(1931) *Jan.* 9. *The Song of the Drum*, by Fred Thompson and Guy Bolton, music by Vivian Ellis and Herman Finck (Messrs. Derek Oldham, Peter Haddon, Bobby Howes and Allan Jeayes and Mesdames Helen Gilliland, Marie Burke and Clarice Hardwicke). *May* 8. *The Land of Smiles*, English version by Harry Graham of Victor Leon's musical play, music by Franz Lehar (Messrs. Richard Tauber, George Vollaire and Bruce Winston and Mesdames Renee Bullard, Hella Kurty and Lena Halliday). *Oct.* 13. *Cavalcade*, by Noel Coward (Messrs. Fred Groves, Edward Sinclair, Arthur Macrae and Eric Purveur and Mesdames Mary Clare, Una O'Connor, Irene Browne and Alison Leggatt).

DUCHESS, Catherine Street, W.C. 2.—(1930) *Nov.* 5. *An Object of Virtue*, by Edward Percy, from the French (Messrs. C. V. France, Horace Hodges and George Curzon and Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson). *Dec.* 16. *Jane's Legacy*, by Eden Phillpotts (Messrs. Colin Keith-Johnston, Frank Pettingell and Henry Caine and Mesdames Louise Hampton and Barbara Gott).

DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.—(1931) *Feb.* 4. *The Rocklitz*, by "George R. Preedy" (Messrs. Dennis Neilson-Terry, Lawrence Anderson, Felix Aylmer and Norman V. Norman and Mesdames Mary Glynne and Beatrice Wilson). *May* 1. *London Walk*, by John Van Druten (Messrs. Frank Lawton, John Mills and Henry Mollison and Mesdames Marie Ney, Nadine March and Heather Angel).

EVERYMAN, Old Drill Hall, Hampstead, N.W. 3.—(1930) *Nov.* 5. *Masks and Faces*, by Tom Taylor and Charles Reade, revived (Mr. Lawrence Hanray and Miss Gabrielle Casartelli). *Nov.* 26. *Getting George Married*, by Florence Kilpatrick (Messrs. Brember Wills and Bruce Belfrage and Mesdames Louise Hampton, Isabel Wilford and Freda Lockhart). *Dec.* 23. *Land of the Christmas Stocking*, a Christmas play (Mr. Lawrence Hanray and Mesdames Marie Dainton, Betty Bligh and Sheila Maloney). (1931) *Jan.* 26. *Danger! High Tension*, by Heinrich Neusser, translated by Oswald Skilbeck (Mr. Sebastian Shaw and Miss Margaret Delamere). *Feb.* 3. *Ninety-one Miles from Colombo*, by George C. Cuddon (Messrs. Walter Hudd and George Hayes and Mesdames Josephine Wilson and Gabrielle Casartelli). *Feb.* 19. *The Wild Ass's Skin*, adapted from Balzac by M. Crofton (Messrs. John Wyse and Earle Grey and Miss Beatrix Thomson). *March* 9. *Phœnix*, by G. C. Vernon (Messrs. Frederick Peisley and Charles Mortimer and Mesdames Gabrielle Casartelli and Ellen Pollock). *June* 8. *Facing the Shadow*, by James MacHale (Messrs. Wilfred Shine and George More O'Ferrall and Mesdames Mary O'Ferrall and Kathleen O'Dell). *Sept.* 2. *Cradle Song*, play by Martinez Sierra, translated by J. Garrett Underhill, revived (Mr. Hubert Harben and Mesdames Zillah Malcolm, Gabrielle Casartelli and Barbara Everest).

FORTUNE, facing Drury Lane Theatre, W.C. 1.—(1930) *Nov.* 26. *The Man from Blankley's*, F. Anstey's farce, revived by the People's Theatre (Messrs Guy Newall, Huntley Wright and Sam Livesay and Mesdames Ethel Warwick and Margaret Scudamore) *Dec.* 29. *A Christmas Carol* (Mr. Robert Farquhar and Miss Sydney Fairbrother) and *A Pantomime Rehearsal* (Messrs. Ernest Thesiger and Tom Weguelin and Miss Sydney Fairbrother). (1931) *Jan.* 24. *The Silver Box*, John Galsworthy's play, revived (Messrs. Edmund Willard, Lawrence Hanray and Hubert Harben and Mesdames Nancy Price and Mabel Russell). *April* 27. *Bush Fire*, by Harry Tighe (Mr. Charles Carson and Mesdames Nancy Price and Mary Hinton). *May* 13. *The Duke of Killiecrankie*, Robert Marshall's play, revived (Messrs. Jack Hobbs and Huntley Wright and Mesdames Joan Maude and Helen Ferrers). *June* 10. *The Ship*, St. John Ervine's play, revived (Messrs. Norman McKinnel and Martin Walker and Mesdames Nancy Price and Jessie Bateman). *July* 6. *Measure for Measure*, Shakespeare's comedy, revived (Messrs. Baliol Holloway, Henry Oscar, John Garside, Bryan Powley, James Dale, Sebastian Shaw and Arthur Chesney and Mesdames Jean Forbes-Robertson and Margaret Delamere). *Oct.* 1. *The Great Adventure*, Arnold Bennett's comedy, revived (Mr. Jevan Brandon-Thomas and Mesdames Margot Lister and Lena Martland).

GAIETY, Strand, W.C. 2.—(1931) *Jan.* 20. *Blue Roses*, musical comedy by Desmond Carter and Caswell Garth (Messrs. George Clarke, Roy Royston and Kenneth Kove and Mesdames Jean Colin and Vera Bryer). *May* 20. *The Millionaire Kid*, by Noel Scott, music by Billy Mayerl (Messrs. Laddie Cliff, Barry Lupino and Cyril Ritchard and Mesdames Madge Elliott, Vera Bryer and Gilly Flower).

GARRICK, 2 Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.—(1931) *March* 3. *My Wife's Family*, by Hal Stevens and Harry B. Linton (Messrs. Ernest Lotinga, Hugh E. Wright and Harold Wilkinson and Mesdames Alice O'Day and Kathleen Barbor). *June* 16. *The Bandits*, by Henry d'Erlanger and L. Arthur Rose (Messrs. Dennis Neilson-Terry, Ben Welden and Farren Soutar and Miss Vera Lennox). *June* 30. *What Woman Wants*, by Walter Ellis (Messrs. Lawrence Anderson and Edward Irwin and Mesdames Renee Kelly and Elsie Craig). *Aug.* 3. *The Life Machine*, by Sophie Treadwell (Miss Mary Grew).

GLOBE, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.—(1931) *Jan.* 22. *The Improper Duchess*, by James B. Fagan (Messrs. Frank Cellier, Hartley Power, Frank Cochrane and Eugene Leahy and Mesdames Yvonne Arnaud, Annie Esmond and Ruth Peterson).

HAYMARKET, Haymarket, S.W. 1. — (1931) *Jan.* 17. *Colonel Satan*, by Booth Tarkington (Messrs. Frank Vosper, Nigel Bruce, Jack Livesey and Esme Percy and Mesdames Jeanne de Casalis and May Agate). *Feb.* 9. *Supply and Demand*, by Philip and Aimée Stuart (Messrs. Nigel Bruce and S. J. Warmington and Mesdames Mary Newcomb, Marjory Clark and Renée Gadd). *March* 3. *Hamlet*, revived (Messrs. Godfrey Tearle, Malcolm Keen, Baliol Holloway, Dennis Hoey and Herbert Waring and Mesdames Fay Compton and Irene Vanbrugh). *April* 8. *Five Farthings*, by A. R. Rawlinson (Messrs. W. Graham Browne, Cyril Raymond and Gilbert Davis and Mesdames Marie Tempest and Adrianne Allen). *June* 4. *Marry at Leisure*, by Frank Vosper (Messrs. W. Graham Browne, Alan Napier and Charles Hickman and Mesdames Marie Tempest, Clare Greet, Mignon O'Doherty and Elvira Henderson). *Sept.* 16. *Take Two from One*, by Gregorio and Maria Martinez Sierra, English version by Harley and Helen Granville-Barker (Messrs. Nicholas Hannen and Marcus Barron and Mesdames Gertrude Lawrence and Peggy Ashcroft).

HIPPODROME, Cranbourne Street, W.C. 2.—(1930) *Dec.* 18. *The Maid of the Mountains*, musical comedy, revived (Messrs. Bertram Wallis, Bruce Carfax, Mark Lester and Jerry Verno and Mesdames Anne Croft and Billie Hill). (1931) *March* 5. *Stand Up and Sing*, musical comedy, by Douglas Furber and Jack Buchanan, music by Philip Charig and Vivian Ellis (Messrs. Jack Buchanan, Morris Harvey and Anton Dolin and Mesdames Elsie Randolph, Vera Pearce and Anna Neagle).

HIS MAJESTY'S, Haymarket, S.W. 1.—(1931) *April* 6. *Saint Joan*, Bernard Shaw's play, revived (Messrs. George Curzon, Lawrence Anderson, Lewis Casson and Robert Cunningham and Miss Sybil Thorndike). *May* 14. *The Good Companions*, by J. B. Priestley and Edward Knoblock, from the former's novel (Messrs. Edward Chapman, John Gielgud, Frank Pettingell, Deering Wells and Alexander Field and Mesdames Adèle Dixon, Dorothy Seacombe, Edith Sharp and Margaret Yarde).

KINGSWAY, 8 Great Queen Street, Holborn, W.C. 2.—(1930) *Nov.* 13. *Wooden Shoes*, founded by Beatrix Thomson on Ouida's novel (Messrs. H. R. Hignett and George De Harfaz and Mesdames Beatrix Thomson, Margaret Halstan, Prudence Vanburgh and May Agate). *Dec.* 21. *The Toymaker of Nuremberg*, by Austin Strong and Adrian Ross, music by Dudley Glass (Messrs. Frederick Ranalow, Lawrence Baskcomb and Arthur Stanley and Mesdames Vivienne Chatterton and Anne Bolt). (1931) *Feb.* 12. *The Gay Princess*, by Siegfried Geyer, English book by Harold Simpson (Messrs. O. B. Clarence, Ronald Frankau and Scott-Gatty and Mesdames Helen Haye and Luli Hohenberg). *May* 4. *Pygmalion*, Bernard Shaw's play, revived (Messrs. Esmé Percy and George Merritt and Mesdames Margaret Macdona and Phyllis Relph). *May* 18. *Man and Superman*, Bernard Shaw's play, revived (Messrs. Esmé Percy and Stanley Drewitt and Mesdames Margaret Macdona and Alice Darch). *June* 1. *The Heir*, by Prince Antoine Bibesco (Messrs. Esmé Percy and Robert Donat and Mesdames Greta Keller and Agnes Lauchlan). *June* 15. *The Age of Youth*, by H. F. Maltby and Fredi Wynne (Messrs. Ivan Samson, H. F. Maltby and Morton Selten and Mesdames Iris Hoey and Winifred Evans). *Sept.* 24. *Jane Eyre*, adapted by Phyllis Birkett from the novel (Mr. Basil Gill and Mesdames Ann Wilton and Lucy Edwin).

LITTLE, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 2.—(1930) *Nov.* 11. *The Unknown Warrior*, Paul Raynal's play, revived (Messrs. Maurice Browne and Lawrence Hanray and Miss Rosalinde Fuller). *Dec.* 10. *Caviare*, a revue (Mr. Edward Cooper and Miss Margaret Rawlings). (1931) *Jan.* 7. *Betrayal*, by Leonid Andreyev, adapted by St. Vincent Troubridge and Michael Hogan (Messrs. David Horne, Roy Malcolm and Evan John and Mesdames Flora Robson and Margery Phipps-Walker). *Feb.* 25. *The Venetian*, by Clifford Bax (Messrs. Alaistair Sim and Wilfrid Walter and Mesdames Margaret Rawlings and Miriam Adams). *Sept.* 15. *Off the Map*, by Herbert Jones (Messrs. Edmund Willard, Richard Goolden Austin Trevor and Sam Livesey and Miss Lydia Sherwood).

LONDON PAVILION, 3 Piccadilly, W. 1.—(1931) *March* 19. *Cochran's 1931 Revue* (Messrs. Bobby Clark and Paul McCullough and Miss Ada-May).

LYCEUM, Wellington Street, W.C. 2.—(1930) *Nov.* 8. *The House of Danger*, by Jack de Leon and Jack Celestin (Messrs. Dennis Neilson-Terry, Lyn Harding and Frank Royde and Mesdames Mary Glynne and Marjory Clark). *Dec.* 24. *Robinson Crusoe*, pantomime (Messrs. George Jackley, Charles Naughton and Jimmy Gold and Mesdames Kitty Reidy and Constance Carpenter). (1931) *March* 9. Season of opera by Carl Rosa Company, opened with *Cavalleria Rusticana* (Mr. John Wright) and *I Pagliacci* (Messrs. Hubert Dunkerley and William Boland). *April* 13. *Bitter Sweet*, Noel Coward's operette, revived (Mesdames Evelyn Laye and Ivy St. Helier). *May* 18. Russian opera and ballet season, opened with *Roussalka*, by Dargomijsky (Chaliapin). *July* 7. *Nina Rosa*, by Otto Harbach, music by Sigmund Romberg (Messrs. Geoffrey Gwyther, Freddie Forbes and Robert Chisholm and Miss Ethelind Terry. *Oct.* 15. *Sensation*, by Charles Bennett (Messrs. Lawrence Anderson and Arthur Stratton and Miss Eve Gray.

LYRIC, 29 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2.—(1930) *Dec.* 17. *Toad of Toad's Hall*, adapted by A. A. Milne from Kenneth Grahame's book (Messrs. Frederick Burtwell, Richard Goolden, Ivor Barnard and Alfred Clark). (1931) *Feb.* 3. *Strange Interlude*, by Eugene O'Neil (Messrs. Basil Sydney and Ralph Morgan and Mesdames Mary Ellis and Claudia Morgan). *April* 6. *Autumn Crocus*, by C. L. Anthony (Messrs. Francis Lederer, Jack Hawkins and George Zucco and Mesdames Fay Compton, Marie Aked and Jessica Tandy).

LYRIC OPERA HOUSE, Hammersmith, W. 6.—(1930) *Nov.* 15. *The Toy Cart*, by Arthur Symons (Messrs. Franklin Dyall, Arthur Hardy and Ronald Simpson and Mesdames Madeleine Carroll and Margaret Yarde). (1931) *Jan.* 16. *Tantivy Towers*, light opera, by A. P. Herbert, music by Thomas F. Dunhill (Messrs. Trefor Jones, Roy Russell and Dennis Arundell and Mesdames Barbara Pett Fraser, Olive Evers and Doris Woodall). *April* 22. *The Duenna*, Sheridan's comic opera, revived (Messrs. D. Hay Petrie, Frank Drew, Eric Roland and Leo Sheffield and Mesdames Elsie French and Margery Hicklin). *July* 8. *The Piper*, one-act opera, by Herbert Ferrers (Messrs. Percy Heming, Harry Brindle and Scott Russell and Miss Olive Dyer). and *The Fountain of Youth*, comic opera, by W. Graham Robertson, music by Alfred Reynolds (Messrs. Percy Heming, Scott Russell and Harry Hilliard and Mesdames Nellie Briercliffe and Margery Hicklin). *Sept.* 18. *The Old Bachelor*, Congreve's play, revived (Messrs. Eric Portman, O. B. Clarence, and D. Hay Petrie and Mesdames Edith Evans, Grace Wilson and Diana Wynyard).

NEW, St. Martins Lane, W.C. 2.—(1930) *Dec.* 22. *Charley's Aunt*, revived (Messrs. John Mills, Arthur Bell and Ernest Holloway). (1931) *Jan.* 23. *To Account Rendered*, by John Hastings Turner (Messrs Norman McKinnel, D. A. Clarke Smith and Anthony Ireland and Mesdames Angela Baddeley, Mabel Sealby and Jane Millican). *Feb.* 18. *Who Goes Next*, by Reginald Simpson and James Wedgwood Drawbell (Messrs. Sebastian Shaw, Cyril Gardiner, Roy Finlay and James Raglan). *March* 11. *O.H.M.S.*, by Reginald Berkeley (Messrs. Evelyn Roberts, Athole Stewart and Charles Groves and Mesdames Edith Evans and May Agate) and *A Seat in the Park*, by Sir Arthur Pinero (Mr. C. M. Lowne and Miss Norma Varden). *June* 30. *Sea Fever*, adapted by Auriol Lee and John Van Druten from *Marius*, by Marcel Pagnol (Messrs. Norman McKinnel, Keneth Kent, Maurice Evans and Leslie Frith and Mesdames Peggy Ashcroft and Mary Clare). *Oct.* 15. *Hollywood Holiday*, by Benn W. Levy and John Van Druten (Messrs. Hugh E. Wright, Alfred Clark and Dennis Wyndham and Mesdames Jean Cadell, Kay Hammond and Marjorie Brooks).

PALACE, Cambridge Circus, W.C. 2.—(1931) *Sept.* 17. *Viktoria and Her Hussar*, by Alfred Grunwald and Fritz Lohner-Beda, English book and lyrics by Harry Graham (Messrs. Harry Welchman, Oskar Denes and Reginald Purdell and Mesdames Margaret Carlisle and Barbara Diu).

PALLADIUM, 8 Argyll Street, W. 1.—(1930) *Dec.* 22. *Peter Pan*, Sir James Barrie's play, revived (Messrs. George Curzon and James Wilton and Mesdames Jean Forbes-Robertson, Mary Casson and Stella Patrick-Campbell).

PHŒNIX, Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.—(1930) *Dec.* 29. *The Dybbuk*, by An-Sky, Hebrew interpretation by the Habima Players. (1931) *Jan.* 29. *Frailties*, by Dion Titheradge (Messrs. Robert Holmes, Malcolm Keen, Richard Bird and Barrie Livesey and Mesdames Isobel Elsom and Henrietta Watson). *March* 10. *Strictly Dishonourable* (Messrs. Tullio Carminati and George Meeker and Miss Margaret Perry). *June* 25. *Late Night Final*, by Louis Weitzenkorn (Messrs. Raymond Massey, Eliot Makeham and Allen Jenkins and Mesdames Louise Hampton, Beatrix Lehmann and Carol Goodner).

PICCADILLY, Denman Street, W. 1.—(1931) *Jan.* 8. *Folly to be Wise*, revue, by Dion Titheradge, music by Vivian Ellis (Messrs. Nelson Keys, Ivor McLaren and J. Albert Trahan and Mesdames Cicely Courtneidge and Mary Eaton).

PLAYHOUSE, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.—(1931) *Feb.* 7. *The Pelican*, by F. Tennyson, Jesse and H. M. Harwood, revived (Messrs. Cecil Ramage, Derek Williams and A. Bromley-Davenport, Sir Gerald du Maurier and Mesdames Gladys Cooper and Mary Rorke). *April* 16. *The Church Mouse*, adapted by Benn W. Levy from the Austrian (Sir Gerald du Maurier, Messrs. Spencer Trevor and H. R. Higuett and Mesdames Sunday Wilshin and Leonora Bonda). *May* 21. *The Crime at Blossoms*, by Mordaunt Shairp (Messrs. Colin Clive and Ivor Barnard and Mesdames Joyce Bland and Audrey Cameron). *Sept.* 19. *The Painted Veil*, by Bartlett Cormack, from Somerset Maugham's book (Messrs. Arthur Margetson, Lewis Casson and Martin Walker and Mesdames Gladys Cooper and Jessie Bateman).

PRINCE EDWARD, Old Compton Street, W. 1.—(1931) *March* 16. Season of revivals of light operas inaugurated with *Les Cloches de Corneville* (Messrs. Huntley Wright, Jay Laurier and Donald Mather and Mesdames Helen Debroy Somers and Marjorie Gordon).

PRINCE OF WALES'S, Coventry Street, W. 1.—(1930) *Nov.* 10. *The Man Who Kissed His Wife*, by Donald Buckley (Messrs. Felix Aylmer, George Barraud and Edward Scott-Gatty and Mesdames Iris Hoey, Kathleen Harrison and Helen Ferrers). *Dec.* 2. *The Queen Bee*, adapted from the French by José Levy (Messrs. George Barraud and Guy Pelham Boulton and Mesdames Iris Hoey and Renée Gadd). *Dec.* 26. *Treasure Island*, J. B. Fagan's adaptation, revived (Messrs. Baliol Holloway, Sydney Bland, Douglas Phillips and Charles Groves). (1931) *Feb.* 11. *The Ninth Man*, by Frederick Jackson (Messrs. John Longden, Frank Royde and Rex Harrison and Miss Nora Swinburne). *May* 13. *The Unforeseen*, by "Henry Rex" (Messrs. Edgar Norfolk and Robert Minster and Mesdames Barbara Hoffe and Clare Harris). *June* 16. *Lover's Meeting*, anonymous (Messrs. Evelyn Roberts and Gaston Cohen and Mesdames Renée Gadd, Vera Beringer and Mary Merrall). *July* 6. *The Love Game*, by Mrs. Cecil Chesterton and Ralph Neale (Messrs. Malcolm Keen and Frederick Peisley and Mesdames Marie Löhr and Mercia Swinburne). *Sept.* 22. *Marriage à la Carte*, by John E. Lewis (Messrs. Harold French and Arthur Chesney and Mesdames Dodo Watts and Grizelda Hervey).

PRINCE'S, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2.—(1930) *Nov.* 27. *Oh Daddy!* by Austin Melford, from the German (Messrs. W. H. Berry and Robert Nainby and Mesdames Heather Thatcher and Tonie Bruce). (1931) *Oct.* 20. *Henry the Ninth*, by Lauri Wylie (Messrs. W. H. Berry and Peter Haddon and Mesdames Mireille Perrey, Betty Baskcomb and Dorothy Varick).

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, Bow Street, W.C. 2.—(1931) *April* 27. Syndicate's season of international grand opera opened with *Der Rosenkavalier*, by Richard Strauss (Messrs. Richard Mayr and Heddle Nash and Mesdames Lotte Lehmann, Elisabeth Schumann and Margit Angerer). *July* 6. Season of ballet, opened by Madame Ida Rubinstein. *Sept.* 14. Syndicate's season of opera in English, opened with *The Bartered Bride*, by Smetana (Messrs. Herbert Dunkerley, Percy Heming and Ben Williams and Miss Thea Philips).

ROYALTY, 73 Dean Street, W. 1 —(1930) *Dec.* 9 *A Marriage has been Dis-arranged*, by Leonard Ide (Messrs. Brian Aherne and S. J. Warmington, Lady Tree and Mesdames Mary Newcomb and Betty Moore). *Dec.* 26. *Number Seventeen*, by J. Jefferson Farjeon (Messrs. Frank Royde, Ronald Simpson, Leon M. Lion and Anthony Ireland and Miss Fabia Drake) (1931) *Jan.* 19. *The Limping Man*, by Will Scott (Messrs. Franklin Dyall, Ronald Simpson and Arthur Hardy and Mesdames Miriam Lewes and Eve Gray). *Feb.* 24. *Money! Money!* by Luigi Chiarelli, translated by de Vic Beamish, adapted by Campbell Dixon (Messrs. Hugh Wakefield, Leon M. Lion and Brember Wills and Mesdames Jeanne de Casalis and Heather Angel). *March* 30. *The World of Light*, by Aldous Huxley (Messrs. Aubrey Mather, Denys Blakelock and Sebastian Shaw and Mesdames Fabia Drake and Margaret Halstan). *April* 6. *The King's Messenger*, by Frederick Jackson (Sir John and Lady Martin Harvey and Messrs. John Garside and Wellington Briggs). *May* 27. *Tiger Cats*, by Karen Bramson (Mr. Robert Loraine and Mesdames Edith Evans and Margaret Delamere). *June* 23. *Judas*, by F. V. Ratti, translated by F. O'Dempsey (The Cambridge Festival Theatre). *Aug* 17. *Black Magic*, by Nesta Sawyer (Messrs. Franklin Dyall and Michael Hogan and Miss Kathleen O'Regan). *Oct.* 9. *The Immortal Lady*, by Clifford Bax (Messrs. Alan Napier and Arthur Young and Mesdames Jean Forbes-Robertson, Mary Hinton and Nellie Briercliffe).

ST. JAMES'S, King Street, S.W. 1.—(1930) *Nov.* 26. *A Murder has been Arranged*, by Emlyn Williams (Messrs. Henry Kendall and J. H. Roberts and Mesdames Margaretta Scott and Ann Codrington). (1931) *Feb.* 17. *Etienne*, by Jacques Deval, English version by Gilbert Wakefield (Messrs. Emlyn Williams, David Horne and Stanley Lathbury and Mesdames Mary Clare and Una O'Connor). *May* 4. *Payment Deferred*, by Jeffrey Dell, from novel by C. S. Forester (Messrs. Charles Laughton and A. S. Homewood and Mesdames Louise Hampton, Elsa Lanchester and Jeanne de Casalis). *Sept.* 14. *A Trip to Scarborough*, by Vanbrugh and Sheridan, revived (Messrs. Ernest Thesiger, Edgar Norfolk and Robert Donat and Mesdames Gillian Lind and Frances Carson).

ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, W.C. 2.—(1931) *Feb.* 10. *The Man Who Pays the Piper*, by G. B. Stern (Messrs. H. G. Stoker, Frank Allenby and Wallace Evennett and Mesdames Diana Wynyard and Hilda Trevelyan). *April* 9. *Black Coffee*, by Agatha Christie (Messrs. Francis L. Sullivan and Dino Galvani and Mesdames Reneé Gadd, Jane Millican and Josephine Middleton). *May* 7. *Lean Harvest*, by Ronald Jeans (Messrs. Leslie Banks, Nigel Bruce and J. H. Roberts and Mesdames Diana Wynyard and Isabel Wilford). *Aug.* 31. *The Young Idea*, by Noel Coward, revived (Messrs. Cecil Ramage and Arthur Macrae and Mesdames Iris Hoey, Jane Millican, Ann Trevor and Margaret Halstan).

SAVILLE, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1. —(1931) *Oct.* 8. *For the Love of Mike*, farce with tunes by H. F. Maltby (Messrs. Bobby Howes, Arthur Roscoe and Alfred Drayton and Mesdames Olga Lindo and Viola Tree).

SAVOY, Savoy Court, Strand, W.C. 2.—(1930) *Nov.* 7. *The Only Way*, by Freeman Wills and Frederick Langbridge, revived (Sir John Martin Harvey, Messrs. James Dale, John Garside and George Thirlwell and Mesdames Nellie de Silva and May Rorke). *Dec.* 5. *Wonder Bar*, English version by Rowland Leigh of Viennese comic opera, music by Robert Katscher (Messrs. Carl Brisson and Joseph Greenwald and Mesdames Dorothy Dickson and Elsie Randolph). *Dec.* 22. *Alice in Wonderland*, adapted by Hugh Marleyn (Messrs. Basil Cooper, Hugh Marleyn and Robert Brandon and Mesdames Phyllis Bedells, Joy Blackwood and Yootha Rose). *June* 18. *Death Takes a Holiday*, adapted by Walter Ferris from play by Alberto Casella (Messrs. Ernest Milton and Frank Allenby and Mesdames Celia Johnson and Mabel Terry-Lewis). *July* 14. *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, by William Senior, founded on Stevenson's story (Messrs. Arthur Phillips, Mr. J. Fisher White, Mr. G. H. Mulcaster and Mr. H. R. Hignett). *Aug.* 25. *Midnight Love*, by Sidney Horler (Messrs. Fewlass Llewellyn and Lawrence Hanray and Mesdames Grace Lane and Ruby Miller). Oct. 5. *Salome*, by Oscar Wilde (Messrs. Robert Farquharson, Robert Donat and Lawrence Anderson and Mesdames Nancy Price and Joan Maude).

SHAFTESBURY, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.—(1931) *Feb.* 23. *My Sister and I*, play with music, adapted by Laurie Wylie, Brandon Fleming and H. W. Gribble (Messrs. George Grossmith, Joseph Coyne, Francis Lederer and Leo Sheffield and Mesdames Alexa Engström and Marie Dayne). *April* 20 *Mr. Faint-Heart*, by Ian Hay (Messrs. Basil Foster and Clive Currie and Mesdames Marie Löhr and Jane Baxter). *Aug.* 10. *The Midshipmaid*, by Ian Hay and Stephen King-Hall (Messrs. Basil Foster, A. W. Baskcomb, Victor Stanley and Clive Currie and Mesdames Jane Baxter and Mary Clare).

STRAND, Aldwych, W.C. 2.—(1931) *Aug.* 26. *Counsel's Opinion*, by Gilbert Wakefield (Messrs. Owen Nares, Morton Selten and Allan Aynesworth and Miss Isabel Jeans).

VAUDEVILLE, 404 Strand, W.C. 2. —(1931) *March* 2. *The Circle*, W. Somerset Maugham's play, revived (Messrs. Allan Aynesworth, Frank Vosper, Peter Hannen and Sir Nigel Playfair and Mesdames Athene Seyler and Celia Johnson). *July* 17. *Apron Strings*, by Dorrance Davis (Messrs. Kenneth Kove and Joseph Coyne and Mesdames Diana Wilson, Ursula Jeans and Henrietta Watson). *Sept.* 29. *Blue Sky Beyond*, by Keneth Kent (Messrs. Carl Harbord and Keneth Kent and Mesdames Isobel Elsom and Drusilla Wills).

VICTORIA PALACE, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—(1930) *Dec.* 17. *Chelsea Follies*, by Archibald de Bear, revue (Messrs. Naunton Wayne, Brian Buchel and Nervo and Knox and Mesdames Maisie Darrell, Pearl Greene and Lillebil Ibsen). (1931) *July* 29. *The Hour Glass*, revue by

Frederick Lamport (Messrs. Chic York, Terry Kendall and Eric Roland and Mesdames Rose King and Pat Kendall).

WESTMINSTER, Palace Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.—(1931) *Oct.* 7. *The Anatomist*, by James Bridie (Messrs. Henry Ainley, J. A. O'Rourke and Harry Hutchinson and Mesdames Betty Hardy, Gillian Scaife and Flora Robson).

WHITEHALL, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—(1931) *Feb.* 16. *Good Losers*, by Michael Arlen and Walter Hackett (Messrs. Ian Hunter, Francis Lister and Eric Maturin and Mesdames Marion Lorne and Cathleen Nesbitt). *July* 28. *Take a Chance*, by Walter Hackett (Messrs. Ian Hunter, Hugh Wakefield and Francis Lister and Mesdames Marion Lorne and Ruth Taylor).

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.—(1930) *Nov.* 20. *The Mouthpiece*, by Edgar Wallace (Messrs. W. Cronin-Wilson, Emlyn Williams, James Raglan and John Turnbull and Mesdames Margaret Bannerman and Mabel Terry-Lewis). *Dec.* 16. *Smoky Cell*, by Edgar Wallace (Messrs. Bernard Nedell, Harold Huth, Ben Welden and Roy Emerton). (1931) *April* 7. *Charles the Third*, by Curt Götz, adapted by Edgar Wallace (Messrs. Ronald Squire and Henry Vibart and Mesdames Peggy Ashcroft and Mabel Terry-Lewis). *April* 22. *Jack O'Lantern*, by George Goodchild and James Dawson (Messrs. Edmund Willard, Paul Neville, Ivan Samson and James C. Aubrey and Miss Zillah Bateman). *May* 15. *The Old Man*, by Edgar Wallace (Messrs. Alfred Drayton and Jack Melford and Mesdames Frances Doble and Maisie Gay). *Aug.* 18. *The Case of the Frightened Lady*, by Edgar Wallace (Messrs. Emlyn Williams, W. Cronin-Wilson and Gordon Harker and Miss Cathleen Nesbitt).

THE REPERTORY PLAYERS produced at the Strand on *Nov.* 9, 1930, *A Murder has been Arranged*, by Emlyn Williams (Messrs. Henry Kendall and Whitmore Humphreys and Mesdames Margaretta Scott and Amy Veness); at the Piccadilly on *Dec.* 14, *The Merchant and Venus*, by Laurence Selwood (Messrs. Ernest Jay and Ballard Berkeley and Mesdames Pamela Carme, Ruth Taylor and Kathleen Harrison); at the Phœnix on *Jan.* 11, 1931, *John Brown's Body*, by Patrick Hamilton (Messrs. Ernest Milton, Richard Gray and Edward Chapman and Miss Minnie Rayner); at the Phœnix on *Feb.* 22, *Something Strange*, by Frank Vosper (Messrs. Henry Oscar and Arthur Macrae and Mesdames Fabia Drake and Una O'Connor); at the Phœnix on *March* 29, *The Arch-Duchess*, by G. P. Robinson (Messrs. Robert Douglas and Cecil Parker and Mesdames Mabel Sealby and Renée Gadd); at the New on *June* 7, *In a Garden*, by Philip Barry (Messrs. Anthony Ireland and Ballard Berkeley and Mesdames Fabia Drake and Edith Sharpe); at the Savoy on *Sept.* 27, *Just Another Day*, by C. Stafford Dickens (Messrs. Henry Hewitt, Edward Chapman, Robert Holmes and Richard Goolden and Mesdames Mollie Rankin and Agnes Lauchlan).

THE STAGE SOCIETY produced at the Prince of Wales on *Dec.* 14, 1930, *The Borrowed Life*, by Gladys Parrish (Messrs. Alan Napier, Glen Byam Shaw and Alfred Harris and Mesdames Miriam Lewes and Clare Harris); at the Prince of Wales's on *Feb.* 15, 1931, *Three Flats*, by Malcolm Muggeridge (Messrs. Barry K. Barnes and Andrew Leigh and Mesdames Susan Richmond, Dorice Fordred and Margaret Yarde); at the Prince of Wales's on *March* 23, *Widowers' Houses*, Bernard Shaw's play, revived (Messrs. Barry K. Barnes and Cedric Hardwicke and Mesdames Marjorie Mars and Phyllis Shand).

THE FILMS.

FOLLOWING is a list of some of the principal films shown publicly in London from Nov. 1, 1930, to Oct. 31, 1931:—

ACADEMY, 165 Oxford Street, W.C. 1.—(1931) *March* 30. *Le Roi des Resquilleurs* (M. Mormorton). *April* 20. *Jean de la Lune*. *June* 8. *Earth*, Russian. *June* 15. *Crainquebille*. *June* 29. *The Passion of Joan of Arc*. *July* 6. *The Marriage of Figaro*, German.

ALHAMBRA, 23 Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.—(1930) *Nov.* 10. *Dawn Patrol* (Richard Barthelmess). *Nov.* 18. *The Mystery of Life*. *Dec.* 11. *Under the Roofs of Paris*, in French. *Dec.* 29. *Just Imagine*. (1931) *Jan.* 12. *The Return of Dr. Fu Manchu*. *Jan.* 26. *Honey* (Nancy Carroll). *Feb.* 2. *The Dancers* (Lois Moran). *March* 9. *To Oblige a Lady*, British (Maisie Gay). *March* 23. *Kissing Cup's Race* (Madeleine Carroll).

CAPITOL, Haymarket, S.W. 1.—(1930) *Nov.* 17. *Her Man* (Helen Twelvetrees). *Nov.* 24. *Captain Cluve, Bart.* (Joan Bennett). *Dec.* 15. *A Devil with Women* (Victor McLaglen). *Dec.* 29. *Oh! For a Man* (Reginald Denny and Jeanette Macdonald). (1931) *Jan.* 5. *Sin Takes a Holiday* (Constance Bennett). *Jan.* 26. *Life of the Party* (Winnie Lightner). *Feb.* 16. *Plunder*, British (Ralph Lynn, Tom Walls and Mary Brough). *March* 2. *Her Child*. *March* 16. *Dracula* (Bela Lugosi). *April* 6. *Third Time Lucky* (Bobby Howes). *April* 20. *No Greater Love* (Raquel Torres). *April* 27. *Charlie Chan Carries On* (Warner Oland). *June* 1. *Resurrection* (John Boles and Lupe Velez). *June* 8. *Ten Cents a Dance*. *June* 15. *Alibi* (Austin Trevor). *July* 6. *Always Good-bye* (Elissa Landi). *July* 20. *Subway Express* (Jack Holt). *July* 27. *Annabelle's Affairs* (Jeanette Macdonald). *Aug.* 9. *Flood*. *Sept.* 14. *Up for the Cup*, British (Sydney Howard). *Sept.* 28. *The Ghost Train* (Jack Hulbert). *Oct.* 19. *The Calendar*, British (Herbert Marshall and Edna Best).

CARLTON, Haymarket, S.W. 1.—(1930) *Nov.* 24. *Animal Crackers* (The Four Marx Brothers). (1931) *Jan.* 12. *How He Lied to Her Husband*, version of Bernard Shaw's play (Edmund Gwenn, Robert Harris and Vera Lennox), and *Monte Carlo* (Jack Buchanan and Jeanette Macdonald). *March* 5. *Playboy of Paris* (Maurice Chevalier). *March* 26. *Morocco* (Gary Cooper, Adolph Menjou and Marlene Dietrich). *May* 11. *The Right to Love* (Ruth Chatterton). *May* 18. *Skippy* (Jackie Cooper and Mitzi Green). *June* 2. *Tarnished Lady* (Clive Brook and Tallulah Bankhead). *June* 22. *Dishonoured* (Marlene Dietrich and Victor McLaglen). *July* 27. *The Smiling Lieutenant* (Maurice Chevalier and Claudette Colbert). *Sept.* 28. *Monkey Business* (The Marx Brothers). *Oct.* 28. *My Sin* (Tallulah Bankhead).

DOMINION, Tottenham Court Road, W. 1.—(1930) *Nov.* 17. *Swing High* (Helen Twelvetrees).

(1931) *Feb.* 27. *City Lights*, written, directed and produced by Charles Chaplin (Charlie Chaplin and Virginia Cherrill). *June* 19. *Indiscreet* (Gloria Swanson). *July* 20. *The Lady Refuses* (Betty Compson). *Aug.* 9. *My Wife's Family* (Gene Gerrard). *Oct.* 19. *The Unholy Garden* (Ronald Colman).

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. W.C. 1.—(1930) *Nov.* 10. *Our Blushing Brides* (Joan Crawford). *Nov.* 28. *Compromising Daphne*, British (Charles Hickman and Jean Colin). *Dec.* 12. *War Nurse* (Robert Montgomery and Anita Page). *Dec.* 29. *Billy the Kid* (Wallace Beery). (1931) *Jan.* 2. *Let Us Be Gay* (Norma Shearer and Marie Dressler). *Jan.* 16. *Jenny Lind* (Reginald Denny and Grace Moore). *Jan.* 26. *Paid* (Joan Crawford). *Jan.* 30. *Madame Satan* (Kay Johnson). *Feb.* 6. *Min and Bill* (Wallace Beery and Marie Dressler). *Feb.* 22. *The Bachelor Father* (C. Aubrey Smith and Marion Davies). *March* 2. *Passion Flower* (Kay Francis and Kay Johnson). *March* 13. *Trader Horn*, nature film (Harry Carey). *April* 17. *New Moon* (Lawrence Tibbett, Adolphe Menjou and Grace Moore). *April* 27. *Reducing* (Marie Dressler and Polly Moran). *May* 10. *Inspiration* (Greta Garbo). *May* 18. *Romeo in Pyjamas* (Buster Keaton). *May* 25. *The Outsider*, British (Harold Huth and Joan Barry). *May* 29. *Dance Fools, Dance* (Joan Crawford). *June* 15. *Strangers May Kiss* (Norma Shearer). *July* 6. *Daybreak* (Ramon Novarro). *July* 13. *Jailbirds* (Laurel and Hardy). *July* 20. *Never the Twain Shall Meet*. *July* 27. *Shipmates* (Robert Montgomery). *Aug.* 2. *The Dancing Partner* (William Haines). *Aug.* 9. *Laughing Sinners* (Joan Crawford). *Aug.* 30. *The Secret 6* (Wallace Beery). *Sept.* 14. *Son of India* (Ramon Novarro). *Sept.* 28. *The Man in Possession* (Robert Montgomery). *Oct.* 2. *A Free Soul* (Norma Shearer). *Oct.* 19. *The White Man* (Warner Baxter and Lupe Velez). *Oct.* 26. *This Modern Age* (Joan Crawford).

LEICESTER SQUARE, Leicester Square. W.C. 1.—(1930) *Dec.* 19. *Viennese Nights* (Alexander Gray and Vivienne Segal). (1931) *Jan.* 12. *Kismet* (Otis Skinner). *March* 1. *The Sleeping Cardinal*, founded on Sherlock Holmes' stories (Arthur Wontner). *March* 6. *Cimarron* (Richard Dix). *April* 6. *Millie* (Helen Twelvetrees). *April* 20. *Beau Ideal*. *May* 25. *Behind Office Doors* (Robert Ames and Mary Astor). *June* 15. *Cracked Nuts* (Wheeler and Wolsey). *July* 27. *A Woman of Experience* (Helen Twelvetrees). *Aug.* 23. *Sally in Our Alley* (Gracie Fields). *Oct.* 12. *Rebound* (Ina Claire).

LONDON PAVILION, Piccadilly Circus, W. 1.—(1931) *Feb.* 16. *Abraham Lincoln*. *April* 20. *Dreyfus*, British (Cedric Hardwicke, Charles Carson, George Merritt and Beatrix Thomson). *May* 20. *Avalanche* (Herr Rist and Frauleiu Riefenstahl). *June* 8. *Glamour*, British (Seymour Hicks). *June* 15. *Let's Love and Laugh* (Gene Gerrard). *July* 30. *The Flying Fool*, British (Henry Kendall and Benita Hume). *Aug.* 30. *Love Lies* (Stanley Lupino). *Oct.* 5. *Hobson's Choice* (James Harcourt). *Oct.* 19. *Bought* (Constance Bennett).

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION, Marble Arch, W. 1.—(1930) *Nov.* 24. *Moby Dick* (John Barrymore and Joan Bennett). *Dec.* 1. *Birds of Prey*, British (Robert Loraine and Aubrey Smith). *Dec.* 29. *Canaries Sometimes Sing* (Tom Walls and Yvonne Arnaud). (1931) *Jan.* 12. *The Chinese Bungalow* (Matheson Lang). *Jan.* 26. *Lightnin'* (Will Rogers). *Feb.* 16. *The W Plan* (Brian Aherne and Madeleine Carroll). *March* 23. *The Speckled Band* (Lyn Harding and Angela Baddeley). *April* 6. *Cain* (Thomy Bourdelle). *April* 20. *Song of the Alps* (Luis Trenker and Marie Glory). *June* 15. *The Lyons Mail* (Sir John Martin-Harvey and Norah Baring). *June* 29. *Srengali* (John Barrymore and Marian Marsh). *Aug.* 9. *The Millionaire* (George Arliss). *Oct.* 19. *The Mad Genius* (John Barrymore).

NEW GALLERY, 123 Regent Street, W. 1.—(1930) *Nov.* 24. *A Warm Corner* (Leslie Henson, Heather Thatcher and Connie Ediss). *Dec.* 26. *The Big Trail* (John Wayne and Marguerite Churchill). (1931) *Jan.* 12. *What a Widow* (Gloria Swanson). *Jan.* 16. *The Love Habit*, British (Seymour Hicks and Margot Grahame). *Jan.* 24. *Africa Speaks*. *Feb.* 23. *City of Song*, British (Jan Kiepura and Betty Stockfield). *March* 9. *Du Barry, Woman of Passion* (Norma Talmadge). *March* 23. *Charley's Aunt* (Charles Ruggles). *April* 6. *Tons of Money*, British (Ralph Lynn and Yvonne Arnaud). *April* 27. *More Than a Kiss* (Jeannette Macdonald). *May* 10. *The Ringer* (Franklin Dyall and Gordon Harker). *May* 17. *The Millionaire* (George Arliss and Noah Beery). *July* 6. *The Prodigal* (Lawrence Tibbett). *July* 20. 77 *Park Lane*, British (Dennis Neilson-Terry). *Aug.* 9. *Seed* (John Boles). *Aug.* 23. *Black Coffee* (Austin Trevor). *Aug.* 30. *The Man They Couldn't Arrest* (Hugh Wakefield). *Sept.* 14. *Transatlantic* (Edmund Lowe and Lois Moran). *Oct.* 5. *Hindle Wakes* (Norman McKinnel and Sybil Thorndike). *Oct.* 19. *The Happy Ending*, British (Benita Hume and Ann Grey). *Oct.* 26. *Alexander Hamilton* (George Arliss).

PALACE, Cambridge Circus, W.C. 2.—(1931) *March* 27. *Tell England*, Anthony Asquith's version of Ernest Raymond's novel. *May* 3. *Fra Diavolo*, French (Tino Pattiera). *May* 15. *The Birth of a Nation*, revived.

PHŒNIX, Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.—(1931) *April* 22. *Le Million*, in French (M. René Lefebore).

PLAZA, Piccadilly Circus, W. 1.—(1930) *Dec.* 5. *The Spoilers* (Gary Cooper and Betty Compson). *Dec.* 26. *Manslaughter* (Claudette Colbert). (1931) *Jan.* 9. *Grumpy*, from the play (Cyril Maude and Phillips Holmes). *Jan.* 26. *Love Among the Millionaires* (Clara Bow). *Feb.* 2. *Queen High*. *Feb.* 16. *Derelict* (George Bancroft). *March* 9. *Her Wedding Night* (Clara Bow). *March* 13. *Feet First* (Harold Lloyd). *April* 9. *Tom Sawyer* (Jackie Coogan). *April* 27. *Scandal Street* (George Bancroft). *May* 8. *The Royal Family of Broadway* (Ina Clare). *May* 15. *The Chance of a Night Time*, British (Ralph Lynn and Winifred Shotter). *June* 8. *Rango*, a jungle picture. *June* 22. *Tilly of Bloomsbury* (Sydney Howard and Phyllis Konstam). *June* 29. *Unfaithful*, by John Van Druten (Ruth Chatterton and Paul Cavanagh). *July* 20. *Man of the World* (William Powell). *July* 27. *These Charming People*, from Michael Arlen's story (Cyril Maude, Godfrey Tearle and Norah Swinburne). *Aug.* 9. *City Streets* (Gary Cooper). *Sept.* 21. *Tabu*. *Sept.* 28. *The Magnificent Lie* (Ruth Chatterton). *Oct.* 5. *Murder by the Clock* (Lilyan Tashman). *Oct.* 12. *Silence* (Clive Brook). *Oct.* 26. *Fighting Caravans* (Lily Damita).

POLYTECHNIC, Regent Street, W. 1.—(1930) *Nov.* 10. *Dassan*, penguin picture in African setting, by Cherry Kearton. (1931) *Feb.* 16, *The Silent Enemy*.

REGAL, Marble Arch, W. 1.—(1930) *Nov.* 14. *The Temporary Widow* (Felix Aylmer and Frederick Lloyd). *Dec.* 1. *The Man from Chicago*, British (Bernard Nedell). *Dec.* 8. *Almost a Honeymoon*, British (Clifford Mollison and Dodo Watts). *Dec.* 29. *The Middle Watch.* (1931) *Jan.* 12. *Cape Forlorn* (Ian Hunter and Fay Compton). *Jan.* 26. *The Woman Between* (Owen Nares and Adrienne Allen). *Feb.* 12. *Saint Joan—The Maid* (Simone Genevois). *Feb.* 23. *The Love Habit*, British (Seymour Hicks and Margot Grahame). *March* 9. *The Man Who Came Back* (Charles Farrell and Janet Gaynor). *March* 16. *Outward Bound*. *March* 28. *Poliphar's Wife*, British (Laurence Olivier and Nora Swinburne). *April* 4. *The Bat Whispers* (Chester Morris). *April* 20. *The Criminal Code* (Walter Huston). *May* 3. *The Skin Game*, from John Galsworthy's play, British (Edmund Gwenn and Phyllis Konstam). *May* 22. *Kiki* (Mary Pickford). *June* 8. *A Yankee at King Arthur's Court* (Will Rogers). *June* 22. *East Lynne* (Ann Harding and Clive Brook). *July* 6. *Father's Son*. *July* 13. *Body and Soul* (Elissa Landi and Charles Farrell). *Aug.* 2. *The Man at Six*, British (Charles Farrell). *Sept.* 14 *The Maltese Falcon* (Bebe Daniels). *Oct.* 5. *Reaching for the Moon* (Douglas Fairbanks).

STOLL PICTURE HOUSE, Kingsway, W.C. 2.—(1930) *Dec.* 15. *So This is London?* (Will Rogers and Irene Rich). *Dec.* 29. *Song O' My Heart* (John McCormack). (1931) *March* 2. *On Approval* (Tom Walls and Yvonne Arnaud).

TIVOLI, Strand, W.C. 2.—(1930) *Dec.* 26. *One Heavenly Night* (John Boles and Evelyn Laye). (1931) *Feb.* 16. *The Devil to Pay*, by Frederick Lonsdale (Ronald Colman, Frederick Kerr and Loretta Young). *April* 13. *The Sport of Kings*, British (Leslie Henson, Gordon Harker and Hugh Wakefield). *May* 2. *The Front Page* (Adolphe Menjou). *June* 1. *Ben-Hur* (Ramon Navarro). *June* 15. *Dirigible* (Jack Holt and Fay Wray). *Aug.* 3. *Daddy Long-legs* (Janet Gaynor). *Sept.* 14. *Bad Girl* (James Dunn and Sally Eilers). *Oct.* 12. *Merely Mary Ann* (Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell).

STATISTICS OF PASSENGERS PER DAY AT LONDON TERMINI (1930).

Station.	Number.	Station.	Number.	Station.	Number.
Liverpool Street	230,000	King's Cross	60,000	Fenchurch Street	50,000
London Bridge	135,000	Euston	69,000	Holborn and St. Pauls	44,000
Waterloo	121,000	Charing Cross	59,000	St. Pancras	30,000
Broad Street	120,000	Cannon Street	57,000	Waterloo and City	28,000
Victoria	96,000	Paddington	55,000	Marylebone	10,500

FASTEST TRAINS

The Fastest Running, without intermediate Stoppage, is made by the Companies as under:—

Railway.	Section.	Train.	From.	To.	Distance.	Time	Speed
					Miles.	Min.	m. p. h.
Great Western	—	3.45 P.M.	Swindon	Paddington	77 3	67	69 2
London & North-Eastern	N.E.	9.1 P.M.	Darlington	York	44 1	43	61 5
London & North-Eastern	G.C.	4.30 A.M.	Leicester	Nottingham †	22 6	22	61 5
London Midland & Scottish	West.	9.21 A.M.*	Willesden Jct.*	Birmingham	107 5	109	59 2
London Midland & Scottish	Mid.	9.4 A.M.	Luton	Kettering	41 8	43	58 3
London & North-Eastern	G.N.	11.57 A.M.	Wakefield	King's Cross	175 8	183	57 6
London Midland & Scottish	Cal.	11.43 P.M.	Beattock	Carlisle	39 7	42	56 7
Southern	West.	6 trains ‡	Waterloo	Salisbury	83 8	90	55 9
Great Northern (Ireland)	—	6.40 A.M.	Dublin	Drogheda	31 8	35	54 5
Great Southern (Ireland)	G.S. & W.	5.28 P.M.	Limerick Jct.	Ballybrophy	40 2	45	53 6
London Midland & Scottish	G. & S.W.	10.53 P.M.§	Thornhill	Dumfries	14 2	16	53 3
Cheshire Lines Committee	—	4.12 P.M.	Hunt's Cross	Manchester	26 6	30	53 2
Southern	Cent.	9.54 P.M. §	East Croydon	Brighton	49 4	46	52 7
Southern	East.	4 trains †	Charing Cross	Folkestone Cent.	69 9	80	52 4
London & North-Eastern	G.E.	12.31 A.M. ††	Bishop's Stortford	Cambridge	25 3	29	52 3
London & North-Eastern	N.B.	10.41 A.M.	Polmont	Edinburgh W.	22 3	26	51 5
London Midland & Scottish	Cent.	5.40 P.M.	Wigan	St. Luke's	16 4	20	49 2
London & North-Eastern	G.N.S.	9.10 P.M. ‖	Dufftown	Kittybrewster	62 6	78	48 2
London Midland & Scottish	Highland	7.51 A.M. ¶	Kingussie	Aviemore	11 7	16	44 0
Belfast & County Down (I.)	—	12 noon ‡‡	Belfast	Newcastle	38 0	50	45 6
Great Southern (Ireland)	M. G.W.	4.21 P.M.	Woodlawn	Ballinasloe	9 8	13	45 2
London Midland & Scottish	N.C.C. (I.)	10.15 A.M.	Londonderry	Limavady Junc.	15 8	21	45 1
Midland & Great Northern J.	—	2.13 P.M.	Wisbech	Peterborough	20 1	27	44 7
Somerset & Dorset Jt.	—	10.42 A.M.	Broadstone	Evercreech Jct.	37 3	53	42 2

* And at 4.50 P.M. Birmingham to Willesden Junct. † Arkwright St. Station. ‡ Down and up. § Sundays only. Thursdays and Saturdays only. ‡‡ And at 5.30 P.M., Newcastle to Belfast; Saturdays only in both directions. ¶ Sundays only: newspaper train. †† Fridays only.

In a year when change and uncertainty were experienced in many departments of national life the progress of British broadcasting provided a reassuring record of development and achievement. The British Broadcasting Corporation, which took the place of the old British Broadcasting Company, came into being on January 1, 1927, and at the close of 1931 it had thus completed the first five years of its existence. Its fifth year fully maintained the standard and variety of the broadcast programmes, and a detailed survey of the year's work would touch life at almost every conceivable point.

The popularity of broadcasting was demonstrated once more by the increase in the number of wireless licences. In 1928, the year's increase was 233,218; in 1929, 328,344; in 1930, 455,174; and the first eight months of 1931 saw an increase of 432,192, thus making it certain that the full figures for the year would show a record increase. The actual number of licences in force on August 31, 1931, was 3,844,102, including 25,488 free licences for the blind.

The financial position of the Corporation was reviewed during the year by the May Committee on National Expenditure, which suggested a drastic revision of the scale on which licence receipts are shared by the B.B.C., the Treasury and the Post Office. The Committee's proposals, which might have seriously impaired the quality of the programmes, were not adopted by the Government, but the B.B.C. made its own contribution to the general national retrenchment inaugurated in the autumn. It agreed to forgo, out of its allotted proportion of licence revenue, a sum of £50,000 for the period up to March 31, 1932, and a sum of £150,000 for the following financial year. On the assumption of a continued increase in the number of licences, £4,000,000 of wireless licence receipts will be given to public funds during the year 1932-1973, while £1,250,000 will be actually devoted to broadcasting purposes.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS.

One of the year's developments which aroused considerable interest in London was the completion of Broadcasting House, the new B.B.C. headquarters in Portland Place. With nine floors and three basements, and twenty studios encased in a sound-proof central tower, Broadcasting House is a far more comprehensive building than the old headquarters at Savoy Hill, which were ingeniously adapted from a block of flats, a Turkish bath and a department store. Architecturally the new building has been compared to a battleship, and its curving structure presents a slightly bizarre but thoroughly modern appearance. The transference of the B.B.C. to its new headquarters began in September.

As regards the actual programmes broadcast, a much more important development was the opening of the new high-power transmitting station near Slaithwaite, Yorkshire, known as the North Regional Station. This was part of the B.B.C. regional scheme, which is designed to enable as many listeners as possible to obtain a service of alternative programmes. Instead of receiving one programme only from a local low-power relay station, the North of England listener can now choose between two wave-lengths which are used by the new station at Slaithwaite. One of them (479·2 metres) sends out the North Regional programme, which contains a fair proportion of material of local interest, under the general direction of the B.B.C.'s Manchester station; and the other (301·5 metres) relays the National Programme from Daventry. This dual service began in July, and constructional work on similar lines is in progress at Westerglen, near Falkirk, which will eventually provide an alternative programme service for as large an area of Scotland as it is possible to cover. The introduction of the new Slaithwaite transmitter caused a reshuffle of the wave-lengths used in the provinces, the Midland Regional transmitter being given 398·9 metres and the Glasgow transmitter 376·4 metres.

There is not much to report about the technical development of broadcasting itself. Television is still in its experimental stage, and those who are following its development have had the advantage of receiving frequent experimental transmissions by the Baird process. These transmissions have been generally given from the Baird studios, but on August 19 a television programme of song and dance was transmitted for the first time from a B.B.C. studio. The date may have an historical value in the future.

Another useful invention which has made its debut during the year is the Blattnerphone, an instrument which records sound on a magnetic steel tape and can reproduce it either immediately or at any later time. An important broadcast item can thus be preserved for future use. The first occasion on which the Blattnerphone was publicly operated by the B.B.C. was in the second general news bulletin on Derby Day, when the running commentary on the Derby was reproduced exactly as broadcast at the time of the race.

HEARING THE WORLD.

However good and admirable the B.B.C. programmes may be, it is inevitable that the widest popular appeal is generally made by what are known as "outside broadcasts." This phrase covers the broadcasting of actual events, speeches and ceremonies, and the delivery of running commentaries on those events which cannot be broadcast; and it is through the medium of "outside broadcasts" that the listener is enabled to hear the world while sitting by his own fireside.

A prominent place among such items must be given to speeches by members of the Royal Family and leading figures of British national life. An opportunity of hearing His Majesty the King was provided in 1931 by the opening of the Ilford Hospital extension, and the Prince of Wales, whose speeches were broadcast from several dinners and ceremonies, was also heard from Buenos Aires in March, when his speech at the opening of the British Empire Exhibition was most successfully relayed across the Atlantic. A few weeks later, when he was to address a crowded Manchester meeting on the lessons of his South American tour, His Royal Highness himself requested that his speech should be broadcast; and although his request was received only a short time before the meeting a transmission was at once arranged in the North Regional programme.

Speeches by the Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George were relayed from various ceremonies during 1931, and a notable (if rather recondite) broadcast was that of General Smuts's presidential address to the British Association. The addresses of Lord Rutherford, Senatore

Marconi and others were broadcast from the Faraday Commemorative Meeting in the Queen's Hall in September.

Two ceremonies which the B.B.C. relayed from abroad deserve special mention in this connection. One was the opening of the Vatican broadcasting station on February 12, when listeners in Great Britain and all over the world heard the voice of His Holiness the Pope; and the other was the funeral service for Maréchal Joffre at Notre Dame, followed by M. Barthou's funeral oration at the Invalides.

Listeners were also able to hear the Trooping the Colour ceremony on June 6, as well as the Aldershot and Southern Command Tattoos; while events on which running commentaries were relayed from the scene of action included the opening of the new Shieldhall dock at Glasgow by the King and Queen, the launching of *H.M.S. Leander*, the Schneider Trophy race, the Royal Air Force Display at Hendon, the Grand National, the Derby and the St. Leger, the Kentucky Derby (an American commentary), the Boat Race, the Wimbledon lawn-tennis championships, the T.T. motor and motor-cycle races, the fly-weight boxing championship of Great Britain, and a large number of Rugby and Association football matches, including the F.A. Cup Final. Unfortunately there is a good deal of doubt about the future of Association football broadcasts, for the Association football authorities have adopted the theory that running commentaries are harmful to gate receipts. During the summer they decided to place a ban on all commentaries, with the exception of the Cup Final, and this part of the broadcasting service is therefore in abeyance.

Relays from theatres and opera houses provide another method of extending the broadcasting service outside the studio. Operatic relays in 1931 were too numerous to be mentioned in detail, for in addition to many broadcasts from Covent Garden during the international season and the season of opera in English, there were also a large number of operatic relays from provincial theatres during the tour of the Covent Garden Opera Company. Great interest was taken in the relays of "The Barber of Seville" and "The Secret Marriage" from the Salzburg Festival, and of "Tristan and Isolde" from Wagner's Festspielhaus in Bayreuth. This was the first occasion on which a Bayreuth performance had been broadcast, and it was well received in England. It was also broadcast throughout Europe and in the United States.

Although the regional programmes included a number of relays from local theatres and music-halls, there were very few theatre relays (apart from opera) in the National Programme during 1931. Excerpts from the Royal Command Performance at the Palladium, from "Little Tommy Tucker" at Daly's Theatre, and from "Folly to be Wise" at the Piccadilly Theatre were successfully relayed, and it is to be hoped that more theatrical relays will be given in the future.

SPEECHES AND TALKS.

Apart from those which were relayed from outside ceremonies, the talks and speeches in the 1931 broadcasting programmes fell as usual into two main classes—the isolated speeches, many of which were arranged at short notice, and the formal talks arranged in groups or series, given either by a single lecturer or by a number of different speakers. Among the isolated speeches the most important were those by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Philip Snowden, in connexion with the political and financial developments of the late summer and autumn. Mr. MacDonald's speech on August 25, in which he explained to the listening world his reasons for accepting the leadership of the National Government, was one of the most arresting speeches that have ever been made before a British microphone, and Mr. Philip Snowden's explanation of the British suspension of the Gold Standard was also of the first importance. Other notable addresses were those by Mr. Snowden on his two Budgets and by party leaders during the General Election campaign.

Among other isolated talks of the year should be mentioned those by Mr. J. H. Whitley on the report of the Royal Commission on Labour in India; Sir Josiah Stamp on "A Thousand Million Saving Certificates" (in which he stressed the importance of saving, and attacked an opposite theory broadcast by Mr. J. M. Keynes a few weeks earlier); Mr. Bernard Shaw on Joan of Arc; Mr. Gordon Craig on the theatre; Sir Malcolm Campbell on his speed-record achievement at Daytona Beach; Mr. J. A. Mollison on his record flight from Australia to England; Sir Ian Hamilton and Mr. Compton Mackenzie on Gallipoli; Mr. W. S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting Company, on the present position of American broadcasting; Sir Oliver Lodge on "A Hundred Years of Science"; Sir Landon Ronald on Melba; and Senatore Marchese G. Marconi on "The Beginnings of Wireless." Oddly enough, this was the first occasion on which Marconi had spoken into a B.B.C. microphone.

The ordinary programme of talks covered a commendably wide field, ranging from the National Lectures, in which Sir Walter Morley Fletcher gave a fascinating address on "Biology and Statecraft," and Sir William Bragg discussed the achievements and influence of Faraday, to the frivolous series of "Idle Thoughts," in which Mr. Denis Mackail, Lord Ponsonby, Lady Diana Cooper and others discoursed amiably on anything that came into their heads. Of the various series which dealt with matters of national or international importance there were two which attracted particular attention—that on "The Problem of Unemployment," which concluded with statments of the Liberal, Labour and Conservative attitudes by Mr. B. Seebohm Rowntree, Mr. Herbert Morrison, and Mr. Stanley Baldwin, and that on "Russia in the Melting Pot," in which the speakers included Mr. H. R. Knickerbocker, Sir Bernard Pares, and Mr. H. G. Wells. Another political series was that on "The Effects of Tariffs on Unemployment," in which Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. William Graham, and Mr. Neville Chamberlain took part, and in the autumn Mr. H. G. Wells initiated an interesting symposium on "What I would do with the World."

Subjects of topical importance were "Numbering the People," in which the Registrar-General and others gave a useful introduction to the taking of the Census, and "The Treasures of Persia," which coincided with the Persian Art Exhibition at Burlington House. The literary talks included Mr. J. C. Squire's brilliant series on "The Enjoyment of Literature," Mr. T. S. Eliot's study of Dryden, Mr. Bonamy Dobree's appreciation of Defoe, and Sir Henry Newbolt's

"The Progress of English Prose"; and among the other subjects discussed were India, British Mandates, Science in the Making, Chemistry in Industry, the Health of the Worker, Marriage Past and Present, World Finance, and the Progress of English Music. In a series of talks and dialogues called "The World and Ourselves," listeners were given the opportunity of learning something about life in Finland, Sweden, Bulgaria, the Netherlands, Spain, and Czechoslovakia; and the Sunday series included Mr. E. F. Carritt's "What is Beauty?" and Dr. C. H. Dodd's "History of the Bible."

The concluding months of the year saw the inauguration of a new scheme of talks programme in which the talks were designed to illustrate different aspects of one main subject—"The Changing World." The early speakers in this ambitious scheme, which was intended to cover the whole of the winter, were Professor Arnold Plant "How Wealth has Increased," Mr. Harold Nicolson "The New Spirit in Literature," Professor H. Levy "What is Science?" Mr. Leonard Woolf "Can Democracy Survive?" and Professor J. Dover Wilson "Learning to Live."

Although for six days of the week the majority of the broadcast talks attained a high level of seriousness there was some relaxation on Saturday nights. The earlier Saturdays of the year provided instalments of a serial detective story, which proved to be rather poor entertainment, in spite of the efforts of Mr. E. C. Bentley, Mrs. Agatha Christie and others. A series of dialogues on "The Ideal Holiday" was more entertaining, and a great success was achieved by the talks on "Escape," in which escaped prisoners of war, both British and German, explained how they had outwitted their captors.

Poetry, which has perhaps been unduly neglected in the broadcast programmes, was represented by a series called "Mosaic," in which music and verse-reading were ingeniously blended; and in an Irish programme on September 8 Mr. W. B. Yeats gave a recital of some of his own poems.

The regular talks of the year included criticism of music (Mr. Ernest Newman), drama (Mr. James Agate), general literature (Mr. Desmond MacCarthy and Miss V. Sackville-West), fiction (Mr. Michael Sadleir, Mr. A. Duff Cooper and Miss Clemence Dane), and the cinema (Mr. Francis Birrell). In the earlier part of the year Mr. Harold Nicolson gave a weekly talk on topical events, and Mr. Vernon Bartlett continued his invaluable weekly expositions of international affairs.

MUSIC.

It is unnecessary to refer in detail to the broadcast concerts, for the most important of these were given in public at the Queen's Hall, and they belong to the year's music rather than the year's broadcasting. The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra is now acknowledged to be one of the finest orchestras in Europe, and the regular broadcasts of Symphony and Promenade Concerts provided listeners with a large number of magnificent performances, in which many new works received their first performance in England. In the earlier part of the year the conductors who were engaged for the Symphony Concerts were also responsible for Sunday evening studio concerts, but this system was abandoned for the 1931-1932 series. The B.B.C. also gave concerts in connexion with the International Festival of Contemporary Music, which was held in England in 1931, and Arnold Schönberg and Manuel Falla were among the conductors of its own interesting series of Concerts of Contemporary Music. The works which received their first English performance in studio concerts included Frederic d'Erlanger's Requiem Mass, which was performed by the B.B.C. orchestra (conducted by Adrian Boult), a section of the National Chorus, and Miriam Licette, Astra Desmond, Frank Titterton, and Keith Falkner as soloists.

In addition to the important Sunday evening concerts, which were conducted by Stravinsky, Dohanyi, Ansermet and others, the innumerable studio concerts covered a wide range of classical, modern and light music, with the apparent aim of enabling listeners to hear as much as possible of the best music of the past and the present. Although the Symphony Orchestra is divisible into various combinations for the presentation of different kinds of music, the orchestral resources of the B.B.C. were extended during the year by the formation of the B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra, which devotes itself to lighter musical requirements; and more lowbrow tastes were still served by the Wireless Military Band and Jack Payne's B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.

Among the distinguished singers and musicians who gave studio recitals during the year may be mentioned Ponishnoff, John Coates, Maggie Teyte, Herbert Heyner and Paul Robeson, and although most of the year's opera was relayed from outside there was an excellent studio performance of "Kitesh," conducted by Albert Coates. Listeners were also able to hear relays of concerts by the Hallé Orchestra, the Liverpool Philharmonic Society, the City of Birmingham Orchestra and the Hastings Municipal Orchestra, and frequent concerts were given by the now defunct National Orchestra of Wales. The Bach Cantatas, which caused endless discussion of the "Do we have too much Bach?" problem, were continued on Sundays.

DRAMA.

The dramatic side of broadcasting has not yet been fully developed, and at present there is a wide divergence between the aims of broadcast music and those of broadcast drama. Whereas the musical programmes of the B.B.C. are designed to include a large proportion of the best music of the past as well as modern novelties, the dramatic programmes have too many novelties or second-rate offerings and make little appeal to the student of English drama. Apart from a good version of "The Tempest" (with John Gielgud and Angela Baddeley) and a deplorable condensation of "King John" (which even Robert Farquharson and Irene Vanbrugh could not render tolerable), very few plays by notable English dramatists were given in the National Programme in 1931. Among the few were Marlowe's "Edward II," Galsworthy's "The Forest," C. K. Munro's "The Rumour," Clemence Dane's "Will Shakespeare" (with Laura Cowie and John Gielgud), Lord Dunsany's "If" (with Henry Ainley) and Clifford Bax's "Midsummer Madness"; and other stage-plays which were broadcast included Martinez Sierra's "The Romantic Young Lady" (with George Grossmith), Bruno Frank's "Twelve Thousand," E. M. Delafield's "To See Ourselves" and Ian Hay's "Tilly of Bloomsbury." No doubt there are grave difficulties in the adaptation of ordinary plays for broadcasting, but surely some doughtier effort could be made to acquaint listeners with

the best and present masterpieces of English drama.

The dramatic novelties of the year included a number of plays specially written for broadcasting, such as Compton Mackenzie's "The Lost Cause," L. Du Garde Peach's "The Path of Glory" and "The *Mary Celeste*," Felix Mendelssohn's "Assault on Professor Weltmann" and Holt Marvell's "Across The Moon," and a larger number of adapted novels and short stories. The most successful of these were Michael Talbot's adaptation of Leonard Merrick's "Little Flower of the Wood" and Cecil Lewis's version of Joseph Conrad's "The Rescue" (with Robert Loraine). R. L. Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne's "The Wrecker," Somerset Maugham's "Mackintosh," A. E. W. Mason's "The House of the Arrow," G. K. Chesterton's "The Napoleon of Notting Hill" and "Sapper's" "Raymond Blair—Drunkard," were also adapted for microphone purposes, and scenes from "Handley Cross" were broadcast under the title of "The Conquering Hero."

In addition to the drama in the National Programme the Regional Stations also presented plays in their own programmes. The most notable were Lennox Robinson's "The Far-off Hills" and J. M. Synge's "Riders to the Sea" (Belfast), Githa Sowerby's "Rutherford and Son," James R. Gregson's "Young Imeson" and Stanley Houghton's "The Younger Generation" (North Regional), Miles Malleson's "A Man of Ideas" (Midland Regional), and J. O. Francis's "The Beaten Track" (West Regional).

LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT.

The large quantity of vaudeville programmes which were broadcast during the year enabled listeners to hear many popular stage performers, some of whom adopted entirely new styles for broadcasting purposes. Two of the most interesting recruits were the "negro" back-chat comedians, Alexander and Mose, who were later revealed as the English actors, James Carew and Billy Bennett; and Jeanne de Casalis created a new microphone personality in the ramblings of a hypothetical Mrs. Feather. A series of duologues between Jack and Claude Hulbert were another prominent vaudeville feature, and among other contributors to the many programmes may be mentioned Cicely Courtneidge, Leslie Henson, Nellie Wallace, Bert Coote, the Houston Sisters, Clifford Mollison, Anita Elson, Ella Retford, Ronald Frankau, Ernest Thesiger, Isobel Elsom, Norah Blaney, Harry Tate, Chick Farr, Arthur Prince, Wish Wynne and Melville Gideon, as well as such established broadcasters as Clapham and Dwyer, Mr. Flotsam and Mr. Jetsam, Tommy Handley, Mabel Constanduros and Michael Hogan, Gillie Potter, Ann Penn, Stainless Stephen, Elizabeth Pollock, Paul England, Pat Paterson and Enid Trevor. Performances by Sir Harry Lauder, Richard Tauber, Jeanette Macdonald and Nikita Balieff's Chauve-Souris were also given during the year, though they did not actually figure in the vaudeville programmes.

While the average vaudeville programme had much in common with the work of the modern music-hall there were some pleasant experiments in the presentation of more sophisticated programmes, which were more akin to the original Continental cabaret than to any form of entertainment known in England. These programmes, which included such items as Lady Gregory's "The Gaol Gate," a poetical guessing-game conducted by Lady Tree, Elsa Lanchester's burlesqu renderings of old songs, a musical setting some of "The Bab Ballads" and a reading some of his own verses by Captain Harry Grahan were obviously designed to make quite a differer appeal from that of the ordinary B.B.C. vaud ville; and the experiment is one which shoul certainly be continued.

Musical comedy and revue also figured in th B.B.C. programmes. The most important the musical comedy productions was Gordo McConnel's adaptation of the Continental music comedy "Evelyn," which was presented unde the title of "Rich Girl, Poor Girl," with Phyll Neilson-Terry in the principal rôle. It was th first time that this production had been heard i England, and although it turned out to be quit a modest affair it showed a commendable ente prise on the part of the B.B.C. Other musica comedies broadcast were "The Cousin fro Nowhere," "The Gypsy Princess," and C. Deni Freeman's "The King can do no Wrong."

There was a plentiful supply of revues, rangin from the brilliant "Pursuit of Pleasure" to Phili Ridgeway's depressing "Ridgeway Parades. "The Pursuit of Pleasure," for which Lauc Sieveking and Harold Scott were jointly respor sible, was a delightful reconstruction of th various forms of popular entertainment of th 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, and was certainl one of the best pieces of broadcast entertainmen during 1931. In the latter half of the year Archi De Bear made a welcome appearance as a pro ducer of microphone revues, and his "Listener Inn" (which he wrote in conjunction with Reg nald Arkell) and "Crikey" (in which Robert Hal Mimi Crawford, Enid Stamp-Taylor, Anona Win and others recalled some successful items fro his own theatrical productions) showed that gifted producer of stage revues can be a usefu asset to broadcasting. Among other revue were Gordon McConnel's amusing "More Air Nothings" and "A Piccadilly Dally," C. Deni Freeman's "From Montmartre to Montparnasse and "A Seat in Hyde Park," Graham Squier "B.B.C.—B.C.," Ernest Longstaffe's "River Side Lights," John Watt's delightful "Stop Press and rather tiresome "Au Lapin Qui Saute, McConnel and Watt's "Theatrescope," and L Du Garde Peach's "Our Town."

The agreeably fantastic productions of E. J King-Bull, such as "Precession," "The Deca dence of Terpsichore" and "Yes and Back Again, defy classification, as being not exactly dram and not exactly revue; but they made a distinc appeal to more sophisticated listeners.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

The furtherance of adult education by mean of cultural and educational talks is one of th acknowledged objects of the B.B.C., and i recent years a great impetus has been given t this work by the formation of discussion groups which meet to hear the talks and discuss th subjects. In the autumn and winter of 1930 1931 more than a thousand of these groups wer formed, and two important conferences wer organised in this connection in 1931. The first which was held in London in January, was national conference of group-leaders and studen listeners; and the second, which took place a Oxford in June, was a summer school for the training of wireless group-leaders. Each of them was under the auspices of the Central Council for Broadcast Adult Education. The question was

also discussed at an international conference in Vienna in August, when Sir John Reith, the Director-General of the B.B.C., was present.

A great deal of work was also done with regard to broadcasts to schools. The Central Council for School Broadcasting, which is under the chairmanship of Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, and is composed of representative teachers and others engaged in educational work, entered its third year of office in 1931, and it continued its task of arranging broadcast lessons which could be used by schools to supplement the ordinary class teaching. The subjects for 1931 comprised world history, nature study, biology and hygiene, music, English, French, German, geography, rural science and speech training; and among the speakers were Mr. A. Lloyd James, Sir Walford Davies, M. E. M. Stephan, Miss Rhoda Power, Mr. Frank Roscoe, Mr. Harold Nicolson, Mr. Gerald Heard, Mr. S. P. B. Mais, Mr. Eric Parker and Professor Winifred Cullis.

The attitude of the Church of England towards broadcasting was discussed at the Convocation of Canterbury in January, when the Joint Committee on the Religious Value of Broadcast Services placed on record its "grateful appreciation of the debt which was owed to the British Broadcasting Corporation for its determination that religion should be given its due and proper place in its programme as a whole." In addition to the morning studio service and the Sunday evening services, which were relayed from places of worship all over the country (the various denominations being represented in turn), a series of short Thursday evening services was begun in October. These services, which were initiated as being appropriate to the national emergency, were taken from St. Michael's, Chester Square, London.

During the year an important change was made in the membership of the B.B.C.'s Religious Advisory Committee, with the result that three leading Nonconformist bodies are now directly represented on the Committee. Members of the Regional Advisory Committee were also incorporated in the central body, which has thus been provided with greater variety of membership and brought into closer touch with the provinces.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The deaths of Sir William Bull, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans and Mr. Vernon Hartshorn during 1931 robbed the B.B.C. of three men who were closely connected with the early struggles of British Broadcasting. Sir William Bull was Vice-Chairman of the old British Broadcasting Company, whose functions were taken over by the present Corporation in 1926; Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, while holding office as Postmaster-General, was largely responsible for the efficient development of the licensing system; and Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, who was Postmaster-General in 1923-1924, first authorised the broadcasting of controversial political speeches.

Although the conduct of the B.B.C. does not often engage the attention of Parliament, an important debate on the Corporation's policy took place in the House of Lords in March, when the Earl of Radnor, who raised the subject, suggested that the B.B.C. programmes seemed to indicate a tendency to try to educate the people of Great Britain towards Socialism, and even towards Communism. He was answered by Lord Gainford, Vice-Chairman of the B.B.C., and Lord Crawford, Lord Astor and Lord Ponsonby also defended the Corporation against the charge of political bias. Lord Radnor eventually withdrew his motion, with the admission that the general opinion appeared to be that the B.B.C. could not be better.

Sir John Reith, the Director-General of the B.B.C., paid a visit to the United States in 1931, in the course of which he gave an address in New York to the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education.

At the general assembly of the International Broadcasting Union, held at Lausanne in June, Vice-Admiral C. D. Carpendale, the Controller of the B.B.C., was re-elected President for 1931-1932.

A newspaper ballot which was held in 1931 gave vaudeville, dance music, and news as the three most popular items in the B.B.C. programmes.

A survey of European wireless licences at the end of 1930 showed that Great Britain occupied third place, with regard to the relation of the number of its receiving sets to the total population. Denmark was first and Sweden second.

In the latter months of the year a rearrangement of programme timing was accompanied by an extension of the time devoted to bulletins for farmers.

A programme item called "Crisis in Spain" was the first British attempt to give a broadcast impression of a recent political event. Though the innovation was not entirely successful, its further developments should prove interesting.

Mr. A. J. Alan's infrequent appearances before the microphone enhanced his reputation as the supreme broadcast story-teller.

LONGEST RAILWAY STATION PLATFORMS.

	Feet.		Feet
Sonepur, B. & N.W.R., India	2,415	York, L.N.E.R.	1,692 ft. and 1,575
Khargpur, B.N.R., India	2,350	Waverley, L.N.E.R.	1,680
New Lucknow Stn., E.I.R., India	2,250	Aberdeen (Joint)	1,596
Manchester, Victoria-Exchange, L.M.S.R.	2,194	Trichinopoly, S.I.R., India	1,546
Bezwada, M. & S.M.R., India	2,100	Ranaghat, E.B.R., India	1,522
Jhansi, G.I.P.R., India	2,025	Crewe, L.M.S.R.	1,509
Kotri, N.W.R., India	1,895	Victoria, London, S.R.	1,500
Mandalay, Burma Rlys., Burma	1,788	Dakor, B.B. & C.I.R., India	1,470
Bournemouth (Central), S.R.	1,748	Newcastle (Central), L.N.E.R.	1,389
Perth (Joint)	1,714	Cambridge, L.N.E.R.	1,254

THE text of the Abnormal Importations (Customs Duties) Bill was issued on November 17, 1931. The measure was backed by Mr. Runciman (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Major Elliott (Financial Secretary to the Treasury), Major Hore-Belisha (Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade), and Sir Thomas Inskip (Solicitor-General). It consists of seven clauses as follows:—

I.—(1) If the Board of Trade are satisfied that articles of any class or description comprised in Class III. of the Import and Export List issued under the authority of the Treasury and the Commissioners of Customs and Excise for the year 1931 are being imported into the United Kingdom in abnormal quantities, it shall be lawful for the Board, with the concurrence of the Treasury, by Order to apply this Act to articles of that class or description.

(2) An Order made under this section shall be laid before the Commons House of Parliament so soon as may be after it is made, and shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of 28 days from the date upon which it was made unless at some time before the expiration of that period it has been approved by a resolution passed by that House:—

Provided that in reckoning any such period of 28 days, as aforesaid, no account shall be taken of any time during which Parliament is dissolved or prorogued or during which the Commons House is adjourned for more than four days.

(3) An Order so made may be varied or revoked by a subsequent Order made in the like manner and subject to the like provisions.

II.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, there shall, on the importation into the United Kingdom of articles of any class or description to which, by virtue of an Order made under the last preceding section, this Act for the time being applies, be charged thereon such duties of Customs as may be specified in the Order not exceeding 100 per cent. of the value of the articles.

(2) No articles which are Empire products within the meaning of that expression as used in sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Finance Act, 1919, shall be chargeable with duty under this Act.

(3) Any duty chargeable under this Act on any article shall be charged in addition to any other duties of Customs chargeable on that article.

III.—(1) The value of any imported articles for the purposes of this Act shall be taken to be the price which an importer would give for the articles if the articles were delivered to him, freight and insurance paid, in bond at the port of importation, and duty shall be paid on that value as fixed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise.

(2) The Commissioners of Customs and Excise may make regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this section and in particular for requiring any person concerned with the importation of articles into the United Kingdom to furnish to the Commissioners in such form as they may require such information as is in their opinion necessary for a proper valuation of the articles, and to produce any books of account or other documents of whatever nature relating to the purchase, importation, or re-sale of the articles by that person.

(3) If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any regulations made under this section he shall in respect of each offence be liable to a customs penalty of £50.

IV.—If—

(*a*) any dispute arises whether any articles imported into the United Kingdom are articles specified in an Order made under this Act; or

(*b*) in ascertaining the proper rate of duty chargeable on any articles under this Act, any dispute arises as to the value of the articles;

the question shall be referred to the arbitration of a referee appointed by the Lord Chancellor, who shall not be an official of any Government department, and the decision of the referee with respect to the matter in dispute shall be final and conclusive, and sections thirty and thirty-one of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, shall apply as if the dispute were such a dispute as is referred to in the said section thirty, with the substitution of the application for a reference to a referee under this section for the action or suit mentioned in those sections.

V.—Subject to compliance with such conditions as to the security for the re-exportation of the articles as the Commissioners of Customs and Excise may impose, this Act shall not apply to articles imported for exportation after transit through the United Kingdom or by way of trans-shipment.

VI.—Anything authorised under this Act to be done by the Board of Trade may be done by the President of the Board, or, in his absence, by a Secretary of State.

VII.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Abnormal Importations (Customs Duties) Act, 1931.

(2) In this Act the expression "the United Kingdom" does not include the Isle of Man.

(3) This Act shall continue in force for a period of six months and no longer.

L'ACADÉMIE FRANÇAISE.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY is composed of 40 members, elected for life, and is the highest of the five Academies constituting *l'Institut de France* (*Secretary of the Institute*, M. Robert Rey nier). The Academy was founded by Cardinal Richelieu in 1635 and re-organized in 1816. The special object of the Academy is the composition of a Historical Dictionary of the French Language, and its members, "The Forty Immortals," are as follows:—

Elected.	Name.	Born.	Elected.	Name.	Born.
1894	Paul Bourget	1852	1922	Pierre de Nolhac	1859
1897	Gabriel Hanotaux	1853	1922	Georges Goyau	1869
1898	Henri Emile Lavedan	1859	1923	Henri Brémond	1865
1903	René Bazin	1853	1923	Edouard Estaunié	1862
1907	Maurice Donnay	1859	1923	Henri Robert	1863
1909	Raymond Poincaré	1860	1924	Camille Jullian	1869
1909	Eugène Brieux	1858	1924	Georges Lecomte	1867
1909	René Doumic	1860	1924	Emile Picard	1856
1909	*Marcel Prévost*	1862	1924	*Albert Besnard*	1849
1911	Henri de Regnier	1864	1925	A. de Caumont (Duc de la Force)	1878
1913	Maréchal Lyautey	1854	1925	Louis Bertrand	1866
1914	Pierre de la Gorce	1846	1925	Paul Valéry	1871
1914	Henri Bergson	1859	1927	Abel Hermant	1862
1918	Maréchal Joffre	1852	1927	Emile Male	1871
1918	Louis Barthou	1862	1927	Louis Madelin	1859
1918	*Alfred Baudrillart*	1859	1928	Maurice Paléologue	1856
1918	Jules Cambon	1845	1929	Maréchal Pétain	1863
1919	Henri Bordeaux	1870	1930	Charles de Gottic	1874
1920	Joseph Bédier	1864	1930	André Chaumeix	1867
1920	Louis Chevrillon	1864	1931	Général Weygand	

The four other Academies are:—

ACADÉMIE DES INSCRIPTIONS ET BELLES-LETTRES, founded 1663, 40 *members*.

ACADÉMIE DES SCIENCES, founded 1666, divided into 11 sections, each of which comprises 6 members.

ACADÉMIE DES BEAUX-ARTS, 5 sections, comprising 40 members, as follows—painting, 14 members; sculpture, 8; architecture, 8; engraving, 4; *musical composition*, 6.

ACADÉMIE DES SCIENCES MORALES ET POLITIQUES (*for the study of questions of social and political economy*), founded in 1832, 40 members, 5 sections.

All the Academies, with the exception of the Académie Française, elect a certain number of honorary members and of national foreign correspondents.

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·002	½	·027	6½	·051	1	0¼	·076	1	6¼
·003	¾	·028	6¾	·052	1	0½	·077	1	6½
·004	1	·029	7	·053	1	0¾	·078	1	6¾
·005	1¼	·030	7¼	·054	1	1	·079	1	7
·006	1½	·031	7½	·055	1	1¼	·080	1	7¼
·007	1¾	·032	7¾	·056	1	1½	·081	1	7½
·008	2	·033	8	·057	1	1¾	·082	1	7¾
·009	2¼	·034	8¼	·058	1	2	·083	1	8
·010	2½	·035	8½	·059	1	2¼	·084	1	8¼
·011	2¾	·036	8¾	·060	1	2½	·085	1	8½
·013	3	·038	9	·061	1	2¾	·086	1	8¾
·014	3¼	·039	9¼	·063	1	3	·088	1	9
·015	3½	·040	9½	·064	1	3¼	·089	1	9¼
·016	3¾	·041	9¾	·065	1	3½	·090	1	9½
·017	4	·042	10	·066	1	3¾	·091	1	9¾
·018	4¼	·043	10¼	·067	1	4	·092	1	10
·019	4½	·044	10½	·068	1	4¼	·093	1	10¼
·020	4¾	·045	10¾	·069	1	4½	·094	1	10½
·021	5	·046	11	·070	1	4¾	·095	1	10¾
·022	5¼	·047	11¼	·071	1	5	·096	1	11
·023	5½	·048	11½	·072	1	5¼	·097	1	11¼
·024	5¾	·049	11¾	·073	1	5½	·098	1	11½
·025	6	...	...	·074	1	5¾	·099	1	11¾

	Shillings.		Shillings.		Examples.	s.	d.
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·063	= 1 3	·500	= 10 0	·045	=	0	10¼
·100	= 2 0	·525	= 10 6	·345	=	6	10¾
·125	= 2 6	·550	= 11 0	·800	=	16	0
·150	= 3 0	·600	= 12 0	·098	=	1	11½
·200	= 4 0	·650	= 13 0	·898	=	17	11½
·250	= 5 0	·700	= 14 0				
·300	= 6 0	·750	= 15 0				
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