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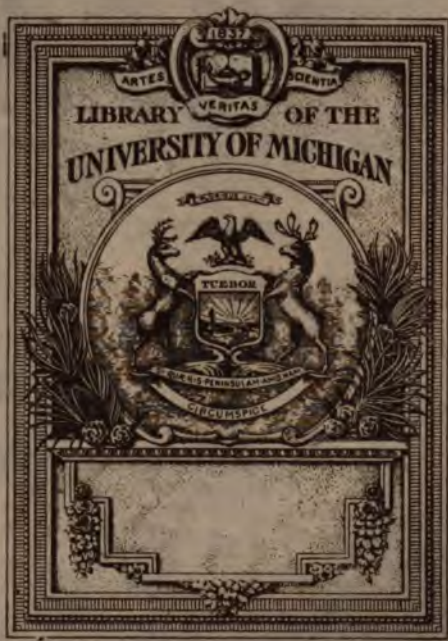
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ROYAL  
COLONIAL INSTITUTE



REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS





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ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

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PROCEEDINGS

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ROYAL INSTITUTE



PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

Edited by the Secretary



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VOLUME XXIII.

1891-92

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1892

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Members are particularly requested to notify all changes in their addresses to the Secretary, so that the Proceedings and other communications may be forwarded without delay.

J. S. O'HALLORAN,  
*Secretary.*

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,  
*Northumberland Avenue,*  
*July 11, 1892.*

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NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.

FOUNDED 1868.  
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1882.

MOTTO—"UNITED EMPIRE."

## Objects.

"To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India, and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a Reading Room and Library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a Museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of Papers, and for holding Discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary, and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no Paper shall be read, or any Discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give to the Institute a party character."—(Rule I.)

## Membership.

There are two classes of Fellows (who must be British subjects), Resident and Non-Resident, both elected by the Council on the nomination of Two Fellows, one of whom at least must sign on personal knowledge. The former pay an entrance fee of £3, and an annual subscription of £2; the latter an entrance fee of £1. 1s., and an annual subscription of £1. 1s. (which is increased to £2 when in the United Kingdom for more than three months). Resident Fellows can compound for the annual subscription by the payment of £20, or after five years' annual subscription on payment of £15; and Non-Resident Fellows can compound for the *Non-Resident* annual subscription on payment of £10.

## Privileges of Fellows whose Subscriptions are not in Arrear.

The privileges of Fellows, whose subscriptions are not in arrear, include the use of the Institute building, which comprises Reading,

Writing, and Smoking Rooms, Library, Newspaper Room, &c. All Fellows, whether residing in England or the Colonies, have the Journal and the Annual volume of Proceedings forwarded to them.

Fellows are entitled to be present at the Evening Meetings, and to introduce one visitor; to be present at the Annual Conversazione, and to introduce a lady.

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The support of all British Subjects, whether residing in the United Kingdom or the Colonies—for the Institute is intended for both—is earnestly desired in promoting the great objects of extending knowledge respecting the various portions of the Empire, and in promoting the cause of its permanent unity.

Contributions to the Library will be thankfully received.

J. S. O'HALLORAN,  
*Secretary.*

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# ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

SESSION 1891-92.

## FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, November 10, 1891.

The Right Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 104 Fellows had been elected, viz., 20 Resident and 84 Non-Resident.

### Resident Fellows :—

*George Binnie, Dr. A. Wynter Blyth, Jonathan Clark, William Wikeley Clayton, C.E., Rev. Thomas Flavell, Albin Fleming, James T. Gibson, W.S., Benjamin G. Gray, Henry R. Gilling, James Harker, Alexander Morten, The Right Hon. the Earl of Northesk, Thomas Park, William E. T. Sharpe, Thomas Stephenson, Edward F. Thomas, David Tweedie, Rev. Bernard H. Wilson, George F. Wise, Charles Wright.*

### Non-Resident Fellows :—

*Harry Abbott, Q.C. (Canada), George H. Adams (Victoria), Alexander C. Allan (Victoria), George R. Andrew (Transvaal), James O. Anthonis (Straits Settlements), Sydney E. Ashbee (Cape Colony), John Bayot (South Australia), Frank M. Bankier (British Guiana), Charles Barber (Cape Colony), Hilton Barber, J.P. (Cape Colony), Dr. Aubrey Bowen (Victoria), Charles E. Broadhurst (Western Australia), Captain Howard Brown, William H. Chaffey (Victoria), John Curtayne (Victoria), Frederick W. Diamond (Cape Colony), T. H. V. Dicken (Tasmania), T. Nowell Dyer (Cape Colony), James M. Findlay (New South Wales), Dr. Morgan I. Finuwane (Sierra Leone), Harcourt Forte (British Guiana), Francis W. Giles (South Australia), Percy Gower-Poole, M.I.M.E. (Transvaal), Leon Giuseppe (Trinidad), William Hargreaves, M.A. (Straits Settlements), John A. Harragin (Trinidad), David V. Hennessy, J.P. (Victoria), Wardrop M. Hill (Queensland), George W. Hinds (British Guiana), William Holt (Victoria), Dr. Arthur C. Hutchings (New South Wales), Frederick F. I'Ons (Cape Colony), Hans W. H. Irvine (Victoria), Robert J. Irving (Western Australia), Emanuel Isaacs (British Bechuanaland), Alfred*



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It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: This being the first meeting of a new session, I may be allowed to congratulate the Fellows of this Institute on our continued progress and success. I may remind you that this result has been achieved, and is being achieved, without any extraneous aid, without any support from Government. We are a perfectly free and independent body. Under our Royal Charter we enjoy a constitution sufficiently elastic, and free from a too rigid formality. This Institute, as we all know, was founded more than a generation ago. It was started on those principles of independence which still obtain. We may congratulate ourselves on the success which has been achieved on that basis, for, as regards membership alone, I find that we have enrolled no fewer than 3,825. We may, I think, claim that this Institute is more and more becoming a medium of mutual enlightenment, and has been largely instrumental in acquainting the people of this country with all the circumstances and conditions of Colonial life, and we may further claim that the Institute, in concert with kindred associations, has been the means, not only of diffusing knowledge, but of removing prejudices which tended to separate the Colonies from the Mother Country. It is by such efforts that a sentiment of unity has grown up—a sentiment which, I trust, may ever exist, and prevent our glorious Empire from falling

to pieces. Among the practical efforts which are being made by this Institute, I may refer particularly to the work that is being done to promote a more accurate and complete knowledge of our Colonies, especially among the younger generation. An important series of works treating of the history, the physical geography, and the resources of the Colonies is being published under the auspices of this Institute. I have myself had the opportunity of perusing two or three of the volumes, and these, which, I think, are the work of Mr. Greswell, are admirable specimens of what may be accomplished. There is a volume on South Africa which is shortly to be added to the list, and the publication of which is largely due to the assistance of the University of Oxford in granting us the use of the Clarendon Press. There is a sad event in connection with the past year to which I must allude. The late Mr. W. H. Smith, one of our Vice-Presidents—a statesman whose name cannot be mentioned without feelings of admiration and respect—was for seventeen years a member of this Institute. Shortly before his lamented death he expressed the warmest sympathy with the work in which we are engaged. I may mention that the Institute now has the electric light, and that we are greatly indebted to one of our Fellows (Mr. W. H. Preece) for advising the House Committee in connection with its installation. I have now to introduce to you the lecturer of the evening, Mr. Maxwell. It is not the least of the services rendered by this Institute that its platform affords opportunities from time to time to those who come from the Colonies of giving to the public the advantage of their knowledge and experience. Mr. Maxwell has been serving his country in the region he is about to describe for, I believe, a period of over twenty-five years. No man knows better the conditions and resources of the Malay Peninsula, and I am sure you will follow his paper with the deepest interest.

#### THE MALAY PENINSULA: ITS RESOURCES AND PROSPECTS.

In the early days of the East India Company it was to the Further East, rather than to the territories which now constitute British India, that English merchant adventurers turned their eyes. In the reign of James I. the East India Company traded with seven ports or States in Sumatra, four in Borneo, and four in Java, and factories were established at most of these places. At Patani, on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula, they had a factory (that is

to say, a place of business where two or three Englishmen traded with the natives and collected produce for shipment to England) from 1612 to 1622. At this time our commerce with Hindustan was in its infancy, and Englishmen at Surat, Broach, Agra, and Ajmere were making timid ventures in the country of the Great Mogul. That the men who, settling for trading purposes on the banks of the Hooghly, laid the foundations of the city of Calcutta and the great Bengal Presidency, had served a novitiate in Malayan countries is proved by some of the words which they and their Malay servants and seamen carried westward with them.<sup>1</sup> These still have a place in the Anglo-Indian jargon which the late Sir Henry Yule has so well described. We have so long been content with a second place in the East Indian Archipelago that the story of the long struggle between English and Dutch traders for supremacy there (the object being the trade of the "Spice Islands"<sup>2</sup>) is almost forgotten. The brilliant history of our achievements on the continent of India supplies the reason for our gradual abandonment of much that we coveted and fought for in remoter regions. Though the places with which the English East India Company traded in India proper gradually fell into the possession of the servants of that Company, their stations in the islands and ports of the Eastern Archipelago were one by one abandoned in favour of the Dutch. We were driven by the Dutch from the Spice Islands in 1620, and from Bantam and Jakatra in Java in 1688. Expelled by their influence from Bantam, we established ourselves in Bencoolen (*Bangka Ulu*) in 1685, "our sole and humble object being to secure a share in the pepper trade."<sup>3</sup> Little more than a hundred years ago the only English station east of Cape Comorin was Bencoolen, on the West Coast of Sumatra.

The Settlements which we now possess in the Straits of Malacca, namely, the islands of Singapore and Penang, and the territory of Malacca, are remarkable as having been originally Indian Colonies. Calcutta, not London, was responsible for their first acquisition, and conducted their government until 1867. Penang, which occu-

<sup>1</sup> I may instance the following words, well known in British India, which are really Malay: *Compound*, the Anglo-Indian term for an enclosure round a house, is the Malay *kampung*, a plantation or orchard. *Godown*, a merchant's warehouse, is a corruption of the Malay word *gedong*, a brick house. *Bankshall*, the port-officer's place of business at a seaport, is easily recognisable in the Malay *bangsal*, a shed.

<sup>2</sup> Amboyna and the Moluccas.

<sup>3</sup> Crawford, *Descriptive Dictionary*, p. 73.

pies a commanding position at the northern end of the Straits of Malacca, was occupied by the orders of the Supreme Government, then under the presidentship of Sir John Macpherson, in 1786. Malacca was taken from the Dutch (by an expedition sent from India) in 1795. Singapore was acquired (by cession from the Malays) in 1819, by Sir Stamford Raffles, acting under the authority of the Governor-General of India, the Marquis of Hastings. These places continued to be outlying portions of the great Empire of India until twenty-four years ago, and were, at the time of their recognition as a Crown Colony, being governed from Calcutta.

Early in this century events happened which might have given us that supremacy in the Eastern seas which, as I have already pointed out, we had gradually resigned to the Dutch. During the occupation of the Netherlands by the French, the Dutch Colonies in the East Indian Archipelago fell into our hands; an expedition, fitted out in India, under the command of the Governor-General, Lord Minto, having taken Java and its dependencies in 1811. We did not keep Java. With the fall of Napoleon, Holland was again made independent and Java was restored to her, no doubt in consequence of a wise and statesmanlike recognition of the fact that the retention by Holland of the principal of her Eastern colonies is essential to her vitality as a European Power. The creation of an important commercial emporium at Singapore was, however, the natural outcome of the surrender of Batavia, and the position of Great Britain in the Far East has since been further strengthened by the acquisition of Hong-Kong, and by the wonderful development of our Colonies in Australasia, to which I may add our recently-established protectorate over Sarawak and North Borneo.

Since 1824, when a treaty was made between Great Britain and Holland defining the sphere of action of each in Malayan waters, we have of necessity confined ourselves to the peninsula of Malacca, the islands of Penang and Singapore, and the parts of Borneo just mentioned.

My object in addressing you this evening, at the invitation of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, is to attempt a brief description of what is being done towards opening up the Malay Peninsula, the field which we reserved to ourselves when we voluntarily retired from all further political connection with Java and Sumatra. The period of active British interference in the Malay States of the Peninsula dates from 1874 only. For fifty years after the cession to the Dutch of Bencoolen, in Sumatra, in

exchange for Malacca, we confined ourselves to the two Indian Colonies (Penang and Singapore) which I have described as having been planted in the Straits of Malacca by the English in Bengal, and to the old Portuguese and Dutch Colony of Malacca, which had become ours by cession. The Government of India called their remote dependencies by the collective title of "the Straits Settlement" (in the singular), and supported them for years at the expense of the Indian tax-payer. Little was known of them in Calcutta, where, however, difficult questions connected with their administration caused infinite trouble from time to time. "These details may appear to your Lordship to be petty," wrote an Indian official apologetically to Lord Auckland in 1837, discussing some project relating to Straits finance, "but then everything connected with these Settlements *is* petty, except their annual surplus cost to the Government of India"! It is amusing to recall an official remark of this kind now in 1891, when the Colony of the Straits Settlements, with a history of twenty-four years of independent existence as a Crown Colony, may, in spite of recent temporary reverses, fairly claim to be the most prosperous and successful of all the Crown Colonies, having a revenue of four and a half million dollars, surplus assets (at the beginning of 1891) of two and a half million dollars, and no public debt.

There has never been, at any time known to history, a Malay nation strictly so called; that is to say, one people acknowledging one supreme chief or ruler, obeying one central government, and governed by one body of customary law. The Malays, as they have been known to Europeans since the earliest days of our contact with them, have been scattered tribes and communities forming numberless little States along the coasts and on the banks of the rivers of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. Sometimes one and sometimes another of the larger States, under an exceptionally energetic ruler, has risen to eminence and has extended its borders. Menangkabau, in Sumatra, was the most celebrated in ancient times, Malacca was the political centre of the southern portion of the Malay Peninsula before its subjugation by the Portuguese in 1511; Achin (the most northern State in Sumatra) had early in the seventeenth century so effectually conquered a position on the mainland, that European traders had to negotiate at Achin for permission to trade in tin in Perak; <sup>1</sup> Johor had a brief period of power,

<sup>1</sup> One of their factors wrote to the East India Company in 1621, "The King of Achin took Perak, with much wealth, last year." (*Calendar of State Papers, East Indies, 1617-1621*, p. 486.)



when the Malacca dynasty, displaced by the Portuguese, sought shelter there and maintained some kind of rule over the territories that are now Johor, Muar, Pahang, the Negri Sembilan and Sungei Ujong. But the tendency of Malay States has generally been to split up, from inherent weakness in the governing power, each fractional part setting up a quasi-independent existence on its own account, under some chief, who eventually becomes recognised as Raja or Sultan. Though not exactly warlike, the Malays are far from being a peaceable people, and family and dynastic quarrels have frequently plunged these little States into war one with another, and still do so in places remote from European influence. I have been assured that the Dutch would have little difficulty in arranging a *modus vivendi* with the Achinese, with whom they have been carrying on a harassing and desultory warfare since 1872, if there were a strong central authority with whom it were possible to treat. But Achin, like other ancient Malay kingdoms, is subdivided into numerous districts, each under a hereditary and semi-independent chief; and where these are separated by opposing interests, family quarrels, and perhaps blood-feuds of long standing, it is difficult to find them agreed on any one point except that of hatred of the invader.

During the time that the Government of India governed the Straits Settlements their relations with the Malay Rajas of the Peninsula were always friendly; but the native States were rarely visited by British officials, and their internal affairs were scarcely in any way influenced by our advice or counsel. Treaties of alliance and friendship were made from time to time with all the Rajas on the west coast, Kedah, Perak, Selangor, and Johor. When, in 1858, the Queen's sovereignty over India was proclaimed, each Raja found in the proclamation (which was translated into Malay and sent to each native court) a Magna Charta of his rights in the following memorable words:—

“ We hereby announce to the native princes of India that all treaties and engagements made with them, by or under the authority of the Honourable East India Company, are by us accepted, and will be scrupulously maintained; and we look for the like observance on their part.

“ We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions; and while we will permit no aggression upon our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity, and honour of native princes as our own, and we desire

that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government."

I do not think that I need enter into any detailed description of the circumstances which have led to the appointment of British Residents in certain States of the Malay Peninsula, to exercise a control which should secure "the rights, dignity, and honour" of the native princes whom they are instructed to advise. It will be sufficient to say generally that the chief, or, at any rate, the proximate cause has been the presence in large numbers of Chinese in the Peninsula, and the powerlessness of the Malays to control them. Had we, in 1874, persisted in the policy of non-interference in the affairs of the Native States, which we had up to that time systematically followed, we should have practically permitted independent Chinese colonies to be formed and governed by the irresponsible leaders of secret societies, living (as do the richest and most influential of the Chinese who finance Chinese enterprise on the mainland) in British territory, in Penang or Singapore, these leaders being possibly British subjects.

In 1872 and 1873, civil wars were going on both in Perak and Selangor, and in both States the main thing to be fought for was the power to collect the revenue derivable from the tin mines worked by the Chinese. In Perak, the quarrel was further complicated by a war between two Chinese factions, who were fighting for the possession of the mines of Larut. Representations as to the state of affairs made to the Home Government by Governor Sir Harry Ord had no doubt paved the way for a change of policy, and for active British intervention; and on the appointment of a new Governor (Sir Andrew Clarke), in the end of 1873, such freedom of action was allowed to him by Lord Kimberley as enabled him to interfere usefully and beneficially, putting a stop to the existing anarchy and confusion, and organising the nucleus of a system upon which the peaceful development of these countries might be ensured. The Sultans of Perak and Selangor, the two States which are the centres of the tin-mining industry, asked in 1874 that British Residents might be associated with them in the government of their respective States. Sungei Ujong, a small State to the south of Selangor, which also possessed a somewhat intractable Chinese mining population, accepted a Resident in 1875. Later, in 1883, Governor Sir Frederick Weld induced the group of small States lying between Sungei Ujong, Pahang, Malacca, and Johor (called the *Negri Sembilan*, or the *Nine States*) to confederate and to conduct their

government under the advice and with the assistance of a resident British officer. Lastly, in 1888, in pursuance of an agreement between Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, the present Governor of the Straits Settlements, and the Sultan, Pahang, a large State on the East Coast of the Peninsula, was added to the number of the Protected States, and its administration on an improved footing was made possible by the appointment of a British Resident.

The names of the Malay States in which British officers are stationed do not by any means exhaust the list of the States on the Peninsula. To the north of Province Wellesley (a dependency of Penang) there is the ancient kingdom of Kedah, shorn of three of its provinces, Perlis, Situl, and Trang, which now form semi-independent States. These are, in a sense, subject to the suzerainty of Siam. Further north, again, there are numerous small provinces or governorships under the direct control of Siam. The indigenous population here is Siamese and not Malay, and these little States are chiefly interesting to us, because the settlers there include many (Chinese) British subjects. Indeed, the Governors of two of these provinces are Penang Chinese, and in many places the authority of the Siamese seems to be overshadowed by that of a powerful Chinese secret society (the Ghi-Hin). They are visited annually by the Resident Councillor of Penang, who is British Consul for this region.

On the East Coast, the purely Malay States are Patani, which had a long history as an independent State, and where the factors of the East India Company had an "honourable reception from the queen and country people" in 1612. It was laid waste by the Siamese in 1818, and is now subdivided into seven provinces under separate petty chiefs. To the south, again, are Kelantan and Trengganu, virtually independent. At the extreme south of the Peninsula is the Protected State of Johor, the government of which is conducted by its energetic and enlightened ruler with the aid of advisers chosen by himself.

Most of the important States have some written account of their history, going back two or three hundred years, and the Rajas of Kedah and Perak are justly proud of their ancient lineage. Much, of course, of what they accept as historical is altogether fabulous or mythological, and Crawford (the author of "The History of the Indian Archipelago," a "Malay Dictionary," &c.), with the vigour of language which characterises his expressions of opinion on Eastern subjects, does not hesitate to condemn the Kedah chronicles as a "dateless tissue of rank fable." And I have been amused sometimes when a patriotic Perak Malay has gravely assured me

that the events described in a Malay romance called *Shems-ul-bahrin* really took place in the province of Bruas in his country, and that Perak was anciently known by a name (*Pru Chakra Nagara*) which belongs to one of the fabulous countries of that marvellous work. Which is about as reasonable as to say that England was the scene of the adventures of Jack the Giant Killer, and that Windsor Castle was once the abode of the Giant Blunderbore!

Kedah is probably the oldest Malay kingdom on the Peninsula. From its situation it is naturally the first Malay port on the mainland at which ships from the other side of the Bay of Bengal would touch, and both Hindu and Buddhist remains have been occasionally found there. Perak comes next. The Johor and Pahang Sultanates are of very recent creation. The ancient line of Malacca Rajas died out at Johor, the last representative having been murdered by the Bandahara (one of the chief officers of State) in the eighteenth century. The Bandahara then usurped the throne and established himself as Sultan; it was one of his descendants who as Sultan of Johor ceded Singapore to the British in 1819. But the practical government of the State rested with an hereditary officer of State called the Tumonggong, and the holder of that title was successively advanced to the rank of Maharaja (in 1868) and Sultan (in 1885).

The steps taken by the advice and under the control of the Residents of the Native States to encourage and foster trade and agriculture, to maintain order and administer justice, to develop communication by means of roads, railways, and telegraphs, and to educate and improve the condition of the people, are not altogether unknown to the Council and to the Fellows of this Institute. In 1886, Sir Frederick Weld, the late Governor of the Straits Settlements, whose premature death has caused unaffected grief in the Colony which he loved so well and ruled so sympathetically, gave you a most interesting account of the Straits Settlements and the Native States. I desire to avoid repeating anything that was said on that occasion, and I believe that I can best serve the purpose for which I was asked to prepare this paper by bringing up to date the statistical information relating to the progress of these Protected States, by giving some information as to their resources, and the steps which are being taken to develop them, and by offering some remarks as to the policy which should, in my opinion, guide our future relations with them.

Those who travel at the present day in the Protected Native States on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula, and remark around them the outward signs of an advanced civilisation—good

roads, comfortable houses, both European and native, railways, lines of telegraph, hospitals, schools, and a fairly industrious and contented population—can hardly picture to themselves the same States as they were when under purely native rule.

There are several British officers in Perak and Selangor who, like myself, can remember what a Malay State was like in 1875-6. Roads there were none to speak of, and our journeys were performed on foot or on elephant-back. An escort was necessary, and arms were habitually worn. Our first houses were Malay or Chinese huts, almost devoid of furniture and of all the appurtenances of civilised comfort. The Chinese mining population were turbulent and disorderly. When, as acting Resident of Perak in 1877, I handed over charge to the new Resident, Sir Hugh Low, and accompanied him on his first tour of inspection in the State, the Chinese at a village on the coast resisted our authority by force of arms, and had to be brought to reason by strong measures. Danger now there is little,<sup>1</sup> and discomfort has been minimised. Years of steady and systematic work and firm and just rule have resulted in the pacification of the most lawless districts. Security for life and property having been given by the new *régime*, capital (chiefly Chinese) has flowed in, new fields of industry have been created for the Malay population, who have ceased to wear arms, and in another generation or two will (like the Malays of the Colony) have forgotten how to use them, and an abundant and increasing revenue has enabled the principal States to undertake the public works necessary for the development of their territories.

The progress of States like Perak and Selangor can be illustrated in a striking manner by statistics, showing the extraordinary growth of the revenue since 1875. But statistics of this kind are, in my opinion, misleading. Given abundant deposits of a valuable metal (two-thirds of the tin produced in the world is exported from the Straits Settlements), and given a Government, even a bad Government, strong enough to maintain order and to make the trader

<sup>1</sup> The Resident of Perak (Mr. Swettenham) in his Report of 1890 says: "It must not be supposed that because there has been no rupture there has been no difficulty and never will be any. The Residency at Kuala Kangsa is within call of the most turbulent villagers in the State, who pride themselves on never having been more obedient than they chose to their own Sultan, and the arrest of evil-doers amongst them is not always an easy task now, and has often been a dangerous one—at the first attempt to impose a land-rent the people of another large village absolutely declined to pay until overawed by a considerable display of force."

that the events described in a Malay romance called *bahrin* really took place in the province of Brunei, and that Perak was anciently known by a name (*Nagára*) which belongs to one of the fabulous countries of thevellous work. Which is about as reasonable as to say that the scene of the adventures of Jack the Giant Killer at Windsor Castle was once the abode of the Giant Blarney.

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The steps taken by the advice and under the sanction of the Residents of the Native States to encourage and develop agriculture, to maintain order and administer justice, to improve communication by means of roads, railways, and telegraphs, to educate and improve the condition of the people, are almost unknown to the Council and to the Fellows of this Society. In 1886, Sir Frederick Weld, the late Governor of the Straits Settlements, whose premature death has caused unnumbered regrets in the Colony which he loved so well and ruled so sympathetically, gave you a most interesting account of the Straits Settlements and Native States. I desire to avoid repeating anything which I said on that occasion, and I believe that I can best serve the purpose which I was asked to prepare this paper by bringing before you statistical information relating to the progress of the Native States, by giving some information as to their resources, and the steps which are being taken to develop them, and by making some remarks as to the policy which should, in my opinion, be pursued in future relations with them.

Those who travel at the present day in the interior of the Native States on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula, are struck around them the outward signs of an advanced civilization.

feel sure that he can keep what he gains, there is certain to be an ample revenue. There is no reason why a corrupt and selfish Government should not have sufficient financial sagacity to discover all reasonable sources of income, and at the same time avoid imposing on the people a burden of taxation which would deter immigration and diminish industry. Again, causes which do not arise within the State itself may unexpectedly, and not as the result of any conscious effort on the part of anyone connected with the Government, produce a great accession of revenue. For instance, the proximity of Johor to Singapore gives the former State a larger Chinese population, and consequently a larger excise revenue, than it would otherwise have. I do not therefore wish to say merely, "Just look at our balance-sheet, and see what we have done." It is by the application of the revenue for, as we believe, the best interests of the people that we and our work must be judged. The revenue of those States which have British Residents has been energetically employed, by their advice, in public works of all kinds, a civil list being first set apart for the maintenance of the Rajas, chiefs, and headmen of the State, and due provision being made for the payment of the police force and of the establishment of the various public offices.

Let me therefore attempt to give you some faint idea of what permanent works have been constructed, premising that for the fullest and most recent information regarding these States reference must be made to the Reports of the Residents for 1890, which have been published in the Colony and will shortly be laid before Parliament, and the very able summary of Sir Frederick Dickson in forwarding the Reports for 1889 must be consulted. I will take Perak first.

#### PERAK.

The State (7,949 square miles) is divided into six districts—Larut, Kuala Kangsa, Kinta, Batang Padang, Lower Perak, and Krian. Taiping, in the Larut district, is the principal town, and it is here that the Resident lives. The Sultan (Raja Idris bin Iskandar, C.M.G.) prefers to dwell, like his predecessors from time immemorial, on the banks of the beautiful river Perak, and a palace is being built for him at Kuala Kangsa. A line of railway, eleven and a half miles long, connects the mining districts in Larut with the sea, and in Lower Perak work has commenced on the first section of the Kinta Valley Railway, a line which is designed to run from

Teluk Anson to Ipoh, a distance of fifty miles. The open line in Larut is worked at a profit to Government of about 6 per cent.

Perak possesses no less than 138 miles of metalled cart-road, and each year the work of road-making is continued with the object of giving complete communication to all parts of the State. Besides first-class roads, there are unmetalled cart-roads and bridle-paths in many districts. The head judicial authority in the State is the Chief Magistrate (an English barrister). The public buildings in the State include Government offices, houses for officials, excellent barracks for the Sikh police, police-stations in all districts, a prison with cellular wards on the modern system, lighthouses, a museum (chiefly geological and ethnographical, founded by Sir Hugh Low, and well arranged and managed by Mr. L. Wray, junr.), schools, &c. The town of Taiping is provided with excellent drinking-water brought in pipes from the nearest range of hills. There is telegraphic communication throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the completion this year of the principal line to a point where it joins the Selangor boundary enables messages to be sent now from Penang to Malacca by the Native States lines.

The population, according to a census taken in 1891, is 213,000, including the unexpected number of 100,000 Malays; the revenue in 1890 was \$2,504,116. On Jan. 1, 1891, the State had a surplus balance of more than \$2,000,000, of which about \$1,500,000 was invested in Indian or other securities. There are thus funds in hand to meet the cost of the construction of projected railways.

I may say parenthetically that it fell to my lot fourteen years ago, just before handing over charge to Sir Hugh Low on his first arrival, to frame the first budget ever prepared for the State of Perak. I made out, I think, that all sources of revenue gave the Government a sum of \$275,000 with which to provide for the public services of 1877. Contrast, therefore, with our restricted resources of that time the power of the State at the present day to carry out useful works and to maintain efficient establishments. For every \$100 of revenue at the disposal of the Perak Government when Sir Hugh Low took over the charge of the Perak finances in 1877 there is now \$1,000!

#### SELANGOR.

In Selangor progress has been equally remarkable. The State (3,000 square miles) is divided into six districts—Klang, Kuala Lumpur, Kuala Langat, Ulu Langat, Kuala Selangor, and Ulu



Selangor.<sup>1</sup> The town of Kuala Lumpur is picturesquely situated in the upper portion of the valley of the Klang River. From it good cart-roads radiate to the Perak frontier on the north-east, fifty-six miles distant, and to the Sungei Ujong frontier on the south-east, thirty miles distant. A line of railway twenty-four miles long connects the capital with the port of Pangkalan Batu, on the Klang River, the river being crossed by an iron railway-bridge 473 feet long. This short State line is, I suppose, one of the most paying railway properties in the world. Having an up and down traffic, that is to say, carrying all the rice and other foodstuffs up to the mines and bringing all the tin down, it pays about 19½ per cent., though the tariff of charges is not a high one. This line is now being extended thirty-eight miles in a north-easterly direction, tapping a district known to be rich in tin. I hope that by the end of this year twenty-three miles of this extension (which was projected by my predecessor, Mr. Swettenham, with the sanction of Sir C. C. Smith) will be open, and that 1892 will see the whole completed. Further railway extension is in contemplation; but whether this will take the form of a further advance in the direction of the Pahang border, or whether we shall improve our sea communication by carrying our railway coastward to a point on the Klang Straits, where there is a deep sea harbour, I cannot at present say. Like Perak, Selangor now possesses excellent public buildings. An English barrister presides as Chief Magistrate in a handsome and convenient court-house. A new prison with all the improvements dictated by modern science and philanthropy is in course of erection. The officers of the State and the police in all districts are comfortably housed. There are lighthouses at three points on the coast. Good Government offices exist at headquarters, and similar accommodation is being provided at the five out-stations at which district officers are placed. All these out-stations are now in telegraphic communication with headquarters; a line having been constructed this year to Kuala Langat, which is the place selected by his Highness the Sultan (Sultan Abd-es-Samad, K.C.M.G.) for his residence, and somewhat difficult of access by land. Waterworks are in course of construction, which will give the town of Kuala Lumpur the much-needed boon of pure fresh water, the rivers being much contaminated by tin-washing. The supply is to be brought from a distance of eight miles.

The Malay population of Selangor is very small in comparison

<sup>1</sup> *Kuala* signifies the mouth or lower reaches of a river; *Ulu*, the source, or head-waters.

with that of the much older State of Perak. Even *Malay* civilisation in Selangor is a thing of very modern origin, historically speaking, for the Sultanate only dates from the middle of the eighteenth century. One looks in vain in Selangor for the peaceful, old-world aspect of the beautiful Malay *kampongs* which fringe the banks of the Perak River, and which, full of historical and legendary associations, have, for anyone who studies the country sympathetically, an indefinable charm. The Malays of Selangor are for the most part new-comers, emigrants from Malacca or Sumatra, whose object is gain, and whose connection with the State is possibly a fleeting one. The population, of all nationalities, is estimated to be 140,000, but I regret to say that, except in the case of Perak, I am unable to quote the figures obtained from the census of the Native States which was carried out this year. The revenue in 1890 was \$1,888,928, and on January 1, 1891, the Government had a surplus balance of \$720,000. This is being applied in the construction of railways; and in this connection it may be desirable to state that the railways in Perak and Selangor are exclusively the property of the State, and have been and are being constructed out of revenue, no recourse having yet been had to loans.

#### SUNGEI UJONG.

The progress of Sungei Ujong, though this little State has had the advantage of the advice and control of a succession of British Residents since 1885, is not so noteworthy proportionately as that of Perak and Selangor. It may be doubted whether Sungei Ujong is, or ever was, strong enough to stand alone. In size and importance it is inferior to Kinta, one of the six districts of Perak, which in 1890 had a revenue of \$931,523. Sixteen years of an improved administration directed by the aid of British officers have, however, produced an immense change in the country. A good cart-road now traverses it from the Selangor frontier on the north to the Linggi River, the Malacca boundary, on the south; and a railway seventeen and a half miles long from Seremban (the principal town) to Port Dickson on the seacoast has just been completed; this is not, however, a State line, but the undertaking of a private company, interest at 4 per cent. on their capital being guaranteed by the Government of the Straits Settlements. Jelebu has been a dependency of Sungei Ujong since 1885. It is known to be rich in minerals, especially tin; and were it possible to give the Chinaman free scope here, this district might contribute largely to the revenue

of the State. But two English companies possess mining concessions here, and until the actual extent of these is defined on the ground the independent Chinese mining adventurer will stay away, fearing that the vague claims of which he has heard may at some time or other be asserted to his prejudice. In the meantime the export of tin from Jebebu is increasing very slowly, while the output from the Sungei Ujong mines is decreasing.

An excellent cart-road over the Bukit Tanga range (1,000 feet) has been made, connecting Jebebu with Sungei Ujong, and telegraphic communication has also been established. Fairly good buildings have been erected for all necessary public purposes, though on a more modest scale than those in Perak and Selangor. But the growth and development of Sungei Ujong has been retarded by want of revenue, and many necessary public works have had to be constructed by means of money borrowed from the Colony. This loan amounted on January 1, 1891, to \$199,000. The revenue of Sungei Ujong in 1890 was \$277,910. The population is about 23,500 of all nationalities.

#### NEGRI SEMBILAN.

Negri Sembilan is the name of a small State, or rather a group of small districts, lying to the north of Malacca and to the east of Sungei Ujong. Its history under the administration of a British officer dates from 1887. Public works are as yet in their infancy, and the work of government has perforce to be carried on under disadvantages which have long ceased to exist in the larger States already described. But road-making has been energetically pushed forward, and there are in the State fifty-three miles of cart-road and ninety miles of bridle-paths, along which travelling is pleasant and easy. A little mining is carried on in Negri Sembilan, and it is hoped that tin-miners may yet find it profitable to go there in larger numbers. In 1890 it was estimated that there were only 300 tin-miners in the State. The revenue for 1890 was \$107,033. Like Sungei Ujong, the State of Negri Sembilan has had to borrow largely from the Government of the Straits Settlements. This debt stood on January 1, 1891, at \$180,897. The population is 34,000, and it is a population of exceptional interest, for being dwellers in remote inland districts the people have preserved intact many curious customs of Sumatran origin, and have had to depend for their sustenance upon agriculture, and not upon the harvest of the sea. The

fertile valleys of Teráchi, Sri Menanti, &c., afford some of the most picturesque rural scenery in the Peninsula.

#### PAHANG.

I mention Pahang last because, though it is said to be the largest of the Native States, it has been the last to come under British guidance. It lies to the east of all the other States that I have named, and has a coast-line of about 120 miles on the China Sea. The revenue has been collected by British agency since the middle of 1889; and as in 1890 it amounted to \$62,077 only, while the civil list of the Sultan and his chiefs was \$58,605, the Government establishments and police force had to be paid, and public works constructed, out of funds lent for the purpose by the Government of the Straits Settlements. The debt to the Colony on this account amounted in the beginning of this year to \$372,500. English officers serving under the orders of the Resident are stationed at Kuala Pahang, Kuala Kuantan, Rumpin, and Ulu Pahang. The capital is a town called Pekán, situated at the mouth of the Pahang River. Thence there is communication by water with the interior of the country, but boat-travelling up-stream is slow and tedious work, and in time of drought the river is not always navigable for steam-launches. During the north-east monsoon the East Coast of the Peninsula is exposed to the full force of breakers rolling in from the China Sea. Trade with Singapore by means of native craft is at a standstill at this season, but the pluck and enterprise of Singapore shipowners have provided regular communication with Pekán once a fortnight by steamer in all seasons. The moment of crossing the Pahang bar in a small coasting-steamer in a heavy surf during the north-east monsoon is one which can probably furnish some excitement for the most hardened seeker after sensation.

It is not surprising that many of those who have to go to Pahang avail themselves of the land-route from the West Coast. Landing in Selangor, they can go by railway and road up to Kuala Kubu, in Ulu Selangor, whence there is an excellent bridle-path over the hills to Raub, in Pahang. The population of Pahang is estimated to be 35,000.

#### GENERAL.

No account of the material improvement which has been effected in the Native States would be complete without some description of the condition of the people. I might exhaust the list of works

any foundation for the idea that there is within our control another Ceylon *in posse* in the southernmost peninsula of Asia. We are sometimes charged with holding the balance too evenly between Asiatic and European, and with giving insufficient encouragement to our own people. I have heard Dutch and German critics laugh good-naturedly at our policy, and say, with some truth after all, that we are simply keeping the peace and opening up the interior by roads in order that John Chinaman may make a fortune; contrasting with this ridiculous disinterestedness the policy of the Dutch in the flourishing province of Deli, in Sumatra, where the tobacco cultivation is exclusively in the hands of Europeans, and no Chinaman can hold land. The answer, of course, is, *Tros Tyriusve mihi nullo discrimine agetur*; the Chinese have been the pioneers of the tin industry of the Peninsula, just as Europeans have created the tobacco trade in Sumatra. Europeans have every facility for acquiring in the Native States mining-land not already in the hands of the Chinese; if Deli were ours we should certainly allow Chinese capitalists to embark in tobacco-culture if they chose, probably with marked advantage to the revenue of that State.

What field is there, then, for the successful employment of European capital in the Peninsula? I will deal first with mining, and then with agriculture. There were exported from the Protected Native States in 1889, 443,386 *pikuls*, or 26,392 tons, of tin, and in 1890, 450,777 *pikuls*, equal to 28,173 tons of tin. The detailed figures are as follows:—

## EXPORT OF TIN, 1889 AND 1890.

	1889 Pikuls	1890 Pikuls
Perak . . . . .	235,651	237,158
Selangor . . . . .	182,236	174,538
Sungei Ujong . . . . .	24,554	34,526
Negri Sembilan . . . . .	945	1,000
Pehang . . . . .	No returns	3,555
Total . . . . .	443,386	450,777

At 86*l.* a ton, which is a fair average price, the metal exported in 1889 was worth 2,269,712*l.*; while the estimated value of that of 1890 was 2,422,878*l.* With insignificant exceptions, the whole of this money, less the royalty or export duty charged by Government, has gone into the pockets of the Chinese. Is it, then, impossible for Europeans to get a footing in the mining districts and work their claims at a profit? Not at all, I think, if mining adventurers are content to begin in a modest way; but the events of

the past few years justify the most extreme scepticism as to the possibility of the success of an English company formed to work an untried concession. It surely is not understood by the shareholders of companies who pay a large sum to the lessee or concessionaire of an unworked tin-field that as much mining-land as a man can want can be had for the asking, provided that he is prepared to set to work at once. Not a sixpence is charged by the Governments of Perak and Selangor for the land on which the Chinese work. *Bona fide* European miners can obtain land on much the same terms as men used to acquire their claims on a gold-field in the days of alluvial gold-mining in Australia. The Resident of Perak (Mr. Swettenham), in his Annual Report for 1889, mentioned an Australian tin-mining company at Larut that had already returned in dividends a sum in excess of the entire paid-up capital. The history of that mine is somewhat peculiar. The Company was started when European capital was first being attracted to the Malay Peninsula. They had to thank Government, not a scientific expert of their own choosing, for the excellent tin-field allotted to them. The Assistant Resident in Perak selected for them a piece of land close to the chief town, and just between two Chinese mines where good results had been obtained. Nothing was charged to them for the land, and they started on even terms with the Chinese. Compare this with the condition of a company which commenced work in Selangor last year on three concessions of 150 acres each, for which, if I understand their prospectus rightly, they had paid 70,000*l.* in money and shares before a pickaxe had been put into the ground! If they had treated direct with the Government of Selangor instead of with the ingenious speculator for whom the land was selected, they need have been at no expense in connection with it, the actual cost of selection excepted.

But, independently of the subject of the financing of companies, which is beyond the control of any Government, however benevolent, there are difficulties in the way of the successful working of mines in Malaya by Europeans, to which it is right to allude, though I do not believe that they are insurmountable by British perseverance. There is, first of all, the difficulty of managing Chinese labour. Unless it can be proved that Europeans, working with labour-saving machinery of all kinds, can do everything for themselves, as they do in Australia, it is pretty clear that the Chinese coolie is indispensable. And where the capital employed is large, the number of coolies to be employed must be great in proportion. Say that a mining company employs a capital of 100,000*l.* and, to

be successful, must get from their mining concession in twenty years tin to that value, *plus* dividends and *plus* working expenses :—

For every ton of metal produced in a year at least four coolies must be employed.

One hundred coolies will work out  $1\frac{1}{3}$  acre of an ordinary tin-field in a year.

To produce yearly 250 tons (value at 86*l.*, 21,500*l.*)—and less, I suppose, would not be satisfactory to investors—1,000 coolies must be employed.

Now the European employer who can control a labour force of 1,000 Chinese is rare in the Straits Settlements. A Commission which inquired into the Labour Question in the Colony last year has reported that on agricultural estates the Chinese coolies are managed entirely through their headmen; the men are never paid direct by the manager, nor, in many cases, are their names known to him. The work which they do is paid for at contract rates, through the headman, whose accounts with his coolies are never examined. The coolies are thus entirely in the power of their headman. If these headmen worked honestly for the European employer, and exacted their best work from their coolies, all might be well. But they do not; there is a marked difference between the work of a gang of Chinese mining coolies working for a European and working for a Chinese employer. And ignorance of the details of Chinese mining customs exposes the European to being cheated by his men in all sorts of ways. The work to be done on a mine by a Chinese labour force is so multifarious in its nature that it is not always easy to make sure that the men whose work is being paid for, and who are personally unknown to the employer, are really on the works at all. Who is to say whether the men set down in the daily accounts as engaged in clearing jungle, making water-courses, cutting rattan and firewood, lifting earth, extracting and washing ore, &c., on the various parts of a large property are really doing the work for which the mine is charged? Incessant European supervision, which is the only way of guarding against imposition, is very costly.

To summarise the general purport of these remarks, the European mining adventurer, whether an individual or a company, should, to be successful—

(a) Deal direct with the Government for mining land instead of buying from a middle-man.

(b) Start with a small capital, and consequently with a small labour force, which can be superintended with moderate ease. As

experience is gained the works, if successful, can be extended, and the labour force increased.

(c) Imitate the Chinese, and spend as little as possible on anything that is not directly remunerative.

The resources of the Peninsula in respect of gold are so vaguely known that I am able to say little about them. The precious metal may be found in sufficient quantities to pique curiosity, arouse cupidity, and incite speculation, and yet the most diligent search may result in the discovery of nothing that will pay a dividend. The existence of gold in the Batang Padang district in Perak has long been known. The Perak Administration Report for 1890 mentions the discovery in that district of "tin-stuff rich in coarse gold;" and the Resident adds: "This district has always produced stream gold, but no attempt has been made to make gold the principal object of mining, nor to search for it in the reef." In Negri Sembilan, similarly, there are streams containing alluvial gold; and it is apparently hoped to turn them to commercial advantage. But the Acting Resident says "little has been done except prospecting, and very little of that." Reefs have been registered and claims taken up, but no real work has been done. The export returns for Pahang for 1890 show that only 929 ounces of gold were exported from the State during the year.

I recommend everyone interested in the mining resources of the Peninsula to read the descriptions, and study the statistics, given in the very interesting work of M. J. Errington de la Croix, published in 1882, and called "*Les Mines d'Étain de Perak.*"<sup>1</sup>

Miners do not make the best colonists, and some of us would perhaps like to see in the Malay States a peaceful landscape of rural hamlets, instead of the hastily-built towns of a floating mining population. But, dealing exclusively with native agricultural industry and leaving out of consideration European enterprise, where are the people to come from, and what is to induce them to come and settle in very large numbers, if it be not the hope of finding at the mines a market for their produce? Let us see what advantages the Peninsula has to offer to agriculturists.

Rice grows well, and is cultivated by Malays for their own food. The rice of the country is preferred by Malays to imported rice, and commands a slightly better price than the latter. But it cannot be cultivated on a large scale to compete in price with that of Burma and Siam, which is the staple article of diet of the Chinese popu-

<sup>1</sup> Paris: Imprimerie Nationale.



lation of the Straits Settlements and Native States. The very steps which we are taking to improve communication, and to make transport easier and cheaper, may in the long run tend to diminish rice cultivation ; for when the up-country Malay agriculturist can buy imported rice cheap, he may be tempted to abandon his fields for other pursuits.

Cocoanuts and fruit-trees pay the native proprietor well, and at the various mining towns there is a steady demand for produce of this kind. In market gardening, however, the Malays do not attempt to compete with the industrious Chinaman.

Excellent pineapples can be grown, and in Singapore quite an important trade has sprung up in this fruit, large quantities being preserved in syrup and exported to Europe.

Gambier (*Uncaria gambir*, Roxb.), the shrub which produces the gambier of commerce, largely used in the tanning industry, grows to perfection in the Malay Peninsula, and Chinese have introduced it in Selangor, on a concession of 11,000 acres granted for the purpose. It has long been grown extensively in Singapore and Johor, where the Chinese population employed in this industry is very considerable.

Coming now to products with which the English planter is more familiar, I must mention sugar, coffee (both Liberian and Arabian), tea, pepper, and tapioca. In respect of all of these we are long past the stage of experiment. Sugar-cane cultivation has long been carried on in Province Wellesley (Penang), and one important estate has been opened in Perak, under European management ; while in the same State there are 21 Chinese-owned sugar estates, with an area of 21,668 acres, which employ about 5,500 labourers, and last year exported 84,382 *pikuls* of sugar, valued at \$401,122. But here, as in other parts of the world, the competition of beet-sugar is felt, and, with the Straits sugar-planters appealing to Government for special assistance in respect of their labour supply, English capital for new estates may not be forthcoming at present. Our planters probably have much to learn from those of Java in regard to machinery and cultivation ; and as long as there are improvements not yet adopted by them for cheapening the cost of producing cane-sugar, they seem to have the alleviation of their difficulties in their own hands.

In Perak, the prospects of the only estate on which the cultivation of Arabian coffee is carried on are said to be excellent, and there are miles and miles of mountain ranges on which this product can be grown. It may be hoped that the check which coffee-plant-

ing received in Ceylon will not for ever hinder the extension of this industry in the Malay Peninsula. Liberian coffee, however, seems at present to be the favourite, because the safer, article of cultivation. English and Scotch planters are hard at work in Perak, Selangor, and Sungei Ujong, and the various Governments are deeply interested in their success. It has been proved in Selangor that a return of nine or ten cwt. per acre may be expected.

Now that Ceylon tea has achieved such a marvellous success, it may be hoped that that Colony may send us some experienced tea-planters, for there is little doubt that the Malay Peninsula is as well adapted as Ceylon for this particular cultivation. A sample of tea grown on a Government plantation in Perak was sent to London in 1889 and favourably reported on, and we do not despair of seeing "Malay tea," as well as "Ceylon tea," an article of consumption in England.

Pepper is doing well on a small scale in Perak and Selangor. This is an old industry which has been resuscitated. It was one of the staple products of the island of Penang before 1810, and at one time more than 3,000 *pikuls* were exported annually. But a serious fall in price led to the gradual abandonment of the cultivation. The Chinese gambier planters generally unite pepper cultivation with their main industry, as the refuse from the gambier vats makes excellent manure for pepper plants.

Tapioca is extensively grown in Sungei Ujong and Negri Sembilan, and there is one good estate in Selangor. The objection to this cultivation, on the system pursued by the Chinese, is that it involves the exhaustion and abandonment of a great area of land.

An interesting experiment in rearing silkworms has been made in Perak. The mulberry can be successfully grown in the Malay Peninsula, and already the pioneer Chinese cultivator has sent six cases of cocoons to China, where the silk is wound. It is officially stated that the silk produced is excellent and unusually white, and an extension of this industry may be looked for, as Chinese are already taking up land for mulberry cultivation.

Fortunes have been made in tobacco cultivation in Sumatra, and I wish that I could hold out to my countrymen a reasonable prospect of rivalling on the mainland the plantations of Deli and Langkat. The tobacco leaf produced there is of an attractive, light colour, and fine, silky texture, and it is used almost exclusively for the outside leaf, or wrapper, of cigars. There has hitherto been a great demand for it in America as well as in Europe, but it is said that the McKinley tariff is operating unfavourably on the trade in

this product, which has been established between Amsterdam and New York. Apart from this, it has yet to be proved that in the Malay Peninsula there is any place where tobacco can be cultivated under the favourable conditions as to soil and climate which are offered on the East Coast of Sumatra. I have seen splendid specimens of tobacco plants grown in Perak, but any successful experiment must satisfy commercial exigencies, both as to quality of leaf and weight to the acre. It is in the latter particular that a tobacco estate on the West Coast of the Peninsula is likely to be found wanting.

Reasoning from the analogy of situation, aspect, &c., I should feel disposed to expect greater success in tobacco cultivation on the East Coast, and I should like to see a really business-like experiment tried by one of the numerous companies who hold land in Pahang.

As far, therefore, as the agricultural resources of the Peninsula are concerned, I may say that we have a climate suited to the production of all kinds of tropical produce, and soil fairly adapted to every sort of tropical cultivation. But, as I have already described the Peninsula as being sparsely inhabited, it may be easily surmised that there is considerable difficulty about the supply of labour.

The time at my disposal does not permit me to enter into a disquisition on the labour question, and indeed the details of the subject are foreign to the object of this paper. It is enough to say that as the indigenous population is neither sufficiently numerous nor sufficiently industrious to furnish a permanent and cheap supply of agricultural labour, recourse is had to the labour-markets of India and China. The supply of coolies is a trade, giving employment to recruiters, brokers, shipping-agents, depôt-keepers, and a host of other people. An artificial system of this kind, dealing as it does with men's liberties, and perhaps lives, requires careful watching on the part of a Government. The coolie must be protected, but if the labour obtained is not cheap, the planter says that it is of no use to him. The difficulty is to secure to the coolie all that he is entitled to, and at the same time satisfy the employer.

Intending planters can get any quantity of good Tamil coolies from India if they will give the rate of wages which is given to men employed on Government works. The term of agreement is three years, at the expiration of which the coolie is free to seek work where he likes. The planter must not expect, nor can I understand why he should wish, to keep on his labourers against their will after the expiration of their agreements. Chinese labour

can always be obtained, though the competition of the Sumatra tobacco estates makes the bounty-money high. Javanese coolies are also used a good deal by planters.

Land can be obtained on easy terms. The Perak Government is advertising special inducements to Englishmen of capital and enterprise, and, as the States do not enter into competition with each other, I think that I may say that these terms may be had in any of the Protected States of the Peninsula.

The first ten approved applicants may select blocks of 1,000 acres, or two blocks of 500 acres each, which will be given free. After the end of the second year of occupation, a rent of 20 cents an acre will be payable; or, if desired, this may be commuted by one payment of \$3 an acre. If the block selected has road frontage, the depth must be three times the frontage. A *bonâ fide* commencement of cultivation must be made within twelve months after selection. Cost of demarcation, survey, &c., must be borne by the lessee. The Government reserve the right to levy an export duty not exceeding 2½ per cent.

Applications addressed to the Resident of any one of the Protected States, or to the Colonial Secretary, Singapore, Straits Settlements, will receive immediate attention.

State-assisted agricultural Colonies have been suggested, and the notion of creating rural districts by planting in the Malay Peninsula whole villages of industrious Chinese or Indian peasants, each with his wife and family, his cottage and his piece of land, is, I grant, an attractive one. But can it be realised except at a cost wholly incommensurate with the object? It may be asked why, seeing that emigration to Australia was materially stimulated by giving free or assisted passages and grants of land to selected Englishmen, the colonisation of the Peninsula may not be effected by pursuing a similar policy in respect of Chinese, Tamils, and Javanese? The answer is that the coolie-system has accustomed these people to believe that a free or assisted passage subjects the emigrant to a term of forced labour, and that the proffered boon will be regarded with suspicion. Even supposing this difficulty to be surmounted, the emigrant, after a short experience as a peasant proprietor, will perhaps find that he can earn more as a mining-hand or as a coolie in one of the Colonial towns. And if he abandons his holding, what has been effected by the State expenditure? If the project is worth trying at all, the best plan is perhaps to offer a reward of so many thousand dollars and a large grant of land to the Chinese or Indian capitalist who in three or four years can show—in a district

of their first start under British guidance. They can thus construct their roads and railways now out of revenue, acting as if tin might some day fail them. Not that I think that there is any reason to fear that the tin deposits of Perak and Selangor will be exhausted within any period that can practically concern us. We may, I trust, look forward to fresh discoveries in these States when the known tin-fields, only partially opened out as yet, show signs of diminished production. And, as in the case of gold-mining in Australia, we may hope that when the alluvial deposits are exhausted, lode-mining may take its place. In the Perak Administration Report for 1890, discoveries are mentioned, but lode-mining, which seems to offer to European enterprise a better field than alluvial mining, has not yet taken a foremost place in the industries of the Peninsula.

Of the prospects of Pahang, the acting Resident (Mr. Clifford) in his report for 1890 speaks hopefully, but in general terms. He points out rightly that, unlike Perak and Selangor, Pahang possessed no large resident Chinese population when first placed under British protection, and that the State is at present virtually closed to the independent Chinese miner, as nearly the whole of the available mining land is included in concessions held by companies. There is, unfortunately, no striking success on the part of any mining company to chronicle. The Raub mine has produced 1,500 ounces of gold, but from the prices quoted in the share-list this does not seem to be regarded in the financial world as indicating profits to the shareholders. But it is from the export duties levied upon metals, and from the excise farms, which are only valuable if there is a large Chinese population, that Pahang expects the revenue which is to enable her to make roads and railways. If the mining companies, in whose favour the resources of the State are now locked up, fail to produce tin and gold in large quantities and to give employment to thousands of Chinese miners, the State cannot advance until the day when the independent mining adventurer can have free admission.

I am aware, of course, of the difficulties placed in the way of industry of all kinds in Pahang owing to the entire absence of land communication. So strongly has this been felt that a survey for a line of railway has already been carried through, connecting Seremban (in Sungei Ujong) with Semantan in Pahang. Into the vexed questions of whether this line should be made, and how it should be made, I do not propose to enter, as they are now engaging the attention of the Governments concerned; but I may point out,

for the comfort of those who regret delay in the matter, (a) that no centre of industry has yet been created in Pahang, though the direction of the railways in Perak, Selangor, and Sungei Ujong has been decided by the existence of mining towns; (b) that in the latter States the export trade from the mines to the sea, and the import trade from the sea to the mines, have passed through two preliminary stages before reaching the third, or the railroad stage. At first all goods were carried up and down by means of boats on the rivers; then roads were made and carts superseded boats; finally railways were introduced.

In Pahang the natural evolution of things seems to be the same. When a mining centre of sufficient importance is established the rest will follow.

This brings me to the subject of railway construction in the Peninsula generally. There are advocates for a trunk-line, or inter-State line, which would run north and south, connecting all the States between Singapore and Penang, and which could at some future time be extended northwards through Siamese territory to meet an Indian line at Tenasserim. This is a favourite idea of those who indulge in visions of a short route from India to Australia. It is combated by others who concur in the views expressed by Sir F. Dickson, when administering the Government of the Straits Settlements last year, that, "with so fine a highway as the Straits of Malacca, ready made and costing nothing for maintenance, no such line is required, or can be required, for many years to come."<sup>1</sup>

Leaving engineering difficulties out of the question, we may probably assume that neither India nor the Straits Settlements will find the money to carry out at one time an undertaking of this magnitude, and that if ever our Australian fellow-colonists find it absolutely necessary to shorten their sea-voyage to England to this extent, the line must be built with Australian capital. But the extension of inter-State railway communication is much to be desired, and it seems to be not only reasonable but politic to keep in view in all railway extension now projected the possibility of through-communication being established at some time or other. Land-communication by rail with the food-producing districts (Siamese) in the north-eastern part of the Peninsula would be of incalculable benefit in time of war to the Straits Settlements and to the Empire, of which the coaling-station of Singapore is an outpost.

<sup>1</sup> *Parliamentary Papers*, C. 622, p. 28.

The available data for estimating the prospects of the region which I have been describing would be incomplete without a glance at the political constitution of the Protected States. The native ruler in each trusts altogether in the British Resident for the management of departments which are entirely foreign to Malay government. Numerous British officers serve in these States in various capacities, and these take their orders from the Residents. But in all that concerns the customs and religion of the people, the views of the rajas and chiefs are paramount, and it is only after their co-operation has been secured that any measure affecting these matters is carried out. I have known vaccination resisted on religious grounds by a conservative chief who declared it to be contrary to the law of the Koran to make punctures in the skin of the human body. As regards education too, there are always partisans of religious intolerance who object to secular teaching and want the Koran and little else. Patient explanation, many times repeated, overcomes in the end all ill-founded opposition; but, on the other hand, native prejudices and susceptibilities are carefully studied, and the Residents not only allow every consideration to native rights, but, what is sometimes more difficult, insist that they shall be respected by British officers serving in the State, some of whom know little of, and care little for, the history, customs, and the language of the people among whom they serve.

In each State there is an advisory council, composed of Malay rajas and chiefs, with one or two of the principal British officials, and representatives of the Chinese community. Their function is to advise the Government on all important steps, both executive and legislative, and I can say from experience that questions of policy are frequently argued with great ability and acumen by some of the native members. The importance to the Resident of being able to gauge native public opinion by means of a Council of this kind cannot be exaggerated.

From time to time a good deal has been said in the Colony about the annexation to the British Empire of these Native States, but, in my opinion, mischief might be done were the notion to gain ground that any political change of the kind is contemplated or desired by those who know much of the Peninsula and of our position there. The interference of England in the government of these States is the result of the request of the Malays themselves, and it will be time to discuss the administration of the Peninsula as part of the British Empire when the natives have themselves demanded the position and rights of British subjects. Any unsolicited

action taken in the direction which a small section of the small British community in the Straits Settlements desire, might, as Sir Frederick Weld said here some years ago, lay us open to the charge of "a breach of faith," and the extract from the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, which I have already read, sufficiently shows why.

Confederation may be a feasible scheme some day, and it would probably be to the distinct advantage of the smaller States, the development of which is retarded by an insufficient revenue, to seek political incorporation with a larger neighbour. European establishments might then be much reduced and a great saving effected.

In the meantime the Colonial Government has been growing to the level of its new position and educating itself for larger functions. The concentration of all commercial and political activity in the towns seemed to give something of a parochial air to the Administration of Singapore and Penang. Not enough was known of the country districts, and insufficient attention was paid to the wants of the people inhabiting them. A great improvement has been effected in this respect within the last few years. District officers have been placed in one district in Penang, in three in Province Wellesley, and in two in Malacca. They live and work among the people, instead of being units in the town population, and are receiving the training which best fits a man for the charge of a Native State hereafter. A land-revenue settlement has been carried out in Malacca, and not only satisfies the Malays, whose native tenure has been secured to them, though the customary tithe has been commuted for a fixed assessment, but adds very much to the revenue.

Taking the warmest interest in the Straits Settlements, in which I have served Her Majesty for twenty-seven years, I should like to see the Colony keeping well ahead of the Native States in breadth of view and liberality of policy on all important questions, while showing the way in all details of internal organisation. It is the tendency of those of us in the Native States who have no personal experience of administration, except that acquired in the Straits Settlements, to copy the institutions of Penang and Singapore, even though they be defective and out of date. Already, in my opinion, harm has been done by introducing into country districts in the Native States the unfortunate system of tenure by grants and leases in English, with which the Straits Settlements were saddled early in their history. The mistake is not yet, I think, beyond remedy, but it will cause endless trouble hereafter if persisted in.

Registration of title is being adopted in Perak and Selangor (I cannot say that the Titles Offices are in good order yet) and the



Resident of Perak says, "I am not aware that land legislation in the Straits Settlements has yet advanced as far as this." A good system of registration of deeds, founded on the Yorkshire Registration Act, has been working in Singapore since 1886, but it has not yet been extended to Penang and Malacca, where a condemned system, dating from 1839, is still in force.

Again, I venture to think that, when we improve the Native States Courts, it is not to the judicial institutions of the Straits Settlements that we shall turn for a model. The expense, both to Government and to suitors, of a system under which all the original civil jurisdiction, where the matter in dispute exceeds £8, is in the hands of the Supreme Court, is enormous. The simplicity of the Charters, under which the Recorders, in the days of the Indian Government, worked, has been abandoned in favour of adaptations of English practice. The Indian Penal Code was introduced in 1871, but a Criminal Procedure Code is still wanting.

The munificence of the Government of India in encouraging the study of native languages and literature, and aiding in the production of translations of standard works on Oriental law and religion, might well be imitated by our Colonial Government, and by the Governments of the Native States. A translation of one of the many Malay treatises on the ceremonial law of the Shafer Sect would be of immense use in our Courts. The best Malay-English dictionary is that of Marsden, who was a civilian at Bencoolen, and left that place finally in 1776. It was published in 1812, and cannot compare in fulness with the Malay-Dutch dictionary of Van de Wall, or the Malay-French dictionary of Fevre. Here again is a matter in which State assistance is required. Let me mention also the need of a Statistical Gazetteer of the Colony and the Native States. The materials for this are available in scores of blue-books and official publications, but there is no compendium of official information to which the traveller, planter, or miner may turn for all that he wants to know about these remote regions. It is a pity that these flourishing provinces should lack the description which has been so admirably supplied in the case of India by Sir W. W. Hunter and his co-workers.

At the same time I must acknowledge the substantial support which has been given by the Government to the Straits branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, an institution which was founded in 1878, and gives evidence of the existence of a laudable taste for scientific research, especially in the departments of ethnology and philology.

I have often regretted that the studies of learned Dutchmen in the field of Malayan literature, ethnology, &c., are so little known to us, owing to the general want of acquaintance, on the part of Englishmen, with the Dutch language. Among the subjects which candidates for cadetships in the Straits Settlements may take up is Italian. But Dutch has no place, an omission which might well be brought to the notice of the Civil Service Commissioners. I should like to see Dutch made an obligatory subject.

Returning now to the political future of the Native States, we hope, I may say, speaking for the Residents of the other States as well as for myself, to follow the lines mapped out for us by a succession of Governors, striving by personal influence with all classes of the population to stimulate industry and foster improvement of all kinds, while securing justice for the poorest, and maintaining peace and order with a firm hand. It is easy to put such a programme into words; to carry it out in practice requires great activity of body and mind, unceasing vigilance and inexhaustible patience. Let those who would figure to themselves the life of a Resident in an advancing State imagine a house being built where not only the mason's and carpenter's art has to be taught, but the making of each brick, the sawing of each plank, and the forging of each nail has to be superintended. We are excellently supported by the British officers who have joined the service of the State, and of whom, as regards Selangor, I can say, what Mr. Swettenham says as regards Perak, that the State is very zealously and faithfully served by them. A Dutch friend of mine who visited the Native States told me that nothing struck him more than the spirit of energy which seemed to pervade the public service. Each man, it seemed to him, took a personal pride in pushing on improvements and advancing the interests of the State to the best of his ability, often sacrificing to this his immediate comfort and convenience.

I am not, however, one of those who think that subordinate officers do better when left to themselves than when they are controlled by regulations and supplied with instructions. The young men who join our service arrive with everything to learn, and the education which is to make them good magistrates and successful collectors is to be acquired in the way in which it is acquired in other countries. Our railways are constructed and controlled by professional engineers, our hospitals are under the superintendence of skilled surgeons. For District officers, similarly, we require men who learn their trade in a proper school. Between the man who, though honourable and conscientious, knows nothing of any system

of law, and has never studied Oriental land-tenures, and one who has administered justice under the Indian Codes, and has carried out a land-revenue settlement in a district under proper regulations, there is all the difference that there is between an amateur and a professional.

The Parliamentary Blue-book containing the reports of the Residents of these Protected States for 1890 will, as I have said, shortly be published, and to it I must refer you for the details of last year's administration. Though the financial aspect of affairs is not as brilliant as could be wished, owing to commercial depression and the low price of tin, there is no cause for uneasiness. An ample revenue is being realised in Perak and Selangor, even though a temporary check is being experienced in financial progress. Let me say in conclusion that a Resident aims at being nothing more than a faithful agent of the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and a faithful friend and adviser of the Malay Sultan whom he advises, and whose government he carries on. A distinguished Governor once quoted to me the candid admission of the chief official member of a Colonial Council that, "when a Colonial Secretary begins to think that he is a statesman, it is time for him to go home on leave." Statesmanship the Resident is content to leave to the Governor, occupying himself with the busy post of Administrator, supported and fortified, if he deserves it, by the confidence and goodwill of his chief. I should deprive myself of a pleasure, and should deem myself ungrateful, if I did not take this opportunity of acknowledging the lessons learnt and encouragement received from such men as Sir Andrew Clarke, Sir William Jervois, Sir William C. F. Robinson, Sir Frederick Weld, and Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, who have successively governed the Straits Settlements during the last sixteen years—a period notable for steady advance in the strength of our administration in the Colony proper, and in the organisation of civilised government in the Malay Peninsula.

#### DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN: Before proceeding with the discussion I may announce that Sir J. F. Dickson, Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements, had fully intended to be present and to take part in the discussion, but he has been suddenly called away on public business. I may, however, congratulate the meeting on the presence of several other important personages, including Sir Henry Blake, who starts to-morrow for Jamaica; Sir W. C. F. Robinson, who

has just returned from Western Australia ; Sir Wm. Jervois ; and Sir Hugh Low. I will first call on Sir Wm. Jervois, who formerly held the reins at Singapore.

Sir WILLIAM F. D. JERVOIS, G.C.M.G., C.B. : It is with great pleasure I rise to notice the able paper read by Mr. Maxwell. He was for many years an officer under me when I was Governor of the Straits Settlements, and I may say—what he himself cannot—that he was one of the ablest officers I ever came across, and that he subsequently most ably seconded Sir Hugh Low—whom I am glad to see present—in bringing about the prosperity of the Malay Peninsula, which he has so well described. I may mention that I had the pleasure, as one of my last acts as Governor, to appoint Sir Hugh Low as the Resident at Perak, a place which he filled most nobly. My experience in the Malay Peninsula, however, only extended over two years, when I was called away to advise the Australasian Governments in matters relating to their defence, and subsequently became a Governor in Australia. Were I to enter into my experience even during those two years I should occupy your time too long. But I may say that great events occurred. It was, indeed, during that time that the prosperity commenced which has been so ably depicted by Mr. Maxwell. I do not intend to detract from the merit that is due to my predecessor, Sir Andrew Clarke, who established that system of Residents which has been the foundation of the prosperity of the Peninsula, but he was there only a comparatively short time afterwards, and was unable, of course, fully to develop the system. The thing really started from the circumstance of my finding it necessary to assume the government of the country myself, in the name of the chief native authority of the State. Amongst other matters, there were two Sultans in Perak, one appointed by the people of Perak and the other was the nominee of the English Government. I believe the latter was really the Sultan of Perak by birth, but whilst he thought that he exhibited his Sultanship by sending to England for a magnificent uniform, the other stood to his guns and held the regalia of Perak, and thereby constituted himself the Sultan of the State. There was really no alternative but to assume the government of those countries oneself, and to issue a proclamation accordingly. From that time railways have been constructed, roads have been made, states have been protected, and the prosperity described by Mr. Maxwell has been the desired result. I may mention *en passant* the fear with which I used to visit the State of Selangor, when, as Governor, a salute was fired in my honour. They used to lash a

gun to a tree—the vent was almost as large as the muzzle—and when firing, I used to keep at a respectful distance lest the whole concern should blow up. I may mention that whilst I was Governor I visited the whole of the Malay States, and amongst others that of Tringanu. In the course of my stay I said I should be happy if the Sultan would pay me a visit, and on my return to Singapore I found an embassy from the State, asking me to send a ship for the Sultan. I sent the ship, but what was my horror to find this ship return with the Sultan and one hundred men and fifty women, whom I had to put up for ten days—not at my own expense, however, for I obtained a special grant in consequence of this extensive arrival. As regards the *entourage* of the States, nobody can imagine the extraordinary step from a Malay to a Siamese State. It is like passing to another world. The people are different, the mosques are different—everything is different. In regard to the future of the Peninsula, Mr. Maxwell has deprecated the idea of annexation, and in that I myself heartily join. We obtain everything we can possibly require with the present position of affairs—by protecting them, advising them, and getting them to act in unison with us, and no step in advance whatever would be taken by annexation. As Mr. Maxwell has said, we have practically abolished slavery in these States. It is one of the great things with which I had to deal. I utterly despaired of being able to make any impression on others in this matter, but by the able administration of Sir W. Robinson, Sir Hugh Low, Sir F. Weld, and others, steps have been taken by which slavery has been well-nigh abolished in the Peninsula, and the people are free almost as British subjects. I repeat, in conclusion, that we owe a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Maxwell for bringing this subject before us.

Sir WILLIAM C. F. ROBINSON, G.C.M.G. : It is due, I presume, to the circumstance that I was at one time (but only for a short time) Governor of Singapore and the Straits Settlements that the compliment has been paid me of asking me to address you this evening. I comply with great pleasure; but I should like to remind you that it is nearly fourteen years since I resided at Singapore for a little over a year, and consequently, although I have by no means forgotten my residence there, I cannot pretend to address you with the recent knowledge of the state of the Colony or with the freshness of information possessed by Mr. Maxwell, and which has been so ably placed before us by him. Mr. Maxwell has given us most valuable statistics as to the progress of the Malay Peninsula since we practically took charge of the country by appointing

Residents to advise the native rulers. He has told us that the revenues of those States are—at all events some of them—very flourishing, and that they are practically free from public debt; and speaking to you as an Australian, or at all events one who has resided nearly seventeen years there, the only complaint I have to make on this score is that they appear to be so provokingly prosperous that they do not require to place loans on the London market, and so are prevented from becoming so well known in this country as I think I may say the Australian Colonies are. Mr. Maxwell has referred to the position of the Residents in the Native States, and has done so with becoming modesty. But I do not think he has quite given the audience to understand the extreme delicacy of the position in which they are placed, and how much is due to their tact and conciliatory demeanour as regards the natives, and at the same time the firmness with which they are able to advise the rulers and to insist on their advice being taken. A paper was read a few years ago in Australia on this subject, and with your permission I will read a few passages bearing somewhat on the social life of the Malay Peninsula which has not been touched upon by Mr. Maxwell, who has very properly given us statistics of greater value and importance:—

The climate of the Peninsula, though hot and moist, is not unhealthy for Europeans; and, with the exception of a marsh fever, which sometimes attacks the imprudent, I believe there is nothing to be dreaded on the score of health. Hurricanes and earthquakes are unknown, and, as many parts of the Peninsula are admirably adapted for sugar, coffee, and other valuable crops, it is not surprising that British enterprise and capital have already found their way into the territory. The Malays—according to Miss Bird—must undoubtedly be numbered among civilised people. They live in houses which are more or less tasteful and secluded. They are well clothed in garments of both native and foreign manufacture; they are a settled and agricultural people; they are skilful in some of the arts, specially in the working of gold and the damascening of kris; the upper class are to some extent educated; they have a literature, even though it be an imported one; and they have possessed for centuries systems of government and codes of land and maritime laws, which, in theory at least, show a considerable degree of enlightenment. . . . The system of government in the various States is despotic. The rulers—whether sultans, rajahs, or what not—have occasionally to fight for their authority, and a writer of note has placed it on official record that nothing has more tended to the deterioration of the Malay character than the want of a well-defined and generally acknowledged system of law. Things are, of course, better in this respect in those States in which we have Residents, and which are under British protection, and the Malays them-

selves are among the first to acknowledge it. Indeed, the general impression among the people in the Protected States is that those States are already British territory. . . . It is not unnatural that this impression should prevail when it is remembered what their condition was and what it is now. Formerly there was no attempt at a proper administration of justice, simply the strong and wealthy dominated and oppressed the poor and weak, whilst each chief in his own district raised such taxes as he pleased and could get. Now certain fixed revenues well known to the whole population are collected at fixed stations by Europeans who take what is due and no more. There are courts of justice at the chief town or village of each district, presided over by European officers, sometimes a native sitting with them, when, though the justice administered by them may not be strictly in accordance with English law, still the magistrate is not to be bought, and gives his honest opinion. Of course Government are constantly impressing on the Residents the necessity of doing everything in the name of the chief native authority, and on no account to exceed their proper functions as Residents. That is the theory of the system, and we have over and over again told the Residents that they will be held responsible if trouble springs out of their neglect of it. But practically it is not, and cannot be, strictly observed; and I must candidly admit that it would not be for the benefit of the States themselves that it should be strictly observed. . . . You may naturally ask why the British Government interfered at all in the affairs of the Protected States; and why, if interference were deemed necessary, we did not annex them outright, instead of merely protecting them, and placing British officers in the delicate and difficult position which I have described? The reply to the first question is that interference became necessary, not only for the benefit of the States themselves, but for the protection of British trade. The States alluded to are close to British territory. Trade relations had been established between our ports and theirs, British capital had been invested in the business, and as any disturbances in the States (a matter of frequent occurrence) threw our business transactions out of gear, there was apparently no alternative but to step in and practically take charge of the country. Why, as we had to step in, we did not go further and annex the States, instead of merely protecting them, is a question of policy which appertains to H.M. Government, and on which it would not be proper that I should offer any observations.<sup>1</sup>

I ask you whether that is not a difficult position for a public officer to occupy. No one has occupied the position in the Malay Peninsula with more distinction than my old friend Sir Hugh Low, whose example Mr. Maxwell so worthily follows. I take them as types of a splendid set of officers who are doing good work in the Peninsula, and I am quite sure that so long as England can send

<sup>1</sup> *On Duty in Many Lands.* A lecture delivered in Adelaide in September 1884.

out educated, intelligent gentlemen like these to take part in governing these important countries, so long will our dominion and authority last. Our dominion and authority in the East will commence to recede when we are obliged from economy or any other cause, which God forbid, to send inferior men to deal with the races under our protection. So long as we can send out men like those to whom I have referred, firm yet conciliatory, men of education, temper, and discretion, so long shall we be able to deal successfully with the native races, and to open up fresh avenues for our commerce and benefit the Empire at large.

Sir HUGH Low, G.C.M.G.: I am afraid I cannot do justice to the subject which you have had the kindness to place in my hands. I am quite overwhelmed, for I confess I was totally unprepared to find myself brought so prominently forward. Mr. Maxwell is an old friend of mine, and if I was able to do anything for those I served it was very much owing to the assistance of Mr. Maxwell, who had been acting for some time before I went there under Sir William Jervois. On my first arrival I was perfectly ignorant of everything in the country, though I had a pretty good knowledge of the Malay character. Mr. Maxwell went with me on my first expedition, and before we had been, I think, a month on the journey we found a Chinese community which repudiated the idea of any European going there to assist the Government of the country. The disturbance was not suppressed without resort to force. This had a good effect, and it was a long time before anything of the kind occurred again. Mr. Maxwell is, as Sir W. Jervois has said, one of the ablest officers who ever served a Government, either in the Straits Settlements or anywhere else. I consider the Government has been exceedingly fortunate in the officers who have governed these distant and previously unknown States. They were unknown in Europe, and almost unknown in Singapore, until Sir Andrew Clarke's and Sir W. Jervois's time. It was supposed they were very rich, and the statistics Mr. Maxwell has read show how important they are in regard to the production of the very valuable metal used so largely now in the tin-plate trade. There are other resources of the country not yet sufficiently developed. Mr. Maxwell says he has not much in the way of statistics in regard to gold. I had the opportunity just before I left of sending an officer named Bozzolo to explore the River Kelantar. I should explain that when I first went out to the East in 1884 the Malays used to get all their gold from the Malay Peninsula. It was of very fine quality. Australian gold was then unknown; but



even after the introduction of the Australian gold the native gold commanded a higher price. This gold came principally from Kelantar, but I have no doubt a great deal came down the Panang, as the two rivers have their sources near each other. The officer whom I sent to explore the Kelantar reported to me most extensive workings of gold, which must have employed many thousands of people for many years. The people of Kelantar had more gold ornaments than the people of any other country. This officer wanted to buy a few things as samples, and the people brought them to him in large quantities. That gold was all the production of the Kelantar River, and I have not the least doubt that in a short time now we shall see gold coming from the river if only the Siamese Government can guarantee efficient protection to the Europeans likely to go there. It is a pity our rights over the river have not been more strongly asserted, but that is a thing we cannot help now. Mr. Maxwell has so well described the present condition of the Protected States that there is nothing to add. On the subject of labour, I think his views and mine are not quite in accord. He thinks the planters complain unjustly that the Indian coolies, after they had become seasoned and useful men, are taken on at the Government works. These coolies serve an apprenticeship of three years. It takes two years after they come from India before they are of much use, and a good many of them never become efficient labourers. Now the Government on making a contract pays a higher price than the States can afford, and this has the effect of attracting the coolies who have served their time, and who are really useful men, although the Government has borne no share whatever of the cost of bringing over these men and training them as useful labourers. It would be only fair, I maintain, that the Government should annually import a number of coolies equivalent at least to a fair proportion of those who are attracted from the States—that is to say, the Government should bring over a certain number of men from India, and proportionately share the risks attendant on making them useful labourers. On the subject of tobacco, I may say that small patches may be grown as good as any produced in Sumatra; but there is, I believe, no hope we shall ever be able to cultivate the plant successfully. There is no reason to fear that the mining industry is at all likely to diminish. The lodes have been found in many places, but the country is covered with jungle, and cannot possibly be supposed to be explored. I have a great belief in the Peninsula. If my health permitted, nothing would give me greater pleasure than to go again

to that beautiful country. I have never seen anything so lovely as the ride up to the cottage in Perak now occupied by Mr. Swettenham, and which is on a mountain some 4,500 feet high. The approach is through a magnificent jungle, teeming with palms and forest trees, laden with creepers, and abounding in beautiful birds. I thank you for listening to me so patiently. I should like to add that I have served under all the Governors whom Mr. Maxwell has named, and I found they were always ready to take the responsibility and to give me their support, especially in such matters as the slave business, which was not an easy thing to bring about. I believe that each of them has looked on me as a friend, and I am proud of so great an honour.

Mr. JOHN FERGUSON (Ceylon): I desire to express my admiration for the clear, concise, and practical way in which Mr. Maxwell has treated his subject. There are one or two matters which some of us would like to have had discussed—for example, the difficulties which Mr. Maxwell and other administrators must have had to deal with in respect of gambling, opium, and the regulation of the drink traffic; but of course it would be quite impossible to enter into all these questions in the limited time available. My interest in the subject of the paper arises from the fact that I have resided many years in Ceylon, and have watched everything connected with tropical agriculture, and I have noticed the rise of the Straits Settlements in planting and in tropical agriculture generally. I should like first of all to make one remark in reference to the reason which the lecturer suggests for the giving up of Java to the Dutch at the time of the great peace after Waterloo. Mr. Maxwell thinks the reason was that there was a feeling that Java was indispensable to the vitality of Holland as a European Power. Now, in Ceylon there has always been a tradition that when at the end of the great peace the question arose as to which should be given back, Java or Ceylon; if anything, we had a greater claim to Java, because of previous settlement and occupation, than to Ceylon; the decision was in favour of the retention of Ceylon as being indispensable to the holders of India, the harbour of Trincomalee being recognised as the key to the Bay of Bengal, and commanding the commerce of Calcutta, Madras, and Rangoon. In regard to the Straits' general revenue and the planting question, I must congratulate Mr. Maxwell and others on the wise policy adopted in the Peninsula of laying aside the surplus revenues from the wonderful mining enterprise as a fund for railway and road extensions. We always regret that in our early days of prosperity we did not put the proceeds of our land

sales and the large surplus railway revenues into such a fund instead of amalgamating them with our general revenue. I am entirely in favour of Dutch being made a compulsory language for Straits Settlements' cadets, having recently visited Amsterdam and seen how much valuable administrative and agricultural information is published in Dutch. You all remember the great calamity which befel Ceylon ten years ago, when we lost a great many of our planters in consequence of the failure of coffee. Some 300 to 400 left us between 1881 and 1885. These men went wandering around the tropical and subtropical world, the Straits Settlements, Borneo, Natal, Queensland, New South Wales, and Fiji; some to the West Indies, South and Central America, where the President of Guatemala got a Ceylon planter to open a model coffee and cinchona plantation; and in 1884 I followed some others to California and Florida to find them orange planting. But most of all they located themselves in North Borneo—which has been called the New Ceylon—and the Straits Settlements, and of course we have followed their pioneering work as recorded in their own letters to us, and in the official reports of Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Swettenham in connection with the development of planting in the States. The planters in the Straits Settlements have had the great advantage of sympathetic officials who have done all they could to promote the development of plantations of coffee, pepper, and other products. It was rather different with us in Ceylon, where the planters often found a certain number of officials who had the old idea that the Colony was better off without the planters. But in regard to the products Mr. Maxwell mentions, I have a strong belief that coffee can be made a profitable cultivation in the Malay Peninsula, and that coffee and pepper are the two products to which the planters there ought to devote their chief attention. The conditions are different from those in Ceylon and Southern India, and more favourable to coffee. In the Peninsula coffee plantations can be isolated, opened in virgin soil, surrounded by forest land so as to keep off fungus pests, with admirable means of transport in roads and railways, and having cheap freight to the European markets. Above all, in the Eastern world coffee is becoming a rare article, and the world's supply now depends on Brazil, which may shorten its shipments any day through a revolution, bad government, or the breaking out of some pest. So it is partly with pepper. It is one of the articles the supply of which is less than the demand. It is very different with tea, for already this product threatens to be overdone in India and Ceylon, as the falling prices

in the London market testify. One of our great troubles now in Ceylon is to find drinkers for all the tea that we produce. I have lately come from Vienna, and in Austria and Germany have been trying to get the people to drink Ceylon tea. In Amsterdam I was annoyed to find that although the Java planters have begun freely to cultivate tea, yet they have done little or nothing to get their countrymen in Holland to consume their produce, but rather send their tea to the London market. All this goes to show that tea is overdone, and that coffee and pepper are safer products to cultivate in the Malayan Peninsula. As to labour supply, experienced planters of the right sort, if supported by a liberal Government, as suggested by Sir Hugh Low, may be trusted to overcome any difficulty in this direction. In conclusion, my Lord, I would, with, I am sure, the concurrence of Australian colonists present, press the importance of developing the planting (or farming) industry as well as mining in the Straits. No country dependent on the latter alone can be said to be in a stable position. As regards the "stream gold" to which Mr. Maxwell alluded, I am reminded of an Indian saying in reference to this most widely distributed of metals. It is that the natives of Southern India, when they have no work, go and wash for gold in the nearest river, and make 2 annas a day (3*d.*); and it is on record that one made one day 4 annas (6*d.*).

The CHAIRMAN: It is now my agreeable duty to close the proceedings of the evening by moving a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Maxwell for his very able paper. I am sorry I am not in a position, from personal experience of my own, to add to the information which other speakers have given you. I have been twice through the Straits of Malacca in the *Sunbeam*; I have twice visited Singapore, and once Penang and Malacca, but I have never had the advantage of travelling through the Protected States. Of Singapore I may say that nowhere on the face of the wide earth are the results obtained by British energy and enterprise, and the security afforded by our flag, more splendidly illustrated. It has become, in a comparatively few years, the centre of an enormous trade. It has banks doing a splendid business, docks of great capacity, a harbour full of shipping; and now, I am happy to say, the shipping is secured from attack by strong and well-armed fortifications. What has been achieved at Singapore under the immediate jurisdiction of the Crown is being carried forward in the Protected States by our Residents. The position of a Resident in a Native State is one of great isolation and of immense responsibility, and one can hardly find words adequately to express admiration of

the noble work done by administrators who perform the important duty of guarding the frontiers and the outworks of our great Empire. We look upon the Colonies from a somewhat practical standpoint. We ask ourselves what is the field they offer to British enterprise? Mr. Maxwell has spoken of the production of sugar, coffee, and tea, and he has mentioned that the getting of tin is the paramount industry in the Malay Peninsula. He has also alluded to a project in which, as the son of a great constructor of railways, I feel a great interest—viz., the possibility of constructing a railway from the Straits Settlements to join the great Indian system of railways at Tenasserim. I have no doubt that line will some day be made, and then Australia will be brought within sixteen days of England. I am sure you will all be glad to pass a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Maxwell, and to wish him God-speed on his return to the important post which he has filled so well.

The motion was cordially approved.

Mr. W. E. MAXWELL, C.M.G. : I beg to thank you most heartily for the very kind reception which you have given to my paper and to me personally. I must also express my warmest thanks to those who have taken part in the discussion, and for the complimentary remarks they have been so good as to make about myself. I am returning to Selangor in a week, and I know perfectly well that my comrades out there will receive the greatest possible encouragement in the performance of their duties when they hear that their exertions are sympathetically followed by the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute. Before sitting down, I wish to ask you to join in offering our very grateful thanks to our noble Chairman, who is one of our Vice-Presidents, and is always so ready and willing to do all in his power to promote the best interests of the Institute and of the Colonies at large.

The motion was passed with acclamation, and the proceedings terminated.

## SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, December 8, 1891.

Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 18 Fellows had been elected—viz., 2 Resident and 11 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows:—

*Thomas J. Hanley, Fred A. E. Mück.*

Non-Resident Fellows:—

*Rev. Canon Arthur Beanlands (British Columbia), Henry Croft, M.P.P. (British Columbia), J. J. Forster (Seychelles), Charles S. Goldmann (Transvaal), Charles J. Hart (Jamaica), Charles Hassard, C.E. (Natal), John B. McKilligan (British Columbia), Dr. James G. Middleton, J. C. Morgan (New South Wales), Frederick J. C. Ross (Straits Settlements), Hugh Sutherland (Canada).*

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The following Donations to the Building Fund were announced:—

	£	s.	d.
Amounts previously announced . . .	5,250	7	9
C. E. Cullen, Esq. (3rd Donation) . . .		5	0
Alfred Radford, Esq. (do.) . . .		1	1
	5,256	8	9

THE CHAIRMAN: Before calling on Sir Edward Braddon I feel bound to allude to the very painful announcement in this morning's papers of the death of a very old and esteemed member of the Institute, a man who during the greater portion of his life played a very important part in the history of South Australia. As most of the gentlemen present must have had some personal acquaintance with Sir Arthur Blyth, I need not dwell on the loss which the

Colonies have sustained by his unexpected demise. He discharged his important duties to the entire satisfaction of those whom he represented, as well as to the authorities here to whom he was accredited, and he was not the least conspicuous among the many able men whom the Colonies have from time to time sent to this country. I am quite sure that much of the harmony and goodwill and loyalty which mark the relations of the Colonies to the Mother Country depend on the tact, moderation, wisdom, and judgment of the Agent-General; and in the interests of the Empire generally I only hope that in the future the Colonies may be equally as well served in the persons of their representatives as they have been hitherto. In adverting to the death of Sir Arthur Blyth, I am reminded of the loss which the Institute sustained some time since by the demise of another most valued and distinguished member, Sir George MacLeay, a man whose career was identified with the Colony of New South Wales. His name and that of other members of the family were well known in Australia, and I need not tell you how closely they have been associated with its welfare and reputation. I have also to notice with deep regret the recent death of Sir William MacLeay, who was, perhaps, one of the most able and useful, as well as one of the most typical, Colonists who ever landed in Australia. He went to Sydney some fifty years ago, at the age of nineteen years, having a moderate fortune. He devoted himself with great zeal and industry to his vocation as a sheep-farmer, achieved a handsome competency, and ultimately settled in Sydney. Sir William was distinguished for his great knowledge of and skill in natural history, on the pursuit of which he spent large sums; he founded two or three scientific institutions, and he presented to the University of Sydney one of the most valuable collections of natural history in the southern hemisphere. He has, I believe, left a magnificent endowment for the augmentation and preservation of this collection. I see here my friend Professor Anderson Stuart, and I have no doubt that in the paper he is to read a month hence he will do justice to the munificence and enlightened spirit which animated this gentleman. I only wish that wealthy Colonists would remember the claims the Colonies have on their liberality, and imitate the example of Sir William MacLeay. I must apologise for these somewhat diffuse remarks, but I could not do justice to my feelings without mentioning these two gentlemen—Sir George and Sir William MacLeay, men of the highest culture and great energy of character—who threw themselves into political life with the sole object of promoting, not personal aims, but out of

loyalty to the interests of the Colony in which they had spent so large a portion of their lives. I will now call on Sir Edward Braddon to read his paper. We all know—many of us have occasion deeply to regret—the serious crisis which has recently overtaken the Colonies of Australia, including New Zealand. The collapse in the value of property—the many difficult political complications which have recently arisen in connection with the financial conditions of those countries—have accumulated within a very short space of time, and, from a condition of unexampled prosperity and unbounded hope, there has been a sudden collapse. I may, however, observe that this change in the condition of things in Australia is not peculiar to that part of the world. We know that similar vicissitudes, commercial and political—I speak more especially of the commercial—have occurred over a great part of the civilised world. I dare say many persons now present are sufferers by this collapse; and Governments have, of course, shared in the general embarrassment to a certain extent. Well, misfortunes will come. All communities, all States, are more or less subject to these sudden mutations in their fortunes; still, we have manfully to meet difficulties, and with the materials at command to set about the establishment of a more healthy state of things. Those who are truly interested in the Colonies ought not to exaggerate the evils nor to make things worse by decrying, wholesale, institutions and circumstances which really have nothing to do with these changes and these disasters. Everyone who is rightly disposed towards the Colonies will, I say, be willing to put the best construction on the circumstances, and lend a willing hand to bring about the most appropriate remedy. I do not wish to say anything as regards certain criticisms which have been offered in some of the public journals beyond this—that I think some of the writers have been unfortunate in their delineation of the condition of the affairs of Australasia, and I was therefore glad to find that a very able vindicator and apologist for the Colonies had sprung up in the person of our distinguished friend Sir Edward Braddon. It is, I think, quite within the province of this Institute to vindicate, as far as possible, the claims of the Colonies to a fair construction of these conditions and proposals. I do not want any palliation or unfair dealing with existing evils; by all means let them be told in the open day, but do not let us exaggerate them, and do not let us import into the discussion questions of manners and social incidents which have nothing to do with the subject. Let us employ all the energies we can, and all the ability we can bring to bear, to set the



Colonies right in the eyes of the British public. The late illustrious Archbishop Tait said that in going through life and in arguing with his fellow-men he always found there was something to be said on the other side. That is an admirable sentiment, and Sir Edward Braddon will, I think, show there is something to be said on the other side on the present occasion.

SIR EDWARD BRADDON: I must put the Chairman right in one particular: I appear before you to-night, not as the apologist of Australia, but as the vindicator.

### AUSTRALASIA : A VINDICATION.

FOR some time past sporadic attacks have been made by irresponsible English writers upon the credit and fair fame of the Australasian Colonies. In September last an epidemic of these burst out, and the pages of the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Fortnightly*, and the *Contemporary* contained atrabilious and unwarrantable onslaughts upon Australasian manners, morals, and money.

I do not think that the people of Australasia are more disposed to regard themselves as immaculate than any other community. I believe that they would, as readily as any, appreciate, and possibly act upon, honest criticism directed against their faults and shortcomings. But, for such diatribes as I have it in mind to answer, the bulk of the Australasians feel only a supreme contempt. They wound none but those who are most enthusiastic in maintaining the connection with the Mother Country, and who are stung not so much by the blow struck at their Colonies as by the fact that a brother Englishman has dealt that blow.

It is irrational to suppose that these attacks will permanently have the effect (obviously designed in some instances) of damaging the credit of the Colonies assailed. Those who have financial dealings with Australasia have surer guides in this regard than the Hon. J. W. Fortescue, and will doubtless found their opinions upon assured data rather than upon facts and figures distorted out of recognition or drawn from the inner consciousness of some acrid reviewer. I can hardly believe that the jaundiced testimony of these bilious critics will, in the long run, outweigh the evidence of able and unbiassed writers such as Sir Charles Dilke. But, as the first effect of all this misrepresentation may have been of a damaging character, I venture to contribute my mite of vindication by way of emphasizing the fact, already pointed out by Mr. Howard

Willoughby and others, that it is no true presentment of the Colonies pretended to be described.

It will still remain open to a discriminating public to judge between us, and I shall, I hope, have shown that, at all events, some of the allegations to which I take exception are without foundation, and several inferences drawn from facts preposterous.

Lord Jersey, the Governor of New South Wales, who may be supposed to be free from any peculiarly Colonial bias, and who is certainly in a position to form an opinion as to the value of these latter-day criticisms, is reported in the *Times'* telegraphic summary of September 16 as follows:—

A great deal has been written lately about Australia—in fact, it would seem as if Australia had become the happy hunting-ground of the scribbling globe-trotter. When I open my morning paper I almost expect to read that some new volunteer has opened fire. It is said that there is in Australia too much borrowing, too much drinking, too much swearing, and so along the whole gamut of vices, till one wonders whether there is any room left for virtues in what is a British race. Misrepresentation has become one of the fine arts of the present day in all parts of the world. People are obliged to accustom themselves to an unexpected, untrue, and perhaps annoying rendering of what they do and say. I suppose it is one of the penalties of civilisation. Still, as we in Australia do not admit that the mosquito is a fair representation of this sunny climate, or that it constitutes one of its chief charms, so we will not take mosquito critics as true representatives of what they think of us in England, or as types of those accomplished writers who, in every age, have helped to teach and to elevate mankind. Most of the charges are so vulgar as not to be worthy of notice, and I feel that on the more practical ones I need say but little. Nothing but sheer folly can nullify the splendid resources of this Colony; and why should we imagine that an educated and intelligent race should ever be guilty of such folly? No doubt there has been a deal of borrowing in the past, and there will probably be more in the future. Our credit will not be impaired as long as the money is well spent and the investor is not alarmed by wild schemes or ill-considered legislation. The investor has a soul above party politics, but is keenly sensitive to schemes which affect his capital or threaten to diminish his interest. Neither is it solely a question of public loans. Investment of private capital in land or industries is essential if development is to be continued. Everyone, therefore, in the Colony is vitally interested in its credit and its honour. It must be remembered, also, that Australians form part of a mighty empire, and they naturally share the characteristics of the race to which they belong.

I do not know that Lord Jersey included Mr. Fortescue in the category of "globe-trotters." Possibly not, for Mr. Fortescue has

lived four years, and enjoyed some official experience, in New Zealand. But it may be the case that Mr. Fortescue was a disappointed colonist. Reading between the lines, a critic as daringly vague as himself might hazard the guess that he was one of the "good men" of whom he speaks as having been "turned away" when New Zealand establishments were reduced during the retrenchment period, 1887-90. And if we may assume that he was disappointed, whether in the general or particular sense, we at once find an explanation, which must be otherwise wanting, for the acerbity of his writing—for no one is so severe and unreasonable in his strictures upon the Colonies as the man who has attempted in vain to make a career in them.

And in his "Guileless Australia" (*Nineteenth Century*, September, 1891) we find him radiant with delight because his previous paper, "The Seamy Side of Australia" (*Nineteenth Century*, April, 1891), had been taken notice of by the investing class. He had been successful! If he had not permanently injured the credit of Australia, he had, at all events, caused some measure of anxiety and loss to the holders of Australian securities. He had succeeded beyond his anticipation, and was surprised and jubilant accordingly.

There was, indeed, good reason for this astonishment. How could Mr. Fortescue have expected that the investing class would have been so moved by his flimsy charges, made up of innuendo, vague generalities, false inductions, and a ridiculously small array of not very significant facts? Mr. Fortescue's "Seamy Side of Australia" was very much a *réchauffé* of Mr. Charles Fairfield. His "Guileless Australia" is a rehash of Mr. Fairfield-cum-Fortescue. It is a case of the World, the Elephant, and the Tortoise—Mr. Fortescue founded upon Mr. Fairfield: Mr. Fairfield founded upon—anything but undiluted fact.

With the very scantiest supply of solid material Mr. Fortescue has sought to establish some very astounding points against Australia. He does not in plain terms allege all these as parts of his indictment. As to one or two, he "just hints a fault." But his arguments (if they may be dignified by that term) are directed to prove them all, and they are, roughly speaking, as follows:—(1) That the resources and value of the Crown estate of Australia have been absurdly overrated; (2) that the Colonies are hovering on the brink of insolvency; (3) that the public finances are misrepresented by deliberately cooked accounts; (4) that public works said to be reproductive do not give the return alleged, or any return

whatever; (5) that the general administration is defective and calculated to shake the confidence of English investors; and (6) that repudiation may in the time to come very possibly be Australia's method of adjusting her finances.

Now, as Mr. Fortescue might say, honest criticism connotes a knowledge of facts dealt with; the capacity and inclination to deduce the right conclusions from these, and, where statistics are employed, the ability to grasp all the qualifications and special conditions that affect each group of figures. More than all, there should be an absolute absence of prejudice. The critic who approaches his subject with a bias in his mind will give but a warped judgment. From the obvious rancour shown by some of Australia's critics (not excepting Mr. Fortescue), I conclude that they are lacking in the last qualification, and, judging them by their works, they may certainly be regarded as wanting in the others. Unquestionably, some of Mr. Fortescue's statements are true enough: I do not deny that. My complaint is that he will not leave the truth ungarbled—that, starting with premises that are correct, as far as they go, he erects upon the foundation they provide a superstructure that is utterly false—that, whether from a desire to show that all is evil, or from inability to deal with the issues before him, he tortures the truth into a half-truth, or out of all resemblance to truth whatever.

Let us examine the numerous counts of Mr. Fortescue's indictment and see what sort of case he makes out for them.

His "Seamy Side of Australia" was commenced with a sneer at the "cant phrases, 'marvellous progress,' 'indomitable energy,' 'admirable enlightenment,' 'unequaled prosperity,' 'boundless resources,' 'magnificent future,' and so forth." In the same paper he said, "I maintain that Australian prosperity is artificial and the outcome of unlimited credit." And throughout this paper and its sequel, "Guileless Australia," the changes are rung upon the themes that the prosperity of Australia is as fictitious as the surpluses of the Colonial Treasurers, and her resources mythical. Much of this is inferred rather than stated—none is more than vague assertion; no attempt is made to demonstrate what is alleged by solid argument and trustworthy statistics.

It is true that he admits in his first paper that the resources of Australia far outweigh her debts. But, having made this admission, he immediately proceeds to discount it. "I would ask," he says, "how these resources are being developed." He then inquires how it is that one-third of the people are concentrated in the towns, and,

not having Mr. Fairfield at hand, answers himself out of the mouth of an English emissary of the Self-Help Emigration Society, and finds in the reply "the secret of all the waste, folly, and extravagance now rampant in Australia."

Here we have as good an example as could be desired of Mr. Fortescue's method. We have in this an instance of his painful blindness to the proportions of things; of his habit of mistaking sound and fury for argument; of his proneness to believe that the gravest charge needs proof of no sort beyond his bare averment.

The charge here is that all—not a part, but all—the waste, folly, and extravagance now rampant in Australia arise out of one phase of the working-man question. The one witness (no documents being produced) to substantiate this is an emissary of the Self-Help Emigration Society. The thing which is the secret of so much more than might have been expected of it is thus described by the solitary witness:—

Colonial working men have been so largely employed by Government upon public works that their habit is to demand such work directly other employment is slack, and to insist upon having it in the great cities, where they prefer to live, even when employers up the country are looking in vain for men. We saw the unemployed in Sydney marching about by hundreds, apparently well fed and well clothed, demanding of the Government 6s. a day without piece-work, because to offer less would be, as they termed it, "a degradation of labour in New South Wales," and many of them declining it because, when provided, it was a few miles up the country. This aspect of Colonial life deserves careful observation.

This evidence (?) satisfied Mr. Fortescue—evidence given by a man who only had such experience of Australian life as came of a hurried tour through the Colonies—evidence, moreover, which is wholly inconclusive as well as one-sided (so, perhaps, specially recommending itself to Mr. Fortescue), in that it tells us what the working man demanded and what he would not accept from the Government, but not a word as to what the Government gave. And it is a fact commonly known in Australia that on many occasions when the unemployed have asked for work the Governments have either declined to give it, or have given it only upon terms favourable to the public interests. But Mr. Fortescue is satisfied, and proceeds to say "the politicians supply the working men with the required work (at abnormal wages) at the expense of the British capitalist, and the labour unions utilise the Government wage-rate as the standard for its members." O British Capitalist, what follies are uttered in thy name!

The Australian working man (who is very commonly a householder, a bank-depositor, and a man with a stake in the country) is seemingly the bugbear of Mr. Fortescue. He it is who prevents the resources of the Colonies from being developed; who is at the bottom of all the waste, folly, and extravagance that make these resources of no account; who is an eccentric nomad—a very butterfly of labour—according to Mr. Fortescue, who tells us that the typical working man “flits from loan to loan;” by which I understand him to mean that this typical creature moves ever towards that Colony which has floated the latest loan—not, as the words imply, that he flies from one pawnbroker to another to borrow money on his own account.

But it is against the working men of the towns—the one-third—that Mr. Fortescue looses his shaft. The other two-thirds—the labourers of the country—he tells us, toil that the townspeople may play. Is it to be credited that these two-thirds have no voice, no representation in public affairs, to protect the resources of the Colonies and conserve the best interests of the community? There seems to me to be an ellipsis in the critic’s reasoning: and I think it would bother him to explain how the typical working man, who will not leave the large towns for work, is to flit from loan to loan, seeing that works constructed out of loans are, for the most part, railways, roads, &c., in the country.

I fancy he has been misled by the indubitable fact that the mining population of Australia is a migratory one. The typical Australian miner is apt to go to the scene of the last “rush” in gold or silver. So has he gone in the past to the diggings of Ballarat and Sandhurst, and the Thames River in New Zealand. So is he going now to the newly-developed silver mines of Tasmania. A good show of tin or copper will draw him. But, if a married man, he is slow to change his Colony. He has his home in some part of Australasia: there his family remain while he engages in the pursuit of mineral wealth, and to that home he returns, unless very substantial inducements are offered to him to make his domicile elsewhere.

Upon this point I can speak from my experience as Minister of Railways and Mines in Tasmania. In that capacity I have seen public works delayed because labourers from other Colonies would not be attracted by the offer of employment at good wages. Those labourers would not flit to the scene of loan expenditure. But men have poured into the Colony by thousands to work in the silver-fields of Mts. Zeehan and Dundas, albeit there was no loan money to

£57,605,474, against imports £65,256,881. The average of per head for Australia in 1888 was £15 18s. 10d., against £7 for the United Kingdom and £3 14s. 5d. for Canada. Exports and imports increased to £131,749,505.

But let me show an example of fairness to our hostile critics. I point out that, for purposes of comparison, the Australasia colonial trade should be deducted from this total. This is £40,481,672 as the imports of 1889, £35,902,379 as the exports of 1889, £76,384,051 as the total; and favourable comparison is possible.

Bank deposits in Australasia on March 31, 1890, amount to £108,278,943, and savings-bank deposits to £15,482,770, making total deposits of £123,761,713 (more than two-thirds of the total debt), and the average deposit amount to the credit of each citizen in the savings banks of Australia is £25 7s. 4d., against £11 in the English average.

The public revenue of Australasia increased from £22,000,000 in 1880-81 to £28,626,889 in 1888-89—that is, by £6,626,889 while the interest payable upon the total debt of 1888-89 was £7,084,041. And the revenue continues to increase. Mr. F. H. Robertson's contention that the population does not increase in the same ratio as the debt, does not concern the investing class if the general wealth be in that ratio and the means be sufficient to meet liabilities: and his argument that the debt is not relatively to the multiple of the revenue never had much force seems now, in "Guileless Australia," to have been dropped. That the most prejudiced critic of Australasian affairs, as far as he knows anything about them, will admit that the colonial administration do not increase relatively to the increase in loans, and that the revenue which, without undue burden on the taxpayer, provides in eight years an increase more than sufficient to pay the whole amount of interest due on the loans is sufficient.

I would add that a stronger case can be made out from the revenue of 1873, £12,260,000, with that of 1888, £28,626,889, the increase during that period being £16,366,889, or 135 per cent, while population increased from 2,103,000 to 3,678,000, or 75 per cent.

It is true in part, as is alleged, that taxation in New Zealand and Tasmania, during the period 1880 to 1888, has increased from £2 6s. 7d. to £3 9s. 1d. per head. In New

probably be not far short of, and, perhaps, in rate for England £270.

But I will endeavour to illustrate in a more what Australasian resources and capacity are, of her industries as an example, and very fit to present my case. The capital invested in is computed at £300,000,000, or 50 per cent. of debt of all Australasia. The last wool-clip (of which is England) is valued at £20,000,000 amount of interest which Australasia has to pay.

Do not these facts justify Australasia in a better should they not satisfy the British creditor and constitute only a portion of his security are should they not refute the covert statement that Australia is on the brink of bankruptcy, or Murray's crude remarks about Australian insolvency.

Mr. Christie Murray has been dubbed a "glutton" by his characterisation as such. How with him? He "did" Australia, that requires few months. In an unhappy hour he came to statistics, saw "copy" in them, and has floated a statistical pitfall to another whenever he has attempted to do so.

In his "Antipodeans" (the *Contemporary*), he generalises about Australia thus:

There is no country in which so high a credit so lofty a standard of proved intelligence, and means to intellectual excellence exist side by side with so lax a commercial morality, and such overwhelming violence and crimes of violence.

But, animated by misplaced confidence in a more not stop at generalities, as does the more as Not satisfied with dealing this vague idea of a morality as to which has very little experiential basis or no information. The basis of the truth is insolvency.

Everywhere is it a failure to be met, the same as insolvency in every 1860 in the ports of New Zealand and New Zealand. The same in the last show half done in the United Kingdom, and the same a quarter in the Colonial records.

Here we have a comparison made to the





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be expended upon them and no employment given by the Government.

Mr. Fortescue discounts Australia's resources in another way :

The Australians are prepared [he says], not to say determined, to leave a vast extent of their territory untouched and unprofitable sooner than admit another race that can turn it to account ; in other words, to cancel a considerable portion of the assets on the security of which they have borrowed, and are borrowing, millions of money.

Let me say at once that I do not altogether disagree with the views he has expressed upon the question of coloured labour. Although I, in common with the majority of Tasmanians, consider it essential that the evils inseparable from the domestication of large numbers of Chinese amidst a British people should be as far as possible minimised, I think the extreme measures adopted at the Sydney Conference of 1887 were certainly not justified by then existing circumstances, and would be difficult to justify by any circumstances. And it stands on record that the Premier of Tasmania, as a member of that Conference, lodged his protest against these more severe measures ; while, if I remember rightly, the representative of Western Australia declined to vote for them.

There are, however, other coloured races besides the Chinese by whom the northern portion of Australia might be cultivated. I cannot see the difficulty that Mr. Fortescue does in regard to the employment of Indian coolies in the sugar-cane fields of Northern Queensland. There are also the Pacific Islanders ; and there are the aborigines, who may be sufficiently civilised in the course of time to take to husbandry. I have little doubt that, when experience and local exigencies shall have taught their lesson, if that lesson be that field-labour is impossible to the European, the cry against coloured labour in those tropical regions will be hushed.

But Mr. Fortescue overstates his case. He assumes that Europeans cannot work in Northern Queensland in any outdoor pursuit—and this is assuming too much. Miners find it practicable to live and labour in the Cairns and Herberton and other northern localities ; they are to be found thereaway in considerable numbers : and the resources of that portion of Australia are, as far as minerals are concerned, being developed—witness that marvel of gold mines, Mt. Morgan. And Europeans are now working in small numbers in the sugar industry, while the planters are, as an experiment, importing Italian labourers, who will, it is hoped, be able to do field-work in the north with perfect safety.

Neither is the case as regards coloured labour on the sugar

plantations fairly put. There is no allusion to the fact that the prohibition of Kanaka labour has not yet come into operation, although the issue of new licences to import Pacific Islanders ceased on December 31, 1890.

There is no need to fear that Queensland will neglect her resources in this direction, or that South Australia will leave her northern territory undeveloped, and so the occasion for cancelling Australian assets ceases to present itself.

Mr. Fortescue cannot tolerate the mention of those resources—"those blessed words, 'boundless resources,'" as he playfully remarks. He also toys in a like frisky manner with the realised private wealth of Australia. He says:

I have before me the Budget statement of that worthy but incoherent financier Mr. McMillan for 1890. It consists of a rhapsody over some impossible statistics as to the so-called "realised" private wealth of the Colony (omitting, of course, some £60,000,000 worth of registered mortgages).

Here is another instance of that peculiar method to which I take exception. I can imagine Mr. McMillan chucking at the impossible application of his statistics by his critic, and the assumption that a property on becoming mortgaged ceases to exist. Mr. Fortescue does not condescend to examine Mr. McMillan's statistics or give any proof of their impossibility. He does not tell us to what extent they are affected by the omission of his sixty millions. He does not pretend to show that these sixty millions have been twice exhibited as assets; and it is only in the improbable event of their having been credited to both mortgagor and mortgagee, or that they may not legitimately be credited to either, that there is any sort of force in his contention. All is vague as it is wild—two or three sneers and an *obiter dictum*—and yet he tells us that the investing public give ear to him!

What Australian resources are, the evidence of Australian progress shows clearly enough. I say nothing of the many millions of acres of unalienated land—agricultural, pastoral, and mineral—which yet await settlement and exploitation, and which are indubitably assets more than sufficient to cover the whole sum of Australian indebtedness. I will not refer here to the assets in permanent works, directly and indirectly reproductive. I will endeavour to show rather, but briefly, what has been the economic development of such resources as have been operated upon by the people.

Exports and imports, with an aggregate value of £94,742,703 in 1878, rose to £122,862,355 in 1888; exports in the latter year being

£57,605,474, against imports £65,256,881. The average of exports per head for Australia in 1888 was £15 18s. 10d., against £7 19s. 1d. for the United Kingdom and £3 14s. 5d. for Canada. In 1889 exports and imports increased to £131,749,505.

But let me show an example of fairness to our hostile critics and point out that, for purposes of comparison, the Australasian inter-colonial trade should be deducted from this total. This gives us £40,481,672 as the imports of 1889, £35,902,379 as the exports, £76,384,051 as the total; and favourable comparison is still possible.

Bank deposits in Australasia on March 31, 1890, amounted to £108,278,943, and savings-bank deposits to £15,482,770, giving total deposits of £123,761,713 (more than two-thirds of the total debt), and the average deposit amount to the credit of each depositor in the savings banks of Australia is £25 7s. 4d., against £18 7s., the English average.

The public revenue of Australasia increased from £20,607,308 in 1880-81 to £28,626,889 in 1888-89—that is, by £8,019,581, while the interest payable upon the total debt of 1888-89 was £7,084,041. And the revenue continues to increase. Mr. Fortescue's contention that the population does not increase in the same ratio as the debt, does not concern the investing class if the increase in the general wealth be in that ratio and the means be available for meeting liabilities: and his argument that the debt increases relatively to the multiple of the revenue never had much force, and seems now, in "Guileless Australia," to have been dropped. I suppose that the most prejudiced critic of Australasian affairs, assuming that he knows anything about them, will admit that other charges of administration do not increase relatively to the increase in interest on loans, and that the revenue which, without undue strain upon the taxpayer, provides in eight years an increase more than sufficient to pay the whole amount of interest due on the loan account, is sufficient.

I would add that a stronger case can be made out if we compare the revenue of 1873, £12,260,000, with that of 1888, £28,626,889—the increase during that period being £16,364,889, or 133 per cent., while population increased from 2,103,000 to 3,678,000, or by 75 per cent.

It is true in part, as is alleged, that taxation has increased. Taxation has increased in every Colony of Australasia, except New Zealand and Tasmania, during the period 1880 to 1888. In Victoria, from £2 6s. 7d. to £3 9s. 1d. per head. In New South Wales,

from £2 6s. 5d. to £2 10s. 5d. In Queensland, from £3 1s. 2d. to £4 3s. 8d. In South Australia, from £1 18s. 7d. to £2 6s. 6d., and in Western Australia, where taxation per head was highest and debt per head lowest, from £3 13s. 7d. to £4 5s. 1d. It is true also that in all the Colonies taxation per head is higher than in the United Kingdom. But it should be borne in mind that the Australasian taxpayer receives a very considerable equivalent in the form of low railway fares and freights, and also in improved trade facilities, through roads, harbours, &c., for which he is willing to pay thus indirectly, and it is only a matter of account whether he contributes to the revenue in this manner or by heavier payments for railway accommodation.

As an illustration of the people's willingness to pay for value received in this way, I may quote my experience as M.H.A. for West Devon in Tasmania. The maximum road rate imposed by law was 1s. in the pound. Very many of my constituents were willing to have that maximum raised to 2s. 6d.

The improvement in value of the private estate of Australasia, largely due to the expenditure of loan moneys upon public works, is a good index of the growing wealth of those Colonies—*e.g.* the value of rateable property in Victoria increased from £69,221,639 in 1874 to £187,558,511 in 1889, or by £118,336,872, *i.e.* the increase was equal to about three times the debt of that Colony. And this estimate was made for purposes of taxation be it remembered, and, if it erred, would have erred on the side of moderation.

The total private wealth of Australasia is estimated by the Government statist of New South Wales at £1,129,000,000, or £300 per head of population. Dr. Giffen, in the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* for March, 1890, estimates the wealth of the United Kingdom for 1890 (including public and private wealth) at £10,000,000,000, or £270 per head.

Now exception may be taken to the method by which the Government statist of New South Wales and Victoria arrive at their average of private wealth. They take for a series of years the deaths recorded, and the values of the estates of those deceased, and obtain an average for the whole population. But this rough-and-ready system takes no account of the fact that the average age of the survivors may be different from that of those dying in a given period. I only mention this by way of proving that I want to argue my case out fairly; but if, accepting this objection, we discard the figure of £300 per head as too high, we ought still, in fairness, to substitute another figure not very much lower, and that would

probably be not far short of, and, perhaps, in excess of, Dr. Giffen's rate for England—£270.

But I will endeavour to illustrate in a more striking manner what Australasian resources and capacity are. I will take one only of her industries as an example, and very few words are required to present my case. The capital invested in sheep-farming alone is computed at £300,000,000, or 50 per cent. more than the national debt of all Australasia. The last wool-clip (the destination of most of which is England) is valued at £20,000,000, or over  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times the amount of interest which Australasia has to pay on her loan account.

Do not these facts justify Australasia in a belief in her resources? Should they not satisfy the British creditor that the assets which constitute only a portion of his security are increasing in value? Should they not refute the covert statement of Mr. Fortescue that Australia is on the brink of bankruptcy, or Mr. David Christie Murray's crude remarks about Australian insolvency?

Mr. Christie Murray has been dubbed a "globe-trotter," and been hurt by his characterisation as such. How does the case stand with him? He "did" Australia, that requires years of study, in a few months. In an unhappy hour he came across Mr. Hayter's statistics, saw "copy" in them, and has floundered from one statistical pitfall to another whenever he has attempted to apply them.

In his "Antipodeans" (the *Contemporary*, September, 1891) he generalises about Australia thus:

There is no country in which so high a condition of general comfort, so lofty a standard of proved intelligence, and such large and varied means to intellectual excellence exist side by side with so much turbulence, so lax a commercial morality, and such overcharged statistics of drunkenness and crimes of violence.

But, animated by misplaced confidence in those statistics, he will not stop at generalities, as does the more cautious Mr. Fortescue. Not satisfied with dealing this vague blow at Australian commercial morality—as to which his very brief experience can have given him little or no information—he tells us of the terrible proneness of Australia to insolvency:

Everybody is in a hurry to be rich [he says]. In 1888 there was an insolvency to every 1,500 of the population of Australia, including Tasmania and New Zealand. Even in the disastrous 1879 we could only show half that in the United Kingdom, and the normal average is less than a quarter of the Colonial record.

*Here we have a comparison made between two wholly incon-*

gruous groups of figures. In the first place, no account is taken of the fact that, while in the United Kingdom there are thousands who are independent of trade fluctuations, and millions who are beneath insolvency, inasmuch as they have never known any other condition, in Australasia nearly everybody is largely dependent upon mutations in prosperity, and possessed of sufficient means to make it worth the while of creditors to proceed against him. In the classification of occupation of insolvents in Victoria for 1888 we find the largest entry against farmers (62), and the next largest against labourers (57); artizans and people of the artizan grade contribute very largely to the return, while merchants account for four only.

But, apart from this, comparison is impossible by reason of the change which took place in the Bankruptcy Act of the United Kingdom in 1883, and because large companies and syndicates in England have saved the majority of practical insolvencies from the declared list. Since 1883 the official figures in England have been compiled on an entirely different basis from those of 1879, the official record of insolvencies being much smaller than the real record (see "Inspector-General's Report for 1891").

The only way to show the solvency or otherwise of Australasia is to piece the economic statistics for all the Colonies together, as Dr. Giffen did for Ireland (in the *Nineteenth Century*, March, 1886), and then judge fairly what burden the group can bear. I have only given some leading points that seem to corroborate the opinion that Australasia would bear this test creditably.

Now as to Mr. Fortescue's charges against the administration of Australian finances—the bogus surpluses, the false balance-sheets, and the fictitious returns that he speaks of as proofs that the Australians have the integrity of the British race. I am sorry that the British integrity is not of a higher order. I think I can show that the Australian standard is.

Mr. Fairfield (see "A Plea for Liberty") is the parent or foster-parent of these charges. In the "Seamy Side of Australia" he was quoted as follows:

It was subsequently admitted by Ministers (Victoria) that the surpluses of that (1888-89) and of previous years had been mainly arrived at by the strange but time-honoured bookkeeping expedient of crediting the revenue with all moneys received during the financial year, and carrying certain expenditure or debits to futurity.

In his later paper Mr. Fortescue attempts to fortify his indictment by the following secondary evidence. He says:

Again, during the general election in New South Wales, a few weeks ago, it was clearly proved that an item, £200,000, being the price of a sale of Government land, had, quite innocently, been allowed to figure on the credit side of the Consolidated Revenue Account, although the sale had never taken place and the money had never been received. A judicious telegram in reference to the matter was sent to London from Sydney, and the whole affair was hushed up. How wide is the range of Australian simplicity !

Then, from that repository of misleading statements, Mr. Fairfield, he gleans : (1) That for years past (in Victoria) large sums had been expended without the sanction of Parliament, improperly withdrawn from the debit side of the public accounts and carried forward for subsequent adjustment ; and (2) that the Treasurer was authorised by Parliament to raise loans of £5,600,000 in all, in order to "square his accounts."

And then he favours us with a master-stroke of his own, which runs thus :

The Victorian Treasurer is accustomed to make himself a present, in his loan account statement, of six months' interest ; and Victorian Treasurers, so far as I can gather, have been for some years trying to "jump over their financial shadow" in this simple way.

There is an unusual amount of timidity about the "so far as I can gather," and one might well be excused for wishing that he had added, "and so far as I can understand," for, whether by accident or design, there is much of this which is *rudis indigestaque moles*, and none of it which fairly presents the case dealt with.

First, for the New South Wales item, as to which we find Mr. Fortescue lending a credulous ear to the Opposition witness, and making a misstatement that appears absolutely inexcusable. It was cried out from the housetops of Sydney by the Parliamentary Opposition that the Treasurer had improperly estimated as an asset £200,000, the value of certain Crown land, which was, and is, available as an asset of that or greater value. This land is part of the new Centennial Park, and the Treasurer prudently refrained from realising upon it, because, owing to the improvement effected by this beautiful park, the value was certain to increase. There was no concealment about this—no shadow of attempt to mislead. The insinuation that the Treasurer sought, or had occasion, to impose upon anybody in regard to it is uncalled for. The assertion (unreservedly made) that a judicious telegram was sent to hush this up is a ridiculous figment of the writer's imagination. The thing was not of a nature to be hushed up. The only person to



whom such a telegram could have been sent was the Agent-General, and I have the assurance of that gentleman that he never received any telegram of the sort.

Mr. Howard Willoughby (*Nineteenth Century*, August, 1891) has ably and sufficiently explained away the charges against Victorian Treasurers. Unfortunately Mr. Fortescue does not appear capable of discriminating between loans expenditure and expenditure from current revenue, or, if he himself comprehends the difference, he does not wish his readers to do so. His case against the Treasurer for obtaining Parliamentary sanction for a loan of £5,600,000 to square his accounts is absurdly and unfairly put. The Treasurer did not ask for this authority to square his ordinary expenditure with the revenue, but to raise money for the cost of public works already sanctioned and chargeable to the loan account. Every Treasurer in Australasia does the same—all the world is at liberty to know it; and it would puzzle the ingenuity of Mr. Fortescue to find any other and better system by which it could be done. The charge that large sums have been expended out of revenue without the sanction of Parliament, and improperly withdrawn from the debit side of the public account, is put as unfairly as it could be. This, as Mr. Willoughby points out, is railway expenditure, controlled by a commission that is largely independent of Ministries and Parliament: the expenditure is not unauthorised by Parliament except in as far as it exceeds the amount voted, and no part of it is "withdrawn" from the debit account, although, owing to delay in making out the annual statements of receipts and disbursements, some expenditure has not been shown in the year wherein it was incurred. This was the explanation of the inflated surplus of one year; but surely Mr. Willoughby is correct in saying that, "if the surplus from one year was inflated, so was the expenditure of the next, and the two inflations killed each other."

But Mr. Fortescue is imbued with the strange idea that, for the Victorian or Australian Treasurer, there is neither a day of reckoning nor a critical Opposition ready at any moment to point out crucial errors in finance or any administrative sin calculated to damage the credit of the Government. He seems to think that the debit carried forward is expunged from the ledger, and this peculiar idea is admirably illustrated by his allegation that the Victorian Treasurer is accustomed to make himself a present in his loan account statement of six months' interest—*i.e.* if there be anything in the word "accustomed," he pays interest for six months of every twelve, and carries on the balance to the Greek Kalends.

What are the facts? The Victorian Treasurer and other Treasurers of Australasia hold, or held, that interest is payable when it falls due, and should be debited to that year in which the due date of the payment occurs. So, if interest fell due on January 1, having accrued during the preceding six months, it would, where the financial year ends on December 31, appear as expenditure of the year in which it was paid, and not in the year during which it accrued. But whether that practice be absolutely correct or not, the Treasurer can only "jump over his shadow" once for each loan, and thereafter he must find himself paying and duly charging to each annual account twelve months' interest; and throughout Mr. Fortescue ignores the fact, if he be cognisant of it, that there is a rigid scrutiny of Australasian public accounts by an Auditor-General (in Victoria, and in South Australia, two Commissioners of Audit), who, absolutely independent of Ministers, is the servant of Parliament, and can only be removed by a joint vote of the two Houses.

Upon such fallacies and casuistries as these is it sought to base charges eminently damaging to Australia. Let the British investor, for whom such tender care is expressed, only examine the case for himself, and see how flimsy and unsupported it is.

Australian public works are unremunerative Mr. Fortescue tells us. Quoting Mr. Fairfield again, he says :

He (Mr. Fairfield) infers from this that "public works constructed on State Socialistic principles never do become productive." I should prefer to state, more modestly, that Australian public works have so far shown small signs of being productive. So far then as regards the actual investment of the Australian loans, the outlook for the British capitalist does not seem very bright.

He states that the Railway Commissioners of Victoria were instructed to efface surplus railway revenue by reducing freights and fares—a misleading assertion, in that, if any instructions of the kind were issued, they must have applied only to the surplus after deducting all charges, including interest on loans expended in construction, for we find that for the period referred to Victorian railways, like those of New South Wales, paid over 3 per cent. upon loan moneys expended upon them.

But, says Mr. Fortescue, your returns from Victorian railways are fictitious, because you do not reckon in the cost of construction £3,000,000 granted free of interest to the railway system of the Colony. I can quite appreciate his failure to see the weakness of this argument; for has he not held up New Zealand as a model to

Australia because £10,000,000 of her national debt were incurred for war expenditure? He evidently thinks that war is a better investment for the British capitalist than lasting public works which benefit mankind: and how shall he understand what Victoria has done by her free gift of £3,000,000 *out of revenue* to her railways? Victoria, in this instance, has practically refunded to her taxpayers £3,000,000 which she might have wasted or held to swell successive surpluses; she has strengthened the security upon which her creditors depend, and to all intents and purposes has made those millions a sinking fund for the liquidation *pro tanto* of her debt.

But Mr. Fortescue is in the densest of fogs upon his railway question. He cannot understand Mr. Willoughby's argument that while interest is regularly paid on Victorian loans the creditors are not affected whether Victorian railways are managed for the benefit of those that use them or otherwise. I will add to his bewilderment by quoting the opinion of one of the foremost authorities upon trade and railway statistics in the world. He, in reference to Mr. Fortescue's papers, says:

The charges are not intelligible. The points are too small. For instance, the railways are said not to pay a rate of interest equal to what the Australian Government has to pay for its loans. But the difference is  $\frac{1}{2}$  or 1 per cent. only at most, and this means that Australia has £7,000,000 of interest to pay, or thereabouts, and the railways only earn about £5,000,000. What if the statement were true? The railways might still be a good investment. The Government of India was in a like position for many years, and did not come out badly. The Russian Government is in a like fix. The thing is incidental to railways in a new country, and does not mean anything bad at all. It might be worth the while of Australians to have a deficit of £2,000,000 a year *pro tem*, on the public railway account for the sake of the incidental advantages.

This heavy armament should silence the popguns of Mr. Fortescue's battery.

But I may add a word to carry the above argument to its logical conclusion. Not only may it pay a country to work a railway system which produces directly less than the annual cost, it may, and does pay in Australia to construct works which give no direct return at all. Take, for example, a road made by the State into new agricultural country, and, after construction, maintained by local authorities out of rates. That road, costing, say, £800 per mile, will induce settlement to the extent of 1,280 acres at least per mile, or eight farms of 150 acres each. Those farms

will be peopled by some forty persons, who will contribute to the revenue in taxation at least £100 a year, or 12½ per cent. upon the cost of the mile of road. There would be other indirect contributions to the national wealth; but direct return, in the absence of toll-bars, there would be none. This has been proved in regard to roads, and may be shown hereafter in regard to irrigation expenditure, which, so far, is only of a tentative character.

As to the future of irrigation as a reproductive agency, what has been done at the Australian Irrigation Colonies, Mildura and Renmark, justifies a very much less pessimistic view than Mr. Fortescue's. The Bishop of Ballarat, who recently visited these new fields of industry, pronounced the progress made amazing. From these Colonies raisins of excellent quality have already been sent to this country, and consignments of oranges, lemons, apricots, and other fruits, together with wine, olive oil, and other products, are, in due course, to follow. It seems somewhat premature, then, to speak of Victorian expenditure upon irrigation as waste.

But Mr. Fortescue does not rest satisfied with his sneer at Australian resources: he is exceedingly dubious as to the soundness of the administration of such resources as exist. He tells us:

Those blessed words "boundless resources" have cost the British investor countless millions. That foolish and confiding person listened for years to similar pleas and representations from the Argentine borrower. I do not compare Australian with Argentine borrowing, but I contend that, in the case of all countries that pawn their future with the British investor, the question is not one of natural resources alone. There is also the question of the development of those resources; the question of administration and of management, &c.

Only remarking, by the way, that Mr. Fortescue *does* compare Australian and Argentine borrowing, notwithstanding his denial, and that, by implication, he says that Australia's boundless resources have lost to the British investors countless millions. I proceed to quote another passage of his:

The Labour Party is supreme throughout the Australasian Colonies, and there can be no hope of sound administration while that supremacy lasts. The question that remains is: Will that supremacy be overthrown before it meets its natural death in bankruptcy?

Fortunately for Australasia, her critics very freely contradict each other, and not infrequently contradict themselves. Thus, while Mr. Christie Murray says that the Antipodean Press is entitled to rank amongst the best and ablest in the world, and that the

journals of Melbourne and Sydney are models of what newspapers ought to be, Mr. Francis Adams informs us that "the *Bulletin* is the one really talented and original outcome of the Australian Press," which is very much as if we said of the Press of London that *Modern Society* is its one valuable product. But we must make allowances for Mr. Adams's peculiar appreciation of the *Bulletin*—he was a writer for it.

And we find Mr. Adams entertaining widely different views from those expressed by Mr. Fortescue about the power of the people. Not that Mr. Adams has much, if anything, good to say of the People (with a big P); perhaps he loves them all the more because, according to him, they are so bad. He has certainly libelled them without stint. He describes them as having the taint of cruelty; as feeling the murderous desire to shoot or stab, rather than to spar up and strike with the fist; as pure Positivists and Materialists; as of loose habits in conjugal matters, and much else that is equally untrue. But yet these erring creatures of the masses are dear to his heart. It is against the well-to-do and leading men of the Colonies that his rancour is more especially directed—"the little cliques that gather round the Governors" (in which, perhaps, Mr. Adams and the *Bulletin* were not much cultivated), and "the old slave-owning official families, whose brutality is shown by the administration of hideous and unrepealed statutes;" these come in for the scorpions while the people only receive the lash of his whip.

I confess I do not know what Mr. Adams means by "the old slave-owning official families;" but this writer is frequently too profound for me. I do not understand the sense in which Hobart can be described as a pendant of Melbourne, although Mr. Adams thus describes it, and, I suppose, has some idea why he does so; and when I read the opening paragraph—the argument—of "Social Life in Australia," I fancied another Captain Cuttle was uttering one of his nebulous proverbs, and that a phantom Bunsby had thrown light upon the question in hand by the epigram, "The bearings of this observation lays in the application of it."

"The administration of hideous and unrepealed statutes," I understand to refer to the application during the critical time of the last Australian strike of an Act of George IV. directed against conspiracy; and, if so, those who love good order should applaud the employment of this measure. The offence which is charged against the mythical class of slave-owners is, in fact, none. There might have been cause for censure if repealed statutes had been administered,

but Mr. Adams takes pains to tell us that the statutes were unrepealed.

Mr. Fortescue, at all events, should applaud this thing which Mr. Adams reviled. He should recognise in the strong and successful action taken by the Governments of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria against a turbulent minority that endangered the trade, the social security, and the general well-being of those Colonies, a sufficient guarantee that government "by the people" in Australia is not necessarily misrule.

It is no new thing that the votes of the men of labour control Australasian Parliamentary elections. A franchise which is everywhere liberal, and in some Colonies that of manhood suffrage, has put the people as much in power as they can very well be. But that power has been, and will be, I am sure, exercised with moderation and for the general interest. It is true that in the recent general elections of New Zealand and New South Wales several Labour candidates have been returned; but this circumstance is known to be the result of reaction after the great strike, and may never occur again; and if it should recur, and even larger numbers of Labour candidates be elected, I believe that the government of the Colonies would be in no way impaired thereby.

And now for Mr. Fortescue's suggestion of possible repudiation. Mr. Willoughby has rejected this as "the babble of the bar and cynicism of the club," and urged that the Australians have the integrity of the British race. Mr. Fortescue's comment upon this is that they have proved their integrity by the publication of balance-sheets which are false and returns which are fictitious, and he substantiates his charge by the following proofs:

I have heard Colonial politicians—not, I grant, of the highest stamp—speak, in conversation, of repudiation as within the range of practical politics. "Why," they said in effect, "should the colonists be the slaves of the British capitalist?"

Let me point out further that the recommendation of the Victorian Railway Committee, that freehold land required for future railways shall be virtually confiscated, does not inspire me with confidence as to the impossibility of Australian repudiation.

Then he quotes from a New Zealand paper:

Perhaps no politician of a high class does favour national repudiation: but we have not many politicians of that class. The major part of our politicians are sick for office, and do not permit many scruples to stand in the way of its attainment. Repudiation has been, and is, more than whispered among a certain class of Australian politicians, and the word has been publicly spoken in New Zealand.

And he concludes :

Further, creditors as a class are not popular. Any man of the world, however ignorant of Australian finance, could guess from the furious abuse heaped on the Mother Country by a section—and that no unimportant section—of the Australian Press that Australia is heavily in her debt. In our foolishness we have looked to Australia for the love of a child towards her parent: we find the hatred of the mortgagor towards the mortgagee. We can get no more, and we may get less. Loyalty cannot be bought, but confidence may be betrayed and sold.

Is this convincing? What is the value of this babble of politicians not of the highest stamp, and probably of the lowest? These men will never be the leaders of public opinion or the directors of a people's destiny.

And what is there in that recommendation of the Victorian Railway Commissioners which has inspired Mr. Fortescue with such doubt as to Victorian integrity? He does not say that the recommendation has been adopted; but let that pass. It only amounts to this, that against any compensation due to the owner for land taken for railway construction there shall be a set-off of the increment of value arising to the estate of such owner out of that railway.

Perhaps Mr. Fortescue will not see the equity of this, his views upon the land question generally being, to put it mildly, anomalous: for we find him saying that "there is eternal tinkering of the land laws on the part of most of the Governments in the direction of land nationalisation, or some scheme of an equally disturbing kind," whereas there has never been any legislation whatever in the direction of land nationalisation in any Colony of Australasia. He has been led away, I suppose, by the graduated land-tax, which, although it may break up large estates and place peasant proprietors or tenants on the land instead of sheep, has no semblance to land nationalisation, and no tendency to reduce the value of land.

Mr. Fortescue says Australians abuse and hate the Mother Country because they owe her money. One might suppose that, if repudiation were contemplated, Australians would bear their obligations with greater equanimity, and that the presence of this resentment indicated their intention to pay. As a fact, there is not the abuse or the hatred, or the idea of repudiation, that is either hinted or affirmed.

Mr. Adams (*Fortnightly Review*, September, 1891) has discovered from some recondite sources another reason for this alleged dislike of the Mother Country by the youth of Australia, of whom

he says : " All he knows or cares for England lies in his resentment and curiosity concerning London." And Mr. Adams on this point is just as much worthy of credence as Mr. Fortescue, neither more nor less.

As to repudiation, has Australasia any such example as might tempt her to follow in this direction? Apart from any sense she may have as to the propriety of paying her debts, is she justified in the belief that repudiation will profit her? The instances of a nation attempting this financial stroke are fewer even than the threats or forebodings of it. In the United States, during the period of the civil war, and when American resentment was greatest against England, there were threats of repudiation openly spoken by " politicians not of the highest stamp ; " but these were threats only. Spain and Portugal are, I believe, the only nations that have seriously sought to relieve themselves of their embarrassments in this way, and the consequences to these have been trade ostracism and exclusion from the great financial centres that are the fountain-heads of commerce.

It is undoubtedly the destiny of the Australasian Commonwealth to become a rich and powerful State or congeries of States. It is, I am sure, the purpose of her people (with the possible exception of Mr. Fortescue's lower-stamp politicians) to be, and remain, faithful to her national obligations. And it is obvious that it is only by honestly meeting her liabilities that she can realise in anything like full measure the brilliant promise of her youth. Australasia may break away from the Mother Country politically ; she may hoist the flag of a republic ; but she cannot break away from England in her trade relations : she must remain dependent upon the markets of the world—but principally those of Great Britain—in regard to that interchange of commodities whereby, alone, her great resources can be turned to account and her extensive requirements supplied. Her creditors are her best customers, and will remain her customers even when Australasia's debt shall have been paid off.

Mr. Fortescue, determined to push his repudiation theory to its uttermost length, has recently supplemented his arguments (in the *Nineteenth Century*) by pointing out in a letter to the daily press two instances of repudiation that have already occurred in Australasia : (1) The refusal of South Australia to contribute to the New Guinea Guarantee Fund ; (2) the failure of a harbour trust in New Zealand. Both these examples are as forcible-feeble as most of those hitherto employed. What are the facts? South Australia declined to contribute to the fund guaranteed by Queens-



land for the administration of New Guinea, because she had no concern with, or interest in, that new region, and, moreover, because there was no obligation, legal or moral, upon her to so contribute. Where does repudiation come in here? As for the other example, it would be just as sensible to say that Great Britain would repudiate because some corporation or corporate body of England stopped payment as to assume that New Zealand would do so in the analogous case put.

But Mr. Murray comes in at this point (the *Contemporary*, September, 1891) with his evidence as to Australian criminality. Admitting that "the standard of adult education is higher than in any other country in the world excepting Prussia," and that "in this regard the Colonies take rank with any country in the world;" admitting also that "the ordinary traveller of ordinary culture meets very much the same kind of people he meets at home, and will, in the main, find himself in the kind of moral and intellectual quarters to which he has been accustomed," he assails Australians in the following terms:

The figures for insanity, alcoholism, suicide, and crimes of violence are sadly large. In Victoria one person in 105 of the population was in prison some part of the year 1888. In the United Kingdom, for that year, the average of convictions in proportion to population was 3·64 per 1,000. In New South Wales it was 8·59, and in the whole of Australasia it amounted to 6·15, although South Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania showed a joint average of only 3·81.

It is a contention very commonly offered to the traveller that the young Colonial does not drink spirituous liquors at all. The figures would hardly seem to support this statement, for, whereas the annual consumption of spirits in the United Kingdom is ·59 (the gallon) per head of population, it is 1·15 in New South Wales, 1·32 in Victoria, 1·46 in West Australia, and 1·59 in Queensland.

Sparsely as the country is populated, there is as much blasphemy to the square mile as serves for the people of Great Britain. . . . A teamster in a tight place will shoulder a novice out of duty with a "Let me get at 'em," and will at once begin to curse so horribly that *for very shame's sake* the dumb creatures in his charge will move.

Here we have Mr. Murray exercising the profound credulity of the "globe-trotter," and giving some excellent samples of his system of applying for purposes of comparison one set of undigested statistics with others wholly ungenerical.

I would first observe that, if there were any warrant for these charges, the brunt of them would fall upon people born in the United Kingdom rather than upon the Colonial born. In a carefully pre-

pared statement for Victoria in 1884 we find 16,871 charges against people of the United Kingdom, as compared with 7,441 against Victorians and 1,386 against other Colonials. In 1889 the Victorians arrested were 17·53 per 1,000, as against 46·04 English, 53·49 Scotch, and 84·94 Irish born. *Calum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt.*

Then it should be remembered that crime and drunkenness might naturally be expected to be proportionately larger in Australia by reason of the greater proportion of adult males to the total population.

Next I note that, in employing Mr. Hayter's figures, Mr. Murray does not employ the necessary qualifications given in Mr. Hayter's notes—*e.g.*:

A person arrested more than once during the year, or arrested at one time on several charges, is counted as a separate individual in respect to each arrest or charge, and this, except when the contrary is stated, must be borne in mind by those consulting the following paragraphs and tables.

And having failed in this important particular, he proceeds to compare the Australian statistics, which show all the charges for all courts, with the statistics of the United Kingdom, which exhibit only the committals to superior courts and differ in other respects.

Now much in this connection depends upon the relative constitution and powers of the lower courts, and the dividing lines between serious and less serious offences; and in these particulars statistics exaggerate the extent and importance of Australian crimes and offences. That very many of the offences which load the Colonial charge-sheet are of a very trivial character is confirmed by the fact that, of 11,891 persons imprisoned by Victorian magistrates during 1889, 1,014 were sentenced to from eight to fifteen days, and 6,608 (or 55 per cent.) to seven days and under.

How Mr. Murray finds that one out of 105 persons in Victoria was in prison during some part of 1888 I cannot divine. An eminent statist of this country is equally at a loss to discover how this is made out, and I cannot help thinking that Mr. Murray's statistics upon this point are of his own conception. But, without wasting time upon this ill-considered statement, I may safely say that Mr. Murray has failed to prove his allegation that there is more crime in Australia than in the United Kingdom.

As to the charge of drunkenness, Mr. Murray starts with a grave error. He puts the consumption of spirits in the United Kingdom

at 59 of a gallon per head, whereas the actual consumption is one gallon per head (see statistical abstract for the United Kingdom). And then he overlooks the fact that spirits are not the only form of alcoholic drinks, and that the consumption of beer and wine in the United Kingdom far exceeds that of Australia. It is, I believe, impossible to estimate accurately the quantity of beer consumed in the United Kingdom, but an approximate estimate recently made showed the consumption of alcohol (beer, wine, and spirits) to be  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in the United Kingdom as compared with  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in Australia.

But Mr. Murray specially contradicts the contention that the young Colonial does not drink spirituous liquors at all. This contention is, however, correct. Speaking generally, the young Colonial is of exceedingly temperate habits. As Mr. Murray observes, "In all up-country places men drink tea. They drink it all day long, and at every meal, in amazing quantities." Australasians consume 75 per cent. more tea per head than the people of the United Kingdom. They are the largest tea-drinkers in the world, but they are not at the same time consumers in quantity of alcoholic drinks. The old hands—the men of British or Irish birth—do drink intoxicating liquors; the Colonials, as a rule, do not do so habitually, if at all.

As to the charge of blasphemy, how is it possible to argue with one who believes that bullocks blush and fly from curses? Mr. Murray has, I imagine, not endeavoured to "fill his life" by bullock-driving, or he would have known that a novice, even with the most copious supply of blasphemy, cannot always get a team to move, while the experienced hand can do so by goad and voice, though he shout milk-and-water platitudes at the unwilling beeves. As a fact (pointed out by "Australasian" in the *Daily Chronicle*), there is infinitely more Billingsgate to be heard in London than throughout the length and breadth of Australasia, and a much greater probability of its being uttered in the presence of women.

Mr. Adams has something to say in the same strain, but having applied the bane he is ready with the antidote. He is severe upon the Melbourne people only to discover that, after all, they are not very different from the people of the Mother Country. He remarks:

The truth is that, in Melbourne, where much that is typically Australian is to be found, much also is a mere replica at second hand of the older civilisation. The closeness to England is the cause of this.

"A replica at second hand" is a too pleonastic phrase to be readily intelligible, nor can it be seen at the first glance why of

Australian capitals Melbourne should be pronounced as peculiarly close to England: but it is plain from this statement that the Melbourne community, in Mr. Adams's opinion, very much resembles an English one.

Recent experience has somewhat cruelly contravened one of Mr. Adams's criticisms. He says that

Those who have to do with the introduction of "high-art shows" of whatever sort to his (the Australasian's) notice have in almost every case lived to keenly regret it.

What about the reception accorded to Madame Bernhardt, and the £50,000 she has remitted home out of the proceeds of her Australian tour?

Would that Mr. Adams had uttered nothing worse than pleonasm! It is to be deplored that he permitted himself, in the course of a general libel upon Australians, to cast a slur at one of the mighty dead, at a statesman and orator who was honoured by his Sovereign, respected by all public men who knew him, and beloved by the people amidst whom he lived a life of honourable labour and charitable works. The slur aimed at this able, eloquent, and philanthropic man merely recoils upon him who cast it.

I do not suppose that Australasia requires any advocacy of mine. The most envenomed stings of her gnat-like critics and calumniators cannot prevent, if they can retard, the fulfilment of her splendid destiny. But a just resentment has urged me to make this protest, and I can only hope that my rejoinder, which deals only with the more salient points of the attacks, will operate in some degree as an antidote to the baneful articles that have called it forth.

I will close my paper with the remarks of Lord Hopetoun, Governor of Victoria, upon Australasia's latter-day critics that appeared in the *Times*' telegraphic column of November 13 last:

These travelling scribes are received here as visitors and are treated well, but the kindness shown them is not repaid, for the Australians are declared to be little better than savages, their finances are described as rotten, and their loyalty as worthless. . . . This is not a proper portraiture of a nation. These articles have little weight with educated people, but others might believe from them that our feeling is one of resentment towards Great Britain, and our only desire is to dip into the pockets of the British investor and repudiate him when nothing more is obtainable. Such misleading statements are not likely to promote a friendly feeling, and might lead to a dissolution of the present happy partnership.

## DISCUSSION.

Sir MALCOLM FRASER, K.C.M.G. (late Colonial Secretary of Western Australia): I have now no official connection with Australasia. I resided there for some thirty-five years, and I think I may claim to be acquainted with, at any rate, a considerable portion of it. With regard to this paper—this vindication and the action of Australasia in the past and up to the present time—I think Sir Edward Braddon has come forward in a chivalrous manner to splinter lances with the Quixotic detractors of that country, seeing that the Colony which he so ably represents cannot be said to rest under the imputation of having sinned in any of the matters under discussion. Tasmania—that most interesting and charming island, which I have twice visited—has gone on steadily, and I am quite certain that none of the charges will lie as regards that portion of our dominions. Sir Edward Braddon refers to the onslaughts on Australasian “manners, morals, and money.” In regard to “manners,” I think those who have been in contact and in friendly intercourse with returned Australasians must allow that many Australasians have improved their manners individually during their residence at the Antipodes. As to their “morals,” I will not pretend to traverse what has been said; I am content to assert that they are, as a whole, a moral people. In no part of Her Majesty’s dominions, I believe, are such large sums spent out of the pockets of the people for educational purposes, and that may be said to be done with the view of training up the young in the way they should go and of teaching them to lead good and useful lives. Now as to “money.” This, we know, is a mercenary age, and I may be pardoned while I refer briefly to some causes of the present monetary position. Australasia really commenced its career about the time I went there—soon after the “fifties.” For some years gold was being unearthed in millions. Everybody was engaged in mining, or in stocking the country, and in business, preparing to feed the anticipated influx of a greater population. At the close of those early years of what I may call the golden era, the attention of all Europe had been drawn to this important part of Her Majesty’s dominions, and the Australasians, seeing that they could not undertake single-handed and with the resources at their command all those great works for which money was necessary, called upon the financial world in London to assist them. As you know, all the great works in Australasia are carried on by the different Governments. Companies such as exist in this country

without number, and spend hundreds of millions of money, were comparatively unknown there, although some are now springing up. It therefore devolved on the Governments themselves to borrow money for carrying on these great works. I do not deny, and no Colonist will deny, that expenditure has been incurred that was unnecessary. Harbour works and improvements were undertaken, especially in New Zealand, which might have waited a little; and branch lines of railways, with the view to induce settlement and to bring traffic to the trunk lines, were begun perhaps prematurely, and in anticipation of a greater population than, as time has shown, would quickly come. It must, however, be remembered that the Colonists considered they had a right—and I will not maintain for a moment that they had not—to discount the future and to call upon their heirs and successors to aid them in the settlement of the country by the construction of railways, harbours, roads, and other improvements, constructed from loan moneys. It must be allowed, I think, that this has been rather overdone—not, perhaps, in Victoria or in the other great Colony of New South Wales. I see that in New Zealand the present Ministry have announced that they have no intention of again going into the money market—at any rate for some time to come; and, speaking generally, although the Colonists may be satisfied with what they have done in the past, I think the more sensible-minded amongst them are disposed to believe that caution is necessary as to the future. The causes which have led to the present state of monetary affairs are manifold. In the first place, there is no doubt that in some of the Colonies money has been borrowed for and spent upon unproductive public works, and the people of the Colonies so affected make no scruple of, and here and there express, their anxiety about the future. Again, there is a great cause of injury to Australasia in what have been called “land booms.” Nothing perhaps since the “South Sea Bubble” has been so disastrous as these “land booms” have been to Australasia within the last few years. Men have wrecked fortunes—true, some have made them; but millions have been squandered; millions have been invested in lands of which the intrinsic value was but a fraction of what was realised in the market. They have invested thousands in the hope of getting tens of thousands in return. The result has been that money has been borrowed from banks and financial companies to pay for these lands—not country lands, not good lands for improvements, but lands in the neighbourhood of towns. These “land booms” have passed over the Colonies, and, like earthquakes, left everything upset. Large numbers of people no

doubt are suffering—temporarily we hope—from the effect. Another thing from which all the Australasian Colonies more or less suffer is that those who have made fortunes in the Colonies—fortunes amounting to thousands a year—do not spend them there. Within five miles from where we now stand immense sums of Colonial money are annually spent by absentee proprietors. These are some of the evils the Colonies are suffering from, and should be apparent. As a private individual, I speak without bias. I am not now attached to any particular Colony. I have great faith in the future of Australasia, and I hope and trust the people will generally exercise more thrift in the future, and will insist upon their Governments not carrying on in the reckless manner of the past in the matter of unproductive public works. Lastly, let the people of this country be assured that is the case; let us see those large absentee proprietors returning to Australia; let us hear no more about “land booms;” let rural not town settlement be encouraged, and the future of Australasia must be great.

Mr. W. B. PERCEVAL (Agent-General for New Zealand): Our excellent chairman has unexpectedly called upon me to say a few words by way of comment on the able paper to which we have just listened. I am like the last speaker in one respect, for I am also an absentee, but I am only an absentee of very short duration, having been in London on the present occasion for only three days, but I am unlike the last speaker, because I hope to have my grave in the Colonies.

Sir MALCOLM FRASER: I did not say I would not have my grave there.

Mr. PERCEVAL: I am very glad that I have given Sir Malcolm Fraser an opportunity of making such an important correction. I quite agree that absenteeism is one of the evils the Colonies suffer from, and in the Colony which I have the honour to represent this was thought to be an evil requiring correction, and during the last session of the Parliament of New Zealand a small additional tax was imposed upon the absentees by way of warning. Owing to my having arrived so recently, I regret to say, although in one sense I rather congratulate myself on the fact, that I am not so well up as many of you no doubt are in what Sir Edward Braddon has termed the “atrabilious and unwarrantable onslaughts on Australasian morals, manners, and money.” Perhaps one of the most disagreeable tasks that a man representing the Colonies has to perform is to read all the nasty as well as all the nice things said concerning the Colonies. To most of us here it appears I

have no doubt somewhat like trying to demonstrate that a duck can swim to prove that Australasian finance is sound and that her men and manners are not as they have been depicted. In fact, when Sir Edward Braddon was telling us what was thought of us, I felt inclined to hang down my head, for I am a Colonist born and bred, and for the most part educated there, and when I got up I thought I ought almost to apologise to you for being a Colonist, and explain first and foremost that I am not a drunkard, that I do not blaspheme, and that I am not less loyal than any other citizen of this great Empire. Attacks of this kind are received in the Colonies with the scorn they deserve, but I don't think it does to ignore them here. Unfortunately, people all over the world are very easily gulled, and I have no doubt that the attacks which have been recently made have had some effect on the British mind. I think, therefore, the Colonies owe a great debt of gratitude to Sir Edward Braddon for his vindication. I look upon it as an indication of the trend of public opinion that the Agent-General of one of the Colonies, perhaps the smallest of the Australasian group, should stand up in defence of Australasia as a whole. It is, I think, a recognition of the fact that the interests of one Colony are the interests of all, and that in all parts of the Empire we should join hand in hand to defend any particular portion which is attacked. If you will look at the map of the world hanging on the wall before you, you will see that a considerable proportion is coloured red. A very large part of that is made up of the Australasian Colonies, and it would, I think, be one of the greatest calamities which has ever befallen the British Empire if that fine group of Colonies was to collapse. But there is no more fear of the Australasian Colonies collapsing than there is of the British Empire falling to pieces. Do not be led away by statistics. There is nothing more misleading than the comparison of the statistics of an old and of a new country. The conditions are not similar, and it is very difficult indeed to make comparisons from these statistics which have any real value. You would be able to apparently prove almost anything by such a process, but such proof would probably be worthless. The figures which have been quoted by Sir Edward Braddon are convincing to my mind—and I think to the mind of any reasonable man—that the wealth and resources of Australasia are enormous, and that her capacity for meeting her engagements is much in advance of her obligations. Reference has been made to my own Colony, New Zealand. We have gone through a troublous time, no doubt, and I believe that troublous times now and again



will visit the Colonies just like other places. You can quite understand that a sudden stoppage of the expenditure of borrowed money is a great strain on any Colony; but it has given New Zealand an opportunity of demonstrating to the world that she can do without borrowed money, that she has since the cessation of borrowing increased her area of settled land, her exports and her revenue, and that although a certain portion of the floating population has left her shores she has been able to root on the soil another portion of the population. All this shows that the Colony is made of stuff which will enable her to keep in the right track and to triumph over all her difficulties. You must remember that the Colonies are composed of Englishmen, that they have all the aspirations of Englishmen, the same 'grit' as Englishmen, and the same qualities which have built up the British Empire will make the Colonial Empire. We are not drunkards and blasphemers; we are not disloyal, but a steady, hard-working and thrifty people. I will venture to say that there has been as much rejoicing over the recent announcement of the royal betrothal on the other side of the world as there has been on this. On behalf of my own Colony I beg once more to thank Sir Edward Braddon for his able vindication of Australasia, and you, ladies and gentlemen, for the attention you have paid to my remarks.

Mr. D. CHRISTIE MURRAY: I am in a sense venturing into the lion's den, for I am one of those assumed defamers of the Colonies who have been denounced by Sir Edward Braddon—one of those "gnat-like critics"—one of those "mosquitoes of the press"—one of those dreadful slanderers of my own race and blood who have been making mischief between the Mother Country and the Colonies. But I can trust to the fair play of this assembly whilst I deal with a few facts. The first allusion the lecturer made to me is to the effect that I have been dubbed a "globe-trotter," and have been hurt by that characterisation of myself. May I ask Sir Edward Braddon how he knows that? I have not been hurt in that way—I have assuredly never told him so—and have never anywhere published such a statement. He says—I cite his words—"He 'did' Australia, that requires years of study, in a few months," and he further tells you that I was engaged in occupations which during the greater part of my stay prevented me from finding opportunity for the observation of the problems presented by the Colonies. Now how does the case stand? I spent twenty-one months in the Australias. During five of those months I was engaged in lectures and acting, and the remaining sixteen months were for the most part given up to

almost incessant travel and to close observation. I did my work faithfully, and, to my own belief, well. The man who has tried to do his honest best has a right to defend himself when he is attacked. The distinct charge against me is, first, that my visit to the Colonies was too rapid and hasty to permit of observation ; and, next, that I was engaged in occupations that forbade observation. Now when a man has spent the greater part of two years in a country he is not fairly to be described as having paid it a hurried visit, and, as a fact, my occupations were never of such a nature as to stand between me and the observations I desired to make. In one of my *Contemporary* articles I wrote : "There is no country in which so high a condition of general comfort, so lofty a standard of proved intelligence, and such large and varied means to intellectual excellence exist." I have been charged with over-praising the Colonies, as well as with condemning them beyond all measure ; but does Sir Edward Braddon dispute the truth of this passage ? or does the passage itself sound like the statement of an enemy ? But I go on to say : "there is no country in which these things exist side by side with so much turbulence, so lax a commercial morality, and such over-charged statistics of drunkenness, crime, and violence." I will put the matter before you in a nutshell. You have been warned not to trust to statistics, and I am told that Mr. Hayter, the eminent statist of Victoria, is wrong in declaring that '59 gallon per head of population represents the amount of spirits consumed in the United Kingdom, while 1'15 represents the amount consumed in New South Wales, 1'32 in Victoria, 1'46 in Western Australia, and 1'59 in Queensland. All I can say is that these figures are in Mr. Hayter's book, which is issued by Government authority and sold by Government authority in Melbourne. They are there to be found by anyone who chooses to look for them. The statement, if inaccurate, ought to be removed, and if it be inaccurate, I claim to have been of some service in calling attention to its existence in a work whose figures ought to be absolutely irrefutable. I am here on my defence. Nothing can possibly excuse a man who wantonly, or even carelessly, does anything which can tend to separate the dependencies of England from the Mother Country. The man who stirs a hand with that hope, or who, by any action, runs a risk of helping in so foolish a cause, is a traitor to his country and his blood. If I believed that I had spoken one untrue word I would withdraw it here, and now, and apologise for it. I do not stand here to claim omniscience or to prove my own *impeccability*. I do not even hold a brief, as Sir Edward Braddon

does, but I ask your indulgence for a minute or two whilst I lay before you the facts on which I rely for the support of my own observations. Mr. Hayter sets down the deaths resulting from excessive drinking as being 118 in the million in Australasia, as against 46 in England and Wales. That is the highest average in the world, if we except Denmark, and about Denmark I have no other statistics than those which relate to the great towns alone. Mr. Hayter says that since 1880, "since the Colony became more prosperous," arrests for drunkenness in Victoria have been constantly on the increase. I am told by Sir Edward Braddon that my estimate of Colonial crime is rendered abortive by the fact that 64 per cent. of Australasian imprisonments are for periods of less than fifteen days; but I think it likely that Sir Edward Braddon knows as well as I do that this estimate will bear very close comparison with the records of sentences in France, in Germany, the United States, and the United Kingdom. Again, Sir Edward tries to confuse the charge of turbulence by urging that I deal only with the figures of arrest. That is not so; I do not deal with the figures for arrest or even with the figures for commitment. I deal only with the figures relating to actual sentences passed, and I adhere to my statement that in New South Wales the convictions and consequent imprisonments for crimes of violence are four times as numerous as they are at home. (A voice: "Bosh!") You may cry "Bosh" if you will; but the figures shall convict you. There is a matter more serious still. Mr. Hayter will tell you that homicide in Victoria is as two to one against homicide in the United Kingdom; in Queensland it is six to one; in Western Australia it is twelve to one; in New South Wales it is three to one; in New Zealand, Tasmania, and South Australia it is one to one. In the year 1888 one person in Victoria for every 57 was committed for drunkenness. These figures are official, and if I distort them I am so easily open to conviction that I am either an ass beyond conception or a liar below contempt. If Mr. Hayter is thus systematically inaccurate, kick him out, and be thankful to me for having shown you what a blunderer he is. But, ladies and gentlemen, I have it in black and white, on the highest authority that England can offer me—I have the letter now in my possession—I am assured by that high authority that in all matters relating to the Colonies Mr. Hayter's figures may be relied upon with absolute confidence. Sir Edward Braddon has had a little joke against me. He has quoted those words of mine, "A teamster in a tight place will shoulder a novice out of the way with a 'Let me get at 'em,' and will at once begin to curse so horribly that *for very shame's sake* the dumb creature

in his charge will move." Sir Edward Braddon wants to know what is to be done with a man who believes that bullocks blush and understand bad language. I want to know what is to be done with a critic who attributes such a preposterous meaning to a jest. In the printed copy of the lecture which I hold I find the words 'for very shame's sake' italicised. The italics are the lecturer's—not mine. I will promise this one thing, solemnly and faithfully—I will never, in the whole course of my life, try a joke on Sir Edward Braddon any more. In conclusion, I will say that in the articles I wrote about Australasia I tried to differentiate accurately the criminal and the non-criminal classes. I lamented, and I still lament, as one of the causes of Colonial dissatisfaction the fact that we are constantly sending over to the Colonies our most dangerous incapables. If any one of us has a semi-lunatic, a helpless drunkard, or a hopeless blackguard in the shape of a son, we send him to the Colonies. I denounced that as a bitter injustice, and I denounce it here. In the course of my own travels I came upon a score or more of hopeless good-for-nothings whom I had known at home, and if that were one man's experience, one may guess what the real facts are. I know perfectly well that a great portion of Colonial crime is not due to the native-born Colonials, and for that fact there is an excellent reason. The imported adult population—I am not prepared with the actual figures—is, in proportion to the adult population born in the Colonies, enormous. That imported population is often uncultured, rough, and even blackguardly, and it does a great deal of mischief. And now for a final word. It has been the business of my life to observe. For a year and nine months I went the round of the Colonies, and I have reported honestly what I saw and know. I have not traduced Australia; I am not an enemy of Australia. It is absurd and maddening to find oneself so styled. Great Heaven! the man who spoke disrespectfully of the Equator is as nothing to the man who could come home with a pique against a continent. That continent, mark you, whether it grow up under the shelter of the English flag or no, is going one day to be the home of a great people. In the meantime the population has its faults, and it is an extremely wholesome thing that they should learn them. I believe with all my heart, with all my soul, in the triumphant future of the Colonies; I believe that the acorn-fruit of the British oak, dropped in those far-off lands, is going to spring up into a tree so lofty and broad, so strong and so goodly to look upon, that even the parent oak may hardly bear comparison with it. I say with all my heart,

"God bless Australia!" I have left out there scores of dear friends whose faces I may never see again in this world. If I have spoken unpalatable words I maintain that those words can be justified, and, if I may rival Æsop's fly in presumption, I will venture to predict that in the course of half-a-dozen years Australia and I will be excellent friends again.

Mr. DANGAR: I wish to ask the speaker to say one word about the grossest charge—the repudiation of the Public Debt.

Mr. CHRISTIE MURRAY: I never made such a charge. I am not so foolish.

Mr. DANGAR: Not in your article?

Mr. CHRISTIE MURRAY: It never entered my head.

Mr. DANGAR: Who did?

Mr. CHRISTIE MURRAY: I don't know; I am not sure.

General Sir GEORGE CHESNEY, K.C.B.: I have no personal knowledge of Australia. A great part of my life has been passed in a part of the world which is as unlike Australia as possible. Australia is one of the youngest countries; India is one of the oldest, and the circumstances of the two are as different as possible. But when Sir Edward Braddon touched upon one point I felt that we in India were to a great extent in sympathy with the Australians. He referred to a certain class of travellers who make hurried visits to a country, and who, receiving the greatest possible kindness, requite it by going away and abusing the people whose hospitality they have received. Unlike as India is to Australia, our experience in that respect is very much the same. I do not speak of the many visitors who come to India and whom to meet is a gain on our side, but of another class, who eat and drink of the best, who make every possible use of the residents of the country, who do not want to learn anything from them, because they profess to know everything before they arrive, and who come merely to crystallise a few crude impressions and put them down on paper. I speak of the class generally known as the "globe-trotter." In India we breed a horse which in some respects has great merits, but has one fault. I refer to the "country-bred" horse. It is said of this horse that you must look out, for when you are feeding it with bread it will sometimes turn round and kick you in the stomach. That has been the treatment, in a moral sense, that we have sometimes received from English visitors, and you in Australia have apparently received the same somewhat rough measure. To turn to the particular subject under discussion to-night, great stress has been laid on certain facts which are said to be proved by statistics. Now,

we all know the old saying that nothing is so deceitful as fact except figures. Statistics are absolutely misleading unless you are able to draw proper inferences and to apply proper qualifications. Just now we were assured that certain statistics with regard to intemperance and crime were supported by official returns. I would wish to say upon this that, assuming the statistics to be correct, they do not prove the case. You hear that the quantity of alcohol consumed is so many gallons per head, but you have to count the heads—the heads not only of the men who drink the alcohol, but the women and children who do not. In Australia, a new country, the proportion of grown-up people to young people is very much larger than in England, and the proportion of males to females is also very much larger. It is, therefore, the old question of dispute as to whether the shield has a gold or silver face. As to the great question whether the rate of indebtedness in the Australian Colonies is quite justifiable, I do not think I gathered from the paper that the lecturer supplied what to my mind is the proper and decisive test. The question is not whether the increase of debt due to loans is increasing in a smaller or greater ratio than the increase of the wealth of the country. I think in these cases the proper and just criterion is whether the increase of interest payable on public works is greater or less than the increase of your revenue. If the increase of your revenue is equal to the increase of interest accruable on the debt incurred, I think no one can say your finance is dangerous or unsound. That is, in my humble opinion, the test to be applied. In the case of public works, it may be necessary to go on borrowing at a steady rate, and for some time the works may not give a reasonable interest on the expenditure. There is the indirect gain and the direct gain, but so long as the revenues are increasing faster than the increase on the debt I think you are in a sound position. In regard to speculation and the losses, I would observe that they are only losses in quite a technical and partial sense. The losses on the Stock Exchange are not losses to the community. What one man loses the other man has put in his pocket, and so the losses on the "land booms" are not losses of substantial wealth. There may have been reckless conduct on the part of individuals, but the country has not suffered. And when you come to unproductive expenditure, you have to remember that Australia has been so far wholly spared from the largest source of unproductive expenditure—war. Happy has been Australia in that respect! When Sir Edward Braddon spoke of its boundless resources, he hardly said more than the truth. The resources of Australia seem

to be absolutely immeasurable, and I think no one need have any doubt that they will in the long run and on the whole be well applied. One weak point there seems to be in Australia. I notice—and all persons who watch the progress of Australia must have noticed—one circumstance which does not seem to be reasonable—namely, the large proportion of the population which is to be found in the towns. If Australia were a great manufacturing country, and those towns were like Halifax, Leeds, or Manchester, the cause of this large urban population would be at once explained; but, considering that Australia is a mainly agricultural and mining country, and depends for its wealth on the produce of the lands and herds, one is forced to conclude, when we find so large a part of the community residing in the towns, that there must be some morbid inducement to produce that state of things. This seems to me to furnish a warning to the people of Australia as regards some part of their economic arrangements. In other respects, I think the future is a wholly happy one. You remember the old naval account of a speech made by a gentleman in Barbados in proposing the king's health. "Gentlemen," he said—he was a gentleman of colour—"the Barbadian has only one fault—he is too brave." So I may say that Australia has suffered from "one fault"—her prosperity has been so far almost too unchequered—the climate is so equable, so beautiful, the country has throughout been so prosperous. At the most critical period of its history there came that wonderful discovery of gold which at once brought what would otherwise have come only by slow and painful steps—that prosperity which the country enjoys at present, and which, I believe, she will enjoy in still greater bounty in the future.

MR. MATTHEW MACFIE: As one who has spent about seven years in one of the leading Colonies of the group, I suppose I may venture to say that we are indebted to the reader of the paper for, at all events, stimulating our thoughts and improving our reflections, although we may not in every respect agree with him. My own attention while there was directed chiefly to the finance of the country, and there have been no Audit-Commissioners' reports issued in Victoria, at any rate, and no public accounts in my time, that I have not endeavoured with some care to study. The result of my consideration has been to convince me beyond all doubt that, although the resources of that Colony, in common with all the Colonies of Australasia, are practically boundless, yet the Governments are not altogether free from the charge of recklessness in the rate at which they borrow. There is one point we ought to carry away with us as

showing that, with all his good intentions, Sir Edward Braddon has rather missed the mark. He would seem to give the impression that the unfavourable opinions formed recently in the money market in regard to the borrowing of these Colonies are due to recent writers on the general question, and more particularly to the articles of Mr. Fortescue. As a matter of fact, Mr. Fortescue's articles—I am bound to say I do not agree with their general tone, for they are decidedly too pessimistic—these articles, so far as they call in question the prudence of the Colonies in their borrowing, derive the whole of their force from the well-known views on the subject expressed by the bankers who are concerned in floating Colonial loans in London. Whether Mr. Fortescue and others are right or wrong, the whole mischief—if we may so describe it—is to be dated from the month of February, 1889, when there was a very serious discussion at the Bankers' Institute of London, and when a paper was read by my friend Mr. Billingham, who was most strenuous in his protests against the continuous and excessive borrowing, and in urging the desirableness, for a time, at any rate, of the Colonies doing as they are now proposing to do in Victoria and in South Australia—that is, raising debentures from within themselves. At that meeting another banker, Mr. Herbert Tritton, made no secret of the objection he entertained to the excessive borrowing of the Colonies and to the occasional, as he supposed, wasteful expenditure of the sums borrowed. He distinctly stated that the proportion of the amounts borrowed in given periods would seem to altogether exceed the increase of the population, the settlement of that population on the land, and the productiveness of the land by the labours of the settlers. I do not say whether Mr. Billingham and Mr. Tritton were right or wrong; but if there are persons who write against the imprudence—shall I say?—of financial management on the other side of the world, if any persons are to be fought as adversaries, those are the men against whom Sir Edward Braddon must direct his shafts. The real crucial test of the solvency of the Colonies with regard to the bondholders in this country narrows itself into this: whether the Governments have had a due regard, in their appeals to the London money market, to the ability of their exchequers to meet the increasing interest as it becomes due, and to deal with the loans as they mature. This cannot be too much emphasised. Sir Edward Braddon has said a good deal about the growing prosperity of Australia which is irrelevant. It is incorrect to say that Spain and Portugal are the only countries which have attempted to escape their financial obligations by repudiation. A little more



knowledge of repudiating countries would have led to a different conclusion. It is the minority of countries outside the Empire which have borrowed from England who have not more or less repudiated. When, the other day, the Argentine Confederation collapsed, in the sense of being unable to fulfil its engagements to public creditors, do you mean to tell me there were not hosts of people there who were privately in a state of prosperity? But did they come forward and make a collection to pay the arrears of interest due to the English bondholders in order to prop up a rotten Government? So will it be if ever—which Heaven forbid!—such a catastrophe should occur to the Australian Colonies. The bondholders can lay no claim to the property of private citizens as security. There is no disguising the fact that there are politicians in those Colonies—I refer to members of the Lower House—greedy adventurers, who grovel to the working-classes in order to get the miserable pittance they aim at as members of Parliament, and when they get into power there is simply an advance on the same lines. They try to keep up their majority by making endless promises to Members for industrial constituencies and encouraging wasteful expenditure on what are euphemistically called “reproductive works,” but which are anything but reproductive in many cases. The other day, when Mr. Gillies was Treasurer of Victoria, he declared to the astonished Parliament that the demands made on the Treasury by Members to make railways for the convenience of their constituencies would, in one single year, have necessitated the borrowing of twenty millions in the English market. The result was that a Commission of Inquiry was instantly appointed. They have brought up, I believe, one or two “progress reports,” and the evidence taken by the Commission goes to show that there are railways which have been made at a monstrous cost, because of speculators in land finding out where the Government was going to make them, and charging exorbitant prices for the land. There are railways which (to use the words of Mr. Bent, the chairman) “will not be productive till Honourable Members are in their graves.” This extravagance is largely due to the extremely democratic character of the Government, which encourages “log-rolling” and class legislation. These evils are necessarily involved in pandering to a single section of the people instead of promoting the public interests of the Colony, without partiality or distinction.

Sir EDWARD BRADDON, K.C.M.G.: I think I am justified in saying that my paper has been very indulgently received, and I thank you for that indulgent reception. I regret that I have not

convinced everybody. Apparently I have not convinced Mr. Macfie, who has uttered some extravagant things about Australian public men, members of the Lower Houses, who, according to him, are an exceedingly indifferent class of people, pandering to the working-men and so forth, and who, at the bidding of the labouring-men, before whom they grovel, invest capital in railways that won't pay until long after these people are dead. I venture to think that is rather more exaggerated than anything that has been said in any of the papers to which I have endeavoured to reply, and I should have thought that the words of my friend Sir George Chesney, and the fact that the Colonies, taken in the aggregate, are paying over three per cent. towards interest on money invested by you in the construction of railways, ought to be accepted as some evidence that these are reproductive works. It is not necessary for me to stand up for all the Members of the Lower Houses and all the Parliaments of Australasia. I can only say that in the experience I have had as a member of one of these terrible assemblies, I have encountered, as a rule, men whom I have been pleased to know and whom, I can honestly say, I honour. And I do not think the working-man is such an utter scoundrel as he is represented to be. It must be remembered that the working-man has, after all, like the rest of us, a stake in the country; he risks all that he has, even if that all be something less than what the rest of us have got. Mr. Christie Murray has unfortunately gone away. He has "left his reputation in my hands." That, I think, comes out of the "School for Scandal." But I will point out to Mr. Murray—who, I quite admit, writes without any obvious feeling against the Colony—that he is misled by statistics, and that he stumbles from one pitfall to another. He cannot deny that the amount of alcohol consumed in Australia is only three-and-a-half gallons, as against four-and-a-half gallons, and yet he wants us to believe from something Mr. Hayter says—with what qualifications I do not know—that the deaths from drunkenness are two in Australia to one in England. What, do you suppose that the Australian is such a feeble creature that he is killed off in a double ratio by three-fourths the amount of liquor that kills an Englishman? Also he tells us—what I do not think you can believe—that the convictions in New South Wales for serious crimes are four times what they are in Great Britain. Now, the constitution of the Courts of New South Wales and this country is so very different, the dividing lines that distinguish more and less serious crime are so very different, that no possible comparison can be made; and you

must observe that, while he has all the offences connoted by Mr. Hayter in his statistics—the offences of all classes—Mr. Murray, for the purpose of comparison, as regards England, has only the cases of the superior Courts, which deal with serious crime only. Mr. Murray, I believe, only spent nine months in Australia, the remainder of his twenty-one months being spent in New Zealand, and what he has noticed to the detriment of the people has been tinged, I am afraid, by his unfortunately falling amongst those “hopeless good-for-nothings whom he had known at home.” I will now ask you to give a vote of thanks by acclamation to the chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: As I said at the outset, there is always something to be said on the other side, and that adage has, I think, been well exemplified in the discussion to-night. We have had a good discussion on Sir Edward Braddon’s most able paper, and I beg to move a vote of thanks to him.

Sir EDWARD BRADDON formally acknowledged the compliment, and the proceedings terminated.

## Death of H.R.H. the DUKE of CLARENCE and AVONDALE.

At a Meeting of the Council held on Tuesday, January 19, 1892, under the presidency of Lieut.-General R. W. LOWRY, C.B., the following Address of Condolence was moved by Mr. H. J. JOURDAIN, C.M.G., seconded by Sir CHARLES E. F. STIRLING, Bart., and carried un-animously :—

*To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., &c., &c., &c.,  
President of the Royal Colonial Institute.*

The COUNCIL of the ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, for themselves, and on behalf of the Fellows, nearly four thousand in number, having their homes in every part of Her Majesty's Dominions, desire to express profound sorrow at the deeply lamented death of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR CHRISTIAN EDWARD, DUKE of CLARENCE and AVONDALE, which sad affliction is intensified by the peculiarly painful circumstances under which this national calamity has occurred.

Most respectfully and loyally they tender to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, to Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and the Princess of Wales, in their grievous bereavement, and to the other Members of the Royal Family, the assurance of their deepest and heartfelt sympathy, and to the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck the expression of their most sincere condolence.

The blameless life and amiable qualities of the lamented Prince endeared him, not only to those who dwell in these Isles, but to the loyal subjects of Her Majesty in those distant parts of the Empire which His Royal Highness visited, and the universal expression of sorrow at his loss testifies to the firm hold which the Royal Family maintains on the affection of the nation.

GIVEN under the Common Seal of the ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE this nineteenth day of January, 1892.

In the presence of



JAMES A. YOUL, *Vice-President.*  
R. W. LOWRY, Lieut.-General } *Members*  
H. J. JOURDAIN } *of the*  
CHARLES E. F. STIRLING } *Council.*

J. S. O'HALLORAN, *Secretary.*

### THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, January 12, 1892.

Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 18 Fellows had been elected, viz., 9 Resident and 11 Non-Resident.

#### Resident Fellows :—

*W. C. Heaton-Armstrong, Edward Crawshaw, Colonel William J. Engledue, R.E., Edward Haggard, Henry B. Macnab, Sir Francis Osborne, Bart., J. Howard Rumney, Frederic J. Saunders, James H. Taylor.*

#### Non-Resident Fellows :—

*James L. Anstruther (Ceylon), Stephen M. Burrows (Ceylon), A. Morgan Cosby (Canada), John I. Davidson (Canada), John Duthie, M.H.R. (New Zealand), Walter Heath, M.A. (Queensland), Henry R. Hogg (Victoria), Dr. David W. Johnston (Cape Colony), James Mackay (New Zealand), Dr. James G. Middleton, Professor A. Mica Smith (Victoria).*

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN submitted to the Meeting the names of Mr. Peter Redpath on behalf of the Council, and Mr. W. G. Devon Astle on behalf of the Fellows, as Auditors of the Accounts of the Institute in conformity with Rule 48. Both gentlemen were unanimously elected.

The CHAIRMAN : In introducing the distinguished Professor who is to address us this evening, I may remind you that on the last occasion we met in this room we had the pleasure of listening to a very trenchant and powerful paper by Sir Edward Braddon, the

Agent-General for Tasmania, in reply to certain strictures which had been unreasonably made by certain caustic writers on the social, financial, and commercial aspects of Australasia. Sir Edward's vigorous "vindication" was evidently highly appreciated by the very numerous and sympathetic audience assembled on that occasion. To-night we are to have another paper by Professor Anderson Stuart, on another and different aspect of Australasian life, which will describe to us the intellectual advancement of that great portion of the British Empire—a progress which has been no less remarkable than her progress on lines of a more prosaic material character. Lord Rosebery has eloquently observed that "Great Britain owns the title-deeds of the Empire;" and, if this be true in the possession of the priceless records of our history, in the realms of art, science, and literature, in regard to our old monuments and magnificent cathedrals, and our ancient seats of learning, our venerable Universities, we must acknowledge that during the past half-century institutions have been founded which are copies, and very worthy copies, of them in the various Colonies of the British Empire, and notably those established in the southern hemisphere, which give promise in the course of time to vie with them in distinction, reputation, and renown. Before calling upon Professor Stuart I should like to emphasise the fact that the important subject of education, especially that branch which relates to the dissemination among the youth of this country of a better knowledge of the British Colonies, their circumstances and resources, has engaged the close attention of the Council of this Institute for nearly a quarter of a century. On various occasions we have addressed the authorities of the Universities, public schools, and elementary schools, and urged that more time should be devoted to the teaching of Colonial subjects. We have also voted money prizes for the best essays, but unfortunately the competition was too restricted to warrant their continuance, and the project was reluctantly abandoned. A series of educational works is, however, now being issued under the auspices of the Institute. Some have already appeared, and we have good reason to believe they are exercising a beneficial influence. It has long been the desire of the Council to found scholarships at the great Universities, for which Colonial students might be invited to compete; but we possess no endowments or subsidies of any kind, and our ordinary sources of income are insufficient for such purposes. We are, however, hopeful that affluent and public-spirited Colonists may yet come forward and enable the Royal Colonial Institute to give practical effect to this most desirable object. I may add also that

we are honoured to-night by the presence of Dr. F. C. Stirling, a member of the Governing Body of the Adelaide University, who accompanied Lord Kintore on his recent journey across the Australian Continent, and is well known for his scientific investigations—the latest and most noteworthy of which is a full description of a marsupial mole which is quite new to science. Another distinguished guest of the Institute is Captain Younghusband, who recently arrived from India and has thrown much light on the strategical importance and the geographical features of the Pamirs. We give him a cordial welcome for the valuable services he has performed in connection with the frontiers of our Indian Empire.

Professor T. H. ANDERSON STUART, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Sydney, then read his Paper on

#### A REVIEW OF UNIVERSITY LIFE IN AUSTRALASIA, WITH ITS CONDITIONS AND SURROUNDINGS IN 1891.

DURING my two visits to this country I have frequently been asked questions about the Universities of Australasia, and since there is, so far as I know, no publication giving any account of their condition, beyond such information as may be obtained from calendars and other such official sources, I not unwillingly fell in with the suggestion of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute that I should here endeavour to give some general idea of University matters in Australasia as they present themselves to my view at the present time. The Calendars of the various Universities in which information is to be found are, I fear, not everywhere easily obtained in Europe; and, moreover, there is much that cannot, from the nature of it, be inserted in a calendar, and that, after all, is just the sort of information that the inquirer perhaps most frequently wants.

In regard to primary and secondary education it would be impossible here to go into any detailed statistics for the different Colonies, but it may form a suitable introduction to the main question dealt with in this paper if I give, in a few words, some notion of what is being done in one Colony, New South Wales, with which I am best acquainted. Yet what I say with regard to New South Wales may be taken as fairly representative of what is being done in the Colonies generally, for they try to excel each other in such matters.

Agent-General for Tasmania, in reply to certain strictures had been unreasonably made by certain caustic writers on the financial, and commercial aspects of Australasia. Such a vigorous "vindication" was evidently highly appreciated by the very numerous and sympathetic audience assembled on this occasion. To-night we are to have another paper by Professor Stuart, on another and different aspect of Australasia. He will describe to us the intellectual advancement of that part of the British Empire—a progress which has been more remarkable than her progress on lines of a more prosaic material. Lord Rosebery has eloquently observed that "Great Britain is the title-deeds of the Empire;" and, if this be true in the case of the priceless records of our history, in the realms of science and literature, in regard to our old monuments and monuments, and our ancient seats of learning, our venerable institutions, we must acknowledge that during the past half-century we have been founded which are copies, and very good copies, of them in the various Colonies of the British Empire. Those established in the southern hemisphere, which have stood the test of the course of time to vie with them in distinctness and renown. Before calling upon Professor Stuart, I wish to emphasise the fact that the important subject which I have just mentioned, especially that branch which relates to the dissemination of knowledge, and the youth of this country of a better knowledge of their circumstances and resources, has engaged the attention of the Council of this Institute for nearly a quarter of a century. On various occasions we have addressed the Council at Universities, public schools, and elementary schools, and more time should be devoted to the teaching of the young. We have also voted money prizes for the dissemination of knowledge, but unfortunately the competition was too restricted in its continuance, and the project was reluctantly abandoned. Educational works is, however, now being undertaken by the Institute. Some have already appeared, and it is reasonable to believe they are exercising a beneficial influence. It has long been the desire of the Council to have our great Universities, for the Colonies to compete; but we have not the endowment which is necessary, and our ordinary income is not sufficient. We are, however, doing our utmost, and may yet be able to do more.



*[Faint, mostly illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. Some words like "University" and "degrees" are faintly visible.]*

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In 1890, the total expenditure in New South Wales under the Public Instruction Act was £704,000, and of this only £71,000 was recouped by school fees. This large sum was mainly spent in carrying on the work of education, although a portion of it was expended on school buildings, which, since the Public Education Act came into force in 1880, have cost altogether about £2,000,000. The schools in the towns are well built of brick and stone, and are in every way suited for their purpose. In the outlying districts the buildings are usually of wood, and in the far back country, where the population is sparse, a teacher goes from house to house, so that practically every child in the country is schooled in some way or other. The cost to the State per child per annum on the year's enrolment is £3 12s.

It is of interest to note that the Inspectors are almost unanimous in reporting that school work is carried on in a quiet orderly manner, that the pupils are respectful and attentive in demeanour, and that they enter into the work of examination in a cheerful self-reliant spirit.

The schools are in the main Public or State Schools, but there are also denominational Private Schools, maintained by the Roman Catholic, Church of England, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Lutheran communities. The total attendance at the public schools in 1890 was a little over 160,000; at private schools a little over 41,000. The highest grade of the Public School system is the High School, from which a system of State Bursaries, to be obtained by competition, carries the pupil to the University, and maintains him there for three years. In addition to the primary and secondary schools, there are, in some of the Colonies, Government Technological Departments with well-organised laboratories, lecture rooms, museums, libraries, &c., and in some of the Colonies there are also Agricultural Departments, with laboratories, farms, &c.; also Training Colleges for school teachers, and so forth.

I have every reason to believe that the quality of the instruction imparted in the schools is excellent. There is only one remark I should like to make, and that is now rather late in the day, namely, that I think the teaching of history and elementary political economy has been somewhat neglected; but I observe from the Report of the Minister of Public Instruction for 1890, that a school text-book of history is being compiled, which, I trust, will do something to remedy what to my mind is a serious evil.

With regard to other agencies for education and culture under the Public Instruction Department, one must include the splendidly

equipped free public libraries, with their reading rooms and lending branches, the museums, art galleries, industrial schools, training ships, &c. There is also a well-endowed institution for the deaf and dumb and blind, but this is not under the Department.

To come now to the Universities. There is a University, either in existence or proposed, in each Colony, with the single exception of Western Australia, which was only the other day constituted a self-governing Colony. In Sydney and Melbourne there are also certain Colleges affiliated to the University; some of these colleges are of a denominational character, and are connected with the Churches of England, Scotland, and Rome, and with the Wesleyan body. These colleges are mainly boarding-houses for students, and only in Melbourne is the unhealthy feature being developed of a system of tutorial lectures in the various University subjects being superimposed upon the simple boarding-house system. Many students, no doubt, may receive much good from able teachers in this way, but there is a risk, a decided risk, of their getting too much of a good thing. The college students who are compelled to attend college lectures, and wish also to attend University lectures, as indeed they should do, though the University (of Melbourne) does not make attendance compulsory, are left with very little time for thinking and reading, and for digesting their work. Yet the colleges supply a real want, and do much good by giving the men that kind of social training which is so strong a feature of the English Universities. Others are Training Colleges for school teachers, male and female—a college for each. Further, there is a College or Colleges for Women. In Sydney the Prince Alfred Hospital, a general hospital connected with the University Medical Faculty, occupies somewhat of the position of an affiliated institution.

The charters of the Universities, bearing the sign manual of Her Majesty the Queen, confer "rank, precedence, and consideration in our United Kingdom, and in our Colonies and possessions throughout the world, as fully as if the said Degrees had been granted by any University of our said United Kingdom." Some time must elapse before the public will fully recognise that the Degrees given by the newer Universities are as valuable evidence of learning as those given by the ancient Universities, with all their traditions and prestige. But this recognition will come in due time if our teachers and examiners only persevere diligently in their present course of efficient teaching and high standard of examination. *Ad eundem* Degrees are granted to graduates of recognised Universities, but there are no *honorary* Degrees.

The highest officer in the Universities is the Visitor, who is in all cases the Governor of the Colony. Then come the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor. The Chancellor is not the high dignitary or figure-head who comes upon the scene only on great occasions, as is perhaps too much the case in the Universities of the United Kingdom, where the Vice-Chancellor, often a Professor, is the real working official. It is just the reverse in Australasia. There the Chancellor presides at all meetings of the Governing Body and of Convocation; he is a member of all committees appointed by the Governing Body, and of every Faculty and Board; and when present is in the chair. The amount of work done for the University by our present Chancellor, Sir William Montague Manning, LL.D., for instance, is simply marvellous. A Registrar acts as secretary, and acts as the general executive officer of the Governing Body. The Governor is Visitor, *ex officio*, by enactment; the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor are elected by the members of the Governing Body from amongst themselves.

The oldest University of the group is that of Sydney, incorporated by an Act of the Colonial Legislature, which received the Royal assent on October 1, 1850. Then follow the Universities of Melbourne in 1853, New Zealand 1870, Adelaide 1874, Tasmania 1889.

The principal movers in the establishment of the first University in Australasia were Charles William Wentworth, a graduate of Cambridge University, who has long since passed away, and Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., a graduate of Edinburgh University, still with us, and one of the Vice-Presidents of this Institute. Sir Charles was Speaker of the House which passed the Bill establishing the University, and it was he who presided also at the opening of the University in 1852, when he delivered an Inaugural Address in every way worthy of a great occasion. As Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor he was the zealous promoter of the University, and since he held office he has continued to be its friend, as shown by his munificent donations, including a large and valuable Collection of Antiquities, and oft-repeated gifts to the Library; and since his return to London, his constant aid in all kinds of affairs, where the help of a wise and learned friend in Europe was needed, has been freely given to the University.

When the Act was passed the Colony had a population of only 235,000, and the gold discoveries had not been made; and yet £5,000 a year was secured in perpetuity for the uses of the University. Since that time the annual grants for teaching purposes have

been raised to about £15,000 a year in all, but in addition the State has erected the various University buildings, and has maintained and kept them in repair.

Amongst the objects set forth in the preamble of the Sydney University Act are "The advancement of religion and morality and the promotion of useful knowledge"; yet one of the fundamental principles of action of the University is the association of students, without respect of religious creeds, in the cultivation of secular knowledge. Further, within the University itself, while the Act permits teaching and examination in "Ethics, Metaphysics, and Modern History," no student can be compelled to attend lectures or pass examinations in these subjects. In regard to Theology and Divinity, the Act gives no power either to teach or to examine; that is left to the denominational affiliated Colleges, the authorities of which have the most perfect independence as to what is taught within their own walls.

In 1854 an Act was passed establishing these affiliated Colleges "in which systematic religious instruction and domestic supervision, with efficient assistance in preparing for the University lectures and examinations," should be provided. Each was endowed by the State with an amount equal to the private subscriptions, up to a maximum from the State of £20,000 each. The sums so obtained were spent in building. The State also pays £500 a year in perpetuity to the Principal of each College. Each College has likewise received considerable private endowments. The sum as yet contributed by the public chest towards the building and maintenance of the Colleges is fully £50,000, and the capital sum representing the various prizes annually awarded at these Colleges and subscribed by private individuals is about £15,000.

Another object of the University is declared to be to supply the means of a liberal education to "all orders and denominations, without any distinctions whatever." Accordingly, all classes of society and all religions meet on an equal footing in the Halls of the University. The Australasian Universities are mainly attended by students belonging to the moderately well-to-do classes. The rich in many instances still send their children to Europe to the older Universities, thinking thereby to secure for them at once learning, the experience of travel, and the prestige of a Degree from an old University. As to how far I think their ends are usually attained I will not now stop to express an opinion. The children of the comparatively poor are not excluded, for the aids to such are extremely numerous. There are the State bursaries from the public schools,

bursaries in the patronage of the University itself, and a large number of scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes designed to help this class of students. Finally, exemption from their share of the fees is always willingly granted by such of the Professors as participate in fees in apparently deserving and suitable cases, and then the University invariably foregoes the half which accrues to the University chest.

The buildings of the University of Sydney were commenced with the sum of £50,000 voted by the Colonial Legislature. The site is elevated, and on the outskirts of the city, in an ornamental piece of land of about 134 acres. In this area stand also separate buildings for the medical and engineering schools, the chemical, physical, biological, and geological laboratories, the Macleay museum, the affiliated Colleges, and the Prince Alfred Hospital. Adjoining the University grounds is the large public Victoria Park, and there being no appreciable difference in the aspect of the two pieces of land, and no manifest dividing line, the University stands in the midst of a noble park overlooking the city and commanding a view of all the countryside.

The permanent buildings of the University are built of the beautiful brown stone of the district and in the Tudor-Gothic style of architecture. In the more recent erections the orthodox diamond panes in the windows have given place to ordinary plate glass, and with this change the Gothic architecture lends itself admirably to the requirements of a modern school of science even. The Great Hall, capable of seating over 1,200 people, is a very special feature in the building, because it is in every way at least as fine as any such hall in any part of the United Kingdom, and certainly is finer than most of them.

A Library, which with annexes will cost about £50,000, is about to be erected. The funds for this work consist of £25,000 from a sum of £30,000 bequeathed by the late Thomas Fisher for that specific purpose, supplemented by a pound for pound contribution by the State. It has been considered that if the State were not to contribute, prospective donors might be deterred from making contemplated benefactions, for they might hesitate simply to relieve the public exchequer of the burthen of providing University buildings—since, if private persons did not help, it would clearly fall to be done, if done at all, entirely by the State.

The amounts of the private benefactions in the case of some of the University institutions are very considerable. Thus, to the University itself, the donations for the use of students, *i.e.* for the

foundation of bursaries, scholarships, exhibitions, prizes, &c., amount to over £47,000. Donations for special objects amount to £36,000. Donations otherwise than in money are valued at over £52,000. Donations for direct educational purposes: one of £6,000 for a Lectureship, while the great Challis bequest of about £258,000, bequeathed by John Henry Challis, a merchant of Sydney, has been dedicated exclusively and in perpetuity to these purposes. We thus reach a total of no less than £409,000 given by over 100 donors, and of this £350,000 has been given within the last twelve years.

The expenditure on the general account is about £26,000 per annum. The cost of administration and incidental charges are now covered by the fees received on account of lectures, examinations and degrees, "leaving all the public endowments and private benefactions to the purposes of teaching, of accommodation in the form of lands and buildings, and of help, encouragement, and rewards to students." The cost of administration cannot increase to any considerable extent, and the incidental charges cannot increase in anything like the same ratio as the fees. It is therefore anticipated that from the fees alone many of the Departments will be entirely self-supporting.

The valuable Museum of Egyptian and other Antiquities collected by Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., and presented by him to the University, will probably be housed in some part of the Fisher Library Buildings; and since it is, so far as I know, the only collection of its kind south of the line, its proper display is a matter of the utmost importance.

The Museum of Natural History contains the great collection made by the distinguished naturalists, Alexander Macleay, William Sharp Macleay, and his cousin, the late Sir William Macleay, and presented by Sir William to the University, together with the sum of £6,000 for the endowment of a curatorship. It is, as might be expected, peculiarly rich in local types, and in process of time will be made of great value in the teaching of Natural History.

A Collection of Normal and Morbid Anatomy in connection with the School of Medicine was commenced in 1883 only, but already, in the short time that has since elapsed, it has made astonishing progress, and is invaluable for the illustration of the teachings in the medical school.

The following is a statement of the students attending the courses of instruction in the University of Sydney, exclusive of the Extension Lectures:—

## 384 Faculty of Arts, including—

Day Students matriculated	261	of whom	56	are women
Post Graduate Students	10	"	4	" "
Evening Students—				
matriculated	80	}	113	" 17 " "
non-matriculated	33			

23 Faculty of Law

90 Faculty of Medicine, including 5 women

25 Faculty of Science (including Engineering Students 15) of whom 1 is a woman

11 Unmatriculated

533 Total Students attending lectures, made up of 483 matriculated and 44 unmatriculated students, and including 83 women.

The number of graduates is 652.

In the University of Sydney there are at present fourteen Professors with four Demonstrators, sixteen Lecturers, six Assistant Lecturers, and three Tutors—in all forty-three teachers.

Nearly all the Professors and many of the Lecturers are natives of the United Kingdom, and graduates of some University of the United Kingdom. This was of course inevitable at first, but now several of the Professors and Lecturers are born Australasians, partly or wholly educated in Australasia.

The mode of appointment has varied at different times. The earliest mode was for the Governing Body in Australasia to appoint a Committee in England to call for applications, and to select one from amongst the candidates. The Committee had thus the power of appointment practically delegated to it. Then came a time when all candidates, whencesoever they came, applied to the Committee in England, and the Committee was asked merely to select, say, three, and to submit these three names, arranged in the order of merit, to the governing body in Australia. A modification of this took place when it was seen that there might be candidates hailing from Australasia as well as from Europe, and because it was thought that a candidate in Australasia would not have much chance of success if he applied to a Committee in England. To meet the difficulty a compromise of the Committee's powers was effected. All the Australasian candidates applied to the Governing Body in Australasia; all the European candidates to the Committee in England, and then the short list of the Committee was put by the Australasian authorities with the Australasian candidates and the final election made by the Australasian authority.

In one case, and so far as I know, one only, the most prominent Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom were asked to



nominate each one man for an important Chair. I trust that the best man was elected.

When negotiations have to be carried on at such a distance, and when so many conflicting circumstances surround the business, it is not to be wondered at if considerable difficulties have arisen in regard to these committee nominations. Much of this trouble would have been avoided if the members of the Committee had fully understood the situation. Some, I know, believed that the Committee had actually or practically the power of appointment, when they were merely asked to select the fittest person from amongst the candidates from Europe, so that the Governing Body in Australasia, in appointing someone in Australasia in spite of the Committee having recommended another person, was doing no more than it had retained a clear right to do. Still, as I say, it is difficult to make everybody understand things when the distances of time and place are so great; it is impossible to carry on anything like a correspondence. In any case I clearly see that in future it will be difficult to induce distinguished men to act on Committees unless they are informed that, except for grave reasons that could be only very exceptional, the Australasian authority means to accept their recommendation. Of that I am sure from conversation with gentlemen who have acted on Committees in recent years. Not only so, but unless this be done good men in Europe will not apply for the posts, accompanied as such an application is by suspense of mind, interference with work, and disturbance of the business of life generally.

As to the *personnel* of the teachers at the Universities, there has been a very marked tendency in recent years to elect only young men. It is found that when a man in the United Kingdom, let us say, gets up in years, either he has been a success and has made a home for himself, in which case he is indisposed to move; or he has not been a success, and is disposed to move. A man of years who wants to come to us is, for some reason or other, and speaking quite generally—for there are exceptions to the rule—not desirable. But even if he goes to Australasia, he is too old to settle down and learn the ways of a new country. Moreover, the best of his working-time is over, although of course he may still be robust and of mature mind. For these reasons the Governing Bodies of nearly all the Universities in Australasia have come to the conclusion that it is best to get young men, and accordingly the Professors that have been appointed in the last ten years have all been appointed between the ages of twenty-six and thirty-six. So far as

I am aware, there has been no reason to regret the appointment of such young men.

As to the tenure of office of the Professors, that is usually for life, *quamdiu se bene gesserint*, or *ad vitam aut culpam*. In some cases, it is true, they have been appointed at first for a limited term of years, but this has been found very unsatisfactory to all concerned. As a matter of fact, the man who is good enough to be chosen in the first instance as Professor is not likely to give up any position where he had some sort of security of tenure to take another position from which he is liable to be ejected at the end of a term of years. A limited tenure is therefore a direct bar to securing a good man—especially if he has to go all the way from Europe to Australasia.

It ought to be better known than it is on this side of the line that hitherto Professors, who have been called to Australasia, have for the most part been obliged to do a great deal of pioneering work. Oftentimes, instead of teaching one they have had to teach two or more subjects, and, instead of finding lecture rooms, laboratories, &c. ready for them upon their arrival, they have had first to struggle for the funds and then, these obtained, have had to design and superintend the erection of the buildings. The supply of apparatus is in most cases fairly adequate, but it is difficult to realise, except by experience, what a difference it makes to be 12,383 miles away from one's base of supplies, for, after all, most things that are used in teaching require to be imported from Europe. Then again, it is impossible to do original work without an adequate library of periodical literature. At first there were no libraries at all, and it has only been gradually that working libraries have been got together. I mention these things because it is sometimes held up as a reproach that as yet we have not produced very much original work in Australasia. I admit that the statement is in a measure true, but I say that, considering the circumstances in which the Universities have been placed, they have done as much as could reasonably be expected. Lastly, it is not every one in the Governing Bodies that approves of original work being done at all. There are many, curiously enough, who think that the Professor's time ought to be given entirely to teaching. In answer to that I will quote the words of Principal Caird, of Glasgow University, when speaking the other day of Sir William Thomson, who, as a representative of science, was only a few days ago raised to the dignity of the Peerage of the United Kingdom. The learned Principal said, "I think we have in Sir William an illustration of the

general principle that the best teacher of a science, even of the elements of a science, is not the man of plodding and painstaking mediocrity, but the original thinker and investigator; for, apart from the mere mechanical art of teaching, such a man has the enormous element of success in a teacher that is due to the fact that he has in his mind enthusiasm for the subject, which can only be attained in the full measure by one who has contributed to its advancement, and who, by unconscious process, awakens in young minds an interest and an enthusiasm in it equal to his own."

In regard to this question of original work, it is much to be regretted that so many men who have earned fortunes in Australasia do not stay and spend their means there, for they might do much to foster research, each in his own University centre. Then again, it is a pity that young men of means so often go away to Europe to reside—and, in a great many instances, waste their time. If they would only stay in their own University towns, or would come back to them, free from the necessity of earning a livelihood, they might do much to advance the intellectual life of their country, for absenteeism is as pernicious in intellectual as it is in material things, and you will remember how very forcibly we were told at our last meeting that Australasia is positively suffering from absenteeism. All around us in Australasia lie vast fields for exploration, both in Letters and in Natural History. For instance, the languages of the South Seas are still in great measure to be worked up, and in Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, Physiology, &c. there is abundant original work to be done in Australasia. The men who have an inclination for these things are too busy teaching, and the men who have the leisure have not the inclination. But is it not very much the same in the United Kingdom? I might indeed quote the legend of the Sydney University—*Mens eadem, sidere mutato*.

One great feature of the life of a University teacher in the Colonies is the prominent part he plays in the public life of the community at a comparatively early age. If he remains in Europe he probably is already fairly well on in life before he acquires any public position or influence. During his younger years, when activity of mind and body is sweetest, he is struggling for a livelihood, perhaps all unknown, and if he survive the period of trial he may be promoted or he may not. If he is not—But even if he is, the promotion comes so late that oftentimes much of its sweetness is gone. Now in the Colonies one has a chance of public activity early in life, and there are characters

to whom this is a distinct consideration. It is to such that I speak.

A great drawback to the position of a teacher in Australasia is the isolation—the absence of any body of men, as learned or more learned than himself in his own line of work, with whom he can come into contact more or less frequently. Even were there more complete libraries, museums, and things of that sort than there really are, still these would not make up for this isolation of the individual—for the want of kindred society. One simply is not able to keep up with the march of discovery by reading only, and this is particularly true in scientific matters. Much time is wasted by not knowing that what one is busily engaged in investigating has all been done before. This has happened to myself again and again, and had I been where I could freely speak with those who were engaged in the same sort of work, I should have been spared much loss of time. But all this is of course improving. Even in nine years of residence in Sydney I have seen a wonderful change come over the place. May it go on!

Leave of absence from professorial duty for the purpose of visiting other countries has hitherto been granted in most cases without much trouble. In each case the duties of his office have to be provided for by the absent teacher. What has been said with regard to the isolation of teachers in Australasia will show the necessity for periodical visits to the older centres of learning if the teacher is to keep in touch with the progress of the day. As a rule one year in six or seven has not been deemed too much. There is no law. It is merely a custom which, however, should be upheld. I have even heard it argued that teachers should be forced to go periodically to Europe and on full pay. Perhaps they would then object—it is human nature to resist coercion!

The incomes of Professors differ somewhat in the different Universities, but they range from £700 a year upwards. The highest salaries are those attached to old appointments, made at a time when the number of students was comparatively small, and when the conditions of life were not so favourable as they are now. Thus we must not begrudge the present fortune of the fortunate. In more recent times in Sydney about £900 a year has been found requisite to attract the kind of man that is wanted, since recently £800 was offered and no eligible—as it was considered—candidate appeared. The salary was raised to £900, and then an election was made. This salary carries with it a rise of £100, at the end of each five-yearly period, till a maximum of £1,200 a year is reached. There is

according to that scheme (Sydney) no participation in lecture fees, whereas the older appointments get half fees, the other half going to the University chest for general purposes. There are many who believe that the non-participation of the teacher in the fees he earns is a mistake, for an University Professor is human, and may "take it easy," but that, if his income depends upon his own exertion, to some extent such will be a stimulus to him. It provides a fund for old age, or accident of any sort: for the newer appointments have no pension provided, while the oldest appointments had a pension of £400 a year in the event of physical incapacity after a certain number of years' service. My own opinion is that it would have been better policy to have retained the pension and kept the salaries lower, for unthrifty Professors are not unknown, and when such come to be old men they may cling to their posts long after they are past work, and it is very difficult—it is practically impossible—for a Governing Body to dislodge them without some sort of pecuniary arrangement after all.

In some cases, as in Melbourne and Dunedin, a house in or near the University is allowed to the Professors, or some of them. This is either a sort of addition to the income or a rent is paid for it. But in the latter case it is a low rent comparatively, so that it is a distinct gain. The question of building houses for the Professors in Sydney has lately been before the Governing Body, and it was found that so much might be said on either side that the project upon that ground, as well as upon that of the difficulty of providing suitable sites, has been set aside for the present.

The cost of living in Australasia is certainly higher than it is in the United Kingdom. I think it not an unfair estimate that in Sydney one spends about one-third more than in London, so that an income of £900 in Sydney would be equal to about £675 in London. But one ought not to forget, in this connection, that, owing to the higher rate of interest in the Colonies, one can get more for what one saves.

Of scientific societies there is a Royal Society, a Linnæan Society, a Geographical Society, and so forth in most of the Colonies, and some of these societies are in a very flourishing condition. The Royal Society in Sydney makes its library a specialty, so does the Linnæan, which has just lost its Mæcenas, the late Sir William Macleay, who I believe has bequeathed so large a sum of money to the society that it must be a permanent institution. He also gave it its house and its library, besides making its council the patron of fellowships in natural science, tenable only by Bachelors of

Science of the University of Sydney. This last foundation is £40,000.

As to the influence of the climate upon study—that varies with the place. In Dunedin and Christchurch the climate is an improved English climate—plenty of rain, plenty of sunshine, and cool withal—and it is exceedingly favourable to study. In Auckland, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, it is hotter, and, in proportion as it is hot, one finds that, however much one may do in the daytime, one cannot do very much in the evening after the ordinary daywork. Individual temperament plays a part here, but I think this is the general experience. Tasmania offers a *perfect* climate—sometimes, indeed, it is very hot in summer, but one must not forget that “there must always be a something.”

Upon health and race, if the Australasian climate—excepting, of course, in the far north, where few if any settlements have been made—is not positively favourable, I know of no evidence to show that it is unfavourable. I know families in the fourth generation in New South Wales, and they are as fine specimens of the human race as I ever saw. We are told that Australian girls have not red cheeks: how can they, when they have not to encounter any of the vile cold winds that but widen and fill the blood vessels of the face? That is what “red cheeks” mean, and are they so very desirable after all? The Australian girl—

has a beauty of her own,  
A beauty of a paler tone,  
Than English belles,  
Yet Southern sun and Southern air  
Have kissed her cheeks, until they wear  
The dainty tints that oft appear  
On rosy shells.

(Ethel Castilla, Melbourne.)

Wives remain strong; healthy children are reared with great ease, so that there is none of that miserable separation of husband from wife and children that is the curse of life to the European in India. You find people who say they cannot stand Australia in the summer—and others who really cannot stand it—but you find such people everywhere. How many cannot stand the Riviera in summer? How many cannot stand England in the winter? The proportion of the population which would be benefited by translation from England to Australia is vastly greater than the proportion which would be benefited by translation from Australia to England. I hope, on my return to Sydney, to see something

done towards the settlement of the question how far the Australian climate affects the Anglo-Saxon race by the work of an Anthropometric Laboratory in connection with the Medical School.

Amusements are practically the ordinary English forms of amusement: golf, tennis, football, cricket, and for these there are usually courts and grounds in the University Parks; bowls, yachting, camping, riding, fishing, and shooting; the last to a limited extent. If one can find the time there is plenty to do. I presume our teacher is not a racing man—of this there is perhaps too much everywhere in Australasia, although one need not wonder at this when one thinks how much one has to do with horses out there. The climate is favourable to outdoor exercise; it does not seem to be ever too hot to play! The rain does not trouble much: it comes chiefly in the "rainy season" and one knows about that.

Of University societies there is the usual complement: union, medical society, sports' union, boat, cricket, tennis, ladies' tennis, athletic, football clubs, musical, dramatic and women's philanthropic societies, and so forth.

The "society" which one finds in Colonial Capitals varies very much, but in all, so far as I know, it is wholesome and good. Of course one does not find the many special circles that one can find, for instance, in London, but we should be fools if we expected it. And this must be said plainly, for we hear too many criticisms of society in the Colonial Capitals, that seem to me to be made by persons who take society as found in European Capitals for their standard of comparison and judge accordingly. This, however, is not a comparison, but a contrast, for it is the bringing together of unlike things, not of things which are like. If a comparison is wanted, we must take the provincial Capitals of the United Kingdom to find something like the society of Sydney and Melbourne, and then the comparison will, in my opinion, and to put it mildly, not go so far against my adopted country. If we lack some of the polish (mind, I do not say we do), we also lack much of the hypocrisy of European Capitals, and if we lack some of their artistic and literary accomplishments (mind, I do not say we do), we at least are in more intimate touch with nature than they are. If there is some freedom in our life there is no license! We do as well as can be expected of us. We are a community of business people, and will compare very favourably with other such communities. We have no noble families who have been patrons of the Arts and Letters for generations; we do not even get our own rich men to do their duty in this respect, for, with some noble exceptions, they are too prone

to spend the wealth gotten in Australasia anywhere but there. Even with these disadvantages, however, the 141 teachers with 2,049 students in the four Australasian Universities already at work, the splendid University and College buildings and well-equipped laboratories; the Public School system, Grammar Schools, Museums, Botanical and Zoological Gardens, Art Galleries, Libraries, &c., and the munificent endowments of some of these institutions, are no mean evidence of what is done by Australasians for the higher life. The exhibitions of paintings by local artists grow better every year. Good music is fully appreciated by all classes of the community. Large audiences attend theatres night after night to enjoy a play of Shakespeare. Men of learning enjoy a consideration and respect which only their own conduct can destroy. Everybody reads, and not everybody reads trash. The press is, taking it as a whole, pure and healthy in tone. Already we have authors of repute of Australian birth. The capacity for self-government and the purity of our governments are also to be cited here; for, when all is said and done, I know no evidence of impure administration in any one of the Australasian Colonies. In spite of statistics quoted, our observation shows that the population is sober, law-abiding, law-enforcing, and as industrious as need be. In the same breath in which we are told we live in a working-man's paradise, we are also told that we work too little; but why should a working-man, unless he likes it, work more than eight hours a day in paradise, and why should he not take as many holidays as he can get, in a climate, too, where it is generally worth one's while taking a holiday? Does anyone imagine that the average man anywhere would do otherwise if he could? Not while he is still human.

Taking it all in all then, so far as one's immediate surroundings are concerned, one *may* be very happy in a Colonial University Chair. People will certainly be very kindly disposed to one; the authorities will do their best for one according to their lights, and, in a word, here, as so often elsewhere, the place is very much what one makes it. *Es hallt aus dem Walde wieder, wie man hineinruft.*

The academic year is in Sydney and in most other places divided into three terms of about fifty working days each: Lent (March to May), Trinity (June to Aug.), and Michaelmas (Sept. to Dec.). The long vacation is Dec. to March, *i.e.* during the Australasian summer. Then many people leave Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, and go to the mountains, in no case more than a couple of hours' journey *by train*, or one goes farther away to Tasmania, the garden of



Australasia, or even to New Zealand, the real holiday place in that quarter. But it really is not necessary to leave the city, and personally I do not. It is not often so very hot, and besides, if it is hot, I prefer to be in my own house, where one has every convenience, instead of some country house where one has not.

Lectures are delivered only on the first five week days, and are usually over by 1 or 2 P.M., so that the afternoons are generally free. This, of course, does not apply to the science teachers, for they have practical work going on all day long.

Cap and gown are worn at lecture, and upon all academic occasions.

Evening lectures were commenced in Sydney in 1884, but only in the Faculty of Arts. They were designed for persons who are under the necessity of earning their livelihood during the daytime, but who for some reason are anxious to have a University education and stamp. At first they were not very successful, but recently they have greatly improved. The curriculum consists of the same subjects as that for day students, and the final examination is identical, but the period of study is usually longer than in the case of day students. The teaching is done generally by a separate set of Lecturers, but is more or less under the direction of the Professors, who, in some cases, take part in the actual teaching. Extension lectures were commenced in 1886, and are conducted on much the same lines as in the United Kingdom. Post-graduate courses are now in operation in some of the Arts subjects.

The benefits of the Universities extend in all respects to women and men equally, both as to teaching and the granting of degrees. No system of separation of the sexes has anywhere (in Sydney) been adopted, and, so far as I know, no difficulty has made itself felt. The number of women attending the classes in Arts and Science is considerable; but in Medicine they have not been numerous, as one can readily understand. The first two women Graduates in Medicine were capped in Melbourne just two months ago.

Anyone may attend the lectures and work of the Universities without matriculating or passing any entrance examination; but if with the intention of proceeding to a Degree, matriculation after passing an entrance examination is necessary. Exemption from attendance upon lectures in Sydney is the exception, and must be specially allowed for good reasons by the Governing Body. No great difficulty is made if anyone comes and says he cannot pay the fees; a bursary, great or small, is found for him, if it appears to the Chan-

cellor, in whose patronage the bursaries are, that the applicant is worthy, and the Professors, as has already been said, have always been willing to waive their claim to the fees in such cases. This exemption from fees applies more to the Arts and Science courses than to the professional schools, which, supplying a man with his stock in trade, so to speak, and the immediate means of entering a more or less lucrative profession, would soon be filled with students, many of them with but little aptitude for a professional career, if education were supplied free. A large number of youths would then miss their destiny.

The examinations of the Australasian Universities are conducted on much the same lines as examinations in Great Britain. In some cases the examiners are not teachers; in other cases the teacher examines with an outside examiner who may or may not be a teacher; but the same difficulty is felt in Australasia as is felt in Great Britain—namely, that examiners who are not actual teachers are, with some exceptions, not satisfactory. The reason is not far to seek. It is only the teacher, who, being bound to traverse the whole range of the subject every year, can know the relative value of every part of it, and it is only he who can be fairly well up in the whole range of the subject at one time. It is too frequently the case that the non-teacher examiner never takes down his book from the shelf, except to look up a few things for the examination; these are the only things with which he is sufficiently *au fait* to examine on, and these he is *very apt* to ride to death. I find that in London there is a great deal of discussion going on at this very time on this point, and the experience of people in London is identical with our experience in Australasia. The examination questions set by men who are not daily occupied with actual teaching are *often*—at all events in the more purely scientific subjects—most unsatisfactory to all concerned. I have done what I could to keep matters right in this respect, and all that I have learnt since I came to Europe confirms me in the opinion that the examination is best conducted by two examiners acting conjointly, the actual teacher of the student and a teacher in the same subject from another University at a distance. If an outside non-teacher examiner is wanted, I would suggest that he be present at the examinations, and at the deliberations of the examiners, and that he should thus act as a sort of umpire—a very useful function.

The standard of examination is uniformly a high one. There is no such thing as a "cheap" degree in the Australasian Universities. Moreover, these are mostly, as in Sydney, teaching Universities in

the strictest sense. Attendance upon lectures and practical work, where necessary, is compulsory, and the curriculum is a full one. As to Medicine, the curriculum has never been of less duration than five years, so that for many years we have had what in the United Kingdom is only being resolved upon now. In every department the most thorough practical instruction is insisted upon. Subjects are made compulsory for the Bachelor's degree that in most places have hitherto been, or are still, optional in the United Kingdom, such as Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, Psychological Medicine, Logic, and Psychology (in Sydney).

The reason for the high standard adopted was that we were a new Institution which had a reputation to make, and which, had such a standard not been adopted and adhered to, would have been constantly liable to be taken base advantage of. This I can well realise from the very large numbers of applications for "cheap" degrees which have reached us from all parts of the world. The applicants doubtless thought that, being a young Institution, we would not be too particular. Indeed they said so in some cases. In no single instance have we yielded to the temptation to lower our standard, and I have every reason to believe that we are now reaping the fruits of our consistency. The Colonial Degree is now regarded as a thing worth having, and while I am glad that our Degrees in Medicine now admit to the right of practising the Profession of Medicine in the whole Empire, and on British ships at sea, yet I regret that the last Medical Act (1886) established a separate list for Colonial Qualifications. It is quite another thing for Foreign Qualifications; it is so difficult to ascertain their exact value, and some of them are, to say the least, of very doubtful value.

As to the influence of the Universities on the outside public in Australasia — that depends very much on local circumstances. There are, I dare say, places in which the University has less hold upon the public than in others, but the interest of the public in the welfare of the University is, as a rule, intense; and the estimation in which University people are held by the public is all that could be desired. Of course, the latter depends very largely upon the personal qualities of the University man himself. That, however, is in no wise different from what would be found in any other part of the world.

As to the direct influence which the University has had, not so much upon social as upon purely educational matters in the different Colonies, that also varies. In some cases the University has had but few schools in operation. There the hold upon the community

has been comparatively narrow. In other cases, where the number of Faculties in active operation has been greater, where the community has thus been touched in many places, the hold of the University upon the public is more marked, so that the ratio of the increase in the number of Students is very much greater than that of the population. Nearly all, if not all, the Australasian Universities began with the Faculty of Arts only, then Law or Medicine or both were added, and then the Faculty of Science. Again, at first only day lectures were given, but for some time evening lectures have been carried on, and courses of extension lectures are now in operation, so that not only are different classes of the community reached, but even different parts of the country have University teaching brought to their midst. The Senior and Junior Public examinations annually bring large numbers, about 2,000 in 1891, of young people to the University for the purpose of being examined, and many of these, once becoming connected, even by a slender tie, to the Institution, are eventually drawn well within its influence and become undergraduates.

Until recently the public schoolmasters in New South Wales were trained entirely in a special school maintained for that purpose, but a wise resolution of the Minister for Public Education has led to the establishment of special Colleges within the University—one for each sex—where the teacher will reside for a certain period, during which he will attend the ordinary University lectures as an ordinary undergraduate. It is not now contemplated to make the attainment of a Degree compulsory as a qualification for the profession of schoolmaster, but I have no doubt that this will come about in due time.

In the vast majority of cases as yet, students in Australasia frequent the Universities in order to acquire some professional qualification. Young men of means who have no profession in view for the most part go to Europe to study—that is, with the intention of studying. The possession of the Arts degree is useful for clergymen, teachers, and lawyers. The medical Degree is a passport to the Register of Qualified Medical Practitioners. The Science Degrees, except in the department of Engineering—a Degree in which is a passport to certain departments of the Public Service—have been failures practically. People do not understand them sufficiently; they apparently lead to nothing; and from a worldly point of view are, therefore, worth nothing. After all, this is what one would expect in a new country, and does not differ so much, as is often said, from what we find in the United Kingdom. We must compare

the Scottish and provincial English schools to the Australasian schools, for there only are the circumstances comparable. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have, mainly from social causes, quite an exceptional position; but in the Scottish and provincial English schools the students are, as in the Australasian Universities, studying in order to gain a livelihood by the results of their study. The Degrees they seek must have money value—they are not to be mere evidence of more or less of culture. It has been said that the Scottish Universities teach a man how to earn a thousand a year, the (old) English Universities how to spend it. The Australasian Universities are to be compared to the Scottish.

The Australasian student, as I know him (and especially *her*!), is a hard-working fellow, and as a student he works successfully. The standard of the examination he has to pass is high, and he works accordingly. These remarks are possible, doubtless, to a large extent, because, as already said, there are few of these students who are in quest of a Degree simply as a mark of culture. They have a definite aim, and take a serious view of life. They have no time to be idle; and thus, too, Satan has not much chance of making mischief for them, and upon the whole, so far as my own experience goes, they are very well-behaved—considering! Of course, there are, as there are elsewhere, sprightly youths who require moderating, but I am always happy to see them in my room, and I think we both usually find the interview quite satisfactory, and whether or no, I should be quite sorry if they disappeared from amongst us. Life would be too tame if we were all good!

As was, I think, natural, I have spoken somewhat fully of my own University, but in many respects the conditions of the other Australasian Universities are similar, and it would have been wearisome to speak in detail of each of them. But now I must say a few words about individual Universities other than that of Sydney.

As to the University of Melbourne, its buildings are erected on a very suitable site of about sixty-four acres (not including the College grounds) in extent in one of the suburbs of the city. There are separate buildings for many of the departments, and eight professorial residences. The Great Hall is an imposing structure erected from funds amounting to about £30,000, given by Sir Samuel Wilson. The National Museum of Natural History stands in the grounds. The affiliated Colleges already erected are Trinity (a college and a hostel) for the Church of England; Ormond (college and hall) for that of Scotland; and Queen's for the Wesleyan body;

and a portion of land has been reserved for a Roman Catholic College, which will probably soon be erected. Besides these the School of Mines at Ballarat is affiliated to the University. The number of matriculated students in actual attendance is 591 (including 47 women) distributed as follows, viz. : Arts and Science, 190 ; Law, 100 ; Medicine, 212 ; Engineering, 89. The graduates number about 1,100. The teaching staff of the University has a total of 35, consisting of 14 Professors, 15 Lecturers, and 6 Assistant-Lecturers and Demonstrators. A University Extension scheme is just being started. The University spends over £32,000 per annum, derived as follows : from fees, £15,000 ; from fixed Government grant, £9,000 ; and customary additional Government grant about £8,000.

Benefactions have not been so large to the Melbourne as to the Sydney University ; but they have not been wanting. One donor alone, Francis Ormond, gave or bequeathed £80,000 to the Ormond College, and £20,000 to found the Chair of Music in the University.

In one respect the University of Melbourne is a great sinner, for, except in Medicine, it permits a man, simply as a matter of course, to acquire the status and title of a University Graduate by examination only, as if an examination were a wholly satisfactory test of culture, and as if it were the function of a University to administer this test. Most men maintain the contrary, and even in Melbourne there are not so many who avail themselves of the exemption from attendance on lectures. Still, it is not a satisfactory state of matters.

The University of Adelaide has no affiliated Colleges. The University buildings are on a good site in a principal street of the city, and are in stone, and of a good style of architecture. The number of students in attendance is 289. This includes 167 that are not proceeding to a Degree, and 122 who are : in Law 29, Medicine 24, Arts 12, Science 23, Music 34. These include 43 women : in Law 0, Medicine 1, Arts 2, Science 12, Music 28. The number of graduates is 227. There are evening classes, and likewise a system of senior and junior Public Examinations. The teaching staff has 23 in all—including seven Professors and sixteen Lecturers. It spends on the general account about £12,000 per annum. Its great benefactors are the late Sir W. W. Hughes, Sir Thomas Elder, and the Hon. J. H. Angas.

The Tasmanian University was only established in 1889, so that we have not much to say of it as yet. The property and powers of the Council of Education were transferred to the Governing Body,

called Council, of the new University, and an endowment from the public funds, provided by enactment, of £3,000 for each of the two first years, and of £4,000 for every subsequent year. The Governing Body is a Council of eighteen, nine elected by the Senate (consisting of graduates, members of Council, and Associates in Arts), eight elected by the members of both Houses of Parliament, and, *ex officio*, the Minister of Education.

Neither Queensland nor Western Australia has any University, and the latter probably will not have one for many years. Queensland, however, has already taken active steps in appointing a Royal Commission to inquire and report as to the best means to be adopted in establishing and maintaining a University in the Colony. The purpose of the University, as set forth in the instrument appointing the Commission, is worth quoting, viz. : "To enable young men and women of all classes within our said Colony to obtain within the borders thereof such an education as will best fit them to aid in the development of the free institutions as well as the material resources of our said Colony, and to perform the higher duties of citizenship, and in order to render more efficient the system of State Education now established in our said Colony." The Commission reported in June 1891, recommending the immediate establishment of a University very much on the same lines as those of Sydney and Melbourne, with the Minister of Education as an *ex officio* member of the Governing Body. The endowment proposed is 100,000 acres of land, £10,000 for building, and an annual vote of £5,500.

The case of New Zealand is somewhat peculiar, owing to that country having been divided into separate provinces. In New Zealand there is a University of New Zealand, which is the examining and degree-granting body, and connected with this there are teaching Colleges in Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin. Wellington also, the seat of government, is now claiming to have a University College. The University of New Zealand itself has no special headquarters, but as a matter of fact its Office is in the city where the Chancellor for the time being resides (at present Wellington). The meetings of the Governing Body, called the Senate, take place in each of the four principal towns of New Zealand in turn. The Governing Body consists of twenty-four members, all of whom from 1870 to 1884 were chosen by the Governor, that is, the government of the day. In 1884 the court of Convocation was instituted, there being then thirty graduates. Convocation consists of all graduates above the degree of Bachelor and of all Bachelors of two years' standing, and there are now 237 graduates qualified for membership.

Since 1884, vacancies on the Governing Body are filled by the Governing Body itself and by Convocation alternately. Convocation, in addition to this power of election, has the function of advising the Governing Body on matters concerning the University. On the present Governing Body there are seven Professors, so that the teaching staff is fairly adequately represented. All appointments are for life.

The examinations are partly conducted in the Colony (that is, the examiners are resident in New Zealand), and partly—as in the case of the examinations for Degrees in Arts and Science—out of the Colony; that is, by examiners resident in Great Britain. Some of the law papers are set in New Zealand, others in England.

While the three Colleges already named do the whole teaching work of the University, candidates for Degrees are not required to take classes at any of them. They may study when and how they like, although, as a matter of fact, nearly all candidates for Degrees attend one or other of the Colleges. The Colleges themselves conduct no Degree examinations.

Each College is governed by its own Council, locally elected, and consisting partly of *ex officio* members, and partly of members of the New Zealand University on the books of the College. No Professor is eligible for a seat upon the College Council. This last provision has been found in practice to be most unsatisfactory, and an agitation is now in progress to have a representation of the teaching body on the Governing Body of each College. It is proposed, for instance, that the Government of the Colony shall appoint six, the teaching staff elect three, and the graduates three. As a matter of fact, the exclusion of teachers from this College Council has the less prejudicial effect from the fact that the regulations for Degrees are framed entirely by the authorities of the New Zealand University, not by the College Councils, and of course on the Senate of the University the teaching staff is, as has been already mentioned, adequately represented. The appointment and dismissal of all teachers rest with this local Council.

As to the strength of the teaching staff, it consists of eighteen Professors and twenty-two Lecturers, or forty in all. In Auckland there are four Professors and one Lecturer; in Christchurch there are five Professors and four Lecturers, and in Dunedin there are nine Professors and seventeen Lecturers. In Auckland only Arts and Science are taught; in Christchurch Arts, Science, Engineering, and Law; and in Dunedin Arts, Science, Medicine, Law, and Mining. The funds required for Auckland College are mostly from a statu-



tory annual grant, while in Christchurch and Dunedin they come from grants of land given for the purpose in early days. To the support of two of the chairs in Dunedin, the Presbyterian Church is bound to contribute.

The income of the New Zealand University in 1890 was £5,197, and in 1891 the number of students actually in attendance 636.

Of all the questions agitating University life in Australasia, the question of government is the most prominent. What follows is in some measure a *résumé*, sometimes in the original words, sometimes abbreviated—where the original would be too long to quote *verbatim*—of the arguments which have been advanced from time to time by speakers and writers and correspondents on this important subject. In the main I agree with what I have thought fit to reproduce, although in certain details I may differ. But one is here concerned with a great principle, and with that *principle of the adequate representation of all the interests concerned* I entirely agree, as much perhaps on the ground of expediency as on the ground of justice.

Before proceeding I desire to point out that, as I understand them, the following expressions of opinion are not intended in any way reflect upon the members of the present Governing Bodies. I, at least, in any intercalated remarks, have no such intention in my mind. Further, the present Governing Bodies have their constitution by enactment, they are as they are by law, and they cannot be altered until the law is altered. The whole gist of what follows is as to what should be enacted when the law is altered, which in the ordinary course of events it must be sooner or later. To speak of the Governing Body I know, too much praise cannot be spoken of the members of the Governing Body of the University of Sydney, which for some time has met almost weekly, and always for at least two hours each sitting. Not only so, but many, many committee meetings have had to be attended. That busy professional men should be found willing to give up so much time at the end of a hard day's work at their profession is no small thing—it is, indeed, a great sacrifice.

At present the government of the University of Sydney is in the hands of a Governing Body composed chiefly of members elected by Convocation, partly of members who were appointed before Convocation began to vote, and partly of *ex officio* members (*i.e.* Professors).

The main powers are thus already with Convocation, and they will be increased as every new vacancy occurs. All members, except the *ex officio* ones, will ultimately on the present system receive their mandate

from the graduates, and there is a feeling, though not, I think, so widespread as it was, that *ex officio* membership should be abolished. In that case Convocation would be the sole and ultimate master in University affairs. Under any circumstances it will practically control the Institution; and to this there are some objections:—

1. At present, and probably for long, it will chiefly be made up of Graduates in Arts. Now most who take the Arts course eventually join the legal profession, and become residents of Sydney. Thus very great powers are thrown into the hands of those who represent a section of the studies of the University, a section of the professions, and a section of the constituency.

2. Even were Convocation much completer and more equally divided than it is, the system must be condemned that delivers over the University exclusively to its graduates. For it exists, not for the graduates, but for the country, and the ordinary graduate does not necessarily possess either the special knowledge of University circumstances which may be expected from the teachers, or feeling for the wants of the community as a whole, which might be expected from persons definitely representing it. To meet the first objection, representation of the teaching staff should in some form be retained; to meet the second, the best plan is to have a certain number of Government nominees.

The first point, as it is part of existing arrangements, and is on the whole likely to continue, may be taken for granted. It is the second that most needs discussion.

1. In a country where the State does so much for primary and secondary education, it is rather anomalous that it should be quite powerless in the matter of the highest education. And experience, in the cases of France and Germany, shows that State interference may produce excellent results. But—

2. It is still more anomalous when we remember the large subsidies that Sydney University has received from the State. In no other department does the State grant away public money without having something to say about its expenditure. Indeed, it is hardly possible that public attention will not be awakened one day to this extraordinary condition of things. Then we may expect either State support to cease, or perhaps a larger measure of State control will be demanded than would be good for the University, or than at present would be accepted as adequate.

3. There are always points cropping up of possible collision between State and Senate, and a good deal of needless friction necessarily ensues. Were there a few Government Fellows on the highest Board of the University, they could state their arguments, hear the counter arguments, and the decision, except in extreme cases, would be much more likely than at present to be accepted by all parties. As things are, there is a constant temptation to the State to take over the University entirely, and this danger is the more pressing, as the functions of the State in this country are so extended that it would not strike the public as a new

departure. Exclusive State control in the present social condition would probably be as bad as exclusive Convocation control, and the peril may be met by giving the State a share in time.

It is said that this might give the Minister of Education too much power. But, first, it is quite right that he should have some power; and secondly, the Government Fellows would not necessarily be members of the ministry, but only Government nominees.

It is said that such a representation would have a party character, but (1) the Government would surely look about for the best men in Assembly or Council, or even among outsiders; and (2) is there any need of the fellowship ceasing with change of Government? If he were appointed for a term of years, ministries might change, and he might continue to act as still in the long run, having his mandate from the public. It is also said that they would not attend. This is generally immediately preceded by the remark that they would be too interfering. The assertions may be left to kill each other. In point of fact, it is my experience that the average attendance of Government nominees elsewhere is good, and that there is no lack of individual independence or of respect to the traditions of the place.

It seems to me that a Governing Body, made up chiefly of Fellows elected by Convocation, but also of representatives of the teaching staff and of Government nominees, is the ideal constitution.

The professorial members represent the specialised knowledge of teaching experts.

The Government nominees represent the interests of the great public.

The delegates from Convocation represent the general body of educated opinion; and the third naturally should have most, but not exclusive influence.

A very strong argument in favour of Government nominees may be found in the fact that, as it is now, practically only busy professional men are elected. Business men, even the most respected in the community, have no chance of being elected, although it has been universally proved that, even in the Governing Body of a University, it is not merely men of learning that are required, since men of business capacity, of financial experience, and of sound common sense are probably more useful than men of learning. The man who has shown that he can manage successfully a large commercial enterprise will have sense enough to leave purely educational matters in the hands of those who may be presumed to understand education. I am surer of the likelihood of this than I am of the learned members leaving the purely business matters mainly to the purely business members, and this although I believe that not one of these learned members would fail to admit the value

of the division of labour so long as it is merely in the abstract—so long as it is merely an academical discussion.

Outsiders, I fear, think that the business of a University Governing Body is mostly to deal with matters of learning: nothing could be wider of the mark. For the most part the business is concerned with matters in dealing with which only common sense and experience of the world and its ways come in, so that in most of the questions that arise the business man is actually in a better position to deal with them than the professional man. Think, for instance, of the four hundred and odd thousands of pounds which the Sydney University Governing Body has to invest and administer. Do we not need the utmost business tact and knowledge to do that to the best advantage, so as to avoid loss, and yet the want of business capacity in professional men—is it not proverbial? And this is not saying anything disrespectful of professional men—am I not one of them? The example of the Principal and Professors of University College, Dundee, is one to be copied where possible, for they have elected as their representative on the Council a merchant of Dundee, who is also a Master of Arts. As teachers they are otherwise represented.

To sum up then—seeing that Convocation will not elect men with the necessary business qualifications, many people, anxious that the affairs of the Universities should be well managed, turn to Government nomination as a feasible means of securing the presence in the Governing Body of men of tried business capacity. But I personally am in no wise wedded to this proposal of Government nominees; on any other and better way of attaining the desired end being pointed out, I would immediately favour it; only I do see the necessity for something being done, and after all we can do no more than what seems best at the time of doing it.

In the case of each of the four Scottish Universities the Town Councils of the University towns concerned nominate two out of the thirteen or fourteen members of the Governing Body, and, in the case of the University of Edinburgh, before the year 1858, the Town Council had a large share in the patronage of the University; and even now the appointments to such chairs as the Town Council were patrons of prior to 1858 are in the hands of seven Curators, four elected by the Town Council and three by the University Court. In the Draft Charter of the proposed Albert University of London, the Lord Mayor for the time being is High Steward of the University and an *ex officio* member of the Council.

But even in Australasia there are exceptions to the rule, and the

constitution of the Governing Body of the College at Auckland is worth noting, viz. :—

It consists of eleven members, two of whom are *ex officio*, viz., the Mayor of Auckland and the Chairman of the Auckland Board of Education. The other nine form three groups, consisting of three members each, viz., three elected by the members of the General Assembly resident in the Provincial District of Auckland, three appointed by the Governor in Council, and three elected by the graduates of the New Zealand University on the books of the College, and the Minister of Education is the Visitor of the College.

Here, then, is a representation of varied interests, and here are other than men of learning simply.

When the University of Sydney was instituted a certain effort was made to more or less copy some of the forms of the English Universities, and one now sees plainly enough that it is a pity that this was done. The circumstances in which the ancient English Universities were founded differ *toto celo* from those in which the Australasian Universities have been founded. The former were founded either by the Church in the Middle Ages, or by private benefaction. The latter have been founded by the people for the people, and, in the main, are still carried on by funds from the public chest. The Australasian Universities thus constitute important public trusts, and whatever private benefactions have flowed into their coffers have been given to an institution in its nature and origin essentially public and democratic, and hence they are to be regarded as contributions to the estate of the trust, subject only to the reasonable conditions imposed by the donors. This is the answer to what is so often urged, viz., that such private benefactions put the Universities so far, as it were, beyond the pale of public and national institutions, and confer upon them a sort of semi-private or close character.

It does not follow that, because one does not admit this semi-private or close character of the Australasian University, one should therefore consider it as merely a wheel, as it were, in the machinery of ordinary government departmental administration. On the contrary, University Education is of too delicate and special a character to be entrusted to the somewhat coarse, if comparatively simple, agencies of an ordinary State Department, and the incorporation of the University as a distinct and self-governing body is a recognition of this truth. The government of the University must always remain largely in the hands of University men, and this may be admitted without in any way diminishing the necessity for a real and adequate representation of the general public interests, which, when all is said and done, constitute the ultimate interest to be furthered in the maintenance of any public institution. In a word, the University exists for the good of the people of the country generally, and not for the teachers or University graduates only, though it may very

well be that its administration ought to be mainly directed by University men.

The best form of Governing Body for these Colonial Universities is one in which the principle of representation is thoroughly well recognised. The only question that can arise is, What are the interests to be represented?

When the University of Sydney was instituted (and it has been more or less the model for the other Australasian Universities) the work was doubtless recognised as in some sort a national undertaking, but there was hardly more than the bare recognition, for in practice the prime principle was not carried out. In the Act of Incorporation the clause relating to the constitution of the supreme Governing Body provides that "as soon as there shall be not fewer than one hundred graduates who have taken any or either of the Degrees of &c., &c., all vacancies thereafter occurring in the said Senate shall be from time to time filled up by the majority of such graduates present and duly convened for that purpose." I am bound to say that I think the founders meant well. I think they attempted to extend the democratic principle, as they conceived it, but the attempt has proved a failure, for they only succeeded in securing by enactment the existence of an oligarchical electoral college, the objects of whose choice, appointed for life, form one of the "closest" of permanent executive bodies, amenable neither to the public opinion of the country nor even to that of its own constituency.

In addition to these arguments one might add that the great body of Convocation is practically disfranchised by practically compulsory absence from a duly convened meeting. Its members are necessarily gaining a livelihood, are spread all over the country, and are thus, as at present arranged, prevented from expressing an opinion on the questions at issue. Moreover—as indeed is the case elsewhere—so small is the number of the members of Convocation, residing in or near Sydney, who take a real interest in University matters, that meetings have not infrequently fallen through for want of a quorum, and at ordinary meetings there are seldom many more members than the minimum required to constitute the meeting. Of course these conditions are ascribed to this and that cause—if things were so-and-so, then the Convocation meetings would be more interesting, more members would come, and so forth. But is not this an admission of what so many contend, that if any changes are made in the constitution of the Senate it is not enough to make these changes alone and leave everything else as it is? One change involves other changes, if the new position is not to be worse than the old one. If Convocation be subject to the faults

ascribed to it, is this not the strongest possible argument against throwing the whole government of the University ultimately into its hands ?

It would have been more fortunate had the founders followed what precedents were available in the United Kingdom, for there we have a real, if a blind, recognition of the diversity of the interests to be represented. We should have had at least heterogeneity of representation.

As a matter of fact, however, and due solely to the force of circumstances, this heterogeneity in the government of the University of Sydney did come, for in 1861 the absolute necessity for direct representation of the teaching staff was recognised in the Act providing for the presence of certain *ex officio* members. Lately, the cry for homogeneity in the supreme Governing Body has again been heard in the attempt to abolish the *ex officio* seats, but probably heterogeneity will be maintained, and, I trust, extended.

The affiliated Colleges constitute an important interest which might possibly put forward a claim for representation on the supreme Governing Body, as has been arranged for such institutions, in very similar circumstances, in Scotland by the last University Act, 1889. If such a claim were put forward and acceded to, the affiliated Colleges in Sydney and Melbourne would need to elect one or more common representatives ; for, now that the Colleges existing or proposed are, as in Sydney, seven in number, and in Melbourne three, each could not have a representative on a supreme Governing Body of workable size. Then, if College representation were granted, it would be difficult to refuse participation in it to the Prince Alfred Hospital, which, though not a College by name, is yet a teaching institution more closely connected to the University of Sydney than any of the Colleges. Thus, recognising that these institutions have interests, and even great interests, to be represented if the claim be put forward, when fresh legislation comes I have no doubt that some solution of the problem could be found.

Another interest, indeed the *immediate* interest of the University, is the body of students. The students of the Scottish Universities have for many years directly elected one and indirectly another out of the fourteen (in St. Andrews fifteen) members of the Governing Body (University Court), for they directly elect the Rector, who appoints an Assessor, and both have seats on the Governing Body. Further, the students as a body, through their Representative Council, have now by enactment a recognised position in the government of the Scottish University, and it is admitted on all hands that this Council of Students has done excellent work.

As to professorial members of the Governing Body. In Sydney and New Zealand a certain number of Professors are an integral part of the Governing Body. In Adelaide they are excluded by University legislation. In Melbourne they are permitted to acquire seats, *but not as representatives of the teaching staff*. This permission, however, is of no avail, for other causes intervene to actually exclude them—the Senate for five years past having refused to elect a Professor, although the Act permits it to elect three. When the last University Act for Melbourne was passed (1881), the Government of the day wished, I believe, to give the teaching staff direct representation on the Governing Body. This wish, however, was defeated in spite of the most abundant evidence in favour of the ministerial view.

Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., D.C.L., in his Provost's (Chancellor's) Address at Commemoration in Sydney, 1861, said, speaking of the proposed amendments of the Act of Incorporation, by the enlargement of the Senate, making three of the Professors *ex officio* members of that body, with a discretionary power of subsequently augmenting by by-law that number to six,—

It may be sufficient to say that such a constitution of the Governing Body is in entire harmony with nearly all the ancient academic institutions of Europe, modified and materially changed in their organisation as many of them have recently become under the favourable influences of experience and inquiries specially directed towards their improvement. The seeming difficulty of blending functions diverse, it may be in some degree antagonistic to each other, in the same individual—in placing him in a capacity at once legislative and executive, is one to which we believe no serious weight need be attached. Such an anomaly is adequately disposed of by the fact that no practical inconvenience is found to flow from its existence elsewhere, whilst very influential reasons may be alleged for giving the professorial staff a legal and effective voice in the conduct of the government of the Institution to which they belong. It must at once be conceded that whilst none are personally more interested in the successful working of the University than are these gentlemen, so there are none likely to bring to the discharge of the duties connected with the administration of its affairs, the results of a larger, more accurate, and prolonged practical experience, in all those matters with which the Senate are most likely to be conversant.

I am permitted by Sir Charles Nicholson to say that after the lapse of forty-one years he adheres to the same opinions.

If it is urged that the Professors, being paid officials, should not have any part in the government of the Institution, this argument must be applied to almost every other institution in the country,



for institutions, the management of which requires time and care and skill, are almost invariably managed by persons who are paid. And if we go to other Universities we find that many of them are entirely managed by paid officials, Professors and others, of the University, while others are managed partly by these and partly by persons otherwise appointed. And yet in some parts of Australasia there is a tendency, and with some an express determination, to exclude them altogether—that is to say, to deliberately put aside the men who by their education, experience, and daily work are most conversant with University matters in Australasia and elsewhere, and whose interest it is to give the necessary time and take the necessary trouble in performing the duties of the office.

In the Scottish Universities—in St. Andrews, of the fifteen members of the Governing Body at least six must be persons of professorial standing, viz., three Principals of Colleges (all teachers) and three Professors, and in the other Scottish Universities, of the fourteen members of the Governing Body there must be at least five such persons, viz., one Principal and four Professors.

In Dublin the Provost and seven Senior Fellows constitute the real Governing Body or Board—and Fellows become Fellows by examination. In the Council at least four out of sixteen are appointed by the Professors, and usually there are more than four Professors on the Council—elected by the Senate (Doctors and Masters).

In Oxford the effective governing body, the Hebdomadal Council, with the single exception of the Chancellor, is composed exclusively of persons occupying professorial standing, viz., Vice-Chancellor, late Vice-Chancellor, two Proctors, six Heads of Houses, six Professors, who may also be Heads of Houses, six other members of Convocation, who may be Heads of Houses or Professors.

In Cambridge the "Council of the Senate" consists of eighteen members, of whom nine are of professorial standing, viz., Vice-Chancellor, four Heads of Houses, four Professors, and nine other persons, viz., the Chancellor and eight others, members of the Senate, chosen from amongst themselves by the persons whose names are upon the electoral roll for the year, and they are almost all persons engaged in the work of the University and Colleges.

The London University, not being a teaching University, does not concern us here.

I know a University institution in London in which, for a time, the teaching staff was excluded from a share in the management, but where the teaching staff was reinstated in its representation in

the Governing Body by the action of the Governing Body itself, which found that it could not carry on the work without the presence and advice of the teaching representatives.

In the newly-published charter of the proposed Albert University in London, there is a Governing Body or Council of forty-two, and of these no fewer than sixteen are University teachers.

By the scheme for the Queen's and Mason College, Birmingham, five of the twenty-five councillors may be teachers.

Upon the whole I think a little reflection will convince any sensible man that it is desirable that the Governing Body should include men who are cognisant of the details of the daily work of the different faculties, whose vocation it is more or less to become acquainted with the working of Universities personally, and who are thus able to advise on the spot when advice is needed.

As at present arranged, in certain of the Universities of Australasia there is no adequate separation of the legislation and administration with regard to purely educational matters, and legislation and administration with regard to financial matters, appointments, and such like. I mean that the Governing Bodies do not sufficiently recognise the presence of the teachers by giving sufficient weight to their recommendations on teaching matters, and by entrusting, say to the Professorial Board, the chief work of an administrative and executive kind in regard to educational affairs and discipline. But all Governing Bodies are not alike. Here is what a correspondent writes to me from one of the Australasian Universities:—

As it happens, the members of the teaching staff have no reason to complain of the Governing Body—they have always been consulted when any change in curriculum was made, and in fact such changes have, I believe, generally originated among the members of the staff. Whenever such changes or additions are contemplated, either the whole of the teaching staff, or their representatives, the Deans of the Faculties, have been invited to meet the education committee of the Governing Body, and the matter has been thrashed out in the joint committee before going to the Council. Of course we recognise that things might be very different, and we should prefer some *official* and *recognised* representative on the Governing Body. But I am sure that I am representing the views of the majority of the staff in saying that we have no cause for complaint at present.

This is likewise the system followed in Edinburgh.

The example of the College at Dunedin (University of Otago) should be followed, for here that separation exists, so that

The Council appoints the professors and lecturers, manages the

finances of the Institution, and attends to all its external relations. The conduct of the educational arrangement is committed to the professorial board.

Pretty much the same state of things exists at the Auckland College and at Canterbury College.

And now, when all this has been said, I would like to conclude in a few words. I wish you to carry away with you the general impression, for, of course, one cannot carry away particular details, that in regard to their University life and its surroundings, the various Australasian Colonies are not only not bad, but that, on the contrary, they are very admirable places indeed. There one finds a people in all their ways very much like what one finds in the United Kingdom. We, from time to time, hear a good deal about the points in which we differ from our relatives in Europe; what remains to be done now is that someone should come and see the points in which we resemble our relatives; for, after all, there is oftentimes a greater difference, and more differences, between the inhabitants of adjacent counties in England than there is between the typical Englishman and the typical Australasian—I mean the Australasian of the third or fourth generation. If people come to us prepared, and perhaps anxious to find something different, they are sure to find it: a book pointing out resemblances would be a cold affair, but one pointing out differences, real and supposed, may be made what the writer likes, or rather, what he thinks will attract readers. But so it could for any nation under the sun, so far as my experience goes. *Mutatis mutandis*, we are animated by the same sentiments, moved by the same thoughts, do very much the same things as are done by our relatives who have stayed at home. We are, and we remain, the same people, and they do an evil service to our race who do anything tending to sunder the peoples that make it great.

*The paper was illustrated by limelight views of the principal University buildings, public schools, &c., which included the following:—*

#### LANTERN SLIDES.

- Boys' High School, Napier, New Zealand.
- Boys' High School, Christchurch, New Zealand.
- School of Agriculture, Canterbury, New Zealand.
- University College, Dunedin, New Zealand.
- Museum, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Museum (interior), Christchurch, New Zealand.  
 Adelaide University.  
 St. Peter's Collegiate School, Adelaide.  
 Prince Alfred Collegiate School, Adelaide.  
 Free Public Library, Melbourne.  
 Medical School, Melbourne.  
 Ormond College, Melbourne.  
 Wilson Hall, Melbourne.  
 Botanical Gardens, Sydney (School of Botany).  
 Free Public Library, Sydney.  
 Art Gallery, Sydney.  
 A Public School, Sydney.  
 St. Paul's College, Sydney.  
 Sydney University.  
 Sydney University.  
 Sydney University Library.  
 Sydney University Great Hall.  
 Sydney University Medical School.

#### DISCUSSION.

Dr. E. C. STIRLING (Adelaide University): Being a very recent arrival on these shores for the purpose of recreation chiefly, I did not expect I should be called upon so soon to the serious task of discussing the elaborate and admirable paper that has just been read to us by my friend Professor Anderson Stuart. Still, as I occupy in the University of Adelaide a position corresponding to that which he holds in the University of Sydney, it may be satisfactory to him and to this audience to hear from a brother teacher in a kindred University the fullest confirmation of the numerous and important facts he has laid before you this evening. Compared with the University of Sydney, that of Adelaide is in a small way. It is younger and it certainly has not had the rich endowments which have fallen to the University of which my friend is so distinguished a member. Still, for all that, I think we have endeavoured to follow in the creditable path which has been indicated to us as the path in which the Australasian Universities have always endeavoured to walk. In every respect, the curriculum of the University of Adelaide is as stringent as that in the University of Sydney. No such things exist there as "cheap" degrees, and in regard especially to medical curriculum—with which I am naturally best acquainted—we have endeavoured to bring the standard of our Degrees to as high a point as the well-wishers of Australasia would wish to see it. The five-years curriculum to which Professor Stuart has alluded as having only recently been adopted generally in Great Britain has

always—ever since the establishment of the School of Medicine—been adopted in Adelaide, and my own University is now making an effort to have its Degrees recognised in Great Britain, as has been already done by the University of Sydney, and I doubt not the application will be made with success. In no respect can I agree with my friend more thoroughly than in the statement of the difficulties under which the Australasian Professor labours in respect to the isolation in which he finds himself; and if this is true in the case of Sydney, with its magnificent endowments and splendid library and appliances, how much more is it true in our smaller community, where far less has been done, and where consequently far greater difficulties have been experienced by those of us who have endeavoured to be something more than teachers of the elements of science—to be, in fact, observers of the many new and interesting facts which lie all around the eyes of the scientific man in Australasia? In no country in the world are there problems of greater interest or perhaps of the same magnitude—zoologically speaking—as in Australasia at this moment. But few there are, as Professor Stuart has said, who have the opportunity of devoting a sufficiency of time to the work of original research, which probably does more to promote the reputation of a University than mere efficiency in teaching. So much, indeed, of our time is taken up with the work of organising and with the routine of teaching that but little time and strength remain for the labour necessary for the investigation of new problems. I do not say this in any spirit of complaint. It is perhaps inevitable that this should be so in a new country, where also, indeed, as Professor Stuart has remarked, teachers have sometimes to teach more than one subject and to spend the bulk of their time in teaching the very elements of their subjects. Thus there is left but little time for new work. There is one special matter to which, I think, the efforts of the Australasian Universities must be directed, and that is the system of conjoint examinations. At the present time the Universities practically conduct their own examinations. It is quite true that between certain of them, as indeed between the Universities of Sydney and Adelaide, there is a degree of reciprocity. The Sydney Professor very often examines for the Adelaide University and the Adelaide Professor for that of the Sydney, but that is an arrangement which has been practically arrived at between individual teachers. There is no general scheme existing which would give us some kind of conjoint examination—some scheme which would at least have the result of making the character of the work done by each individual

University laid open to all the others. I confess that for my own part, as a teacher, I have always derived the greatest possible satisfaction in feeling that the work in which it is my duty to engage at Adelaide falls beneath the criticism of an acute observer and skilled teacher like my friend Professor Stuart, who is in no other way connected with our own Institution. I see no reason whatever why there should not be some such conjoint scheme for the several Universities of Australasia now that by railway and by common interests the Colonies are so closely bound together. As a member of one of the older Universities of England to which I have the honour to belong, it appears to me that the one great want which is felt in the Australasian Universities is the absence of that college residential life which is so dear to all who have enjoyed it. In Adelaide especially we have nothing of the sort. In Melbourne and Sydney certain residential colleges do afford some sort of approach to the college life of Oxford and Cambridge, but very far indeed from that which those of us who have served our time at Oxford or Cambridge know and love so well. In this respect it is quite possible we may hope in the future to see changes. In being called upon to suddenly address myself to the criticism of this paper, I must ask for your indulgence, and I take it that my criticism is only valuable on account of the fact that from the knowledge I possess of another University which endeavours to be a friendly rival to that of Sydney, I am able so cordially to agree with almost everything that has been said by Professor Stuart.

Sir JAMES CRICHTON BROWNE, M.D., LL.D. : I do not feel competent on the spur of the moment to discuss the very interesting, thoughtful, and comprehensive address to which we have listened this evening, and which I have not had the opportunity of studying beforehand. It is a paper touching on various points that are really of burning interest in connection with University development in this country at the present time. But I gladly avail myself of the opportunity of congratulating Professor Anderson Stuart, not merely on his paper of this evening, but upon the excellent work which he has done and is doing in that University the rise and progress of which he has described to us. It is very gratifying to me, not merely as a countryman, but as a townsman of Professor Anderson Stuart, for we were both reared in that classic corner of Scotland, close to the dust of Burns, and within sight of Ecclefechan—unfortunately for me, not quite contemporaneously, for I was a little earlier than Professor Anderson Stuart—it is very gratifying to me, I say, not only as a countryman, but a townsman of Professor Stuart, to find that he has

so amply fulfilled the brilliant promise of his boyhood and of his student days, and has attained distinction already as a teacher, as an original investigator, and as an administrator in that Colony to which he was originally carried, I believe, in search of health, away from very tempting prospects in this country. He is a man of such indefatigable industry and energy that even his holiday trips are fruitful of good works. A short visit to Europe last year was productive of an admirable and judicious report on tuberculine, presented to the Government of New South Wales and South Australia; and a short holiday trip this winter has been productive, amongst other good things, of the excellent paper to which we have listened to-night. I have followed Professor Stuart with interest and sympathy in his sketch of University education in Australasia, but I confess I have heard his account of the evolution of his own University—his hints and predictions as to the extension and the future greatness that awaits that University—with sympathy, not unmingled with regret, for I have reflected that the development—the inevitable development—of the University of Sydney and of other Universities in the Colonies must entail some loss and curtailment to our Universities in this country. I well recollect in my student days at Edinburgh—and I dare say Professor Anderson Stuart will say it was the same in his day—there was a large contingent of Colonial students—young men from Canada, South Africa, and Australasia—who in the absence of Universities near their own homes had flocked to Scotland to seek there the benefits of higher education, and especially of professional education, and I am quite satisfied that the presence of the Colonial contingent was of very great advantage. It helped to broaden the views of the native students, to emancipate them from narrow local prejudices, while it conferred great benefits on the Colonial students, and, at the same time, it tended to knit closer those bonds that unite the Mother Country with her offspring beyond the sea. The Colonial students living in Edinburgh at that formative period of life—when the most lasting friendships are formed, when the most enduring colour is imparted to the deepest sentiments—and drawing from her University their intellectual culture, carried back to their distant homes not only new attainments and an increased power of thinking, but a feeling of affection for the old country and for her sons—a feeling of respect for her institutions which it would take a great deal of commercial selfishness and of separatist vanity to break down. But all that must be changed when our Colonies have their own Universities. The current of students of England and Scotland

must be arrested. It has been arrested to some extent already. We can no longer expect this contingent in our Scotch and English Universities, and while it must be hoped that by other means we shall be more closely cemented than ever with our Colonies—indeed, incorporated with them in one great compact Empire—still, there must be some sacrifice of Fraternal cohesion when English, Scotch, and Colonial students sit no longer side by side in the same classrooms, when they drink no longer from the same fountains of knowledge, contend no longer in the same debating societies and in the same games, and when they no longer mingle in all sorts of familiar and friendly intercourse. I admit at once that the advantages that will be conferred by the Colonial Universities vastly counterbalance these drawbacks. Of course, the expense of studying at our Scotch and English Universities was so great that only a small number belonging to the affluent classes could take advantage of them, whereas, with Universities at their doors, great numbers of youthful Colonists will be able to avail themselves of the culture which University education affords. That will be a vast, a great advantage, and I merely refer to these little drawbacks attending the creation of Colonial Universities, not to grumble at them, but to express the hope that in course of time means may be found in some degree to mitigate or remove them. Knowledge, is of course, one and indivisible. Ascertained knowledge is and must be the same here and in Australia, but ascertained knowledge bears a small proportion to knowledge unascertained. There are still vast unexplored regions of research and knowledge open to us; there is still vast room for improvement in our means of communicating knowledge; and I venture to hope that our Colonial Universities, in the plasticity and enthusiasm of youth, untrammelled as they are by rigid traditions, will so increase the pursuit of original inquiry, will so earnestly and eagerly open up new lines of inquiry, will so happily devise new modes of teaching, that they will ultimately attract some students from this country to study in their halls. Precise scholarship must always have its home in Europe, with its ancient civilisation, and Colonial students in search of that will still come here. Our Universities, with their old and perfect organisations, will long be able better to carry out certain lines of research, and therefore some Colonial students must come to us. At the same time it seems to me our Colonial Universities may develop some new lines of inquiry—in the direction, for instance, of astronomy, biology, zoology, and botany—that they may make a fresh start and do some fresh work, and so, by attracting to themselves some students from home, keep up that friendly



and happy intercourse [between Colonial and English and Scotch students to which I have adverted. There is another way in which I think our Colonial Universities may be kept in touch with the Universities of this country. There is in Scotland an ecclesiastical system called the interchange of pulpits by which two clergymen agree to sermonise each other's congregations, and I am told that that system is attended with very edifying and satisfactory results. Why should we not, in our Universities, occasionally have an interchange of chairs? Why should not Professor Stuart come home from Sydney and take a physiology class for a session in one of our English or Scotch Universities, while the English or Scotch Professor goes out to Sydney and occupies his chair there? Something of that kind might help to keep our Universities in touch. I hope it will always be kept in view in Australia that with any number of teaching centres there should be no multiplication of degree-giving bodies, so that Australian Degrees may never descend to the contemptible level of certain American Degrees. I think there should be one degree-conferring body in Australia, and, further, that if the Colonial Universities are to succeed they must take care to retain on the Governing Bodies the teaching element, for, though no doubt the financial management which may be carried on by business men is of great importance, yet, after all, the ware these Universities have to deal in is teaching, and there should always be representatives of those who teach and who know what teaching means on the Board of Management. To exclude teachers from that board would be very much as if we were to confine membership of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute to men who had never been to the Colonies. But Professor Anderson Stuart has finished off by saying that there is really no practical difference between us and our Australasian kinsfolk, and as I listened to the many points of resemblance which he enumerated I recalled Shylock's comparison of the Jew and Christian: "Hath not a Jew eyes? hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer, as a Christian is? If you prick us, do we not bleed? if you tickle us, do we not laugh? if you poison us, do we not die? and if you wrong us, shall we not revenge?" All that is very true, and all is perfectly true that has been said about the resemblance of Australians to ourselves, but after all there is a difference. It may be very difficult to define in what that difference consists, but it exists, and it seems almost inevitable that the great difference of

environment, climate, of food, of habits of life, must in the course of generations produce some difference in character and type in the branch of the Anglo-Saxon race planted in Australasia. Professor Stuart has himself recognised one difference, for he has told us that the pallor of the Australian girls will compare with the rich and roseate hues he sees in this country, and which he ascribes to the east winds. It is very charitable of him to ascribe all ruddy English complexion to the action of the winds, for there is a suspicion that their redness has sometimes a more questionable origin. However, the recognition of this atmospheric influence shows that some difference is being established. We shall be glad to see a little variety in our Australian cousins, and when that variety comes we shall see a new literature and a new art springing up in Australia—something racy of the soil.

Professor T. HUDSON BEARE (University College, London): As an Australian born and one who was mainly educated there, I may claim your indulgence while I make a few remarks on this paper, and I am more emboldened to do so because Professor Anderson Stuart has referred to a matter which has lately occupied my attention a good deal. In regard to the class of students which frequent the Australian Universities, he says that, generally speaking, they are the sons of moderately well-to-do persons, while the sons of rich men are sent to England or to Europe to study. He then, in a further paragraph, refers to the difficulties with which a Colonial Professor has to contend, especially in the matter of original work on account of his isolation and the consequent necessity for comparatively frequent visits to Europe. All this, I think, points to one very definite and marked conclusion, viz., that, however much the Universities of Australasia may increase and flourish, and no matter how good work they may do, a large number of students—the cleverer and more enterprising—will desire to come to Europe to complete their education. At present this privilege is limited to the wealthier classes and very often to young men who do not benefit by it. Now, in connection with a scheme which has lately been propounded by Mr. Astley Cooper, under the name of the Pan-Britannic Festival, it has been suggested that a system of national scholarships should be established to enable Colonial students who have distinguished themselves in their own Colony to come to the Home Country for the purposes of higher study. This would be not in lieu of going to the Colonial Universities, but to enable them under regulations which after their adoption would be controlled by, say, the Home Educational Department, to come

to this country for a certain period and round off by a course of the most advanced study a brilliant career begun in the Colonial Universities. I think that a scheme of this character would do a great deal to bind together the scattered parts of the Empire. The national distinction which such scholarships would confer would be a great inducement to young men to strive after them. Such a scheme would not, I think, involve a very great outlay. The cost of establishing, say, 100 of these scholarships, each tenable for four years, would be about £20,000, and that sum, spread over the whole Empire, is inconsiderable. They would be apportioned so many to each division of the Empire, would be open to all subjects of the Empire, and be given in each great division of higher education. A scheme of this nature could only be established, of course, by the leaders of education in the Colonies as well as here taking up the idea and pushing it. The papers which have commented on this Pan-Britannic project have referred almost entirely to the athletic side of the festival, but that is by no means the main idea of the scheme nor yet the most valuable. Each victor, at the end of his course, would return to his Colony, trained to the highest point in his own particular branch of work, and would form a centre for the development of that work in his home; by the associations, the friendships and the ties formed while in the Home Country, he would form another invisible but powerful link in those which go towards keeping us as one race under one crown. A similar system of scholarships to send the pick of the Home students to study the resources of the Colonies, and to report on them for the public benefit, is part of the same idea. The future of this Empire is in the hands of the young men of the Empire—the young men now thronging our lecture halls and laboratories, but soon to be the leaders in each province of the Empire. In conclusion I would most earnestly press this scheme on the attention of those at home and abroad who are interested in education, scientific and technical; who are also interested in keeping together as one Empire this vast collection of States, and in maintaining and extending our trade supremacy.

Mr. J. H. BALFOUR BROWNE, Q.C.: I came here with the intention of criticising the paper, but having listened carefully to all that Professor Stuart has said I am bound to say there is hardly anything on which I do not agree with him. At first I felt inclined to take up the cudgels for English red cheeks, and I must say I thought his physiological analysis of the causes of a blush was almost brutal; but when I found that I should at the same time have to take up

the defence of the east wind I returned my brief. The question which Professor Stuart has raised in his paper—viz. what is the proper constitution of the governing body of a University—is a very important one. In Australia, as I understand, these bodies are at present mainly constituted by the graduates themselves, and I am bound to say I agree with Professor Stuart that that is a misfortune. The graduates have, to a large extent, ceased to have that active interest in the University that others have. You hear from Professor Stuart that in Australia men go to the University as a road to the market far more than in this country, where they remain attached to the University long after having taken a degree, so that in Australia, after a man has taken his degree, he becomes dissociated from the University, and we find that the governing bodies fall into the hands of cliques of lawyers in towns like Sydney and Melbourne. This seems to me a great misfortune. There is one matter which, I think, is certain to call for the attention of the Australian Governments. I see that the Sydney University has £15,000 a year from the public purse, and yet the public seem to have no voice as to how this money is to be expended. That seems to me a monstrous state of things at this time of day. We understand that taxation goes with representation, and I should say that when a Government gives £15,000 a year, that Government ought to have some say in the administration. Further than that, I have a great respect for professors as professors, but some of them, as we have been reminded, are not very clever in their own business affairs, and it seems to me they are not necessarily the best custodians of the funds of a University. I am, therefore, clearly of opinion that the public ought to have some representatives, chosen by the Government, on the governing body. I think the principle that has been laid down is the right one, viz. that every interest ought to be represented. Now the interests in these cases are, first, the public, who have a direct and permanent interest; second, the graduates; third, the teachers; and fourth, the students. I think the students should have some say in the matter. It won't do to leave things altogether to the others. There is only one fault I have to find with the paper, and that is that when Professor Stuart speaks of the constitution of the governing body he does not tell us what its functions are to be. I believe that the Government representatives would be exceedingly useful as regards the administration of the funds and the investment of the money, but I am not sure they would be the best to choose the professors, nor am I at all convinced that the professors themselves should be allowed to choose their colleagues. All these,

however, are very nice questions, which can only be properly answered when we know the exact functions of the governing body, and the proposal as to the amount of representatives which is to be given to each of the interests I have mentioned.

Dr. ERNEST BLACK : I just wish to refer to what I believe is the only mistake in the Professor's paper. He says: "The Colonial degree is now regarded as a thing worth having," which is true; and continues: "Our degrees in medicine now admit to the right of practising the profession of medicine in the whole Empire and on British ships at sea." That is not quite correct. I have just returned from a tour of the principal medical schools of Europe, Canada, and the United States, and I find that neither the degrees of the University of Sydney in medicine, nor of any other British or Colonial University, entitle the holder to practise medicine in the province of Ontario, Canada. In the province of Quebec the Sydney degrees may be accepted conditionally. It has been suggested by one of the speakers that a system of national scholarships should be founded. Possibly he was not aware that, at any rate in the Colony of Queensland, something very much akin to that has been adopted. I myself was the first of those who have come to this country with a scholarship given by the Government of Queensland, the University of Sydney being the examiners. The examinations are, I believe, still being held for these scholarships, the object of which is to enable young men to study in one of the Universities of Europe, and for this purpose three scholarships of 100*l.* a year for three years are awarded annually. I desire to add my testimony to that of Professor Stuart as to the excellence of the standards of the Universities, and especially of the medical schools in Australia. Having visited the principal medical schools of Europe and of America, I am quite convinced that the standard of the Australian schools of medicine is higher than the majority of the schools on the continent of Europe, and higher practically than any of the schools of the United States. That is putting the case strongly, but I have spent some months in careful investigation, both of the teaching and the examination standards in medicine, and that is my positive and definite opinion on the subject. I have great pleasure in adding my testimony to what Sir James Crichton Browne has said as to the admirable qualities of the reader of the paper. Having been with him as an undergraduate in the University of Edinburgh, and having afterwards assisted him in teaching physiology, I have listened to that paper with peculiar interest; and so long as the Universities of Australasia have a teaching staff of men like Professor

Anderson Stuart, I have every confidence that the high standard at present obtaining will be maintained and improved upon.

PROFESSOR J. E. CRAWFORD MUNRO (Owens College): I rise for the purpose of thanking the reader of the paper for the very valuable contribution he has made to our knowledge of University life in Australasia. I have been singularly struck during the reading of the paper with the growth of the University of Sydney, and in that connection I could not help recalling the history of some of the provincial colleges in England. The latter have had the same difficulties to face and the same problems to solve. Fortunately for them, they were not bound down by the rigid lines of any Act of Parliament, and it was left to the leading business men and educationalists of the large provincial centres to formulate and develop a scheme of University education that would be suitable to local wants and requirements. The question, of course, very early arose as to what should be the government or constitution of the particular college, and I may perhaps make a little addition to the discussion by describing, very briefly, the constitution of the largest provincial college in England. I refer to the Owens College, in Manchester, with which I have had the honour to be connected for many years. That college was founded about the same time as the University of Sydney. It received no grant from the Government until two years ago. It possesses now a capital not far short of three quarters of a million—the gift mainly of the manufacturers and merchants of the county of Lancaster. It is governed by the business men of Lancashire working in close connection with the teaching staff. The constitution is now embodied in an Act of Parliament, but that Act merely crystallised the experience of a quarter of a century, and represents the system found to be best for that important part of England. First of all, there is a representative body called the Court. The State is represented, because the Lord President of the Council nominates a certain number of representatives. The House of Commons is represented, for a certain number of members must be chosen from the Members of Parliament for the city and county. The Graduates are represented, and so are the Professors. Other important bodies are also represented. The result is that we have a large body representing every interest material to the county. But this body only meets twice a year, and the active work of administration is entrusted to what I may call a committee of its own body, with an independent position, called the Council. On this Council you will find probably half a dozen of the ablest business men in Manchester. You will find, perhaps,

the Head of the High School, the Editor of one of the leading newspapers, and at least three representatives of the teaching staff. After this body comes the Senate or body of Professors. The Council is the financial body entrusted with all the business arrangements. The Senate is the body in whose hands is placed the educational work. Inasmuch as "he who pays the piper always calls the tune," the Council, as holder of the purse-strings, has ample control over the Senate as regards educational work. It is impossible to draw a hard-and-fast line between finance and education; if the Professors think, for instance, that a new chair or a new lectureship should be instituted, they would report to the Council, and then the financial part of the question would arise. It is found that this arrangement, which entrusts the financial matters to the Council and the educational work to the body of teachers, is the most successful in developing the institution and producing a strong *esprit de corps* among all the members of the institution. In regard to the appointment of Professors, the problem is solved in this way. The Council alone has power to appoint, but it cannot do so until it receives a report on all the applications from the teaching staff, and I think the recommendations of the teaching staff have been nearly always followed. There are other towns where this system has not been adopted, where the management and education rest in the hands of nominated or appointed members, representing mainly the business element of the towns. This system has not been a success, and therefore we think that in Lancashire we have solved the problem of uniting education and experience with business capacity.

MR. M. MACFIE: It has been made quite evident by Prof. Anderson Stuart's history of University development in Australia that there is a laudable ambition on the part of our fellow subjects in the Colonies to bring their culture in all its departments up to the highest standard. At the same time the question naturally arises whether, after all, there may not be a good deal of wisdom in the suggestion made by Sir James Crichton Browne in reference, particularly, to the adaptations of the machinery of University teaching to the extent and description of the population, and the proportion of Colonial resources that should be expended on professional education in Australasia. There are, roundly speaking, 8,600,000 people in these Colonies, and there are 140 or 150 salaried teachers of various sorts in the Universities of the Colonies which have them, five possessing these institutions and two being without them. They are not only examining but teaching bodies, with the sole excep-

tion of the one in New Zealand. If I understood Sir James Crichton Browne aright, New Zealand would come nearer to his idea of what would be suited to a limited population, and in keeping with the claims of education upon the general body of the people. I am a member myself of two Universities in the United Kingdom, and having lived in Australia I have frequently been struck particularly as regards Victoria, with the disproportionate expenditure of money upon University purposes, compared with the requirements of middle-class and secondary education throughout the country. The graduates of the Melbourne University, as the reader of the paper has told us, number about 1,100, and the Government grant amounts to £16,000 a year, and occasionally to about £20,000. The Bishop of Ballarat, not long ago, showed that during the thirty-five years' existence of the University in Victoria, about £1,000,000 had been expended upon it. The number of graduates being 1,000, more or less, the net result is that about £1,000 has so far been expended to produce each graduate. I hope myself that the time is near when the example of the London University will be more generally followed, and when in Australia a large proportion of the resources that are now expended upon the ornamental purpose, so to speak, of enabling men to take degrees will be expended on much-needed secondary and middle-class education all over the Colonies, that shall qualify men to take their degrees from an examining body. Considering the enormous number of professors and their assistants, with the very large expenditure they entail on the one hand and the limited number, and more than doubtful proficiency of most, of the students, on the other, the results are not by any means, I think, of the most cheering character. I do not throw out these remarks as desiring to discourage University education in Australia, but I do think that in many respects Australia has a great deal to learn from the Mother Country, and that she might fairly take a lesson from the University of London, which hitherto has eminently prospered solely as an examining institution. I regret to see there is a movement for converting the London University into a teaching as well as an examining body. In my opinion that is like adding a fifth wheel to the coach, especially in view of the large number of efficient secondary schools and colleges scattered over the country in which students can prepare to take degrees in London. I hope the time will come when, with the federation of the Colonies, we shall see not only one central system of judicature and one Supreme Court for all Australia, but one Central University—an Examining Body—and



that our Colonial friends will be satisfied with the establishment, to a large extent, in all populous centres of superior schools and colleges, directed and visited by able teachers, qualifying men to take their degrees at that University. The imitation of Oxford and Cambridge, as regards University residence, would hardly be suited to Colonial wants until a very considerable period has elapsed.

**The CHAIRMAN :** It is now my duty to bring this discussion to a close by proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the learned Professor for his paper. It is quite clear to me that you are as favourably impressed with it as I have been myself. Two points have struck me very forcibly in the course of our meeting. The first is the great and excellent addition the limelight illustrations which have been exhibited to us have made to the lecture. I believe myself that the eye is a great educator, and accordingly that a few pictures will often bring home with impressive force what a lecturer desires verbally to convey to us. The other point is that this important paper has elicited a most valuable and interesting discussion, in which many distinguished persons have taken part. I am sure you will all join with me in tendering our hearty thanks to Professor Anderson Stuart for his instructive and valuable paper.

**Professor ANDERSON STUART :** In returning to you my hearty thanks, I will merely say that the omissions to which reference has been made by several speakers are all contained in the printed paper, the whole of which I was unable to read to you. I beg to propose a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Frederick Young for taking the chair on this occasion.

The vote of thanks having been passed the proceedings terminated.

## FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, February 9, 1892.

Peter Redpath, Esq., a Member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The CHAIRMAN in opening the proceedings said: I regret very much, and you will all regret with me, the absence of General Lowry, who was to have presided. He has been prostrated by the general malady, but I believe he is recovering, and I am sure we all hope that we shall soon see his genial face again. The Marquis of Lorne has had to apologise for absence, and Lord Albemarle is not in town. Lord Aberdeen, who is in Scotland, has expressed much interest in the meeting, and has not only written, but to-day telegraphs: "Hope that there will be a good meeting to-night to hear Canon Beanlands' paper, which is sure to be very interesting. Wish I could be present."

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 14 Fellows had been elected—viz., 3 Resident and 11 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows:—

*William Eglinton, Westby B. Perceval (Agent-General for New Zealand), William Shelford.*

Non-Resident Fellows:—

*John A. Burmester (Ceylon), Nathaniel Chalmers (Fiji), George Condon (Mashonaland), Andrew J. Cunningham (New South Wales), John B. Donkin (New South Wales), Dr. J. S. A. Ireland (Indian Emigration Service), Montagu R. Jones (Tasmania), John M. Pierce (Natal), Frederick Poolman (Victoria), Charles E. F. Sanderson (Straits Settlements), Charles Stringer (Straits Settlements).*

Honorary Fellow:—

*Mr. H. H. Hayter, C.M.G.*

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United

Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN, in introducing the reader of the paper, said : Before calling upon Canon Beanlands, it is right to inform the meeting that on the melancholy occasion of the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, the eldest son of our President, the Council, as was their duty, sent to the Prince and Princess of Wales a message of cordial sympathy, and that has elicited the answer which I will read : " Sir Francis Knollys is desired to convey to the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute the sincere thanks of the Prince and Princess of Wales for the sympathy they have expressed on the occasion of their Royal Highnesses' bereavement." This is, like the other letters which on this distressing occasion have come from the Prince and Princess of Wales, very interesting and very touching. I have now great pleasure in calling upon Canon Beanlands, and I may say that it is about five years since British Columbia, its institutions and progress, has been brought under discussion at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, and we are very glad on the present occasion to have it brought forward by Canon Beanlands, who I shall now ask to read his paper.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA : A PROBLEM OF COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT.

I FEEL that I owe an apology at the outset for taking up your time with the remarks I am about to make. If the audience before me had been composed for the most part of those who had never had experience of life outside the Mother Country there would have been an excuse for presenting to them opinions upon Colonial matters which must be necessarily immature, but which might at any rate be suggestive and convey information. But I see before me to-night men of wide Colonial experience, accustomed for many years past to dealing with those questions which have only recently presented themselves to my mind ; and I have to ask their kind indulgence in promoting a discussion which may to them appear wholly vain and unnecessary.

The portion of the British Empire with which I have been intimately associated for the past seven years is British Columbia. I have lived in its capital, Victoria, since before railway days ; and I have slept in the backwoods of Burrard Inlet where now is the heart of the new city, Vancouver. That was in 1884. Since then

I have seen the population double and quadruple. I have seen the value of land round the towns rise by what would appear excessive bounds, but I have not seen that development of the resources of the country which I consider its merits justify one in expecting. Nor does it seem probable that such development will be brought about until the country comes to be regarded at home from quite a different point of view to that from which it has been regarded in the past.

But I must not be misunderstood: this is not an appeal *ad misericordiam* on behalf of my fellow-residents. They are by no means to be pitied, for a more relatively comfortable or prosperous life than that which is enjoyed by British Columbians I think would be hard to find within Her Majesty's Dominions. There is no poverty—that is to say, no class-poverty; on the contrary, every working man either is, or has the chance of speedily becoming, a capitalist. In fact, nowhere does the wealth of the country seem on the whole to be so evenly distributed—nowhere are the relations between labour and capital less violently strained. Even the great Chinese question, pregnant source of strife between employer and employed in the Colonies, hardly can arouse discussion, except when some political emergency brings it to the fore as the useful gag of a discontented party. Nor is there any cause to deplore the financial condition of the Province. The Treasury is not unreasonably burdened with debt; taxation is not heavy; the expenses of administration are very moderate. Free education, the heaviest charge upon the revenues, is provided with a liberality of which any Government might justly be proud; schools being established throughout the length and breadth of the land where it would have been absolutely impossible for the settlers themselves to have secured the poorest kind of instruction for their children. And yet, notwithstanding this general and satisfactory progress, the country, as I say, is not being developed as it should be; its resources are still potential; it has failed to commend itself to the English business man as a place where his energies and means may be profitably employed.

Of a certain class of emigrant we could easily get more than enough, the difficulty is rather to dam the flood than to provide a channel for its flow: for, though it is very possible a miscellaneous population would, after experiencing the usual miseries and hardships, settle down into various occupations and prove useful wage-earners, the experiment is too dangerous to be tried by any country which has a reputation worth losing, least of all by one whose

present position as regards the labouring classes is particularly free from anxiety and strain.

But you may reasonably ask, "What is the matter?" Why not be content with the healthy progress of the past? Why try to force a country beyond its natural rate of development?

It is true that were British Columbia of no more especial moment to the British nation as a whole than the so-called dependencies of our Crown are to the average British householder, we might be content to relegate it in our minds to the position of a dumping-ground for incapacity and discontent. But it is far otherwise. This Province is the only foothold which Great Britain possesses on the North Pacific coast. It is, fortunately, a very large foothold. Now, the trade of the Pacific has increased enormously within a moderate lifetime. The old steamer, the *Beaver*, the first to visit the western shores of America, lies on the rocks at the mouth of Burrard Inlet; a few years ago she was riding in Victoria harbour. Last year the freight carried from the ports of western North America exceeded 18,000,000 tons, and that is but a small earnest of the future.

You may hear every degree of opinion ventilated as regards Oriental trade. The most sagacious men will vary in their estimate of its value from zero to infinity.<sup>1</sup> But it is difficult to believe, in the face of the manifest determination on the part of so enterprising a people as our neighbours of the United States to utilise their western seaboard, in the face of such commercial energy as is displayed by Australians, and in the face of the gradual but still evident change which is stealing over the Oriental mind as regards admission of European and American forms of civilisation—it is difficult, I say, in the face of these, to doubt the gigantic part which the Pacific is destined to play in the future history of the world's commerce. One thing to my mind is certain. Whatever the extent of trade may be, there will be a bitter struggle some day between Britain and the United States as to who shall control it. The latter has been content, while fostering her internal resources, to see Atlantic trade in the hands of Europe; she will not regard Pacific developments of commerce with the same equanimity. Europe may keep her armed

<sup>1</sup> The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have had the courage to test it in the only way in which it can be tested, and their effort in this direction deserves the thanks not only of Canada but of the entire British nation. That the finest fleet of steamers on the Pacific should sail from and to British ports, and thus provide a purely British route to our Eastern possessions, is indeed a matter for congratulation.

demonstrations to herself; the war in which America will rather fight must be one of rate-cutting, line-controlling, and in general a war of commercial competition reduced to the most perfect science, the most ingenious art. The struggle will be a severe one, for it will practically, though without actual bloodshed, decide the mastery of the Pacific. Had we retained the Puget Sound district to the mouth of the Columbia there could, I think, have been little doubt who would ultimately have conquered. But, worsted by the Ashburton Treaty, as we have been in all negotiations with our wide-awake neighbours, the advantages of our shorter route are minimised by the presence of a host of lively, striving people with harbours as good as our own, independent communication east and west, timber, minerals and farming-land, and everything to stimulate commercial activity, close to our own doors.

And that is why I regret to see the comparatively little interest taken in the development of British Columbia, and why I seek to arouse in Britons a spirit of indignation at the thought that they may be dropping behind in the race of national competition.

British Columbia used to be stigmatised by the opponents of a trans-continental railway as "a sea of mountains." That designation, though apparently justified by reference to any ordinary map, which generally represents the Rockies as coming down to within a few miles of the Pacific coast, is a most unfair and inaccurate one. Hemmed in, as indeed it is, by great ranges, for which there is every reason to be thankful, it contains extensive areas of valuable farming and grazing land, sufficient to support a large population in comfort.

But, as all the world knows by this time, it is not to its agricultural resources that the country looks for its future importance. And here arises the first difficulty in the way of providing it with an industrial population. For the average emigrant, whatever his former life may have been, seems to invariably expect to become a farmer. So much has been said about the great wheat-growing countries of the West, that there seems to be only one idea in the mind of the vast proportion of would-be settlers, How soon can I get a free grant of land and grow a crop?

If the emigrant is not this sort of a man, he is generally something worse: the fellow who is ready to do anything and can do nothing.

Now, the chief resources of the country are of such a kind that special skilled labour is required to develop them. Lumbering, mining, and fishing are not occupations, such as I recently heard

an ingenious Florida agent describe orange-growing, "requiring no previous knowledge of the subject." If an employer of labour has to engage men who are raw hands in any of these occupations he soon finds that he is paying for their education at about the same rate as if he was sending them to an English University. And that is discouraging. Yet, on the other hand, none of these industries are at present conducted on a sufficiently extensive scale to make it desirable to import skilled labour in anything like considerable numbers. For instance, although the lumber trade is acknowledged to be a most important staple, the exportation of lumber in 1890 amounted to only \$449,000, and even if this be doubled, as it probably ought to be by the amount sent east over the Canadian Pacific Railway, and a handsome percentage allowed for that which is consumed at home, an annual turnover of only between 200,000*l.* and 300,000*l.* would be reached, which, it will readily be seen, does not represent a large sum in wages when other expenses are deducted. There can, I think, be little room for doubt but that the lumber industry of this Province is capable of great extension. The quality of the timber is so excellent, the quantity so prodigious, the facilities for cheap transport so great, and the Government charges so moderate, that nothing but energy and skill are wanted to ensure success. I believe that the Puget Sound trade, though in no way has it the advantage, unless it be in these latter qualities, is much greater than our own. But then Puget Sound has 60,000,000 Americans at its back, and we have no real pressure from the East at all. Indeed, it is a significant fact that the largest lumber mills on the island of Vancouver are American enterprises, as if Americans, and Americans only, appreciated rightly the value of those forests of which we talk so much.

There is, however, one external influence to which we may, I think, look with no small degree of confidence in its ultimate bearing upon our lumber trade ; and that is the Nicaragua Canal.

The successful completion of that work will without doubt do more to stimulate Pacific trade, and especially the lumber trade, than anything else. It is devoutly to be hoped that, now the Panama Canal appears to have got its final quietus, nothing will stand in the way of carrying out this great and perfectly feasible scheme. Of course it will be executed by American engineers with American money, or English money borrowed by Americans : for, as in the case of the Suez Canal, our countrymen will never sufficiently appreciate its importance until after it has been completed.

But there is an industry from which far more has been expected

than that of lumbering. I refer to mining in the precious and base metals. British Columbia first came into notice as a gold-producing country. It had a short but brilliant career as one of the richest placer-fields in the world. Now every other home of alluvial gold has become subsequently distinguished as a quartz producer. It was no matter of surprise, then, when geologists told us that this Province was destined to achieve a reputation as a great quartz-mining country. Even in the days before railway communication it was common enough to speak of the vast mineral wealth which was supposed to lie hid in the mountains of British Columbia, and the advocates of the Canadian Pacific line used to rely upon this argument when opponents spoke slightly of these grand works of Nature.

It would indeed have shown a singular partiality on the part of Providence for American institutions if the series of rocks which were productive south of the boundary line had suddenly ceased to be so north of it, had traversed British territory exhibiting only illusive indications of mineral, and on entering Alaska had once more rewarded the prospector with profitable deposits of ore.

As a matter of fact, the discovery of rich prospects, which has been made since the railway gave more access to the Kootenay region, has been quite phenomenal. From the Toad Mountain south of the Kootenay Lake, northwards into the Big Bend of the Columbia, the number of these discoveries is almost legion, and there can be little doubt that eventually the mineral wealth derived from these sources will be very great.

Nor are they the only ones; throughout the interior plateau discoveries of apparently permanent leads are being continually reported, while the neglected gold quartz of Cariboo bids fair soon to redeem that famous placer-ground from the long winter of discontent which has fallen upon it since the bright days of the "sixties."

It is somewhat humiliating to confess, after so rosy a description of our prospects, that the actual production of the precious and economic minerals is, with the exception of coal, practically nil.

A hundred thousand pounds worth or so of gold is annually washed out of the creeks and "benches;" there is no hydraulicking on a large scale; there are one or two smelters, lying idle for want of ore; not a single concentrating plant, that I am aware of, nor any ore shipments, except for experimental purposes. And the reason of this is not that there is any deficiency, any pinching out or "petreing" out of the metal, but because British Columbia has not yet



" caught on " to the mining market ; the real mining capitalist has not yet turned his attention to it ; the work being done is the amateur effort of local people, prospectors and the like. I think it is very possible there may be another reason why more inaccessible regions should have the preference in the eye of the professional mining man. There, much more extensive grants, huge areas of mineralised territory can be obtained, and the relatively enormous capital required in the working of these is really easier to get from shareholders than the more modest sums which might be requisite for setting on its legs some project in British Columbia. Whatever the reason, the fact remains that quartz-mining in this Province is starving in the midst of plenty, and that, though the Government are most liberal, equitable, and anxious to assist the *bona-fide* operator to the best of their power, there is very little interest shown outside the few who have courage and perseverance enough to continue steady exploratory work in the face of every discouragement.

Where there is far the most activity is nearest the boundary line, the Americans manifesting more interest and more faith in the country than either Englishmen or Canadians.

What can be done by energy and perseverance to develop the mineral wealth of a new country was shown by the late Mr. Dunsmuir, who, under great temporary disadvantages, succeeded in establishing at Wellington, on Vancouver Island, the collieries which have rendered that island famous as a coal-producing country. Had it not been for his extraordinary pluck and pertinacity there is little doubt but that the Province would for many years have been deprived of one of its largest sources of wealth, and of the population which has been engaged in its production. When the high wages of the Vancouver coal miner, some 12s. or 15s. per day, are considered, together with the number of men employed, one cannot feel too grateful to the memory of the man who has enabled so many of his fellows to live in comfort and prosperity.

Then let us turn to the fisheries. What have we not heard as to the abundance of fish off this favoured coast ? And it is perfectly true. There is both a prodigious supply of fish and unrivalled facilities for pursuing the life of a fisherman. But we cannot be surprised at the small advantage that has hitherto been taken of these favourable circumstances. I have elsewhere pointed out that a fishing population is perhaps the most difficult of any to transplant. A hardy and simple folk, they rely entirely upon local knowledge of their own waters, and will naturally be reluctant to

sacrifice that for prospects however tempting in a strange country. But the experiment is about to be tried on a somewhat extensive scale with the Scotch Crofters, and should it be successful, which there is no great reason to doubt, it will have gone far to solve one difficulty in providing the country with a population. There are two industries connected with fishing that deserve special notice, not on account of their backwardness, but because more energy and enterprise have been shown in connection with them than perhaps in any other industry. I refer to the salmon-canning and seal-fishing. Of the former, which has become of so great importance to the Province of recent years as to occupy the second place in her exports, there is nothing for me to say which is not sufficiently familiar to you already. There has been some talk of the market being overstocked recently, which may or may not be true, and there is, I am glad to see, an attempt being made to introduce a system of preserving the fish in glass jars, which will no doubt do much to overcome the natural prejudice of those who object to tinned goods.

But I cannot leave the subject of our fisheries without reference to the sealing question, for it is one the merits of which, I feel convinced, are not sufficiently appreciated outside the Province.

Perhaps in no way has real enterprise shown itself more conspicuously in British Columbia than in the development of the sealing industry: in no way has it been more calculated to foster the nautical genius of the people, upon which hereafter so much will depend: in no way has it met with more cruel reverses.

The circumstances of the past are to some extent familiar to everyone. How, no sooner did our American cousins suspect us of developing too much energy in this direction than, availing themselves of the figment of a *mare clausum*, they proceeded by acts of legalised piracy to drive British ships from the Behring Sea. Our vessels were boarded, their cargoes of skins confiscated, in some cases the ship itself taken into an American port and sold—in fact, every indignity practised upon the unfortunate sealers.

The inevitable diplomatic negotiations ensued, and, meanwhile, our position, as established even by the law courts of our opponents, was deemed so strong that, notwithstanding reverse, fresh capital was readily supplied and the seal fleet recruited by many new schooners. But the authorities at Washington had cunningly changed front. It was not from motives of national aggrandisement, but to preserve the poor seal from destruction that these disinterested efforts were being made. The British Government was invited to

join in a holy crusade against the extinction of God's creatures. Everything was to be above board, "the fullest inquiry courted," an arbitration would satisfactorily settle all disputes.

It is needless to say that our Ministers fell into the trap.

The schooners had once more reached the forbidden ground, when they were boarded, this time by a British man-of-war, and a proclamation read that ships flying the British flag were not to enter the Sea pending negotiations between the Governments. Indemnity against actual loss was, however, guaranteed. The poor sealers had to retreat crestfallen to the South. The season was a splendid one, but the few who succeeded in making up a cargo outside the Sea formed a very poor total against the excellent harvest of skins which would have been reaped if this arbitrary measure had not been resorted to; and it will be interesting to see how the British ratepayer will enjoy paying for the sealskins he has not had, when the question of compensation arises.

But the triumph of American diplomacy was again achieved, for while in consequence of these restrictions the price of skins went up by leaps and bounds, the fur-trading company who lease the Alaska rights from the United States Government, and on whom, strangely enough, no such embargo had been laid, had an excellent time. It was a fact well recognised when the old Alaska Fur-trading Company's lease expired, that the new lessees were paying so enormous an increase for the privilege that it would be difficult for them to make any profit at the current price of skins, and it is quite characteristic of Mr. Blaine that he should help out his tenants by this stroke of diplomatic sagacity. The practical result, so far as we are concerned, is this: that the British public is paying, or promising to pay, the British sealer to keep out of an open fishing-ground, in order that the price of sealskins may be inflated and the profit put into the pocket of the United States, while an industry of vital importance to the progress of a British possession is strangled and those who have devoted time and money to its development are discouraged and disgusted.

Unfortunately for the complete success of Mr. Blaine's scheme, the British Government actually appointed a competent scientific man, Dr. G. W. Dawson, to inquire, with Sir George Baden-Powell, into the facts of the alleged extinction from overfishing. As there is consequently some danger, after all, of America getting the worst of the argument, it need not surprise us to read in the papers that the terms of arbitration have not yet been satisfactorily arranged. They certainly will not, in my opinion, be until the season is

sufficiently advanced to form an excuse for again jockeying the British Columbian sealer out of his cargo.

Knowing the facts of the case, there is something supremely ridiculous in the last appeal to the great, soft, foolish heart of John Bull. No sooner had the British Commissioners got well away but we are apprised of the cruel fact that thousands of baby seals have been discovered, starved to death for want of a mother's care! The natural inference, so far as any inference can be drawn, is that the mothers have been done to death by the brutal British poacher. And that is the inference which has been adopted by more than one English paper. If the thing be not a fiction, or a gross exaggeration, it is still to be proved who slaughtered the unhappy parents, and it would be well to reserve one's indignation until that is established. But of course the purpose of the *canard* is achieved; John Bull sheds a manly tear, his wife's sealskin jacket vibrates with a sympathetic sob, and Brother Jonathan conceals a smile as he piously attends to the last obsequies of the slaughtered innocents and raises the price of seal-skins. A great deal of nonsense is talked about and a great deal of sentiment is wasted upon the supposed extinction of the seal. A migratory sea-animal cannot be rendered extinct like the buffalo of the plains. It can, no doubt, be reduced in numbers below a commercial profit, and, when that is the case, will require time to recover. But there is nothing to show that that point has been reached in the Behring Sea, nor that it cannot be warded off by reasonable game-preservation laws, which will foster rather than destroy the industry. Nor is it fair to speak of the barbarity of slaughtering seals as if they ranked with the innocent dickey-birds who contribute their little lives to the decoration of a lady's bonnet. Either the seal is a valuable fur-bearing animal whose skin is rightly deemed the most charming and comforting of winter garments, and who deserves preservation for commercial purposes, or he is an arrant fish-poacher, with nothing but his amusing pranks to commend him to the special protection of man. We do not hear the same sentimental gush about that much rarer and exceedingly beautiful creature the sea-otter, who, I should imagine, runs an infinitely greater chance of extinction.

I have pointed out in one or two ways the difficulties which lie in the way of progress in British Columbia, difficulties mainly due to the absence of skilled professional effort and judiciously applied capital. These can only be obtained from home or the States, and it is pretty certain that, in the end, if they do not come from the one source they will from the other.

But it may be said, "You have a considerable population already in the Province, and a great deal of capital is at your command, as your excellent financial status, the thriving condition of your banks, the governmental valuation of real and personal property all tend to show. You are not a poor people; how is it, then, that these resources, of whose potential value we have heard so much lately, are not being more actively developed by yourselves?" One answer to this is, I believe, an answer the truth of which will be recognised by all men of experience in the life of new countries. Our surplus capital is being expended rather on speculation than in enterprise. Not that the land boom has reached alarming heights as yet on the British Pacific, but that there are a series of concurrent circumstances which tend to induce men to invest their capital in the purchase of land, with a view to its sale at a higher price, rather than in any form of enterprise.

It would seem to be a difficult, an impossible matter to persuade men to recognise the difference between speculation and enterprise in their ultimate results to the country. So long as ever there is a prospect of further rise in values, so long as there is the remotest chance of some obscure townsite blossoming into commercial importance, so long will the majority of capitalists be found to buy, even at the risk of hampering their own legitimate business, and the minority of cautious men will be found to lend at a high rate of interest rather than hazard their capital on enterprises the issue of which must always be more or less doubtful. It cuts, therefore, both ways: for the sanguine speculator will keep up the rate of interest to a point which makes it always profitable for the mortgagee to lend. It is vain to point out that a collapse must some day come unless the actual resources of the country are made remunerative. People will go on "trading jack-knives" until they will have to pawn their coats to get them a meal. Nor, on the other hand, must this be regarded as an unmitigated evil. New countries no doubt owe a great deal to the spirit of land-speculation. As Sir George Chesney very pertinently pointed out at the December meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, the money is locked up, but not lost. Capital flows into the country which would not otherwise have been attracted, and it certainly, for the most part, comes to stay. When the craze is over, when the flatness due to a replete market ensues, those who have got the money must employ it in profitable ways; and those who have got the experience must set about, "wiser and sadder men," to recoup themselves for their losses by the display of additional energy. If they have only invested in the place where

they reside, neither will their business be so crippled, nor will the hopes of a recovery be dissociated from personal efforts to achieve it. This is, perhaps, the very best guarantee for making good colonists. But if, as is not unfrequently the case, I am sorry to say, on our coast the investor has taken his money out of the business in which it is employed to plunge it in the hazard of a townsite south of the boundary, though he may fortunately double or treble his capital, the almost inevitable result will ensue that the United States will profit at his expense, and his personal allegiance will be weakened, while his interest is divided between the place where his treasure is and the place where his heart ought to be.

As a matter of fact land-speculation at best is a poor thing. Like the inevitable charity bazaar which no one likes, but every organisation avails itself of, its only justification is that "you can't do without it."

But, apart from this tendency, it must be remembered that we are not a community so wealthy as to find capital for any great enterprises. When one hears of the millions which have been plunged in the United States and Argentina, one cannot help wondering whether the same money would not have made a better return if it had been expended in fostering the industries of Canada. Are we too near home, too English, to tempt Englishmen? or are our hopes delusive, and that great Dominion nothing but a great sham, a hollow, bottomless concern, through which a nation is dropping into the arms of the United States?

I have tried, though I confess very imperfectly, to indicate wherein the future strength of British Columbia, as an integral part of the Empire, must lie; and to show that, unless England takes more interest in the work of her development, she will stand a sorry chance by the side of her energetic neighbour.

Say what you please about the inflation of the Puget Sound district, make all due allowance for straining of credit and financial unsoundness, land-booming and over-speculation, the real progress of that country has been simply marvellous. Much as we may deplore its loss, we must, I think, confess that, under British rule, such progress would have been impossible. The reason is not difficult to see. In America well-to-do people are continually migrating to the West, while an idea unfortunately prevails amongst a large section of the English public that none but paupers or adventurers need go to the Colonies. In America men catch the Western fever as they would the measles; they remove bag and baggage to a new country, set up their business there whatever it

may be, plunge *con amore* into the interests of their new home, and leave not a stone unturned to make it in every sense a thriving place. They are inspired with confidence of ultimate success, and that very confidence makes success assured. Unless the Mother Country learns to identify herself in the same fashion with her Colonies, Greater Britain will never be the homogeneous nation that, in spite of its strangely diverse elements, the United States has become. The Colonies will be left to themselves, save for the dribblings of English life, and, notwithstanding talk about Federation, the breach will continually widen. I am no pessimist, but I feel keenly that public opinion in this matter at home needs educating and transforming, and I rejoice in the solid and substantial work in this direction which the Royal Colonial Institute is achieving.

#### DISCUSSION.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.: I need not say with what pleasure we have listened to the very interesting and instructive paper with which we have been favoured to-night. It is to me a source of special gratification that eight years' residence in British Columbia has transformed an English gentleman into such a thoroughly enthusiastic Canadian; and if that is the case with reference to the reverend and learned lecturer, I think Canada may confidently look forward to the same influence taking possession of the hundreds and thousands of people from this and other countries who, I am satisfied, will be steadily drawn into the territory of which we have heard something to-night. The lecturer has not overdrawn the picture. It would, indeed, be difficult to do so, and I appeal to those who have had the opportunity of visiting British Columbia—many of whom I see present to-night—to say how one could draw an exaggerated picture of a country possessing so many advantages. I am only surprised that the reverend lecturer, who has so thoroughly entertained us to-night, has somehow formed the impression that justice is not being done to that country; that, in fact, enough has not been done to secure that progress to which British Columbia is entitled. I ask you to remember that only six years have passed since British Columbia was connected with the rest of Canada; that ten years ago British Columbia had practically no connection either with Canada or with England; that the country was then very sparsely settled, and, with all her natural advantages, was entirely dependent on the adjoining portion of the United States. As Minister of

Railways and Canals, I was engaged a few years ago in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was to connect British Columbia with the rest of the Dominion, and also with this country, and when I tell you that the last cargo of rails was seven months on the passage from England to British Columbia, you will understand what communication that country possessed. There was no connection with the other portions of Canada, the territory being, in fact, completely cut off by the Rocky Mountains and other mountain ranges, and rendered more remote from the other parts of the country than India is to-day. Senator Macdonald, who sits on the platform to-night, tells me that yesterday he received from Victoria, British Columbia, a letter only sixteen days old. That is one illustration of what has been accomplished in this very brief period, and looking at the other evidences of progress I think we need not be discouraged regarding the future of this truly magnificent territory. The reverend lecturer has told you that in 1884 he camped in the forest that is now the site of the city of Vancouver. That place, which I visited in 1885 and where I found a few shanties and an old mill, is now a city of 15,000 inhabitants, properly drained, and lighted with electricity, and representing a progress that will compare with anything south of the border. Looking at these facts, and considering also that London is now brought within a fortnight of British Columbia, that she is brought in connection with the rest of the Dominion by a magnificent line of railway running from end to end through British territory, and, further, that in connection with that railway there is a splendid line of steamers from British Columbia to our possessions in the East—a line of steamers infinitely superior to anything our neighbours have yet been able to establish—I say, considering these things, I have no misgivings as to the future of British Columbia. The reverend lecturer is somewhat concerned as to the struggle for communication to the East that will take place between ourselves and the United States of America, in whose progress and prosperity, I may say, we all take the utmost pride; but here again Providence has favoured us. We have not only an infinitely superior line of communication with China and Japan to-day, but geography is in our favour: Yokohama is 1,000 miles nearer to London *via* British Columbia and the Canadian Pacific Railway than *via* New York and any line of railway to San Francisco, and the man in New York who wishes to go to Yokohama with all speed must leave the American line and go through British Columbia by the Canadian Pacific. Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has



just returned from a visit to China and Japan, and after giving the closest and most careful attention to the subject he declares that the trade prospects between this country and Canada and those Eastern countries are practically unlimited. These are all factors that are going to contribute to the development of British Columbia. If anybody wants to form an adequate idea of the value of British Columbia, I would refer him not only to the paper, which is replete with interest, but to a perfectly disinterested authority, viz. the report of a Committee of the Senate of the United States of America. The Senate a few years ago appointed a Committee—a sort of roving commission—comprising some of its ablest and most intelligent members, to go from the Atlantic to the Pacific and take the testimony of the best authorities as to the relative positions of the two countries. The question was the desirableness of free reciprocal intercourse between the United States and Canada. If anybody wishes to get an adequate idea of the position of British Columbia I refer him to the two octavo volumes of testimony published by the Senate Committee. He will find that the representatives of the great commercial interests of San Francisco and all the important towns to the south of British Columbia met the Committee with the statement that nothing could be more disastrous to the Pacific States of America than free intercourse with Canada. The immense superiority of the lumber and timber of the forests of British Columbia is, they said, such that in case you allow this freedom of trade you would close our mills and drive all our people to the south of British Columbia out of existence. As to coal, they knew that the only valuable coal on the whole Pacific coast was to be found on the island of Vancouver, and that while they have a certain amount of lignite coal of an inferior description, they are dependent for high class coal on the mines of British Columbia. They then called on men engaged in the fish trade and got the same answer. They said, "We cannot compete with British Columbia, and if you have free trade you will wipe all our fisheries out of existence." I give you this as the best and most disinterested testimony, because among the virtues for which our American friends are distinguished there is none that, in my opinion, reflects upon them more credit than the determination to uphold their interests, and to magnify the claims and advantages of their own country over the rest of the world. In the paper to which we have listened, and with which, in the main, I so heartily agree, a little jealousy appeared to show itself in regard to American capitalists, and American capital coming into the country. Now

that is a circumstance at which I rejoice. As a Canadian, I receive with open arms all the energy and enterprise that the United States can send us, and the more capital they bring the more welcome they will be. We all know that they possess this energy and enterprise, and the fact that some of them have been induced to leave their own country and turn their attention to milling and other occupations in British Columbia, and other parts of Canada, is the best proof of the overwhelming attractions that country presents. Moreover, I have had the pleasure of sitting session after session in the House of Commons of Canada with gentlemen—capitalists—who came from the United States of America, and who, when in a position fairly to contrast the British institutions of Canada with those of their own country, became naturalised British subjects, and were as loyal upholders of British institutions as any person who ever went from this country. One word on a point not mentioned by the lecturer—the climate. If British Columbia has one attraction greater than another it is its charming climate. You may travel from one side of the globe to the other without finding a more lovely climate than that of Victoria. The most delicious peaches and the finest grapes are grown in the open air. Roses bloom every month in the year. Three years ago I was in Victoria in the middle of April, and found the apple trees in full bloom, and the grass a foot high. A year afterwards I was in Italy and found that British Columbia was, in point of climate, at least three weeks in advance of any part of Italy I could discover. With a climate not to be surpassed in any part of the world, with mineral wealth untold and now made accessible by railway, and with a soil of the most fertile nature, with fisheries and forests unsurpassed, what doubt can we have as to the future of this splendid country? I may remind you that the Earl of Aberdeen the other day paid £50,000 for an estate for fruit-growing, so admirable did he consider the soil and climate, and I have no doubt that this was a wise and judicious investment and one that will attract other capitalists. I must take a slight objection to the tone adopted by the reverend lecturer in regard to the sealing question, although nobody can doubt that all my sympathies are with the British Columbia sealer. It must not be forgotten that when those outrages were inflicted on British Americans, a protest sent to Washington by the present Prime Minister of England prevented a finger touching the British flag, and although Her Majesty's Government have accepted a policy of inquiry into seal life and its protection, we must remember what were the respective contentions of the United States and Canadian Governments;

and when the results of that investigation come to be laid before the world, I shall be greatly mistaken if they do not affirm to the letter the views of the Government of Canada, that the overwhelming portion of the danger was in consequence of the mode in which the seal fishery was prosecuted by the American lessees of the islands. It must not be forgotten also that the United States of America have been brought to agree to arbitration, and I am glad to be able to say, with authority, that the terms have been settled, and settled satisfactorily to Canada and to Her Majesty's Government. At no distant date, I believe, there can be but one result, and that will be ample and complete satisfaction for all the injuries inflicted by the United States of America upon the sealers of British Columbia.

Mr. A. STAVELEY HILL, Q.C., M.P. : I obey your call, Mr. Chairman, but I may say I came here for the purpose, not of addressing you, but of listening to the lecture of my friend Canon Beanlands, who kindly showed me over some interesting parts of Victoria some three years ago. I went out to British Columbia in the year 1889, having read and heard of the wrongs done to the sealers, and as a member of the House of Commons, and one taking an interest in Canada and colonial matters, I desired to see what was the real state of things. I made a journey over the island, or a great part of the island, to see what was its climate and its potentialities in regard to immigration. As regards climate, I must say there is nothing left to be desired. It has, I believe, the most lovely climate in the world. Sir Charles Tupper has spoken of the roses he saw in April 1889 : I was there in October and November 1889, and the roses were still flowering as though they were in existence all the year round,

As though they never faded there  
But bloomed in immortality—

and of peaches, grapes, fish, and game, there is indeed abundance. The climate is so exquisite, the country so beautiful, that the island is becoming, and will to a still greater extent become, a residential place, not only for British Columbians, but also for people in the United States, who will find there a far more healthy and beautiful home than anywhere to the south. I remember standing on the terrace of the house of my friend Senator Macdonald, and looking across the Straits to the snow-topped Olympian range of blue hills and the glorious forests, and I may say I do not believe there is to be found a more beautiful home than that outside Victoria. With regard to the sealers, I went out to inquire, first, as to the animals killed in what is

called pelagic sealing; secondly, how far there was a destructive diminution of the seals themselves; and, thirdly, whether there was wastefulness in the mode of killing. My conclusions were embodied in some letters which appeared in *The Times*, in which I showed, having made the most careful examination, that the number of seals is not diminishing, but that they are to be found in Behring Sea in even greater numbers than before. I further showed that the mode of killing is not a wasteful mode, but I came also to the conclusion that if there is to be a greater preservation of seal life it is to be brought about, not by any alteration in a wasteful killing of the seals, the system or season of sea-sealing, or the killing in the open, but by regulating more carefully the mode in which the seals are killed on the Pribylov Islands. Talk of the Victoria sealer being a poacher! Who is the poacher—the man who kills on the nest, or the man who kills in the open field? I am glad to hear that the arbitration clauses are arranged, and I feel quite sure that when the report comes home, the view that I have taken will be completely borne out, viz. that the quantity of seals in the Behring Sea is greater than ever before, and that the killing by the Victoria sealer is not a wasteful but a proper mode of obtaining and bringing to market a useful article of commerce. In conclusion, I will only add that, while I believe there is no more charming climate, and no better place for immigrants, this is not a country for great wheat farms or large cattle ranches. It is admirably adapted to the labour and capital of the smaller cultivators, and nowhere will such persons find themselves better placed than in British Columbia and Vancouver's Island.

Mr. A. W. HARVEY, M.L.C., Newfoundland: Your secretary was kind enough to ask me to make a few remarks on Canon Beanlands' paper, but I feel that anything I had to say has been anticipated by previous speakers. It has been alleged that the death of these young seals on the Pribylov Islands is caused by Canadians killing the mother seals in the sea. Now I do not think that in the present year Canadians have been allowed at any time to seal within 120 or 150 miles of those islands. It is utterly impossible, therefore, that the deaths of any seals on the Pribylov Islands can be laid at the door of the Canadian sealers. On the Atlantic side, the seals do not go to the islands for the purpose of bringing forth their young, but, on the contrary, with an extraordinary amount of intelligence—almost inspiration, for it is more than instinct—the old mother seals pick out the most inaccessible parts of the ice floes, and there the young are all born within a few days of each other—

always about the end of February. After suckling their young, they take to the water and go away fishing, while the ice on which the young lie is drifted about by wind and wave, sometimes as much as 15 or 20 or even 50 miles in the 24 hours. In the meantime, as I have said, the mother seal is away fishing; but every night she returns, and it is certain that in the 12 or 14 hours she is away she cannot go farther than 60 miles, and to do this she must swim continuously in one direction at the rate of at least 10 knots an hour, and by the most singular instinct—far transcending anything in man—she returns, and, unguided by compass or chronometer, she discovers and suckles her offspring. The most extraordinary thing is that every one of these 300,000 seals—formerly there was double that number on our side—is able to pick out her own baby, never, so far as is known, making a mistake. Suppose that in London 300,000 babies were born in one week, and that for a certain time their mothers were taken away from them. On their return, how many of the mothers, do you think, would be able to pick out their own babies, especially if the babies wore no particular dress or mark? Yet that is what the seals do. One point with reference to this sealing question, and that is that the complaint that has come since the Commissioners left the sealing grounds, viz. that the deaths of these thousands of young seals is the work of Canadian poachers, is entirely untrue; on the contrary, they lie at the door of the great United States. That will be discovered, whatever may be the result of the present arbitration, which, I feel sure, must go entirely in favour of Canada, for, as the mother seal returns at intervals not exceeding 14 hours to the islands to suckle her young, she cannot have gone more than 60 miles from the islands, and as Canadian sealers have not been allowed to fish within at least 100 miles of the islands, a perfect *alibi* is proved, and the accused must be acquitted.

Senator W. J. MACDONALD: After what you have heard this evening about British Columbia, I must ask you all to keep cool. Don't rush for that wonderful paradise at once—all of you. You have heard nothing but the truth. If you were to go there tomorrow, you would find a thoroughly British Colony, with institutions on the British model, and no doubt you would receive a British welcome. I agree almost entirely with what has been said by the reverend lecturer, and I consider myself a judge of anything pertaining to British Columbia, for I am almost a patriarch in the land. It is nearly forty years since I went there, and I am now one of the oldest settlers. Sometimes I come to the old country, but my in-

tention always is to return, and I close the present visit in a few days. Talking about the means of communication, when I first went out I was about 190 days in going, by Cape Horn, in an old-fashioned sailing ship. Now you go in fourteen or fifteen days, for which, in great measure, we have to thank the able and vigorous administration of Sir Charles Tupper, as Minister of Railways. That line of railway, running across territory entirely British, is surely something to be proud of. Some of you may wish to know about going to British Columbia. People often interview me. I ask always, What are you doing at home? Are you making a fair living? If so, stay where you are; but if you are doing nothing and wish to try your fortune, I say go there. There is room for thousands. It abounds in fish and game, and fuel costs nothing. At present British Columbia is the sportsman's paradise. There is game of all kinds, the mountain sheep, the bear, the elk, deer, quail, and now we are introducing the English pheasant. It is also the paradise of the working man, who gets 10s. a day. A carpenter gets 12s. to 14s. a day, and a bricklayer 18s. to 25s. I believe no wages paid in any part of the world are equal to these. The reason is that poor people and mechanics cannot get to us. It is a long way off, even by rail, and the journey is very expensive, and that is the reason this place is a paradise for the working man. As these things become known, and as people from the older provinces come in, the wages may come down, but at present they are what I have told you. As to living, a labourer can live well on less than 2s. a day, so that you may reckon what a man may save. I have known mechanics go out, and after a year or two they have each a comfortable house with a garden, and perhaps a house or two more. These things show this is a country people ought to emigrate to. The lecturer is not quite satisfied with the progress made. If he had been in the country when I was first there, when there were not more than sixty or seventy white people, and not a house to live in, he would think a great deal of the progress which has been made. That state of things continued until the discovery of gold in 1858, when 20,000 or 30,000 people, chiefly Americans, came rushing in. Now, with regard to the Americans coming into our country and developing our resources, I think they are just the kind of people we want. They are enterprising and energetic, and know how to spend their money properly. I believe the reverend lecturer did not object to them, but thought that the ground which is being taken up by Americans ought to be occupied by English capitalists. Well, though we should like our own people, we are glad to have the

Americans. There are no men better qualified to develop the mining and the timber industries. An Englishman going out to Canada does not know, as a rule, how to handle the axe, and is not worth one-third of the wages of a Canadian, who wields the weapon in a way beautiful to behold, and will bring you down a tree twenty or thirty feet in circumference in the very direction you desire it. Of course the men who are wanted very often do not see papers such as that under discussion, and do not know what is going on in these new countries. The reverend lecturer did not fully agree with the speculations in land, and thought the money ought to be placed in industrial enterprises. That would not do at present, because the population is small. We cannot send anything to Canada that Canada has not got already ; and the same with regard to the United States, which has a high tariff against us. Therefore we shall have to produce quietly and gradually as the population increases. In reference to sealing, I may say, as a British Columbian, that I am perfectly satisfied with the way in which the question now stands. I have taken a great deal of interest in the question, and I think, owing largely to the able advocacy of Sir Charles Tupper with Her Majesty's Government, that the matter is in a fair way to be settled. It is in the hands of our able and astute Foreign Secretary, Lord Salisbury, and will, I have no doubt, be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

Mr. JOHN LOWLES: If anyone wishes to meet with truly royal British hospitality, he should go to Canada. I have been some three months in the States and finished up in Canada. I think we must all commend the enterprise and patriotism of the Canadian Government and people. They have bridged that mighty continent with a great railway and made it accessible from end to end, and when the new line of fast steamships is set in motion, I hope a large stream of tourists will be turned in that direction. I feel that now is an opportune time to press the claims of Canada on our capitalists. A reaction has set in with regard to Africa and South America, while capital is accumulating and only wants an outlet. I feel sure that papers like that we have listened to this evening, and the testimony of a man of the vast experience of Sir Charles Tupper, and the publications of the Canadian Government, will have an effect on British capitalists, and will induce capital to flow in that direction. I have been largely interested in Canadian emigration, being a member of the Council of the East London Church Fund, and having an intimate knowledge of the East end poor, and here, I hold, is a fine field for emigrants. It is for us to

become missionaries, as it were, to make known the wonderful resources of the Dominion, and, in our own individual spheres, to do our best to direct emigrants and to interest British capital.

Colonel W. J. ENGLEDDUE, R.E.: As a recently-elected Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute, I feel considerable diffidence in venturing to address an audience, all of whom have a much larger experience of Colonial life and requirements than I have. My knowledge of British Columbia is comparatively small, and my attention, during a brief four months' visit last summer and autumn, was principally turned to the subject of the Deep Sea Fisheries of the Pacific Coast in British waters, a theme only lightly touched on by the reverend gentleman whose very interesting opening address we have listened to. The development of the Deep Sea Fisheries of British Columbia is of so vast an importance to that province that I must ask your indulgence and pardon if I detain you for a short time with a brief account of the industry I allude to and its capabilities of development. Up to the present time, beyond some small spasmodic attempts, no efforts have been made to utilise the rich harvest of the sea which may be reaped from the Pacific waters on the west coast of Vancouver Island, and off the Queen Charlotte Islands. Fishing banks exist of large area, many within the three-mile limit, which literally swarm with fish of the choicest and most delicate quality. Secure harbours abound where fishing villages could be located, and in the sheltered waters of which fishing could be carried on if too stormy weather prevailed outside. Forests, producing a practically inexhaustible supply of useful timber, cover a large proportion of the coast lands, and are capable of providing materials for boat-building, for the construction of houses and stores, for barrel- and box-making, and for many other requirements the outcome of a fishing industry. The land, which can be easily and cheaply cleared, is of the most fertile description, and, aided by a climate and temperature equal to those of parts of Southern Europe, but slightly more humid, is capable of growing any crop, and on which fruit-cultivation can be profitably engaged in. To reap the full advantages of the natural resources, population and capital are required. Steps are being taken by the Government, aided by the Imperial exchequer, to promote the emigration of Scotch Crofters, who are also fishermen, and negotiations are being carried on to enable the necessary capital to be raised to start a large commercial enterprise to utilise the catches of fish, which it may be reasonably expected will be the reward of the Crofter labour. When it is considered that the supplies of fish on the Pacific Coast equal, if they



do not excel, those of the East Atlantic seaboard, both in quantities and quality; that markets exist, within a reasonable distance as regards carriage, for every description of fresh and cured fish, it can be easily understood that a vast industry is capable of being built up, which cannot fail to benefit both the Province, the Crofters, and the investor. Contingent enterprises, such as the extraction of oil from the whale, dog-fish, cod, herring, and oolachen, and the manufacture of fish glue and of valuable fertilisers from the fish refuse, will swell the profits and make the fishing industry of the West Coast equal in magnitude to that of the Eastern Provinces, where 70,000 fishermen now find profitable occupation. As an instance of the abundance of fish, I may mention, that on laying-to in forty fathoms of water, within two miles of shore, and with only six hooks employed, the crew of the Government steamer in which I was travelling caught 500 lbs. of fish in twenty minutes, composed of halibut from 60 to 100 lbs. in weight, and rock cod—three large halibut also broke away. Gentlemen, this is not a "fish story" in the ordinary American acceptance of the term, but is a true yarn, which I can vouch for as an eye-witness. Very similar results were obtained when fishing in only six fathoms off the north coast of the Queen Charlotte Islands and within one mile of shore. Herring abound in shoals so large that in confined waters it is almost impossible to row a boat through them. These are followed by "schools" of whales and dog-fish—in fact, the waters are alive. On the west coast of British Columbia, therefore, is a vast harvest of the sea, only awaiting the reaper, and which should afford occupation for many hundreds of Scotch fishermen, who are now earning only a precarious existence in their own country and who are carrying on their vocation in the stormy waters of the North Sea under adverse climatic influences in comparison with which the calm waters and genial climate of the Pacific coast will be a veritable paradise. I will not trespass longer on your patience, and trust that I have shown you that, in addition to the many British Columbian industries mentioned by the Rev. Canon Beanlands, that of the deep-sea fishing ranks second to none in importance.

Captain GRETTON: Sir Charles Tupper complimented Canon Beanlands on having become a good Canadian during his seven years' residence in British Columbia; but I think it would have been very extraordinary if the Canon had not become a good Canadian in seven years. The seven weeks which I spent in the Dominion last autumn were enough to make me a good Canadian for life! I was unfortunately not able to reach British Columbia

last year, and therefore I feel rather a humbug in talking about it at all; but I have been through the eastern townships of the province of Quebec, a great part of Ontario and Manitoba, and some districts in Assiniboia, and I wish to state that, although I am an Australian by birth and have spent many years in Australia and am naturally predisposed in its favour, I am convinced that Canada is the working man's paradise. No country in the world at present offers better inducements to emigrants of the right class than Canada presents. In my travels through the Dominion I found hundreds of working men whom I knew in this country two or three years ago, and who here in England had been constantly out of work during the winter, and who not only themselves had been half starved, but had seen their wives and children suffering from cold and hunger. I found these men living in comfort and prosperity, many of them living in freehold houses, half the purchase money of which they had already paid. Some of them had already saved money enough to buy land of their own; all had excellent prospects for their children, and could look forward to their old age without the fear of the workhouse before their eyes. And it was not in British Columbia, where wages are so fabulously high, that these successful emigrants were to be found; they were in Montreal and the towns and villages of the eastern townships of Quebec and of Ontario; in Winnipeg, in Brandon; on the prairies, and in the settlements along the Canadian Pacific Railway. But these emigrants were of the right sort: industrious, sober, and respectable people, crushed out of the race of life by over-competition in England, who went out to seek their fortunes in the New World, to take any work that came to hand and to do it with a will! It is very late in the evening, and I see that several gentlemen are anxious to speak; so that I will conclude these few remarks by saying that if anyone present desires to have more specific information on the subject of emigration to Canada for the benefit of their working men friends, I shall be very happy to give it. I am the Honorary Secretary of the East End Emigration Fund; our office is at 44 Newark Street, Stepney, just behind the London Hospital, where a report of my journey last year, and of the Society's work, may be had on application. I shall also be happy to answer any letters of inquiry.

Captain ANDREW HAMILTON: As Hon. Secretary of the Tower Hamlets Emigration and Colonisation Fund, Great Assembly Hall, Mile End Road, I desire to corroborate all that Captain Gretton *has stated*, for as I have personally superintended the setting out of

great numbers of emigrants during the past ten years, and have traversed (and sent visitors to these emigrants in) all the provinces mentioned, I have great satisfaction in adding my testimony as to the opportunities offered to the right sort of people in Canada, and I hope that I shall visit Canon Beanlands in his beautiful home in British Columbia in May next.

General DOUGLAS GRANT : I went out to Canada, from September to November, to visit a son of mine who went out a boy of seventeen, not knowing a soul in the country, and I found him with two farms of his own. He went out there because he did not want to go into the army. He went up to Sandhurst twice for his "prelim.," and did not pass because his tastes were not in that direction. I have two sons in the army, one of them Charles Grant of Thobal, and I am proud of my boys. But every boy cannot go into the army. The boys go up to nineteen through Sandhurst and twenty-three through the Militia, and then where are many of them if they fail? Nowhere. If any of you have boys who are not bookworms, do not send them into the army or any profession where there is a severe competitive examination, which I call civilised torture, but send them out to Canada when they are young. My son had to clean his own boots, but what is there derogatory in that? And he had to clean his own plates and do many things which people would not think of doing in this country. I know people who would rather see their sons dead at their feet than see them cleaning their own boots and plates in this country. They cannot bear the idea of their sons going to the bottom of the ladder, but they do not mind them going to the bottom of the ladder in the army. I went right away from Montreal to Victoria, and the kindness I met with from everyone was marvellous. I believe there must be something in the Canadian air. You cannot sit still in Canada; you must be doing something. I went into my boy's stable, where he has seven horses of his own, and I cleaned the stable out myself; and they said they had never seen it so well cleaned out before. If you have any boys, take my advice, and before you are bothered with them—for they are a trouble—send them to Canada.

Mr. C. D. RAND : I feel some diffidence in coming before you at this hour, for, although I have prepared something on the subject, three-quarters of my speech was anticipated by Sir Charles Tupper, and the remainder by Senator Macdonald, but I will give you a few figures which may be interesting. I went out to British Columbia twelve years ago, and I have never been sorry for it since. At that time Victoria consisted of 5,000 people; now the population is

22,000, or more than quadruple. Westminster had 2,000; it now has 10,000. Vancouver had neither "a local habitation nor a name," and now it has 15,000. That, I think, tells very well so far as development in that respect is concerned. The farms in the country at the time I went were very few in number. According to report current in the cities, the country was nothing but a wilderness—nothing but mosquito bogs. Now there are 10,000 prosperous and happy farmers. I remember the time when there were not more than 1,500 farmers in the country. Then, as Sir Charles Tupper had aptly remarked, we had to go through American territory to get anywhere; now, in British Columbia, we go over our own line, and last year I had the pleasure of going from London to Vancouver in fourteen days, stopping twenty-five hours on the way, otherwise I should have performed the journey in thirteen days. When the steamers which are engaged in the China and Japan trade were first put on, they further increased our prosperity, and as the Canadian Pacific Railway have put on three new steamers in connection with their line, we hope we shall have the bulk of that trade. In lumber, up to the present the Americans have done the greatest trade. For instance, in 1890 the trade with Australia was 300,000,000 feet, of which British Columbia sent 15,000,000 feet, while the Americans sent 285,000,000. When the British Government gives us a line of steamers, those figures will be reversed, because the Australian merchants declare that the lumber of British Columbia is ten per cent. better than that of Puget Sound. With regard to mining, that question has been touched upon slightly, but mining is really the hope of British Columbia. The mineral wealth of British Columbia is greater than that of any other country of its size. I got the other day the returns from a few sample ores which were sent away from British Columbia. I said to the gentleman who gave them to me, "Why don't you tell this to your friends?" and his reply was, "It would be no use; they would not believe it." The Silver King, a mine which was owned principally by Americans, was the first mentioned, and here 112 tons produced 38,000 dollars, or a little over £60 a ton. In another mine 250 tons yielded 6,300 dollars to the ton, and another gave £25 to the ton. Within the last ninety days there has been a great strike made in the Kaslo country in Kootenay, and the reports by the prospectors are something enormous, but I have authentic information that many samples are over 2,000 dollars a ton. This promises to surpass anything ever struck in the celebrated Comstock or Leadville, and indicates great things

for British Columbia in the future. With respect to land, Lord Aberdeen made several investments, but the largest and most important was £50,000. Lord Aberdeen does not intend to hold this in one immense block of land and to sublet it, but to cut it up and sell it so that each man can have his own freehold, and that is what we believe in in our country. We have a first-class agricultural country, and I think I ought to take Canon Beanlands to task for what I may call the "black eye" he has given to the land speculators. I believe in land speculation, and I think that is what makes or aids the progress of a new country. If you had seen the country grow as I have from a mere nothing to what it is, if you had seen Vancouver as I did and as it is now, you would say there is something in land speculation after all. If it had not been for the immense profits which these land speculators made, there would not have been this progress.

At this point the Chairman (Mr. Redpath) was compelled to leave and his place was taken by Dr. Rae.

Mr. ALEXANDER COWAN: At this late hour I will not attempt to go into the general matters contained in the paper which was read this evening. That has now become unnecessary, as the previous speakers have thoroughly threshed out the whole subject. I agree to a great extent with what Canon Beanlands has said, but I think he is a little too pessimistic, perhaps, in his views. I think what he is afraid of is that Canadians may not wake up, and that the authorities may allow the best interests of Canada to slip out of their hands. But after what Sir Charles Tupper has said, I think we may rest pretty safe on the thoughts that everything will be looked after, not only by the Canadian, but also by the Home Government. Canon Beanlands deserves very well of Canada, and especially of British Columbia. He has spent a great deal of time in advocating the interests of British Columbia, and has issued a work which is published by the Government of that province. He has also written a geography, in which is laid down every small as well as large post-office in the country; and that work is now, I understand, in use in the schools of British Columbia. I think, perhaps, he was a little wrong in placing agriculture second in importance in British Columbia. That province is more than 50 per cent. larger than Ontario. There is as much good farm-land in British Columbia as in the whole of Ontario. This I satisfied myself of when resident there, and I think future investigation will bear out what I state. British Columbia is what one may call the complement of the North-West. It was necessary that we

should have such a province in order that we might get to the Pacific Ocean. We have got there through the energy and enterprise of the Canadian Government, of which Sir Charles Tupper was a leading member. I have been very much pleased at the informal nature of this meeting. Gentlemen have sprung up and given opinions on subjects which were not quite on the programme, but were akin to it, and were deeply interesting. I hope that everything that has been said in the interest of British Columbia may be thoroughly taken to heart, and that the British public may see the benefit and importance of spending their money there rather than in foreign countries.

MR. W. SEBRIGHT GREEN: I, as an old British Columbian, should find one fault with this paper, and that is that it is far too short; but probably Canon Beanlands has taken a hint from our American friends, who say: "You Britishers talk and write a thing so thoroughly out that you don't leave us anything to think about." Canon Beanlands did leave something for the eloquent speakers who followed him to say. I think I may be permitted to say that British Columbia is one of the fairest provinces of the Dominion, if not the fairest; and we old British Columbians are glad to have it brought into notice so ably as it has been this evening. There are one or two things in which I do not quite agree with the lecturer. I do not think progress has been so slow as he would lead us to believe, although there have been many ups and downs in the life of this province. It was in the "glorious sixties" that I was in British Columbia. The commencement of the sixties was very glorious certainly, and everything was of the colour of gold. After that the gold panned out a little, and perhaps there were too many of us there; the colour was not so rich; but now the position of British Columbia is safe. At that time it was a long way off, now—thanks to the Canadian Pacific Railway—it is no longer far from us. Then the lecturer spoke of the Nicaragua Canal as likely to benefit the lumber trade: I hope the lumber trade will not wait for the Nicaragua Canal. That enterprise has been talked of to my knowledge for forty years, and I think the lumber trade is far more likely to be benefited by the Canadian Pacific Railway than by the Nicaragua Canal. Canon Beanlands has paid a well-deserved tribute to the late Mr. Dunsmuir, one of the pioneers in the important industry of coal mining. But it should not be forgotten that the Vancouver Coal Company were the pioneers in the coal trade of the Pacific coast. I think that mention should also be made of the services of Captain the Hon. Horace Douglas Lascelles, of the Royal Navy, in respect of this

particular coal industry, for it was owing to the timely assistance of Captain Lascelles that Mr. Dunsmuir was able to make the Wellington coal mines so great a success without going to the States for capital to develop his discovery.

Dr. JOHN RAE, F.R.S. : Your Chairman has been compelled to leave, and he has called upon a very poor substitute to take his place. I have attended very many meetings of the Institute, but have never been more pleased than with Canon Beanlands' paper—although I cannot say that I approve of all of it—because it has given rise to a most interesting discussion, and has brought a number of gentlemen here who have expressed ideas and given most valuable information with regard to British Columbia. I beg, therefore, to ask your most sincere and earnest thanks to Canon Beanlands for his excellent paper.

The Rev. CANON BEANLANDS : I thank you very heartily for the kind manner in which you have received my little paper. I always like to have an excuse for everything that I do, and my excuse for my deficiencies on the present occasion is that I was suffering from your prevailing epidemic when I wrote my paper in a London hotel. Perhaps, therefore, the pessimistic views which are said to be found in the paper are the reflex of the influenza. I congratulate you that my paper brought to your meeting the greatest living Canadian statesman to speak to you. I said living statesman, and I am sure Sir Charles Tupper will not mind the qualification that I make in view of the memory of Sir John A. Macdonald, whom we all deplore, who had himself in such a prominent degree, and was so capable of inspiring in others, that spirit of widespread patriotism which runs from beginning to end of our great British Empire. With respect to the climate, I heartily endorse everything that Sir Charles Tupper has said. I have brought up a family myself in British Columbia, and I know how admirably the climate is suited for bringing up healthy and vigorous families. I thank you for the kind way in which you have received my immature efforts, and ask you to signify your gratitude to the Chairman and his Deputy who have so ably filled their positions.

## TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE Twenty-fourth Annual General Meeting was held in the Library of the Institute, Northumberland Avenue, on Tuesday, February 23, 1892.

Sir JAMES A. YOUL, K.C.M.G., presided.

Amongst those present were the following :—

J. F. ALDENHOVEN, SIR HENRY BARKLY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., H. H. BEAUCHAMP, MAJOR-GENERAL E. BROOKE, R.E., DR. A. M. BROWN, R. W. CHAMNEY, JOHN CLARK, HYDE CLARKE, ARTHUR CLAYDEN, GEORGE COWIE, E. CRAWSHAW, F. H. DANGAR, THEO. H. DAVIES, JOHN FERGUSON, REV. THOMAS FLAVELL, JOHN FULTON, A. E. GAWTHROP, JOHN GIRDWOOD, FRANCIS G. GOODLIFFE, HENRY GRANT, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY GREEN, K.C.S.I., C.B., W. S. SEBRIGHT GREEN, SIR SAMUEL GRENIER, T. RISELY GRIFFITH, C.M.G., E. HAGGARD, E. J. HARTLEY, E. L. HITCHINS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR W. F. D. JERVOIS, G.C.M.G., C.B., SYDNEY JOHNSTON, H. J. JOURDAIN, C.M.G., WILLIAM KAYE, H. A. KROHN, J. LASCELLES, G. COLLINS LEVEY, C.M.G., NEVILLE LUBBOCK, JAMES MACALISTER, HENRY MARTIN, J. R. MOSSE, J. L. OHLSON, HERBERT PALMER, MAJOR J. ROPER PARRINGTON, JOHN PATERSON, H. A. PERKINS, PETER REDPATH, CAPTAIN W. P. ROCHE, EDWARD G. SALMON, ALEXANDER SCLANDERS, PATRICK SIM, H. G. SLADE, SIR F. VILLENEUVE SMITH, J. S. SPRENT, J. W. STRANACK, JOHN STUART, L. W. THRUPP, BENJAMIN TRAVERS, DR. G. A. TUCKER, P. B. VANDERBYL, J. S. O'HALLORAN (SECRETARY).

The Secretary read the notice convening the Meeting, and also the Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting, which were confirmed.

The Chairman nominated Mr. Henry J. Jourdain, C.M.G., on behalf of the Council, and Mr. Leonard W. Thrupp on behalf of the Fellows, scrutineers of the ballot for the election of the Council.

The Annual Report, which had previously been circulated amongst the Fellows, was taken as read.

### REPORT.

The Council have much pleasure in presenting to the Fellows their Twenty-fourth Annual Report, and the Honorary Treasurer's Statement of Accounts.

During the past year 93 Resident and 203 Non-Resident Fellows have been elected, making a total of 296; as compared with 105 Resident and 195 Non-Resident Fellows, or a total of 300, during the preceding year. On December 31, 1891, the list included 1,365 Resident and 2,417 Non-Resident Fellows, in all 3,782, of whom 777 have qualified as Life Fellows by compounding for their Annual Subscriptions.



The following figures illustrate the gradual growth of the Institute since it was founded in 1868, and suffice to show that its aims and objects have commended themselves to the public both at Home and in the Colonies :—

Date	No. of Fellows	Annual Income (exclusive of Building and Conversion Funds, but inclusive of Life Compositions and Entrance Fees)		
		£	s.	d.
To June 11, 1869 . . . .	174	1,124	14	5
" 1870 . . . .	275	549	10	8
" 1871 . . . .	210	503	16	4
" 1872 . . . .	271	478	10	0
" 1873 . . . .	349	1,022	9	1
" 1874 . . . .	420	906	12	11
" 1875 . . . .	551	1,038	15	8
" 1876 . . . .	627	1,132	3	3
" 1877 . . . .	717	1,222	18	3
" 1878 . . . .	796	1,330	13	11
" 1879 . . . .	981	1,752	18	2
" 1880 . . . .	1,131	2,141	8	10
" 1881 . . . .	1,376	2,459	15	6
" 1882 . . . .	1,613	3,236	8	3
" 1883 . . . .	1,959	3,647	10	0
" 1884 . . . .	2,306	4,539	0	10
" 1885 . . . .	2,587	5,220	19	0
" 1886 . . . .	2,880	6,258	11	0
Dec. 31, 1886 . . . .	3,005	6,581	2	5
" 1887 . . . .	3,125	6,034	3	0
" 1888 . . . .	3,221	6,405	11	5
" 1889 . . . .	3,562	7,738	7	11
" 1890 . . . .	3,667	6,919	7	6
" 1891 . . . .	3,782	7,362	2	10

The obituary of the year 1891 includes the following names of Fellows of the Institute :—

Ebenezer Atherton, M.R.C.S. (New South Wales); Hon. J. G. Beaney, M.D., M.L.C. (Victoria); Lt.-Colonel R. C. Birkett (Natal); Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for South Australia); Thomas Braddell, C.M.G. (Straits Settlements); W. Agnew Browne, M.D. (Queensland); Lt.-Colonel H. A. Clarke (Victoria); the Right Hon. Viscount Combermere; Sir J. Frederick Dickson, K.C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements); T. M. Du Toit (Cape Colony); Edward Fane; James Ferguson (Cape Colony); Hon. T. A. Finlayson, M.L.C. (Trinidad); Jacob Flatau; Hon. Captain T. Fraser, M.L.C. (New Zealand); the Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G. (a Vice-President of the Institute from its foundation in 1868); W. H. Hall (St. Kitts); Montagu Hawkins; Sir J. Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.:

J. Roland Hett (British Columbia); Colonel Sir Stephen J. Hill, K.C.M.G., C.B.; E. G. Hornabrook (Transvaal); Cunningham Hudson (India); Edmund Johnson; Thomas Lailey (Canada); E. P. Lempriere (South Australia); the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B. (Prime Minister of Canada); Sir George Macleay, K.C.M.G.; Rev. A. MacNab, D.D. (Canada); James Matthews; H. E. Montgomerie; G. P. Moodie (Cape Colony); J. Vaughan Morgan (Victoria); Hon. Thomas Mulligan, M.C.P. (British Guiana); Crumpton J. Nunn; R. W. Nutt; Right Rev. Bishop Perry, D.D.; Hon. William Perry, M.L.C. (Queensland); Charles Pike, C.M.G. (Gold Coast Colony); James Rae; T. Vivian Rauch (South Australia); J. Lambe Rigden (Natal); Erasmus C. Roberts; Isaac Robinson (British Columbia); H. R. Russell (New Zealand); James Searight (a Trustee); H. B. Shaw (Jamaica); A. K. Shepherd (Victoria); Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P. (a Vice-President); Montagu Soilleux (Queensland); George Stuart (India); Rev. William Tebbs (New Zealand); Walter Ward (Cape Colony); J. H. B. Warner; Robert Watson (Victoria); Hon. Mr. Justice G. H. F. Webb (Victoria); Sir Frederick A. Weld, G.C.M.G.; Major-General Hales Wilkie (Malta); Frederick Wilkinson (Victoria); Hon. William Wilson (Victoria); Major J. R. H. Wilton (West India Regiment); David A. Young (British Honduras).

The Council have expressed to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, President of the Institute, the profound sorrow of themselves and the Fellows at the national calamity which has occurred in the lamented death, under peculiarly painful circumstances, of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale; and their deep and heartfelt sympathy with the members of the Royal Family in their grievous bereavement.

Since the date of the last Annual Meeting vacancies on the Council have arisen through the deaths of the Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G., and the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., Vice-Presidents, and the retirement of Mr. Jacob Montefiore, Councillor. The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen and Sir James A. Youl, K.C.M.G., have been appointed Vice-Presidents, and Messrs. R. J. Jeffray and William Keswick Councillors, *ad interim*, subject to confirmation by the Fellows. The following retire in conformity with Rule 7, and are eligible for re-election:—President: H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., etc. Vice-Presidents: His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T., the Right Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B., Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G., and Sir Frederick

Young, K.C.M.G. Councillors: Sir Charles Clifford, Bart., General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, G.C.B., Messrs. C. Washington Eves, C.M.G., W. Maynard Farmer, F. P. de Labilliere, and Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B.

It will be remembered that in June 1886 a loan of £35,020 was raised—£4,500 for paying off debentures, and £30,520, repayable in forty years, for purchasing the freehold of the Institute site. Additional sums, amounting in all to £6,244. 8s. 7*d.*, have, however, been applied, out of the excess of income over expenditure, in reduction of the loan; and it is proposed to devote £1,508. 2s. 5*d.* to the same purpose during 1892, completing no less than twenty years' statutory payments within a period of six years. The repayment of the entire loan will thus be effected by July 1, 1912, at latest—or fourteen years earlier than was originally contemplated—even if no further instalment in excess of the stipulated periodical payments should be made. The balance of loan outstanding on December 31, 1891, was £26,504. 3s. 4*d.* The Building Fund is still open, and the Council will be glad to receive further contributions thereto.

The Annual Conversazione was again held at the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum, and was attended by over 2,300 guests, including Colonists from all parts of the Empire.

The following papers have been read at the ordinary meetings since the date of the last Annual Report:—

“Canada.” By the Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen.

“Australasian Defence.” By Major-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B.

“The Colony of the Leeward Islands.” By Mr. D. Morris, M.A., F.L.S., Assistant Director, Royal Gardens, Kew.

“Inter-British Trade, and its Influence on the Unity of the Empire.” By Mr. C. Howard Vincent, C.B., M.P.

“Matabeleland and Mashonaland.” By the Rev. Frank H. Surridge.

“The Malay Peninsula: its Resources and Prospects.” By Mr. W. E. Maxwell, C.M.G., Resident of Selangor.

“Australasia: a Vindication.” By Sir Edward Braddon, K.C.M.G.

“A Review of University Life in Australasia, with its Conditions and Surroundings in 1891.” By Professor T. P. Anderson Stuart, M.D.

The accompanying tabulated statement shows that the Library has been increased during the year by 1,094 volumes—of which 670 were acquired by donation and 424 by purchase—822 pamphlets, 26,800 newspapers, 7 maps, and 29 miscellaneous gifts. The following are some of the most important:—Sir Joseph Hooker's Botany of the Antarctic Voyage of H.M. Discovery Ships "Erebus" and "Terror," in the years 1839-1843, under the command of Captain Sir J. C. Ross: "Flora Antarctica," 2 vols.; "Flora Novæ Zealandiæ," 2 vols.; "Flora Tasmaniae," 2 vols.; Illustrations to "Adventure in New Zealand," by E. J. Wakefield (Mr. H. Wynn-Williams); "Records of Geological Survey of New South Wales" (The Director); "Visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to Hong Kong" (Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G.); "Publications of the Geological Survey of Canada" (The Director); "Records of the Australian Museum, Sydney" (The Trustees); "Travels in Africa," by Wilhelm Junker (Messrs. Chapman & Hall); "The Sugar Cane," complete series (Mr. R. J. Kelly); "Theal's History of South Africa" (Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein & Co.); "Across East African Glaciers," by Dr. Hans Meyer (Messrs. G. Philip & Sons); "Catalogues of Mammalia, Lepidopterous Insects, and Birds in the Museum of the Hon. East India Company" (The Secretary of State for India); "Her Majesty's Indian and Colonial Forces" (Mr. Walter Richards); "An Essay on the Government of Dependencies," edited, with an introduction, by C. P. Lucas (The Clarendon Press); "History of the Buccaneers in America," by Captain Burney (Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein & Co.); "The Government of Victoria," by Edward Jenks (Messrs. Macmillan & Co.); "Narrative of a Voyage to New Zealand in 1814-1815," by J. L. Nicholas (Mr. F. R. Bradford); "Lyons's Narrative of an Unsuccessful Attempt to Reach Repulse Bay" (Mr. F. R. Bradford); "The West Indies," 2nd edition (Mr. C. Washington Eves, C.M.G.); "My Personal Experiences in Equatorial Africa," by Surgeon T. H. Parke (Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.); "My Canadian Journal, 1872-78," by the Marchioness of Dufferin (John Murray); "The Tribes and Castes of Bengal," by H. H. Risley (The Secretary of State for India); "Bush Friends in Tasmania" (Mrs. L. A. Meredith); "Five Years in Canada," by E. A. Talbot, 1824; "Excursions in Newfoundland," by J. B. Jukes, 1842; "Agriculture and Grazing in New South Wales," by J. Atkinson, 1844; "State of the Cape of Good Hope," by Peter Kolben, 1738; Samuel Daniell's "African Scenery and Animals, 1804-5," and "Native Tribes, Animals, &c., of Southern Africa, 1820;" Lichtenstein's

"Travels in Southern Africa, 1803-6;" "Eleven Years in Ceylon," by Major Forbes, 1840; Narborough's "Collection of Voyages and Discoveries," 1694; Nansen's "First Crossing of Greenland;" "African Hunting and Adventure," by W. C. Baldwin, 1863; "History of St. Helena," by T. H. Brooke, 1808; "Matabeleland and the Victoria Falls," by Frank Oates; "The History of Australian Discovery and Colonisation," by Samuel Bennett, 1865 (Mr. P. D. Prankerd); "Rural Economy and Agriculture of Australia and New Zealand," by Professor R. Wallace (Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.); "The Melanesians," by Dr. R. H. Codrington (The Clarendon Press); "George Fife Angas," by Edwin Hodder (Hon. J. H. Angas, M.L.C.); "Crozet's Voyage to Tasmania, New Zealand, the Ladrões, and the Philippines in 1771-72" (Mr. H. Ling Roth); Burke's "History of the Colonial Gentry" (Messrs. Harrison & Sons); "Report on the Old Records of the India Office," by Sir George Birdwood (Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co.); "With Axe and Rope in the New Zealand Alps," by G. E. Mannering (Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co.) The Council have again to acknowledge the liberality of the various Colonial Governments in completing, as far as possible, the series of Parliamentary publications already contained in the Library; and of authors, publishers, Fellows of the Institute, and others in co-operating in making it the chief centre for purposes of reference upon all Colonial questions. Numerous applications for permission to consult the Library have been received from all sources, and its completeness and usefulness have been acknowledged by several authors who have been unable to obtain the required information elsewhere. The works of reference, Colonial directories, and handbooks, which are generously presented by the publishers, continue to form a special feature of the Library, which contained on the 31st December last 9,472 volumes, 5,255 pamphlets, and 248 files of newspapers.

The electric light was introduced into the Institute building during the summer recess in substitution for gas; and the complete success of the installation is largely due to Mr. W. H. Preece, F.R.S., who, as a Fellow of the Institute, gave the Council the benefit of his valuable assistance and advice.

The publication of a monthly Journal in advance of and in addition to the annual volume of Proceedings has more than realised the expectations of the Council, both financially and otherwise. A substantial reduction in the cost of the annual volume of Proceedings has also been effected. One important result of the

publication of the Journal has been largely to augment the donations of books to the Library.

In continuation of a series which is designed for educational purposes, and also for the general reader, a new volume, entitled "The Geography of Africa South of the Zambesi," has been compiled by the Rev. W. P. Greswell, M.A., revised by a special committee of the Council, and is about to be published by the Clarendon Press under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute. In the opinion of the Council it is most desirable that the rising generation should be well instructed in the history, geography, and resources of the British Colonies; and the co-operation of the authorities of the public and elementary schools of the Mother Country in this important object is earnestly advocated.

The Council observe with much satisfaction the measures which have been taken by Her Majesty's Government, in conjunction with the Colonial Governments, for cheapening postal and telegraphic communication between various parts of Her Majesty's Dominions, and feel assured that such action will tend to promote the unification of the Empire and greatly benefit its social and commercial interests.

The arrival in Australian waters of the Auxiliary Squadron marks a new epoch in the defences of the Empire, giving as it does practical shape to an agreement between the Mother Country and the members of one of the most important groups of Colonies that they should conjointly meet the cost of protecting their commercial and national interests.

The recent utilisation by Her Majesty's Government of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the transport of reliefs and reinforcements to distant parts of the Empire presents a forcible illustration of the national advantages that may be derived from such great public works.

The Council are glad to see that Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to approve new regulations, under which commissions in the Imperial Forces may be obtained by officers of the Colonial Military Forces and students of Colonial Universities who are *bonâ fide* Colonists.

The Government of Newfoundland has undertaken that the Legislature of that Colony will pass an Act authorising the reference to arbitration of certain matters relating to the Newfoundland Fisheries and making valid whatever decisions may be arrived at by the Arbitrators. The Council trust that a satisfactory settlement of this difficult question may be the result.

A solution of the Behring Sea question is also in prospect, an investigation into the condition of the Seal Fisheries having been made on the spot by the British and United States Commissioners, as a preliminary to the reference of the whole subject to a Court of Arbitration.

The Council are hopeful that the important railway extensions, which are in course of construction or projected in South and Central Africa, will largely stimulate the development and progress of those vast territories, and the advance of civilisation throughout the Continent.

During the past year an unusual number of inquiries have been received from all classes of applicants, and information has been afforded on such varied subjects as the following:—The early settlement, geography, and geology of the Colonies; ocean and railway communication; climate, including health resorts; irrigation; land laws; pastoral pursuits; agriculture, including the cultivation of tea, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, fruit, &c.; viticulture; timber, wattle bark, &c.; customs tariffs; banks and banking; minerals and mining regulations; patent laws; registration of trade-marks; education; cost of living; prospects for professional men, mechanics, agricultural and other labourers; inquiries for missing friends, &c.

The Royal Colonial Institute has, since its establishment, been engaged in a national and patriotic work in making the people of this country better acquainted with the true conditions of Colonial life, thus removing many prejudices and misconceptions, and strengthening that sentiment of unity which the Council sincerely hope will always be maintained throughout Her Majesty's Dominions.

By order of the Council,

J. S. O'HALLORAN,

January 19, 1892.

Secretary.

DONATIONS TO BUILDING FUND.

(TO DECEMBER 31, 1891.)

	£	s.	d.
Amount announced in previous Reports.....	5,250	7	9
C. E. Cullen (Donation).....	0	0	0
Alfred Radford „ .....	1	1	0
	<u>£5,256</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>

x 2

**STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING**

RECEIPTS.		<i>£ s. d.</i>
Bank Balance as per last Account .....	£1,707 10 1	
Cash in hands of Secretary.....	1 19 9	
	1,709 9 10	
Amount of cheque outstanding, December 31, 1890.....		15 17 0
8 Life Subscriptions of £20.....	160 0 0	
26 " " £10.....	260 0 0	
19 " " to complete .....	213 7 0	
91 Entrance Fees of £3 .....	273 0 0	
195 " " £1. 1s.....	204 15 0	
23 " " to complete .....	44 17 0	
1,353 Subscriptions of £2 .....	2,706 0 0	
1,512 " £1. 1s. ....	1,587 12 0	
169 " £1 and under to complete...	155 5 0	
	5,604 16 0	
Amount received in connection with the Conversazione .....	293 5 0	
Rent for one year to December 25, 1891, less Property Tax .....	1,170 0 0	
Insurance repaid .....	7 7 0	
Interest on Deposit .....	22 10 4	
Building Fund (Donations in aid of) .....	6 1 0	
Proceeds of Sale of Papers, &c.....	28 15 3	
Journal .....	528 14 3	

£9,386 15 8

*January 1, 1892.*



**AND PAYMENTS.**  
**DECEMBER 31, 1891.**

PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages.....		1,511	17	4
Proceedings, Printing &c. ....		371	17	0
Journal—				
Printing.....	£244 6 9			
Postage .....	243 15 10			
		488	2	7
Printing, ordinary .....		74	4	5
Postages, ordinary .....		179	6	9
Educational Series .....		50	0	0
Advertising Meetings .....		38	1	6
Meetings, Expenses of .....		160	5	6
Reporting Meetings .....		31	10	0
Stationery.....		123	11	1
Newspapers .....		110	16	5
Library—				
Books and Maps .....	£143 1 3			
Binding .....	27 7 0			
		170	8	3
Housekeeper, Fuel, Light, &c. ....		104	2	2
Building Repairs and Furniture .....		117	3	4
Installing Electric Light, on account .....		160	0	0
Guests' Dinner Fund .....		28	2	11
Rates and Taxes .....		296	0	0
Fire Insurance.....		21	19	0
Law Charges .....		2	2	0
Conversations—				
Refreshments .....	£178 11 0			
Electric Lighting, &c. ....	174 10 10			
Floral Decorations .....	10 0 0			
Music .....	74 0 0			
Printing .....	17 15 6			
Fittings, Furniture, &c. ....	42 10 0			
Attendance, &c. ....	33 4 9			
		530	12	1
Gratuity .....		80	0	0
Miscellaneous .....		64	0	5
Subscriptions paid in error, refunded .....		10	19	0
Payments on Account of Mortgage—				
Interest .....	£1,193 9 3			
Principal .....	2,563 17 9			
		3,757	7	0
		8,475	8	9
Balance in hand as per Bank Book .....	899 15 3			
Cash in hands of Secretary .....	9 9 8			
Amount of cheque in course of collection .....	2 2 0			
		911	6	11
		£9,386	15	8

**M. F. OMMANNEY,**  
*Honorary Treasurer.*

**ASSETS AND LIABILITIES - OBSERVABLE - 1902**

Particulars	1902	1901	1900	1899
<b>Fixed Assets</b>				
<i>To</i> Land	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
<i>To</i> Buildings	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
<i>To</i> Furniture	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
<i>To</i> Equipment	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
<i>To</i> Cash	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
<b>Liabilities</b>				
<i>To</i> Capital	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000
<i>To</i> Reserves	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
<i>To</i> Debt	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
<i>To</i> Other	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
<b>Total</b>	310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000

January 1, 1902

A list of the following interest on the first January, 1902, has been compared with the list  
 been sent before the Auditor by the Honorary Treasurer, showing an amount due to the institution of £100,000.

January 31, 1902

PIETRE BERTINOTTI,  
 W. G. DEVON ASTOR, } *Auditors.*

W. P. COMPTON,  
*Hon. Treasurer.*

LIST OF DONORS TO LIBRARY—1891.

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers	Maps	Miscellaneous
Aborigines Protection Society .....		1			
Abrahams, P. S., M.A., M.D. ....		2			
African Times, Proprietors of.....			11		
Agricultural Gazette and Planters' Journal (Barbados), Proprietors of .....			12		
Albury Border Post, Proprietors of .....		1	52		
Alger, John .....	2	15			
Aldridge, T. J. (Sierra Leone) .....			5		
Allen & Co., Messrs. W. H. ....	2				
American Geographical Society (New York) .....	2	3			
Angas, Hon. J. H. (South Australia).....	1				
Anglo-Saxon (Ottawa), Proprietors of .....			9		
Anonymous .....	3	2			
Anthropological Institute .....		4			
Antigua Observer, Proprietors of .....			52		
Antigua Standard, Proprietors of .....			52		
Argoey (British Guiana), Proprietors of ...			52		
Argus Printing and Publishing Co., Cape Town .....	1				
Arrowsmith, J. W. ....	1				
Asiatic Quarterly Review, Editor of .....		1			
Assam, Chief Commissioner of .....	1				
Association for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations .....	1				
Australasian (Melbourne), Proprietors of...			52		
Australasian Association for the Advance- ment of Science .....	1				
Australasian Critic, Proprietors of.....			8		
Australasian Ironmonger, Proprietors of ...			12		
Australasian Journal of Pharmacy, Pro- prietors of .....			12		
Australasian Manufacturer, Proprietors of			10		
Australasian Medical Gazette, Proprietors of		3	12		
Anustralian Irrigation Colonies, Proprie- tors of .....			3		
Australian Museum (Sydney), Trustees of		10			
Australian Trading World, Proprietors of...			52		
Bahamas, Government of the.....	1		104		
Ballarat Star, Proprietors of .....			312		
Balme, Messrs. C. & Co. ....			41		
Bank of Australasia.....		2			
Barbados Globe, Proprietors of .....			65		
Barbados Herald, Proprietors of.....			53		
Barker's Trade and Finance .....			52		
Barrow-in-Furness Public Library.....	1				
Beadon, R. J.....	1				
Beaufort Courier (Cape Colony), Pro- prietors of .....			52		

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers	Maps	Miscellaneous
De Souza, M. C. (Jamaica) .....	1	1			
Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft .....		12			
Doberck, W. (Hong Kong) .....	2				
Dominion Illustrated (Canada), Proprietors of .....			52		
Donald Currie & Co., Messrs. ....	1				
Durban Chamber of Commerce .....	1				
Durban, Mayor of .....	1				
Early Dawn (Sherbro'), Proprietors of .....			21		
East India Association .....					
Emigrants' Information Office .....	2				
Empire (Toronto, Canada), Proprietors of .....			312		
Engineering Association of N. S. Wales ...	1				
European Mail, Proprietors of .....			79		
European Trade Mail, Proprietors of .....			9		
Evening Herald (Newfoundland), Proprietors of .....					280
Eves, C. Washington, C.M.G. ....	1	2			
Farmers' Chronicle (Cathcart, Cape Colony), Proprietors of .....			52		
Fiji, Government of .....	1		39		
Fiji Times, Proprietors of .....			104		
Fort Beaufort Advocate, Proprietors of .....			52		
Friend of the Free State, Proprietors of ...			104		
Garland, N. S. (Canada) .....		1			
Garrett, G. H. (West Africa) .....		1			
Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada .....	1	3			
Gibraltar, Government of .....	1	1			
Gold Coast Colony, Government of .....	1	8	12		
Gordon & Gotch, Messrs. ....	1				
Gough, E. H. ....			52		
Goulph Gold News (Cape Colony), Proprietors of .....					5
Green, Morton .....		3			
Grenada, Government of .....	5	6	55		
Grenada People, Proprietors of .....			47		
Greville, E. (New South Wales) .....	1				
Gympie Miner (Queensland), Proprietors of .....					136
Halse, Edward .....		1			
Hamilton Association (Canada) .....	1				
Harbor Grace Standard (Newfoundland), Proprietors of .....			104		
Hardwicke, Dr. E. A. ....	1				
Harrison & Sons, Messrs. ....	1				
Haynes, T. H. ....		1			
Hayter, H. H., C.M.G. (Melbourne) .....	4	4			
Hazell, Walter .....	1				
Hector, Sir James, K.C.M.G. (New Zealand) .....	4				
Heinemann, W. ....	2				
Hobart Mercury, Proprietors of .....			312		

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers	Maps	Miscellaneous
Hodder & Stoughton, Messrs.....	2				
Hogan, J. F. ....	1				
Holgate, C. W. ....	1				
Home and Colonial Mail, Proprietors of ...			52		
Hong Kong Daily Press, Proprietors of.....			312		
Hong Kong, Government of .....		1			
Howard Association .....	1				
Hurst & Blackett, Messrs. ....	1				
Hutchinson & Co., Messrs. ....	1				
Hyderabad, Resident at .....	1				
Illustrated Australian News, Proprietors of			12		
Illustrated Sydney News, Proprietors of ...			25		
Imperial Federation League .....			12		
India, Government of .....	1				
India, Secretary of State for .....	6	2			
Ingemerog-Ferretero, Proprietors of.....			20		
Inquirer and Commercial News (Western Australia), Proprietors of .....			104		
Institute of Bankers .....		9			
Institution of Civil Engineers.....	6				
Insurance and Banking Record (Melbourne), Proprietors of.....			12		
Italian African Society.....		2			
Jamaica, Government of .....	8	2	79		
Jamaica Gleaner, Proprietors of .....			109		
Jamaica Institute .....		1			
Jardine, C. K. (British Guiana) .....	1				
Johannesburg Standard, Proprietors of.....			36		
Johnston, Robert .....		1			
Johnstone, Robert (Jamaica).....		1			
Johnstone, R. M. (Tasmania) .....	1	1			
Jones, W. H. ....	7				
Jourdain, H. J., C.M.G. ....			75		
Jukes-Brown, A. J. ....		1		1	
Kapunda Herald, Proprietors of .....			101		
Kelly, R. J.....	23				
Kew Royal Gardens, Director of .....		9			
Kimberley Public Library .....	1	1			
Knox, Alfred (Transvaal) .....		3			
Koninklijk Instituut, s'Gravenhage .....	1				
Kyaue, J. W. N. (Straits Settlements) .....	1				
Lagos Weekly Record, Proprietors of .....			13		
Land Roll, Proprietors of.....			12		
Launceston Examiner, Proprietors of .....			312		
Launceston Mechanics' Institute .....		1			
Leadenhall Press .....	1				
Leeds Public Library .....		1			
Leeward Islands, Government of .....	18	3	37		
Levey, G. Collins, C.M.G. ....	2				
Liverpool Public Library.....		1			
London Chamber of Commerce .....			12		
Longmans, Green & Co., Messrs.....	1				

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers	Maps
Longstaff, G. B.....	1			
Lyttelton Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of.....			312	
Macfarlane, Thomas.....		1		
Machinery, Proprietors of .....			24	
Mackay Standard (Queensland), Proprietors of .....			156	
Macmillan & Co., Messrs.....	2			
Madagascar News, Proprietors of .....			33	
Madras, Government of .....	1			
Maitland Mercury (New South Wales), Proprietors of.....			156	
Malta Standard, Proprietors of .....			90	
Malta Times, Proprietors of .....			52	
Manchester Geographical Society .....		4		
Manitoba, Department of Agriculture .....		5		
Manitoba Free Press, Proprietors of .....			52	
Manitoba, Government of .....	2		52	
Mark Lane Express, Proprietors of .....			52	
Maryborough Colonist, Proprietors of .....			52	
Mathers, E. P. ....	10			
Mauritius, Government of .....	21	39	119	
McArthur, W. A., M.P. ....	1			
McDonald, D.....	1			
McNair, Major F., R.A. ....	1			
Melbourne Age, Proprietors of .....			312	
Melbourne Argus, Proprietors of .....			312	
Melbourne Centennial Exhibition, Executive Commissioners of .....	2			
Melbourne Daily Telegraph, Proprietors of .....			312	
Melbourne Leader, Proprietors of .....			52	
Melville, Mullen & Slade, Messrs. ....			12	
Mercantile Guardian, Proprietors of .....			11	
Meredith, Mrs. L. A.....	1			
Middleton, W. H. ....	1			
Midland News (Cape Colony) Proprietors of.....			24	
Mills, Arthur .....		1		
Milne, William (jun.) (South Australia) ...		1		
Mining Journal, Proprietors of .....			10	
Montreal Harbour Commissioners .....		1		
Montreal Star, Proprietors of .....			76	
Montreal Witness, Proprietors of .....			312	
Morgan, H. J. (Canada) .....	3	21		
Murray, John.....	1			
Mysore, Resident at .....	1			
Nassau Guardian (Bahamas), Proprietors of .....			104	
Natal, Government of .....	6	3		
Natal Harbour Board .....	1			
Natal Mercury, Proprietors of.....			52	
Natal Witness, Proprietors of .....			312	

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers	Maps	Miscellaneous
Naz, Hon. Sir Virgile, K.C.M.G., M.L.C. (Mauritius).....			18		
Neave, D. C. (Straits Settlements).....	1				
New Brunswick, Government of.....	91	5			
Newfoundland, Government of .....	1				
New Era (Trinidad), Proprietors of .....			48		
New South Wales, Agent-General for .....	4	12			
New South Wales, Department of Mines...	2	3			
New South Wales, Government of.....	12	52	787		
New South Wales, Royal Society of .....		2			
New South Wales, Technological Museum...		1			
New Zealand, Government of .....	6	24	89		
New Zealand Institute .....	1				
New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency			13		
New Zealand, Registrar-General of .....	2				
New Zealand University .....	1				
Nicholson, Sir Charles, Bart. ....	1				
North Borneo Herald, Proprietors of.....			12		
Northern Miner (Queensland), Proprietors of .....			130		
Northern Mining Register (Queensland), Proprietors of.....			14		
Northern Territory Times (S. Australia), Proprietors of.....			52		
North-West Provinces and Oudh (India), Government of .....	1				
Nova Scotia, Government of .....	2	1			
Nova Scotia Historical Society .....	1				
Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Science	2				
Oamaru Mail (New Zealand), Proprietors of .....			312		
O'Halloran, J. S. ....	1				
Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, Messrs. ....	1				
Ontario, Government of .....	9				
Ontario, Minister of Education .....	1	1			
Otago Daily Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of .....			312		
Parker, F. H. (Cyprus).....	2	1		1	
Pastoralists' Federal Council of Australia...	3				
Paterson, John .....					1
Peace, Walter .....				1	
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.....		24			
Perak, British Resident .....			39		
Perrin, George .....		1			
Petherick, E. A.....	2	1			
Philip & Sons, Messrs. G.....	6	2			
Phillippo, Hon. J. C., M.D. (Jamaica) .....		1			
Philosophical Society of North Queensland .....		1			
Pictorial Australian (South Australia), Proprietors of.....			12		

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers	Maps	Miscellaneous
Planters' Gazette, Proprietors of .....			16		
Plymouth Free Public Library .....		1			
Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce .....	1				
Port of Spain Gazette, Proprietors of .....			100		
Potchefstroom Budget, Proprietors of .....			52		
Powell & Sons, Messrs. J. M. ....		1			
Pranker, P. D. ....	1				
Prince Edward Island, Government of .....	4	2			
Punjab, Government of .....	1				
Qu'Appelle Progress (Canada), Proprietors of .....			52		
Quebec, Government of .....	5				
Quebec Literary and Historical Society ...	1				
Queen's College, Kingston, Canada .....	2				
Queensland, Agent-General for .....	1				4
Queensland, Government of.....	15		312		
Queensland, Government Meteorologist of Queensland Mercantile Gazette, Proprietors of .....		30			
Queensland Punch, Proprietors of .....			12		
Queensland, Registrar-General of .....	3	1	12		
Queensland Registrar of Friendly Societies Queenslander, Proprietors of .....		1			
Queenstown Free Press (Cape Colony), Pro- rietors of .....			52		
Radford, Alfred.....	1		104		
Rae, Mrs. James.....	10	1			
Rae, Dr. John, F.R.S. ....		1			
Read, D. B., Q.C. (Canada) .....	1				
Regina Leader (Canada), Proprietors of ...			52		
Religious Tract Society .....	1				
Richards, Walter .....	1				
Robins, Snell, & Gore, Messrs. ....			40		
Roth, H. Ling.....	1				
Routledge & Sons, Messrs. G. ....	1				
Royal Asiatic Society .....	2	1			
Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch).....		3			
Royal Asiatic Society (Straits Branch).....	1				
Royal College of Physicians .....		1			
Royal Engineer Institute, Chatham .....	3				
Royal Engineering Association of New South Wales .....	1				
Royal Geographical Society.....		12			
Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (S. Australian Branch).....		3			
Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Victorian Branch) .....		2			
Royal Humane Society of Australasia .....	1				
Royal Institution .....		2			
Royal Scottish Geographical Society.....		12			
Royal Statistical Society .....		4			
Royal United Service Institution .....		13			



the expediency, in the interests of the Institute, of again revising Rule 20, so as to provide that Non-Resident Fellows visiting the United Kingdom should not be called upon to pay the increased subscription of £2 (instead of £1 1s.) until six months had elapsed instead of three months as at present. The Council have gone into the whole matter very thoroughly, and unanimously come to the conclusion that it is undesirable to alter the rule in question. It seems that prior to January 1, 1885, Non-Resident Fellows visiting the United Kingdom paid £1 1s. only as when in the Colonies. At the Annual Meeting of Fellows on June 30, 1884, it was resolved that, in consideration of the advantages which would accrue from the erection of the new building, and the increased expenditure its occupation would involve, on and after January 1, 1885, every Non-Resident Fellow arriving in the United Kingdom should pay the Resident Fellow's subscription of £2 for that year. The proposition was supported by several Non-Resident Fellows who were present at the meeting, and the increased income derived from this source has been over £400 per annum. At the Annual Meeting of February 24, 1891, the rule was amended so that three months should elapse before any Non-Resident Fellow arriving in the United Kingdom should become liable for any additional subscription. In every London club, members, on coming home from the Colonies, are required to pay the Resident subscription for that year, and to waive it for three months can hardly be considered an illiberal arrangement, especially in view of the circumstance that in kindred societies one uniform rate of £2 per annum is levied, wherever members may reside. The Institute is chiefly made use of by Non-Resident Fellows, and only a very small proportion have objected to pay the extra 19s. when in England for three months. It is true they do not all avail themselves of all the advantages offered, but the same may be said in a far greater degree of the Resident Fellows. It should also be borne in mind that a large proportion of the Non-Resident subscription is absorbed by printing and postages, both the Journal and Proceedings being distributed free of cost to every part of the world. I have gone thus fully into this matter because I think you will agree with the Council that, in view of these facts, it is not desirable that the existing arrangement should be disturbed. I will now move that the Annual Report and statement of accounts be adopted.

Sir SAMUEL GRENIER: I have much pleasure in seconding the motion, and in doing so I venture to express a doubt whether a more generally acceptable and satisfactory Report has been presented

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers	Maps	Miscellaneous
Symons, G. J., F.R.S. ....		12			
Taranaki Herald, Proprietors of.....		1			
Tasmania, Attorney-General of .....	1				
Tasmania, Government of .....	4		82		
Thacker, Spink & Co., Messrs.....	1				
Thomas, H. T. (Jamaica).....		1			
Thomas, Messrs. W. K. & Co. (South Australia) .....	5				
Timaru Herald, Proprietors of.....			312		
Times of Cyprus, Proprietors of .....			44		
Toronto Globe, Proprietors of .....			312		
Townsville Herald (Queensland), Proprietors of .....			52		
Transvaal, The, Proprietors of.....			46		
Transvaal Advertiser, Proprietors of .....			156		
Trinidad, Government of.....	5		51		
Trinidad, Registrar-General of .....		1			
Trischler & Co., Messrs. ....	2				
Tropical Agriculturist, Proprietors of .....			12		
Union Bank of Australia .....		2			
United Service Gazette, Proprietors of.....			52		
United Service Institution of N. S. Wales...		1			
Unwin, T. Fisher .....	2				
Venezuelan Consul .....	1				
Victoria, Department of Agriculture.....	2	18		1	
Victoria, Department of Mines and Water Supply.....	4				
Victoria, Government of .....	18	7	151		
Victoria, Public Health Dept.....	1				
Victoria Institute .....	1				
Victoria, Pharmacy Board of .....		1			
Victoria Public Library, Museum, &c. ....		1			
Victoria, Royal Society of .....		1			
Victoria Weekly Colonist (British Columbia), Proprietors of.....			52		
Victorian Express (Western Australia), Proprietors of.....			52		
Voice (St. Lucia), Proprietors of .....			52		
Walery & Co., Messrs. ....		1			
Want, G. F.....	1				
Ward & Downey, Messrs.....	4				
Ward, Lock, & Co., Messrs. ....	2				
Warrnambool Standard, Proprietors of .....			312		
Weekly Columbian (British Columbia), Proprietors of.....			52		
Weekly Examiner (Prince Edward Island), Proprietors of.....			25		
Weekly Official Intelligence, Proprietors of.....			52		
Wellington Harbour Board, New Zealand...		1			
Wells, Septimus (Grenada).....		1			
Western Australia, Government of .....	2		59		

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers	Maps	Miscellaneous
Western Australia, Minister of Crown Lands and Survey .....		1		1	
Western Australia, Registrar-General of.....		1			
Western Mail (Western Australia), Proprietors of.....			53		
Western World (Manitoba), Proprietors of			10		
West Indian, Proprietors of.....			12		
White, Colonel W. (Canada) .....	3	51			
Whyham, W. H. (Antigua) .....		3			
Wicksteed, G. W. (Canada).....	2				
Williams, H. Wynn (New Zealand) .....	1				
Wilson, Effingham.....	1				
Worsnop, Thos. (S. Australia) .....	13	2			
Wynberg Times, Proprietors of .....			52		
Zoutpansberg Review (Transvaal), Proprietors of .....			19		

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Mode of Acquisition	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers	Maps	Miscellaneous
Donations ....	670	708	17,457	7	29
Purchase .....	424	114	9,343	—	—
Total.....	1,094	822	26,800	7	29

The Council are indebted to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the Castle Mail Packet Company, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the British and African and the African Steamship Companies, for their assistance in the distribution of the "Proceedings" of the Institute in various parts of the world.

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN: I was about to call on our esteemed Honorary Treasurer to make his usual Financial Statement, but Sir Montagu Ommanney has written to express his regret that his engagements make it most improbable that he will be able to attend this meeting. He adds, however, that there is really little for him to say as regards accounts, which are but records of steady and continuous



the expediency, in the interests of the Institute, of again revising Rule 20, so as to provide that Non-Resident Fellows visiting the United Kingdom should not be called upon to pay the increased subscription of £2 (instead of £1 1s.) until six months had elapsed instead of three months as at present. The Council have gone into the whole matter very thoroughly, and unanimously come to the conclusion that it is undesirable to alter the rule in question. It seems that prior to January 1, 1885, Non-Resident Fellows visiting the United Kingdom paid £1 1s. only as when in the Colonies. At the Annual Meeting of Fellows on June 30, 1884, it was resolved that, in consideration of the advantages which would accrue from the erection of the new building, and the increased expenditure its occupation would involve, on and after January 1, 1885, every Non-Resident Fellow arriving in the United Kingdom should pay the Resident Fellow's subscription of £2 for that year. The proposition was supported by several Non-Resident Fellows who were present at the meeting, and the increased income derived from this source has been over £400 per annum. At the Annual Meeting of February 24, 1891, the rule was amended so that three months should elapse before any Non-Resident Fellow arriving in the United Kingdom should become liable for any additional subscription. In every London club, members, on coming home from the Colonies, are required to pay the Resident subscription for that year, and to waive it for three months can hardly be considered an illiberal arrangement, especially in view of the circumstance that in kindred societies one uniform rate of £2 per annum is levied, wherever members may reside. The Institute is chiefly made use of by Non-Resident Fellows, and only a very small proportion have objected to pay the extra 19s. when in England for three months. It is true they do not all avail themselves of all the advantages offered, but the same may be said in a far greater degree of the Resident Fellows. It should also be borne in mind that a large proportion of the Non-Resident subscription is absorbed by printing and postages, both the Journal and Proceedings being distributed free of cost to every part of the world. I have gone thus fully into this matter because I think you will agree with the Council that, in view of these facts, it is not desirable that the existing arrangement should be disturbed. I will now move that the Annual Report and statement of accounts be adopted.

SIR SAMUEL GRENIER: I have much pleasure in seconding the motion, and in doing so I venture to express a doubt whether a more generally acceptable and satisfactory Report has been presented

to the Fellows at any previous meeting, even including the exceptional year to which our Chairman has referred. The Report, as the Chairman has remarked, speaks for itself. Our numbers have increased; our debt is diminishing; our library has expanded; and a large number of papers, on a variety of interesting and important subjects, have been read and discussed at our meetings. It is hardly necessary to dwell on the particular features of the Report, but to me as a Colonist, and to all of us who are Colonists, special interest attaches to the last paragraph but one of the document, in which reference is made to the scope and character of the information which has been imparted by this Institute with the view of making the Colonies better acquainted with each other and with the Mother Country. I think, Sir, that that is in a paramount sense a patriotic and national work which the members of the Council have set before them; and if the Fellows of this Institute will but read the particulars regarding the results of the labours in that direction during the past year, they cannot fail, I think, to be inspired with hope and thankfulness.

Mr. ARTHUR CLAYDEN: I rise with some little trepidation, because I could wish that some older member of the Institute had undertaken the task on which I am about to enter. I have been a Fellow about ten years, I think, but I scarcely feel justified in entering on anything like criticism of an Institute which it is the fashion at these Annual Meetings to laud to the uttermost. I sometimes wonder whether we ought not to resolve ourselves into a sort of mutual admiration society. Everything is cut and dried, and we find ourselves in the best of all possible worlds, with scarcely any possibility of improvement in any direction. We have the most efficient officers, the very best that are to be found anywhere, and an institution the most flourishing of any that is to be found in the metropolis. It is rather awkward, therefore, for a modest young gentleman like myself to stand up and offer anything by way of criticism, and in order to clear the ground I will at once say that I am not here to utter anything censorious of the labours of the executive. Without any humbug, I believe that no institution in London is better served, either by its paid or its honorary officers. The records of our institution at once attest that fact. We are in a magnificent position, and I heartily endorse the remarks of those who have preceded me on that point. Further, I will anticipate all the nice and pleasant things that will be said of our Secretary and other officers, and take them all as written. Would that they could be taken as written, for I feel we have a little bit

too much of the congratulatory and eulogistic in our proceedings. We might assume that our officers do our work well. We have an excellent Secretary; we have been served well; and our officers deserve all the thanks, and a good deal more than all the money, we give them. Now, the question I wish to ask is—Are we getting the very best we could get out of the institution? Is this institution answering the purpose—the full purpose—the institution may be made to answer? I think that to ask is to answer the question. I hold that the Royal Colonial Institute ought to be in touch with the Colonies and not with a part only of the Colonies. You know that I am a Radical, but there will be no bitterness in my remarks. I have, I say, a profound respect for our Council and our officers, but I do say this Institute is not in full touch with the Colonies as I know them. I lived in New Zealand for some years, and I did not live altogether with what you may term the “upper ten.” Most of my friends were hard-working farmers. Among these men I lived, and I find that their ideas and the ideas common in this Institute do not agree. They seem to have an idea—and I certainly feel somewhat in sympathy with them—that this Institute is a great deal too aristocratic in its tastes and feelings—that you are in sympathy and touch with what I may call the “upper ten” in the Colonies, but not in touch with the rest. I think you should understand the great movement of the Labour Party in our Colonies—a party which, I think, is destined to make a very great change indeed in our Colonial Governments before many years are over. We have, within the last year or two, seen some significant changes in this direction. I myself have seen some startling changes in New Zealand, and I have often smiled as I have read the remarks of some of our candid friends, who are always cocksure about what is going on in the Colonies, and who predict the failure of these democratic movements. I venture to say they will be disappointed. I am a pure democrat myself; I believe in government by the masses; and although you will not find all the sense in the masses, I say you will find more common sense there than anywhere else. I should like this Institute, somehow, to be more popularised and brought more into harmony with the democratic instincts of our Colonies; and with that view, as a measure that will, I think, carry all the rest, I should like to see an organ started at once—an organ of the Institute in which the voice of the 4,600 members may be heard. At present we have no means of communicating with one another. I should have been exceedingly glad to have communicated with

some members on this matter, because, although in the reading-room there is a good deal of talk, I find they lose courage when they come here. Someone must "bell the cat;" why should we be afraid of one another? I am an old press-man myself; I have boundless faith in the newspaper; and if we had an organ of this Institute, I believe we should have taken a great step in the direction in which we wish to go. If it is in harmony with the rules of this Institute, I would like to move a resolution for the formation of a sub-committee.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you wish to move an amendment to the motion for the adoption of the Annual Report?

Mr. CLAYDEN: It will not be an amendment, I think. It is as follows: "That a sub-committee of thirteen Fellows be nominated to consider whether any, and what, reforms should be introduced into the management of the Institute, such committee to report to a special meeting of the Fellows to be convened this day month." If we could get a committee of this kind, we should, I think, ascertain the feeling among the Fellows generally, and be enabled to make a few practical suggestions, among which, I think, would be a recommendation that we should have a sort of open meeting at the Institute, so that we could come nearer to each other. My idea is, that we should have more and closer connection with each other than at present there seems to be facilities for.

The CHAIRMAN: I do not think we can accept your resolution. Something of the same kind was moved last year, and it was ruled that proper notice must be given of it. It should be posted in one of the rooms, so that all the Fellows may see it. No notice has been given of this.

Mr. H. J. JOURDAIN, C.M.G.: I think we are very much indebted to any Fellow who favours us with suggestions for the better management of the Institute; but when Mr. Clayden, in perhaps rather a facetious manner, refers to what he calls the usual course of proceeding at these meetings, and suggests our conversion into a mutual admiration society, with regard to the monotony of our proceedings I venture to apply to him the same kind of criticism, and to say of his remarks that they seem to me to be a *réchauffé* of the speech he delivered at the last Annual Meeting. He then told us that the Council was a great deal too aristocratic—that it would appear nobody was eligible for the Council who had not a handle or a tail to his name, and that that body was altogether badly constituted.



Mr. CLAYDEN: I beg pardon. I did not say badly, but not sufficiently representative.

Mr. JOURDAIN: Too aristocratic—that was it; but on his being asked to point out those to whom he objected, or those who, on their merits, ought not to be there, he was unable to reply; and he was still further unable to reply when his attention was called to the fact that the last three elected members of the Council had none of the ornaments to which he objects. Now I do not think we can be said to be out of touch with the Colonies when we have our Corresponding Secretaries in every Colony of the Empire, and when there is scarcely a meeting of the Council but letters or reports are read from them making various suggestions; which suggestions are immediately and carefully considered by the Council, and, if possible, acted upon. But that this Council should be in touch with every Radical democrat in New Zealand or elsewhere, is, I think, out of the question. That section of colonial society is ably represented, at all events at our Annual Meeting, by the gentleman who has favoured us with his remarks, and if he will only submit his views to the Council they will be most happy to consider them. As to the motion for the appointment of a sub-committee, I hardly think that such a proposal—which, by the way, has not been seconded—could be taken into consideration at this meeting. The rules clearly define what is the work to be done at these meetings. It is—says Rule 60—

To elect the Council and officers for the ensuing year, to receive the Annual Report of the Council, to hear the President's address, and to consider such business as shall be brought forward by the Council, or with the sanction of the Council, and which shall have been stated in the notice convening the meeting.

The Council have received no notice whatever that this shot was to be fired; neither have the Fellows; and therefore I hold it cannot be entertained to-day. But, not wishing to show the slightest hostility to free discussion, or to represent that the Council is an immaculate body, I would point out to him that there is another rule—No. 54—providing that it shall be imperative on the Council to summon a special general meeting whenever required in writing to do so by at least twenty-five Fellows of the Institute. If, therefore, he can find amongst the Fellows twenty-four holding the same views as himself, it is quite competent for him to call a special meeting under the rule I have indicated; but it is clear that such a proposition as he has made cannot be entertained at this meeting.

Mr. HYDE CLARKE : I think we must all agree that it is impossible at the present moment to bring forward a motion such as that proposed. I sympathise with the mover to a considerable extent, but at the same time I cannot see the bearing of his observations on the present condition of our affairs. It may be that some of us find we are not in touch with the proletariat elements in the Colonies ; but is that a ground for taking measures to put ourselves in touch with them ? If we look at the present constitution of this Institute, we shall find, I think, that we are not indebted in any great degree either to proletarieing to the class of working men whose claims have been urged by Mr. Clayden, or to the farmers for the support by which this Institute has been built up. I take it that we ought to be in touch rather with the Fellows of this Institute—men who have come forward for the benefit of the Colonies, and not for their individual benefit, in order to sustain what we all allow is a most successful and prosperous institution. I cannot agree with him that he is taking a Radical course in the proposal he is submitting. Such a course, according to the ancient principles of Radical philosophy, must be properly adjusted to the institutions or community to which the proposal is to be applied, and to cultivate the proletariat or the working man in the Colonies is not the way to carry out the objects of this Institute or to confer benefits on the country and the Colonies at large. I do trust our time will not be taken up with questions of this kind—questions of what I may call raw politics, which are better discussed elsewhere. We have one object, and that is the promotion of the benefit of the Colonists at large. It has been well said, Sir, in your speech, that even with regard to this Institute the Resident Fellows are not they who obtain the most benefit from it. We are contributors, but it is our friends out in the Colonies, and our friends the Colonists when they come over here, who obtain the benefit of the general contributions. These are the principles on which we must proceed, and not on abstract grounds as to whether we ought to cultivate some particular class of the Colonists that happens at the moment to be in power and is endeavouring to carry out great changes, which changes may or may not be in the end for the benefit of their community or of the Empire at large. As an old member of this Institute, which at one time we had a difficulty in keeping alive, I do feel that in this stage of advancement we must persevere in the course of success, and not be led away by making outside experiments.

The CHAIRMAN pronounced the ballot closed.

The motion for the adoption of the Report and Financial Statement was carried unanimously.

Mr. T. RISELY GRIFFITH, C.M.G. (Administrator of Seychelles): I beg to move—"That the thanks of the Fellows be given to the Honorary Treasurer (Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G.), the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries in the various Colonies, and the Honorary Auditors (Messrs. Peter Redpath and W. G. Devon Astle) for their services since the last Annual Meeting." I know full well that you thoroughly appreciate the work of these gentlemen, who give their services gratuitously, and to whom I personally feel we owe a great deal. The duties of a Corresponding Secretary are not altogether unknown to me, and I feel sure that to them as well as to the other honorary officers of the Institute we owe a very great deal for its advancement and present condition.

Mr. W. SEBRIGHT GREEN: I have much pleasure in seconding the motion. As an old Colonist, I do not think this Institute can be in touch with the Colonies in any better manner than through the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries, to whom we are so much indebted. Those gentlemen are in touch with every one in their respective Colonies. As an old member of the press, I speak with some knowledge of the subject, and I may say that the doings of this Institute are ventilated pretty well in every Colony where any interest is felt in them, which includes, I think, every Colony of the Empire. With regard to our Honorary Treasurer, we are glad to hear that the accounts are in so satisfactory a condition; and as to the Auditors, I am sure we are greatly indebted to them for the work they have done.

Mr. G. COLLINS LEVEY, C.M.G.: I do not for a single moment wish it to be thought that I object to this vote of thanks, but there was a remark made by the last speaker to which I must take exception, and that was, that in his opinion the Institute could not be better in touch with the Colonies than through the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries. I understand they look after subscriptions, and act as the medium through which the proceedings of this Council and Institute are known to the people of the Colonies. It is no portion of their duty, however, to keep us as an Institute in touch with public opinion in the Colonies. That is the last thing they think of doing. I was for many years a resident in Victoria, of which Colony Mr. Hayter was Corresponding Secretary, and a most efficient secretary he was, but it was no part of his business to express opinions on political matters, nor, as a Government official, would he be allowed to do so. Whether it is possible for us to take any part

in the politics of the Colonies, I am not prepared to say. I doubt it very much. I think the great success of this Institute is due to the fact that we have kept entirely aloof from politics, and that, whatever our politics may be, whether Liberal or Conservative, we meet here on common ground—on the ground that we are all Colonists, or interested in our Colonial Empire; and I, for one, think we should do in the future as we have done in the past in this respect. I may add that the only previous occasion when I spoke at an Annual Meeting was when the Council was, as I thought, expressing approval of a certain political movement in the Colonies, and although I approved of that movement I thought we were going beyond our province and abdicating our position of neutrality. I do not think we can be said to be in touch with the Colonies through the Corresponding Secretaries, nor do we wish to be. Our duty is to do all we can for the benefit of the Colonies and the Empire, and to keep this Institute as a common meeting-ground. From that position I hope we shall never budge.

The CHAIRMAN: There is just this remark to be made, that although our Honorary Corresponding Secretaries may not, as has been said, keep us "in touch" with the Colonies, they do afford us a great deal of information, and, what is more, afford a great deal of information to our Fellows when visiting the Colonies, and when Non-Resident Fellows come home for the first time they almost invariably bring with them letters of introduction to our Secretary; the result being that when they come here they find a home and receive every possible attention.

Mr. CLAYDEN: Will you kindly inform us what they really do?

The CHAIRMAN: I said I did not go the whole length with the statement about placing us in touch with the Colonies.

Mr. CLAYDEN: Where is the information that comes from these valuable agents? Where is it to be found?

The SECRETARY: I should be glad to be allowed to say a few words, because the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries are really deserving of your thanks. They do a great deal to keep this Institute together and to make known its objects—that it is non-political for one thing—that we have no party politics here, and are neither Tories, Radicals, nor Democrats; thus gentlemen wishing to know something about the Institute, or to join as Fellows, or to read papers at our meetings, may receive information from them and be made acquainted with our *raison d'être*. Sometimes questions have arisen on matters relating to the work of this Institute, and we have asked them to sound the local members as to certain

changes and proposals. Again, as the representatives of the Institute in the various Colonies, they are the means of recruiting new Fellows, and many of them give a great deal of time and trouble to keep us acquainted with the addresses of Fellows, some of whom are constantly moving about the world. This Institute has nearly 4,000 Fellows, and there are as many ledger accounts. When members change their addresses, the Corresponding Secretaries are a great help in collecting the funds. I may add that there is always a great deal of correspondence going on. Mails are continually arriving, and I sometimes receive as many as one hundred letters a day. The important part of this correspondence is always laid before the Council. I take it, therefore, that by services like these the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries have done a great deal towards the building up of this Institute.

Mr. CLAYDEN: You say they give you important information. Where is this to be seen?

The SECRETARY: Their communications are not on subjects of public policy, but relate to the business of the Institute. They are not political letters. Sometimes they write concerning contributions in the way of papers, or introduce gentlemen who are willing or who would be desirous to read them. These papers are not always accepted. Sometimes there is a dearth of papers, and at other times the reverse. It is sometimes difficult to secure the right men and to keep up the standard of the papers; and that we have so far succeeded is due in no small degree to the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries, who introduce eminent men as being specially qualified to address us on different subjects of importance, not only to the Colonies, but to the Empire at large.

The CHAIRMAN: Although our Secretary has told you something of what the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries do, he has not told you, what I have by accident found out, that when Fellows of the Institute go out to the Colonies and do not know anyone there, they often receive valuable information from those gentlemen.

The resolution was cordially adopted.

Mr. PETER REDPATH: It is perhaps proper, even at the risk of being accused of taking too much of the admiration to myself, to say that I am sure my co-auditor will appreciate, as I do, the thanks of the Fellows as expressed in this resolution. I may say that our labours are not very arduous. The Honorary Treasurer sends his accounts to us in such a concise and admirable shape that we have the least possible trouble in revising them; but at the same time the work we do is not done in a perfunctory manner.

*Councillors.*

SIR CHARLES CLIFFORD, BART.	H. J. JOURDAIN, Esq., C.M.G.
SIR JOHN COODE, K.C.M.G.	WILLIAM KESWICK, Esq.
F. H. DANGAR, Esq.	F. P. DE LABILLIERE, Esq.
GENERAL SIR H. C. B. DAUBENEY, G.C.B.	LIEUT.-GENERAL R. W. LOWRY, C.B.
FREDERICK DUTTON, Esq.	NEVILLE LUBBOCK, Esq.
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W. MAYNARD FARMER, Esq.	J. R. MOSSE, Esq.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY GREEN, K.C.S.I., C.B.	JOHN PATERSON, Esq.
SIR ARTHUR HODGSON, K.C.M.G.	JOHN RAE, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
R. J. JEFFRAY, Esq.	PETER REDPATH, Esq.
LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR W. F. D. JERVOIS, G.C.M.G., C.B.	SIR SAUL SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., C.B.
	SIR FRANCIS VILLENEUVE SMITH.
	SIR CHARLES E. F. STIRLING, BART.

*Honorary Treasurer.*

SIR MONTAGU F. OMMANNEY, K.C.M.G.

The CHAIRMAN : I am very much obliged to you for the vote of thanks and for your kind indulgence while I have occupied the chair to-day. I really dreaded, at my age, coming to preside at such a meeting; but it was put to me that I am a Vice-President, and therefore ought to do something. I said—"Well, I never did shirk my duty yet, and if I am able to come I will." I am very much indebted to you for your kind vote of thanks.

The proceedings then terminated.

## FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, March 8, 1892.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 16 Fellows had been elected, viz., 5 Resident and 11 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

*Arthur S. Browne, Conrad Bruning, Holroyd Chaplin, Thomas F. Roberts, Alexander Strachey.*

Non-Resident Fellows :—

*William W. Bonnym (Newfoundland), E. F. B. Bourne (British Guiana), Charles H. Greswell (India), William Kiddle (New South Wales), Colonel Richard E. R. Martin, C.M.G. (H.B.M. Commissioner, Swaziland), Ethelbert Noyce (Transvaal), John E. Plummer (British Honduras), William S. Rookledge (Transvaal), Dr. Sidney Skerman (New Zealand), Frederick G. Somerville (Straits Settlements), Frank Stainer (Victoria).*

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: In commencing the proceedings on what promises to be a very interesting evening, we cannot but feel that a shadow is to some extent cast over the gathering by the recent death of a very distinguished and much-valued member of this Institute; I mean the late Sir John Coode, who was for eleven years one of the Council. As we all know, he earned great fame in the noble profession to which he belonged; but of course we think of him to-night more especially in relation to the development and welfare of the Colonies. In his professional capacity he visited the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, South Africa, India, the Straits Settlements, and Ceylon, where the Colombo break-water, that great work, remains as a monument of his skill. The use to which, as regards this Institute, he put his great experience and distinguished position—as, for instance, in materially helping forward the arrangements for obtaining a charter for this Institute and securing its magnificent site and commodious

Mr. JOHN FERGUSON : I rise with some diffidence, as one of your Honorary Corresponding Secretaries ; but I may say at once that I never thought I held any such special position beyond my fellow-members as was calculated to bring this Institute into close touch with the Colony. I regret I have been able to do so little in this capacity, but I yield to none in my interest in and attachment to the Institute, and in the desire and readiness to promote its welfare in every way in my power. If Mr. Clayden will refer to your Library he will find works of reference and information regarding the Colonies which would not be there but for the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries. He might also learn that, in addition to answering letters of inquiry, papers on various subjects are frequently suggested by us. I can corroborate what has been said as to the strong hold this Institute has on the regard and affection of the Colonists both in the Crown and self-governing Colonies. I think the feeling arises largely from the non-political character of the Institute, and I quite agree with the gentleman who said that to seek the suffrages of any particular party (whether Conservatives or Radicals) would be to depart from the very foundation principles of the Institute. I may add that during my successive visits from Ceylon to London, extending over a period of twenty-five years, I have nowhere felt more at home or received a heartier welcome or been more readily assisted with information than in these rooms and at the hands of our able Secretary and his efficient staff. Sometimes we Colonists are asked what evidence we have that there is a feeling of attachment to or belief in the principle of federation (so much in the air, and in our mouths and pens of recent years), and in reply I have always been inclined to point, as some evidence of the prevalent feeling, to the existence and continued great success of this Institute, with its President and Vice-Presidents, its Council, its long roll of Fellows, and its thirty-four Honorary Corresponding Secretaries, representing a union of the Mother Country with Colonies all round the world, and illustrating our motto of "United Empire." To adopt the proud badge of one of the great Steam Companies that has done so much to connect Britain and her Dependencies, I may ask, "*Quis separabit ?*" I beg to tender my thanks for the cordial way this vote of thanks has been passed.

Mr. ALEXANDER SCLANDERS : I beg to move—"That the thanks of the Fellows be accorded to the Council for their services to the Institute during the past year, and to the Chairman of this meeting *for presiding.*" This requires no words of mine to commend it. It



is not a question of mutual admiration. The facts are before you. They show that the Institute is in a most excellent position, and this is due, I hold, to the wise administration of your Council for years past. The Council for last year have not fallen behind their predecessors. I am quite sure that one great thing which has contributed to this condition of the Institute is its non-political character. When we come here we know no difference between Liberal or Conservative; why, then, make any difference as regards politics on the other side of the world? We are in touch with the whole of our Colonies, as far as a non-political body can be, and we shall be successful so long as we hold to the principles which have made us what we are. We are glad to see our Chairman looking so well, and we thank him for his able and courteous conduct in the chair.

Mr. J. GIRDWOOD: I have great pleasure in seconding the motion. In reference to Mr. Clayden's speech, I may say that I think a speech such as that is very beneficial to a society of this sort. It affords opportunity for an interchange of ideas, which otherwise we should not enjoy, and from my short experience of the Institute I think we may benefit one another by meeting occasionally in this way and exchanging ideas.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN: I have to announce that the result of the ballot shows that the Vice-Presidents and Councillors recommended by the Council have been unanimously elected.

The names are as follows:—

*President.*

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., G.C.M.G., ETC.

*Vice-Presidents.*

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE CHRISTIAN, K.G.	THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ROSEBERRY.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G., K.T.	THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, G.C.S.I.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.	THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT MONCK, G.C.M.G.
THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA, K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.B.	THE RIGHT HON. LORD BRASSEY, K.C.B.
THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF LOBNE, K.T., G.C.M.G.	THE RIGHT HON. LORD CARLINGFORD, K.P.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.	THE RIGHT HON. HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, M.P.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE, K.C.M.G.	SIR WILLIAM MACKINNON, BART., C.I.E.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN, K.P.	SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, BART.
	SIR HENRY BARKLY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
	SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G.
	SIR JAMES A. YDUL, K.C.M.G.
	SIR FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.

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*William W. Bonnym (Newfoundland), E. F. B. Bourne (British Guiana), Charles H. Greswell (India), William Kiddle (New South Wales), Colonel Richard E. R. Martin, C.M.G. (H.B.M. Commissioner, Swaziland), Ethelbert Noyce (Transvaal), John E. Plummer (British Honduras), William S. Rookledge (Transvaal), Dr. Sidney Skerman (New Zealand), Frederick G. Somerville (Straits Settlements), Frank Stainer (Victoria).*

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: In commencing the proceedings on what promises to be a very interesting evening, we cannot but feel that a shadow is to some extent cast over the gathering by the recent death of a very distinguished and much-valued member of this Institute; I mean the late Sir John Coode, who was for eleven years one of the Council. As we all know, he earned great fame in the noble profession to which he belonged; but of course we think of him to-night more especially in relation to the development and welfare of the Colonies. In his professional capacity he visited the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, South Africa, India, the Straits Settlements, and Ceylon, where the Colombo break-water, that great work, remains as a monument of his skill. The use to which, as regards this Institute, he put his great experience and distinguished position—as, for instance, in materially helping forward the arrangements for obtaining a charter for this Institute and securing its magnificent site and commodious

building—constitutes him one of the benefactors of the Institute. I have to remind you also of the recent demise of another distinguished man, Sir William Gregory, who—now a good many years ago—was a very successful and distinguished Governor of the Colony about which we are to hear to-night. He was a man of personal charm and large abilities, and we cannot but think of his death as a great loss in connection with Colonial as well as general interests. Turning to the present occasion, it is very gratifying to observe that we have with us several distinguished men, and in the first instance I will mention the new Governor of New Zealand, the Earl of Glasgow. It will be pleasing to him to know that among those who gladly take this opportunity of offering him hearty congratulations and earnest good wishes there are past Governors of New Zealand, who, I am sure, will be among the very first to render him their felicitations. Among other friends with us, and one of these past Governors, is Sir Arthur Gordon. I ought, perhaps, to have some little delicacy in alluding to a relative; but I venture to remark that he has been not only the Governor of New Zealand but of many other Colonies, and it is interesting to note that a large proportion of those who served with him as lieutenants, or in some way had been upon his staff, are now occupying very important positions as Governors of Colonies and otherwise, which says something for the excellent training which they enjoyed while under him. We have also the pleasure of the company of Sir John Bray, Agent-General for South Australia, and I may remark that I am one of those who have had recent experience of his kindness and hospitality in South Australia. I must not linger longer on this topic, but I cannot help remarking that one of the attractions of the gatherings connected with this Institute is that they give us opportunities of meeting men like those I have mentioned, who are doing and have done so much to maintain the dignity and prosperity of this vast Empire in various parts of the world. But there is one other gentleman to whom I must allude—I mean the veteran Sir George Bowen, senior member of the great profession and great calling of Colonial Governor and Administrator. And now I must proceed with few words, but with all heartiness, to introduce the lecturer. I may say that Mr. Ferguson has for long occupied a most prominent and useful and influential position in Ceylon. I suppose you could scarcely find a man more thoroughly versed in all the varied aspects of the life of the Colony, its interests and trade. Without further preface I beg to call upon Mr. Ferguson to read *his Paper*.

## CEYLON: ITS ATTRACTIONS TO VISITORS AND SETTLERS.

### INTRODUCTORY.

THERE is no part of this world's surface, perhaps, about which more has been written than about the Island of Ceylon. Writers of far distant ages and of many different countries have made it their theme. "Lanka the Resplendent," the island of jewels, the land of mystery and romance, was well known and greatly admired in the early ages by the people of India, Burmah, Siam, Cambodia, and China. As "a pearl-drop on the brow of India," and the land of "the hyacinth and ruby," it became familiar before the Christian era to the Greeks and Romans, who gave it the name embalmed by our own poet Milton in the lines—

From India and the golden Chersonese,  
And utmost Indian isle, *Taprobane*.

Ceylon was the "Serendib" of Arab and Persian geographers and voyagers, and is the scene of many of the adventures recounted in the familiar story of Sinbad the Sailor. The middle ages, again, produced many manuscripts about it, and when, four hundred years ago, the Portuguese had effected the conquest of its maritime provinces, their historians began to write freely about "the island of spices," and were followed a century and a half later by those of the Dutch. Nor have British voyagers and travellers failed to contribute to the general stock of literature on the subject; for, apart from the unique and specially interesting narrative by Robert Knox of his ten years' captivity, published in London in King Charles II.'s time, the present century has witnessed the issue of a long and varied list of English books on Ceylon. These deal with its history, people, literature, languages, industries, resources, government, &c. And even within the past few months, I may add, no less than four London publishers have brought out works treating of the same land, while one of the best novels of romantic adventure of the season (according to the *Athenæum*) is by a Ceylon writer, its scene being laid in the vicinity of the island.

With all these multitudinous writings in view, and the great array of available works of reference, guide-books, directories, and official publications, it is no easy matter to say anything about Ceylon that may not appear hackneyed or familiar.

Nevertheless, some useful purpose may be served in putting before

the travelling portion of the British public and the constantly increasing numbers who yearly pass between Australasia, the Far East, and the Mother Country a certain number of the attractions offered by Ceylon to visitors or settlers.

#### SITUATION AND MEANS OF ACCESS.

First, as to situation. The island is a central place of call for the eastern hemisphere; and the genius and professional skill of a great engineer well known in the Royal Colonial Institute (the late Sir John Coode) having devised a magnificent breakwater protecting a commodious harbour, Colombo has of recent years developed into a port of first-class importance. Its annual record of tonnage follows close on the figures for the British metropolis, Hong Kong, and one or two more of the busiest shipping resorts. Steamers from London, Liverpool, Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi, Odessa, Alexandria, and Bombay call regularly at Colombo, passing on, it may be, to Madras, Calcutta, The Straits, China, or some of the Australian ports. The great steam-navigation companies trading with the East or South—the P. and O., the Orient, the Messageries Maritimes, the Norddeutscher Lloyds, Austro-Hungarian Lloyds, the British India Company, the Rubattino, the Star, City, Clan, Glen, Ocean, Holt's, and several other lines, make Colombo a regular port of call; and it is the meeting-place for mail steamers from Europe, Australasia, China, and India, where mails, passengers, and light cargo are generally exchanged or transferred. A ready means of access, whether by swift first-class or by slower and more economical steamers from Europe or Australia is, therefore, one of the attractions Ceylon offers to visitors. From London to Colombo the voyage can now be accomplished in about three weeks, and at a cost of little more than that of living ashore in a first-class hotel. For the greater part of the year, too, the seas traversed are smooth enough to suit any fair-weather sailor; while what is seen and learnt on the way at places of call along the Mediterranean, Suez Canal, Red Sea, and Indian Ocean may well be regarded as no inconsiderable part of a liberal education. Moreover, those who wish still further to limit the sea voyage can embark either at Genoa, Naples, or Brindisi (and by-and-by probably at Salonica) on one of the magnificent mail steamers which make the run thence to Ceylon in from fifteen to thirteen days, if the commander and his engineer so desire. In this direction there is no doubt room for further improvement if full steam-power is utilised; and, just

as the voyage across the Atlantic has been reduced to between five and six days, so that between London and Colombo (under 7,000 miles) may yet be regularly accomplished in about seventeen or eighteen days, including stoppages. But in the meantime we may well remind many persons who annually migrate to Algiers or Egypt to escape an English winter that a few days more of a pleasant voyage, with little additional trouble and expense, will carry them to one of the fairest, most genial, and most interesting islands in the tropics—

An Eden of the Eastern wave.

Among other attractions of Ceylon connected with the situation is its comparative freedom from cyclones, hurricanes, earthquakes or other volcanic disturbances. The great storms which periodically agitate the Bay of Bengal, and sometimes, in terrific cyclones, carry destruction to shipping and property on the Hooghly and along the coast as far south as Madras, seldom reach the island, unless it be at its extreme northern coast. Again, if Java and the Eastern Archipelago boast of a richer soil than is generally to be found in Ceylon, it is owing to the volcanic conditions which make them the scene of frequent earthquakes and eruptions, the utmost verge of which just touches our eastern shore at Batticaloa and Trincomalee in scarcely perceptible undulations. On the west, again, Ceylon is equally outside the region of the hurricanes which, extending from the Mozambique Channel, visit sometimes so disastrously the coasts of Madagascar, Mauritius, and Zanzibar. The wind and rain storms which periodically usher in the monsoon occasionally inflict damage on crops, but there is no comparison in this respect between the risks attaching to cultivation in our island and those experienced in Java and Mauritius.

#### NATURAL BEAUTY.

But now as to the place itself. It has been well and truly said that "Ceylon, from whatever direction it is approached, unfolds a scene of loveliness and grandeur unsurpassed, if it be rivalled, by any land in the universe." No one, unless his visit be coincident with the height of the rainy season, is disappointed with the beauty of the outlook and the vegetation of the island. It is one great botanic garden, and the paradise therefore of the botanist; but it is scarcely less interesting to the naturalist generally, to the antiquarian, the orientalist, and the sociologist—in a word, to the intelligent traveller. It has always struck me as wonderful that to Lord Tennyson, who has never seen the tropics with his own eyes,

we are indebted for the most adequate descriptions of tropical vegetation and scenery. "Enoch Arden," for instance, contains passage after passage exactly realised in Ceylon. Visitors from America and Northern India have vied with those from Europe and Australasia in going so far as to pronounce Ceylon, for natural beauty, historical and social interest, to be "the showplace of the universe," and I have now, to some extent at least, to justify such exuberant language. The island is well-nigh surrounded by a coral reef, across which, during the monsoons,

The league-long rollers thunder on the shore ;

a shore covered for the greater portion of its circuit with one of the most useful and graceful of palms, of which it has been sung :

Those cocoa-palms not fair in woods,  
But singly seen and seen afar,—  
When sunlight pours its yellow floods,  
A column and its crown a star!

These palms grow far out, even on the sandy beach, so that often the spreading leaves seem to kiss the advancing waves ; and from the coast-line to the top of our highest mountain, at 8,296 feet above sea-level, there is no spot of ground without its vegetation, more or less attractive, interesting, or curious. Is it any wonder, then, that the belief should have sprung up, and the tradition have spread, especially among Mahomedans, that this sunny, luxuriant, highly-favoured island became the home of Adam and Eve after their expulsion from the Garden of Eden ? To this story we owe the fact that the reef running between the island and India got the name of Adam's Bridge, while the most conspicuous and majestic (though not the highest) mountain in the island became Adam's Peak. This same tradition was recalled with thankfulness by Arabi and his co-Egyptian exiles when deported to Ceylon, though a residence of some years in Colombo with its comparatively moist climate, and with nothing to do, no object in life, has made Arabi, at least, long to get back to a point nearer home. At the same time, I may say, in passing, that his longing is no reflection upon the salubrity of the island, for, even in respect of a dry climate, the exiles, if they chose to move to the north or east, could enjoy conditions very much more allied to those of Egypt or Syria.



## IN COLOMBO.

To return to the visitor supposed to be arriving at Colombo. After gazing on the picture of living green always presented along the coast, he finds in the harbour itself, with its curious variety of native vessels, boats and boatmen, much to arrest attention. But still more will he feel, if fresh from Europe or Australasia, that he has entered into a new world as he steps ashore, and finds himself ere long in busy streets teeming with representatives of nearly every Eastern race and costume. Red and yellow are the prevailing colours, and both harmonise well with the brown skins in the brilliant sunshine. The effeminate-looking but upright Sinhalese, of course, predominate, the men as well as women wearing their hair coiled behind in heavy knots (the former using tortoiseshell combs, the latter silver or other pins); the darker and more manly Tamils, with Hindus of every caste, come next. "Moormen," or Arab descendants, among them true sons of Father Abraham in feature, "bearded like the Pard," are numerous; with Malay policemen or messengers; Afghan traders, tall, muscular men in white robes, often in big boots; a few Parsees, Chinese, and Kaffirs; besides Portuguese, Dutch, and other European descendants, with a sprinkling of the paler faces of Europeans, making up the crowd. Colombo has two or three first-class, besides some minor, hotels, and the stranger is speedily surrounded by native pedlars, especially jewellers, with their supply of gems, from rare rubies, sapphires, cats'-eyes, moonstones, and pearls to first-class "Brummagem" imitations.<sup>1</sup> Among the gem-dealers, and in the crowded streets or bazaars of the native town, visions of the "Arabian Nights" are conjured up, and one recalls Miss Jewsbury's lines on witnessing the scene:—

And when engirdled figures crave  
Heed to thy bosom's glittering store,  
I see Aladdin in his cave;  
I follow Sinbad on the shore.

The scene to the new arrival is, therefore, bewilderingly interesting, not only in the novel life, but also in the striking vegetation, great flowering trees like the *Erythrina indica*, the *Poinciana regia*, the *Lagerstræmia regina*, or the delightful tulip and cabbage trees all tending so much, with palms and crotons, ferns, and creepers, to set off Colombo bungalows.

<sup>1</sup> I always tell a newcomer that, unless he is an expert, he can probably buy Ceylon gems to greater advantage in London than in Colombo.

Colombo with its 130,000 people, occupying some even square miles, is one of the healthiest as well as most beautiful of tropical cities. Very delightful are the many drives available over the smoothest of roads through the "Cinnamon Gardens"; very interesting its fine Public Museum, due to the taste and enlightenment of Governor Sir William Gregory;<sup>1</sup> then there are its old buildings, such as the great Dutch Church of Wolfendahl, its Buddhist and Hindu temples, Oriental, Royal, and other colleges; the Kelani River, and the Bridge of Boats—soon to be a thing of the past—and its beautiful, extensive, and winding lake, which, whether gleaming in the sunshine or darkening in the storms of the monsoon, never loses its charm. From Colombo the visitor has a great variety of trips up and down, across and around the island, now made easily available, if he has the time to spare. There are local guide-books to meet nearly every contingency; but one of the most adequate, correct, and convenient series of routes for the traveller yet compiled is that supplied in the new edition of "Murray's Handbook to India and Ceylon," by our last Governor, Sir Arthur Gordon. It is impossible that I can notice more than a few of the features of two or three of the main routes. The southern route from Colombo to Galle—ere long to be served all the way by railway, through the enterprise of Governors Gregory, Gordon, and Havelock—runs close to the sea, forming a continuous avenue, the peculiarity being that for seventy-two miles one is never out of sight of native house or hut, or cocoanut palm. At Kalutara (the Richmond of Ceylon) and at other points, large or smaller rivers or arms of the sea are crossed; here and there glimpses of the interior are obtained; the purple zone of hills becomes visible, above which, sometimes clearly outlined against a glowing sky or dressed in soft white clouds, may be noted the strikingly prominent and far-famed Adam's Peak. Grassy expanses break the uniformity of the forest of palms and other fruit trees, and we frequently realise that

So fair a scene, so green a sod,  
Our English fairies never trod.

#### THE TRIP TO KANDY.

But after an inspection of Colombo and its neighbourhood, and the gaining of some familiarity with the cocoanut and cinnamon

<sup>1</sup> Here the lecturer paused to express his deep regret that he must now say "the late Sir William Gregory," in consequence of the death, on March 6, of one who was a wise Governor and true friend of Ceylon and her people.

culture of the western coast, the great desire of the visitor must be to pass, by the splendid lines of railway which the Colony owes to the energy of such rulers as Sir Henry Ward, Sir Hercules Robinson, Sir William Gregory, and Sir Arthur Gordon, from the warm and sometimes uncomfortably hot low country to the grand mountain plateaux and ranges of the interior. Here lies the territory comprised within the Kandian Kingdom, which maintained its independence all through the Dutch and Portuguese eras, until finally conquered by the British in the year in which Waterloo was fought. The railway journey from Colombo to Kandy, rising some 1,600 feet above sea-level, is in itself a great treat. Passing away from the maritime belt of palms and the suburbs of Colombo, the traveller observes diversified culture in fruit and vegetable gardens, in cinnamon and sugar-cane, before coming on a wide expanse of rice fields, interspersed with tops of fruit trees and belts of jungle. Then, after some thirty miles, there are more plantations of cocoanuts in rich river valleys,<sup>1</sup> and as the hills are approached, fields of dark green Liberian coffee are interspersed with the lighter-coloured cacao shrub (the chocolate plant), whose large ripe crimson pods are suspended from the stems; and then the brighter green of the tea bush in successive plantations is noted. Anon, as the train slowly climbs into the mountains, rice fields carefully terraced mark the sides of valley and gorge, the vivid green of the young paddy often contrasting in a wonderful way with the darker colouring of plantations or jungle. But at Kaduganava, 1,700 feet above the sea, we are merely touching the fringe of the great planting enterprise of the Central and Uva provinces. A run thence of ten miles, or seventy-four from Colombo, brings us to Kandy, the last capital of a long line of kings; a perfectly unique and charming highland town, set gem-like in an amphitheatre, with lake, palace, pavilion, and temples, the largest river in the island close by, and the Royal Botanic Gardens, almost the most beautiful in the world, only three miles away at Peradeniya. Kandy is, among other things, the most sacred of Buddhist towns, on account of its Maligawâ temple, with the so-called relic of Buddha's tooth, venerated throughout Burmah, Siam, and even China—so that here we have the "Mecca" or "Jerusalem" to which millions of Buddhists in the Far Eastern lands turn.

<sup>1</sup> Often there is visible in full flower a solitary Talipot palm—the grandest of the family, and the most wonderful of floral displays on a tree fifty feet and upwards, and which flowers only once in its life, after sixty or more years, and then dies down.

## THE HIGHER PLANTING DISTRICTS.

The visitor bent on seeing the higher regions of the interior and the great scenes of plantation industry will continue his journey from Kandy by railway to Gampola, Nawalapitya, Hatton, and Nanuoya. He can also see interesting country and splendid cacao plantations in the Dumbera valley, near to Kandy town, or close to a northern branch of the railway running to Matale. Travelling southward, and climbing another 2,000 feet, he will get to the entrance of the more extensive planting districts, now almost entirely devoted to tea (though with some coffee and cinchona), of Dikoya, Maskeliya, and Dimbula. These comprise nearly 100,000 acres of cultivated land, of which no less than 85,000 are now under tea, the staple planting product of the island. All this has been formed out of what was only twenty-five years ago, in the time of Sir Hercules Robinson, an almost unbroken expanse of upland forest, and which some years earlier had been the favourite hunting region of Sir Samuel Baker and other mighty sportsmen. But now we have in this ancient "Wilderness of the Peak" the homes of hundreds of settlers on tea, coffee, and cinchona plantations. These planters, many of them with their wives and children, live in comfortable as well as picturesque bungalows, and direct the labour of thousands of contented, well-paid native labourers: Tamils from Southern India, who are free to come and go at a month's notice; or Sinhalese from the low country, who chiefly supply the domestic service, and are also artificers, cartmen, &c. Indeed, villages of the latter and of petty traders with their shops, &c., have sprung up as if by magic where a generation ago for a hundred square miles there was no human life. This region is made readily accessible to the visitor by a grand mountain railway, which is open for 132 miles from Colombo to an altitude above the sea-level of 5,290 feet, successive sections of which beyond Gampola we owe to the energy of such Governors as Sir Hercules Robinson, Sir William Gregory, Sir Arthur Birch and Sir James Longden. It remained, however, for Sir Arthur Gordon, after many years of controversy, to secure sanction for the crowning and most important section, by which, in the course of next year, this first-class main line will be carried from Dimbula across the mountain plateau, attaining an altitude of over 6,000 feet, and passing into the important and fertile province—and ancient principality—of Uva. I shall deal with this great work in its probable economic results for settlers later on; but meantime, from the point of view of the visitor and traveller, there can be no doubt of the entire suc-

ness of the Colombo-Kandy-Dimbula-and-Uva line as one of the great "scenic railways" of the world, if I may use an American expression. When Sir Charles Dilke, as a young man, travelled round the Anglo-Saxon world of Dependencies and independent States constituting "Greater Britain," he wrote that only in New Zealand had he seen anything to equal the beauty of the mountain form, scenery, and vegetation of the Central Province of Ceylon. Big rivers, mountain torrents, cascades, and waterfalls of no mean eminence diversify the landscape; and though there may be no special beauty about wide areas of carefully-tended tea or coffee shrubs, even though dotted here and there with picturesque cinchona topes, or occasionally diversified by the vivid colouring of grassy patenas, yet never is the background of forest and mountain range absent. But neither Sir Charles Dilke nor any past visitor to Ceylon has enjoyed so great a treat in tropical upland scenery as will be afforded by the new railway route, by which the traveller will be enabled to pass from the western slopes of the central mountain range, through sylvan scenes on the plateau, until a burst is made by means of a series of tunnels and viaducts into the magnificent Uva amphitheatre. Here rolling grassy uplands and well-cultivated sheltered valleys, with irrigation streams glancing in the sunlight, are set as a lovely picture in a border of the darker green of plantations and forest, while the framework is found in the lofty peaks and ridges of the everlasting hills.

The mountain sanatorium of Newera Eliya—with its Lake Gregory, the drive to Hakgalla Experimental Gardens, and the morning or afternoon climb to the top of Pedrotallagalla, the highest point in the island—is of importance to the health of residents toiling on the plains, and is not without interest to visitors. But the ascent of Adam's Peak will be more to the taste of the enterprising traveller. From the Maskeliya side, on which tea plantations run up to 5,000 feet, leaving only a little over 2,300 feet to climb through jungle until the rocky cone is reached, the ordeal is not a trying one. But very much more difficult, and, of course (in Buddhist eyes especially), far more meritorious, is it to start from Ratnapoora, "the City of Gems," lying on the Kaluganga, some distance south of the Peak, and only sixty feet above sea-level. A recent traveller (Dr. Alan Walters), with some experience of mountain climbing, declares the ascent of Adam's Peak (from this side) to be more arduous than that of any mountain of the same altitude (7,852 feet) with which he is acquainted, the stifling heat in the low country of course adding to the difficulties; while the last part,

where the climber is described as hanging by a chain on the bare rough face of a hot white mountain cone, is an experience best suited to Alpine Club men. Nevertheless, the same cone can be easily surmounted from the north-eastern side, even by ladies, and the reward is great ; for the panorama available from the summit is among the grandest in the world, few other mountains presenting the same unobstructed view over land and sea. One thinks of Etna or Vesuvius, or still better of the Japanese Fusi-yama, but in each case without the volcano, there being no evidence of seismic disturbance in Ceylon. It is no wonder that Adam's Peak should be classed among the list of sacred mountains. Rising in an isolated, well-defined pyramid, it stands as a sentinel to guard the enchanted land within the zone of lofty hills that encircle the chief Kandian province, while on the west and south the uninterrupted view from the summit extends far over undulating plains whose rivers in silver threads wind their way to the palm-fringed shore of the Indian Ocean.

On the Peak both sunrise and sunset afford experiences not readily forgotten ; but most striking of all is the peculiar appearance known as the "Shadow of the Peak," which is seen, in certain favourable conditions of the atmosphere, at sunrise. An enormous elongated shadow of the mountain is projected to the westward, not only over the land, but over the sea, to a distance of seventy or eighty miles. As the sun mounts higher, the shadow rapidly approaches the mountain, and appears at the same time to rise before the spectator in the form of a gigantic pyramid. Distant objects, a hill or river, or even Colombo itself, forty-five miles away, may be distinctly seen through it, so that the shadow has been compared to a veil hung between the observer and the low country. It seems to rise rapidly, approach, and even fall back on the spectator, until in a moment it is gone.

In the pilgrimage season the so-called footprint and shrine on Adam's Peak are the resort of thousands of the people, who may be seen winding up its steep sides, often carrying with them very aged relatives, to gain the merit which Buddhists especially connect with the pilgrimage ; and the scene on the top, with an assembled crowd responding to their priests and bursting forth into loud cries of "Sadhu !" as the morning sun appears, is very striking.

#### GEM-DIGGING.

From Ratnapura, again, interesting visits can be paid to the Gem-digging region in the neighbourhood; for, though some discredit has been cast upon the enterprise through certain recent experiences of English capitalists—not wisely directed, as some of us think—yet it is undeniable that from time immemorial this part of Ceylon, and other districts, too, have yielded valuable gems in great variety, and sapphires, rubies, and cats'-eyes are sometimes found worth a prince's ransom, besides many others less rated. Only last year, single uncut stones, valued at from £1,000 to £1,500 sterling, were dug out, and the calculation seems a safe one that, including wives and children, not less than twenty thousand of the Sinhalese are dependent on this gem-digging industry, so that the total finds of marketable stones cannot well be less than £20,000 a year. Of course the greater portion of the gems found are never reported publicly, or at the Customs, but are taken away on their persons by native dealers to one or other of the many Rajahs' Courts in India, where ready purchasers are found, just as nearly all the pearls obtained at each of our Ceylon pearl fisheries—to be alluded to shortly—go in the same direction. None of the English syndicates that have hitherto engaged in gem-digging in Ceylon has, so far as I know, taken the full precautions—through machinery, &c.—that are adopted in working the diamond fields in South Africa; and significant stories are afloat of how native employes found it expedient to disappear in the middle of their engagements, and never returned to claim balances due of wages, not ordinarily forsaken by a Sinhalese or Tamil labourer. The inference is clear, that the excuse of sickness or the death of a "grandfather" covered the determination to secrete and bolt with a gem dexterously picked up and of more or less value.

#### PLUMBAGO MINING.

But, whatever may be said of the Ceylon gem-digging industry—and about the interest attaching to it for the visitor, there can be no cavil—it is indisputable that both interest and importance attach to the great native mining of plumbago or graphite, the one mineral of commercial importance (apart from precious stones) that figures largely in our Customs returns. The exports of plumbago I may at once refer to as rising in quantity for decennial periods as follows:—

1840 = 981 cwt.	.	.	.	1880 = 205,738 cwt.
1850 = 23,021 "	.	.	.	1890 = 372,502 "
1860 = 75,660 "	.	.	.	1891 = 400,268 "
1870 = 85,248 "	.	.	.	

Most of the pits or mines—for some of them are several hundreds of feet in depth—are worked in a very primitive fashion; but European methods are now beginning to be applied through pumping and other machinery. The preparation of the plumbago for packing and shipment in stores and factories in Colombo chiefly by Sinhalese women is very interesting to visitors; and they should also try to see the peeling, drying, and packing of cinnamon bark, the manufacture of cocoanut oil—for which there are some of the largest hydraulic presses of the kind in the world—and the final processes connected with other products before shipment.

#### FURTHER EXCURSIONS AND SPORT.

Returning to Ratnapura, a boat trip thence for thirty miles by the Kaluganga to the coast at Kalutara can be recommended to the visitor desirous of seeing something of river and low-country forest scenery in all their wild beauty and luxuriance. Equally enjoyable are boat trips through the backwaters, canals, and lagoons, along the western and some parts of the eastern coasts of the island, so admirably described by Miss Gordon Cumming in her "Two Happy Years in Ceylon."

Time would fail me to touch on many other excursions open to visitors, and especially to those desirous of sport, whether it be the hunting of elephant, wild buffalo, bear, or crocodile in the low country, or of elk in the hill regions, and of cheetah common to both. The Hambantota district of the Southern Province is the favourite resort of the visitor-sportsman seeking for big game, to which experienced Malay trackers are ready enough to guide them. Here also may be seen, by the seaside, pans from which salt of the purest description is gathered, generally by prison labour, for island consumption and sometimes for export. But of late years, at intervals, there have come to the island parties of visitors (including ladies) determined to see the island more thoroughly, and to take advantage of such sport as offered along several comparatively lonely routes. These visitors travel with the aid, chiefly, of light bullock carts along the roads leading through the far south, east, or north of the island. To such the journey from the Southern Province into Uva *via* the Ella Pass—a scene combining sublimity and beauty to



an almost unequalled degree—and thence by a good carriage road to Batticaloa, on the eastern coast, will always be attractive.

But above all other trips available in the island, that to the "BURIED CITIES"—the ruins of the ancient capitals of Anuradhapura and Pollonaruwa—will probably be the most interesting to the intelligent visitor. Sir William and Lady Gregory are no mean judges on such a subject, and they have told me that nowhere throughout India have they seen anything more interesting or attractive than the remains of Anuradhapura. This was the capital of Ceylon 2,400 years ago, and became a place of great magnificence and population, covering a large area about the commencement of the Christian era, and continued to prosper for some centuries following. Eventually the irruptions of Tamil invaders from Southern India wrought its ruin, and after 1,200 years of pre-eminence, this capital had to be abandoned, the place falling quickly into decay, population departing or dying out, while the jungle buried the town out of view. There still stood up through the forest, however, four great dagobas, artificial bell-like structures built over relics of Buddha, rising from 150 to 360 feet, and covering in one case as much as eight acres with a mass of bricks sufficient to build a solid wall ten feet high from London to Edinburgh. The place altogether became one of desolation, and Robert Knox, the Englishman escaping from the Kandian territory over 200 years ago, in travelling down a river-bed, described the neighbourhood as "a world of hewn stones, which, I suppose, formerly were buildings." "Buried" the ancient city practically remained, and the district generally neglected, until about twenty years ago, when Sir William Gregory, as Governor, turned his attention to the old capital and province. His good work was greatly extended by Sir Arthur Gordon, and it would be a long though interesting story to tell you of what has been effected through the restoration of irrigation tanks and channels—some of them of enormous extent—the construction of roads, bridges, and other public works by engineers, amongst whom are well-known Fellows of this Institute.<sup>1</sup> Apart from the construction of reproductive works for the benefit of the natives, enough has been cleared in the city to show temples, palaces, monasteries, baths

. . . monuments and piles stupendous,  
Of which the very ruins are tremendous!

Suffice it here to say that now the trip to Anuradhapura is one

<sup>1</sup> *Proceedings, Royal Colonial Institute* vol. xv. p. 223. Paper on "Irrigation in Ceylon, Ancient and Modern." By James R. Mosse, M.Inst.C.E.

that well repays the ordinary visitor, while to the archæologist, the naturalist, and other specialists it affords the greatest interest. There is room for improvement in the means of transit; but it is expected that henceforward, during the dry visiting season—January to May—a two-horse coach will be run all the way from the railway terminus at Matale for sixty-eight miles to Anuradhapura, where good accommodation at the roomy Government Rest-house can be had. Eighty miles south-east of Anuradhapura lie the ruins of the second ancient capital, Pollonarua, which continued a place of royal residence for some 500 years after the former was abandoned. The Government Architect, Mr. J. G. Smither, since retired, did much under Governor Gregory to clear, measure, sketch, and photograph the ruins of both towns; while now, a civil officer, Mr. H. C. P. Bell, with a force of labourers, is engaged in exploring and digging out Anuradhapura. But at the present rate of progress many long years must elapse before even all the more interesting portions of these buried cities can be uncovered; and it has been suggested that extraneous aid, after the precedent of the "Cyprus Exploration Fund," might be sought. Indeed, an enterprising American journalist has already been making inquiries as to whether a syndicate of his countrymen would be allowed to take part. To such a proposal Sir William Gregory, and, I believe, Sir Arthur Gordon are not favourable, although to a partial experiment on the site of Pollonarua alone less objection might be offered.

#### ROUND THE ISLAND.

Before leaving the subject of the routes and sights open to the visitor and traveller, I would refer to the voyage round the island by either of two well-found, comfortable steamers of the Ceylon Navigation Company, now regularly running. The circuit is made in less than a week, with time to land and see a little of several ports. Thus, leaving Colombo south-about, Galle, the old port of call for the mail steamers, with its beautiful but rather dangerous harbour, is first touched at; then Hambantota, with its salt pans and dry climate; Batticaloa, near to one of the greatest scenes of rice and cocoanut cultivation in the island, and its lagoon famous for "singing fish"; and next Trincomalee, the head-quarters of the naval commander-in-chief in the East Indies, and one of the great harbours of the world. In some respects it is more accessible, capacious, and even more beautiful than the far-famed Sydney harbour, than the Derwent basin at Hobart, or the Golden Horn leading

to San Francisco—all of which I have had the privilege of comparing by personal inspection with Trincomalee—or, I believe, than the splendid harbour of Rio de Janeiro. Land-locked, and still as an inland lake, the broad expanse of waters, numerous beautiful islands, rocky headlands, together with woody acclivities and towering mountains in the background, combine to form at Trincomalee an Oriental Windermere. But, alas! there is neither population nor trade to make use of this harbour, which is on the wrong side of the island to be of service to the Colony; so that Trincomalee is of value mainly for the navy guarding the trade of the Bay of Bengal and for Imperial interests.

The next ports touched at are small ones on the northern peninsula of Jaffna, the scene of as dense a population, as interesting and varied cultivation in grain, vegetables, and fruit, and of as valuable educational and mission work, as is to be found in Ceylon. Later on the Paumben, or "snake" channel, is passed through, and the opportunity is afforded for visiting the great Hindoo temple at Ramisseran (868 feet long by 672 feet wide), which, though actually situated on Indian territory, is closely connected with Ceylon.

#### PEARL FISHERIES.

Returning through the Gulf of Manaar, the steamer passes close to the pearl oyster banks off Aripo and Dutch Bay, where the pearl fisheries for which Ceylon has so long been famous have been held. One of the most successful was that of 1891, when a fishery of 44,400,000 oysters, one-third of which went as the share of the boatmen-divers, yielded to the Government for the remainder no less a sum than 963,779 rupees. This fishery lasted 43 days, being controlled by the Government Agent of the province and a marine inspector, while a bare spot on the shore was for the time converted into a busy, populous town with many thousands of natives. These comprised dealers in pearls and their servants, who were attracted from all parts of India, divers and their relatives from as far off as the Persian Gulf, boutique keepers, &c., all of whom disappeared as if by magic so soon as the fishery was closed. The oysters caught each day are brought ashore, counted out into three heaps by the boatmen, two of which the Government Agent takes over and offers for sale by public auction at so much per 1,000. The buyers then superintend for themselves the washing of the oysters for pearls. The diving is done after a primitive fashion, and the longest time a diver has remained under water, so far as the records of the fisheries can be trusted, is 1 minute 49 seconds.

Ceylon pearls were sent in eight varieties (according to shape and purity) by the King of Ceylon 300 years B.C. to the Emperor Asoka in Northern India, along with precious sapphires, rubies, and other gems.

Apart from the rich harvests of pearls in the years of the native kings, and during the Portuguese and Dutch occupation of the shores of Ceylon, within the British era the official receipts from pearl fisheries may be summarised as follows:—From 1796, when British rule commenced, to 1837, the total receipts were £946,803, against an expenditure of £51,752. From 1838 to 1854 there was no regular fishery; nor again in 1861-2; nor from 1864 to 1873; nor in 1875-6, 1878, 1882-3-5-6; and yet, in the remaining seventeen years, including 1891, no less than 345 million pearl oysters were fished, the Government share of which sold for £614,597. The highest net revenue in any one year since 1814 was the £86,000 realised last year. The average price then paid for the oysters was £3. 5s. 3d. per thousand; while in 1880 it was as low as 15s. 4d., and in 1860 as high as £12. 17s. 10d. per 1,000, according to the abundance of the fishery and the size of the pearls found each day. Unfortunately, I have to add that there is no prospect of another Ceylon pearl fishery for some years to come.

#### CEYLON AS A FIELD FOR "COLONISTS" OR SETTLERS.

Having now dwelt at some length on Ceylon's chief attractions to visitors, and incidentally alluded to a few of the exceptionally interesting native industries, I must next very briefly indicate what can fairly be said of the Colony as a field for "settlers," chiefly from the Mother Country, with, it may be, some from the European Continent, America, or Australasia. And first, I must at once aver that Ceylon, like the tropics generally, and India, is no place for the "working man" in the ordinary acceptance of the term. And yet no one need go there expecting to prosper—be he gently or lowly born—unless he is prepared for hard work. Indeed, the anxieties and difficulties attending trade and enterprise connected with the East have of late years been so great, and so aggravated by the uncertainty of exchange, that business men in the chief towns of India and Ceylon have been heard to envy the typical British, Australian, or American working man, with his possibility of realising

Eight hours' work,  
Eight hours' play,  
Eight hours' sleep,  
And 8s. a day!

But be that as it may, the safe counsel in regard to India, the tropics, and especially Ceylon, is that no one, unless a capitalist, should go out without a definite engagement, office, or at least the promise of employment in view. In other words, no one should go to the island "seeking." And yet in the early, rough pioneering days of planting, some fifty to fifty-five years ago, many young men came to the island on chance and got on well. But that was when there was plenty of work to be done in opening coffee plantations, an industry that continued fairly prosperous for some forty years, till smitten with a fungus pest, which can only be compared, in its destructive effects, to the phylloxera on the vine. Still, the island continues to be the best school available on the world's surface for tropical agriculturists. Planters trained in Ceylon in the management of coloured labour—and nowhere are native labourers treated with more consideration—are now to be found cultivating coffee, pepper, tobacco, &c., in the Malayan Peninsula, Sumatra, North Borneo, sugar in North Queensland, pioneering with coffee in the highlands of East Africa, improving the cacao and coffee culture of the West Indies, growing oranges in Florida, grapes and other fruit in California, or superintending plantations in Brazil; while two ex-Ceylon planters of experience have just returned from a trans-Andean expedition in Peru, where they explored and selected large areas of fine lands for tropical products, along the tributaries of the Amazon, for the Peruvian Corporation of London. To have earned the reputation of being a reliable experienced Ceylon planter is, therefore, pretty well a passport to respect, if not profitable employment, all round the tropical and sub-tropical world.

In the island itself, however, TEA has now taken the place of COFFEE, the area planted rising from 10 acres in 1867, or 1,000 acres in 1875, to over 250,000 acres at the present time, the annual exports of this staple simultaneously expanding from 1,000 lb. to 68,000,000 lb. last year. This is an unprecedented development in the history of any planting industry in the short period of fifteen years, while there is the probability of the Colony attaining to an export of 100,000,000 lb. in the course of the next few years. This should relieve the mother country of the necessity for going beyond her own dependencies—India and Ceylon—for this important article of universal consumption in

the cups that cheer, but not inebriate.

\* There is also the guarantee to consumers of Ceylon and Indian teas that the utmost cleanliness and care are observed in their pre-

paration, machinery being freely utilised; while teas of the finest aroma and most delicate character, with a minimum of tannin, can be supplied from the higher altitudes.

Unlike coffee, which could only be profitably grown on land between such limits as 1,500 and 4,500 to 5,000 feet of altitude, tea in Ceylon flourishes under suitable conditions of soil and rainfall, almost from the coast-line up to the plateaux and slopes of our highest hill ranges at 6,000 to 6,500 feet above sea-level. There is, therefore, far more scope for tea than there was for coffee culture, and the moist, hot climate is admirably adapted for the plant, while a leaf crop is not nearly so exhausting to the soil as one of fruit. But, on the other hand, the falling prices of recent years for tea generally, and the fear of over-production—of supply outrunning a demand profitable to the planter—forbids me to say that there is scope in Ceylon for more tea planters unless they be young men with capital, who, after learning their business, are prepared to take up existing properties, develop their economic cultivation and improve the factory "preparation," and so advance the enterprise. For let me say that there is still a fair margin of profit to be obtained from tea culture in the island under favourable conditions.<sup>1</sup>

Apart from tea, however, there is scope for the investment of capital, and room for settlers in Ceylon. In the low country the cultivation of the COCOANUT PALM is often profitable, though not generally a favourite with Europeans on account of the long period required to bring the tree into profitable bearing—some twelve to fifteen years. But there are favourable situations, notably on the north-west coast, where there are suitable Crown lands available for purchase, and where in from ten to twelve years paying crops of nuts can be gathered from palms carefully planted and attended to. And this is an industry that is likely to have a prosperous future before it, in view not only of the value of the oil for many purposes—soap and candle making among the rest—but of the coir fibre from the husk, the latest use for the latter being to fill in the sides of our men-of-war behind the iron-plating. A new demand of late years has sprung up in confectionery for "desiccated cocoanut," of which not less than 1,500,000 lb. was exported from Ceylon last year. Of cocoanut oil the export has trebled in ten years, and of other products of the palm (coir, copra, nuts, &c.) the shipments have correspondingly advanced. The whole of the products of this palm exported from Ceylon aggregated about 18,000

<sup>1</sup> See paper on "The Tea Industry of Ceylon," by Mr. J. L. Shand, in the *Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute for 1887-8*, page 85.

shipping tons, worth £400,000 twelve years ago, in 1880, against about 60,000 shipping tons, worth about a million sterling last year.

There are other directions in which, as practical authorities in Ceylon maintain, large areas of fine land in the low country will yet be utilised for agricultural purposes by capitalists and planters when railway extension is carried out more freely towards the south, north-west, and north. RICE, CACAO, and TOBACCO may be cultivated, for instance, under some of the great tanks of late years made available for irrigation, and even plantations of valuable fruit and timber trees may yet be started by British colonists. But so long as attention is concentrated on some one staple, like coffee or tea, capable of profitable growth, within easy reach of the shipping port, and in the healthier, because more open, settled, and higher districts of the island, no one can blame planters for declining to go farther afield.

#### PLANTING AND SETTLEMENT WITHIN THE MOUNTAIN ZONE.

As regards the higher regions of the Central Mountain Zone, which for over fifty years have been chiefly identified with the planting enterprise, it may be superfluous to say that no more attractive and, in large divisions, healthier country for settlement exists anywhere on the globe. From 3,000 feet upwards, and especially in the uplands of Dimbula, Dikoya, and Maskeliya, the climate is as nearly "perfect" as is possible, with an average temperature of from 58 to 68 degrees all the year round. Served by first-class railways and roads, and with resident medical officers, clergymen, and even certain educational advantages, it is no wonder, though, this quarter has been comparatively permanently settled by planters, many of whom, with their families, occupy comfortable bungalows, and only visit England when the children require to be brought home to complete their education. Ordinarily, of course, the planter in India and Ceylon is regarded as a bird of passage. Each young man coming out has thought of five, or at most ten years as the period of his "exile"; but in Ceylon, as in the West Indies, in the healthier parts, prolonged if not permanent residence is likely to become the rule, and even now there are colonists who have been out twenty, thirty, aye, forty and fifty years, who declare they have enjoyed better health, and encountered fewer risks to life, than if they had remained to face the trying winters and treacherous springs of the mother country. I wish the English Life Assurance Offices would note this fact, and remove the unnecessary extra charge for residence in the island of Ceylon.

## FORESTS AND OTHER RESERVES OF CROWN LAND.

I may be reminded, however, that all the land available in the hill regions I speak of has been taken up for planting, and indeed that too much of the hill forests has already been cleared. To remove the latter impression, it is only necessary to climb one of our higher mountains, like Adam's Peak or Pedrotallagalla, and look down on the vast extent of forest in all directions still remaining. Indeed, an order issued some years ago by the Secretary of State to sell no more Crown land above 5,000 feet will have to be relaxed unless progress is to be stopped, more especially now that a railway is shortly to be opened across the very highest district, where considerable reserves of such land may well be utilised, if not for planting, at any rate for gardening and pastoral purposes. In place of selling, however, the Crown may well lease out portions of such lands for grazing purposes to carry stock in cattle, sheep, and even horses; and I am aware that capitalists have already been offering to take up certain parts between Dimbula and Uva on lease, with the condition of leaving all large trees untouched, while clearing the undergrowth and introducing new and better fodder grass and good farm stock for breeding and market purposes from the Australian Colonies.<sup>1</sup>

## THE PROVINCE OF UVA.

But in speaking of the attraction to settlers in the upland healthful divisions of Ceylon, I would more especially refer to the Province of Uva, ere long to be connected by Governor Sir Arthur Gordon's railway with the capital and shipping port. Within the area of uncultivated land in this province there is room for very considerable development; we may even see COFFEE planted again with success

<sup>1</sup> Altogether, in Ceylon, only 2½ million acres are cultivated out of 15½ millions of total extent; and, allowing for tanks, lakes, rivers, swamps, and useless areas, there must still be 3 million acres of good forest land, with a still larger area of low scrub and open pasturage land. The greater portion of the available Crown reserve land is, however, situated within the dry zone of the island; but, with the extension of irrigation facilities, this difficulty would be obviated or mitigated. The figures for the areas within the moist and dry zones in Ceylon may be given as follows:—

		Total	Cultivated	Uncultivated
Within moist zone	acres	5,600,000	1,750,000	3,850,000
„ dry zone	„	10,200,000	1,000,000	9,200,000
	„	15,800,000	2,750,000	13,050,000



in well-chosen gardens, and there is still an appreciable area under this product in Uva. CACAO (or the chocolate plant), which is also a tropical product with a good demand beyond the existing supply, can be grown, far more freely than it is as yet, in sheltered valleys here. Ceylon cacao plantations turn out the finest product of any "cocoa" received in the London market, and the export from the island has increased from 10 cwt. in 1878 to over 20,500 cwt. in 1891; while four- or five-fold this quantity would readily be taken off at profitable prices by the European consumers. Even CINCHONA bark can be grown profitably in the good soil and fine climate of Uva, although over the hill country generally this culture has had to be given up, since the price of quinine fell (mainly through large crops of bark from Ceylon) from 12s. an ounce in 1877-9 to 1s., and even 9d. per ounce last year in Mincing Lane! But there are still many other tropical products in good request—among them, pepper, cardamoms, nutmegs, coca, rubber, &c., which, with the advantage of railway communication, can well be tried by settlers commanding a certain amount of capital. The feeding of CATTLE for market, already carried on in the district, should be greatly extended, while that of sheep is just about to be introduced; and there is ample encouragement to increase the culture of vegetables (potatoes especially) and fruits for the Colombo market. For, be it noted, that at present the vast proportion of the meat, grain, vegetables (potatoes especially) consumed in Colombo and other chief towns of the island is imported from India or Australia. The centre of the uplands of Uva may be found at Bandarawella (4,500 feet above sea-level), shortly to be the terminus of the railway now under construction, and here, by universal consent of Governor, medical man and visitor, is the finest climate in the island. An experienced Colonist, with no personal interest in the province, and who, along with the writer, in 1872 first propounded the scheme of railway extension across the hills into Uva—which was actually commenced by Sir Arthur Gordon in 1888—has written to me in view of this paper in the following terms of "Bandarawella," as a health resort, with its fine climate and other advantages:—

There are few more pathetic sights to be seen on board our eastward-bound steamers than the consumptive patient *en route* for distant Australia. If, in the earlier stages, *well and good*; but it is feared the family, or family doctor, too frequently only part with their patient when it becomes a last resource. The result being, as all travellers can truly tell, that too often the little remaining strength gives way under the

prolonged discomforts which all invalids must endure even on board the P. & O.—the closing scene—that saddest of all sights—a burial at sea.

Far be it from me, therefore, to recommend even the pure air of this cheerful, sunny spot in the highlands of Ceylon to those already in the final throes of pulmonary complaint; but, what I feel sure all medical men who know this particular locality will support me in saying is, that young sufferers threatened with consumption might here find an effectual antidote, and a congenial temporary or permanent home at half the distance of Australia; a resort that may be reached in little more than a fortnight.

A temperature which all the year round is moderate and equable, air which it is a positive luxury to breathe. No malaria lurking in swamps, no fever-laden breezes, no superabundant moisture, no chilling along-shore winds; such a climate, in short, as in which one soon learns to forget that he owns a frail body susceptible to climatic changes.

And such a climate has Bandarawella, the terminus next year of the highland railway in Ceylon.

It may be asked why this salubrious spot has been so little heard of hitherto; the answer being it was not sufficiently "getatable." Till now, when the important railway extension is about to be opened, the accommodation for visitors is limited to one small Rest House or wayside Inn, but doubtless ample hotels will soon be ready to receive the casual visitors or temporary residents.

The one drawback may be the extreme quietness of the place, and as neither idleness of mind nor body is conducive to health, it may here be proper to remark that for either lady or gentleman, interesting and profitable employment need not be wanting. Young ladies will soon discover that educational establishments must soon be inaugurated for the many European families whose parents would so much rather have them near than away in distant England, with all its climatic risks, while a pleasant out-door life will always be open to the agriculturally disposed. Nearly all English vegetables, many of our best fruits, and many more we cannot lay claim to in England, thrive to perfection in such a climate as this—to say nothing of dairy products, all of which would find a ready market in Colombo, now one of the chief calling ports in the world.

Tea also grows well on these beautiful patenas, and, although the Ceylon planter is apt to glut the market even with the best of products, there is no reason why Bandarawella should not share in the chances of this enterprise. In the valleys, cacao will prosper. There are, moreover, many other economic plants which might be grown here with equal facility and profit, such as the aloes and agaves for fibre, hemp, &c. A short residence would soon help one to decide upon their special hobby.

Around this patena, or beautifully undulating grassy sward, extending to some 400 square miles, are the once famous coffee-growing districts of Udapusilava, Haputella, and Badulla, the last named long known as the "Queen of Coffee districts"; and there, with its blue head rising to a

height of 6,680 feet, still stands Namanacoolykande, on the shoulders of which once rested some of the finest coffee estates in the world. "God made coffee for Uva, and Uva for coffee," said good Dr. Thwaites, of Peradeniya; and the cannie Scotchman who cultivates here used to remark that so long as heather grew around Ben Nevis, the fragrant berry would thrive in his fields; but, alas! tea has, over a wide extent, replaced it.

Arabi and those of his co-exiles who grumble at present at the moist climate on the coast, will readily find a delightful bracing change, and escape the wet season of Colombo, when the Uva railway is finished next year to Bandarawella. What the railway will mean in the development of the province, can only be understood by those who are acquainted with the difficulties encountered when an unusually heavy monsoon cuts up the cart roads, breaks down bridges, or aggravates cattle murrain. Not thirty years ago a Glasgow merchant who voyaged out to Ceylon to inspect his fine coffee plantation in Uva got as far as Newera ELLIYA, forty miles from his property, and refused to go farther, so trying was the journey by road; and he actually returned home without seeing the place, contenting himself with an independent report! This was, of course, an extreme case, but in respect of access and development the railway will undoubtedly work a great change in this part of the island.

#### THE NATIVES: SINHALESE, TAMILS, &c.

It may be thought that in saying so much of British planters, settlers and capitalists in the further development of Ceylon, I am losing sight of the natives of the island—of the Sinhalese, Tamils, and other races to be found there. But this is not really the case; for it has been demonstrated that every acre of land planted with tea, coffee, cacao, &c., means the support of five additional natives (men women, and children), and to the planting enterprise of Ceylon at this moment considerably over a million of natives of the island or of Southern India owe directly or indirectly their means of subsistence. Be it remembered that little more than forty years ago—at the time when Sir Samuel Baker lived with "the rifle and hound" on the hills of Ceylon—these upland regions were all barren waste, or covered with heavy jungle. Not only has cultivation taken the place of jungle over immense tracts, which have been opened up by roads and railways, but prosperous villages and towns filled with well-to-do natives—traders, cartmen, artificers, &c., in a few hundreds or thousands, have sprung up in every district.

Such places can be counted by the score, and even the sides of roads which were all bare within my recollection, are now lined with native huts and cultivation. Notwithstanding that the total export and import trade of Ceylon has risen from a value of less than one million sterling in 1837—the year when the planting industry fairly began—to that of about £9,000,000 last year, and the general revenue from £372,030 to about £1,400,000 in this same period, it is true that many Colonists and British capitalists who invested in the interval found in their plantations the graves of many a British sovereign. But what they lost, the Sinhalese, Tamils, Moormen, and Malays never failed to reap. Sir Charles Bernard, the other evening in Toynbee Hall, told the working men of East London that the mass of Indian labourers were well off when they could earn two shillings a week, which was sufficient to keep a man, his wife, and two or three children *comfortably*; and that eight to ten millions of natives in India had a hard time of it, because they could not usually make above one shilling to one shilling and sixpence per week. The rural natives of Ceylon, like those of India, spend little or nothing to provide against cold, in clothing, boots or shoes, fire, house rent or furniture, while their food is cheap; and in our island the labouring man, woman, or child can any day get ready and easy employment on tea plantations,<sup>1</sup> the men earning from half-a-crown to three shillings and sixpence a week. Most of the work of tea plucking, culture, and preparation has to be done by two hundred thousand immigrants from Southern India, because the Sinhalese are on the whole too well off, too independent, or too lazy to go on the plantations. However, the simple answer to any critic whom you may hear in England or elsewhere speak of the people of Ceylon—the Ceylonese of all races—as unprosperous, depressed, or ill-off is found in the one sufficient, undeniable fact that the population of the island has increased from less than 1,500,000 in 1837 to 3,008,239 in the census of last year, and out of this total not more than 6,000 are Europeans.

The Sinhalese and Tamils of Ceylon are a docile, intelligent, and advancing people. Their history, religion, and social customs may well afford an interesting study to the visitor, traveller, and settler. It must be remembered that the Sinhalese (now numbering 2,000,000) are an Aryan people like ourselves, and originally came from Northern India. Separated from their own race, and confined

<sup>1</sup> A considerable number of Sinhalese have, however, of recent years taken employment on tea plantations near their villages, the work of plucking the leaf being very easy, and the wages paid regularly.

to this little island in Southern Asia, it is without parallel that so small a nation as the Sinhalese (there were not more than 750,000 when the British took possession of Ceylon) should have retained for more than 2,000 years their country, their language, and their religion, though constantly assailed by invaders from the opposite continent, one division of whom alone had a population to draw on of 10,000,000 to 12,000,000. Be it noted, however, that at one time the King or Emperor of Ceylon was a very important potentate. Even so late as A.D. 1150, or 740 years ago, Prakrama Bahu, the accomplished, mighty and "sole King of Lanka," besides securing peace and prosperity throughout the island, commanded a large army and powerful fleet, with which he successfully attacked enemies in Siam and Cambodia, as well as Southern India.

What the population was in his time, or in earlier eras of prosperity, we cannot now learn. I do not think the total population ever reached the 12,000,000 of some exaggerated estimates; 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 would seem to me the very outside of probability; for the Southern and South-western divisions of the island, where, for many centuries now, the population has chiefly been found, were in early times but sparsely occupied. Nevertheless, as regards the other portions, I am free to admit that the remains of tanks and watercourses, to promote irrigation over a large area in the Northern and Eastern divisions, show the population to have been very considerable, where now there are only units to the square mile. Whole districts in this part must have been depopulated either by disease or war; and the remnants, though forced to leave the plains by famine, pestilence or sword, or all combined, still had their hill fastnesses to guard against the foe. It has been well said that no one should look on the Kandians—the highlanders of the Sinhalese, and generally muscular, bearded men—without veneration, when he remembers the warfare they so long waged that their land might be free from the yoke of the foreign oppressor. But certainly never has the "Roman peace" been so long or so thoroughly maintained in Ceylon as during the present century by the British Government, which has given, or is gradually giving to the people all the social and many of the political privileges enjoyed by Englishmen at home.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> No one has written more sympathetically of the Sinhalese than the venerated and accomplished Wesleyan missionary and Orientalist, Robert Spence Hardy, who worked for twenty-five years in Ceylon. In his "Jubilee Memorials," published in 1864, he said: "Nearly all the social and political privileges that Englishmen possess at home the Ceylonese enjoy in this island.

In contrast with the Kandians, the Sinhalese of the low country are generally effeminate, and they have been described as the "women of the human race." When being trained as soldiers in the early days, they could not be taught not to fire away their ramrods as the true missiles of destruction! Long subjected to semi-slavery by Kandians, Portuguese, and Dutch alike, it was no wonder they became deceitful and prevaricators—that the truth was not in them in the early part of this century. But a change for the better has taken place. Many of them are still complaisant to a degree; willing to accept a new religion, so long as they are not asked to give up their own; to oblige "master," even to the length of swearing that black is white in the witness-box if told to do so; and "to please the womens" is often the excuse given by Sinhalese men-servants to their European employers for foolish or absurd observances. They all marry very young, but do not, as a rule, have large families, though a woman may here, as in India, be a grandmother at thirty, and, if she lives, a great-grandmother at forty-five. A Sinhalese woman who has never married is indeed a rare unit in the population. Though, for that matter, the saying is true as regards European ladies, that "women's rights" are seldom if ever heard of eastward of Suez. In India, however, there are great reforms to be worked out in respect of women which scarcely affect their better-off sisters in Ceylon.

May I, in passing, add that there is no greater scope for the beneficial influence of educated, sympathetic English ladies in the present day than in India and Ceylon? The great need and the ample room there is for them as teachers, Zenana missionaries,

In Britain, lives without number have been sacrificed on the scaffold and elsewhere by its patriots; tortures of the most appalling character have been endured, and battles many have been fought to secure to its people the freedom they now enjoy; and yet nearly every advantage connected with the birthright of the Briton, thus dearly purchased, is now possessed by natives of this and other colonies, though neither they nor their forefathers ever paid for them a fraction of their property, or endured for them a single privation, or lost one life. The natives who can live on the produce of the cocoanut tree, and need no more clothing than a rag to wrap round their loins, for decency rather than dress, would remain slaves as long as the race lasts, all classes exposed to the tyranny of every grade above them, without an effort to better their state, if men who have breathed the rime and braved the snowstorm did not break their fetters and teach them to be free. In all that regards character and comfort, in all things that raise man in the scale of being, in all that takes the rubble from within him and puts soul-ore in its place, the people of Ceylon are favoured with greater helps than have previously been known to any rice-eating nation in the world.'

nurses, and especially as physicians, and the way in which these duties are being slowly but surely taken up, has almost made one believe there is a providential arrangement—in Britain having so many single ladies free from incumbrances, and ready to meet the great call for their services from India and Ceylon, as from China and Africa.

As regards the Colonies, I have for the last twenty years been an advocate for brother and sister going out together, whether to Australia, America, India, or Ceylon, that is, where there is the promise of employment for the brother, or a little capital available. What will keep one will nearly keep two under such circumstances; and parents who deliberately plan a Colonial career for one or more of their sons, could not do better than seek to train, if they have daughters, one or more to accompany their brothers. On the hills of India and Ceylon I know well that many lonely bungalows would have been brightened, and many valuable lives saved from premature illness and death, if this had been the rule in past years. And then, as planters or colonists laid the foundation of pecuniary independence, sisters would be exchanged (with their consent, of course!), and happy homes established without the risk too often attending the bringing out of brides to what may prove to them an unsuitable climate. For I need scarcely add that if the sisters did not care to settle down, or find the climate suitable, it is much easier for a sister than a wife to return and re-settle in England.

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I think enough has been said, though very imperfectly, to show the deep interest which visitors, as well as settlers, may feel in the people of our island. Very much owing to the good work done by missionaries in past years, education, in proportion to population, is ten times farther advanced in Ceylon than in India; and though much remains to be done, steady, if not rapid, progress is being made. So much is this the case that Ceylonese young men are now finding scope for their energies as domestic servants, clerks, schoolmasters, road officers, and even doctors beyond their own shores—in India, Burmah (where there are two pure Sinhalese as assistant missionaries), in the Straits Settlements, and again in some parts of Australasia.

Let me here refer to the great and good work done by the public servants in Ceylon. In the Civil Service we have a body of cultured, honourable English gentlemen, standing as it were between the Colonists and the natives, whose one mission it is to promote

the good government and welfare of the people, and it is greatly owing to them that the Sinhalese and Tamils are now in so contented and advanced a position.

#### THE FUTURE OF THE ISLAND.

As regards the future prosperity of the island, to sum up in a sentence or two, I may well adopt, with but few changes, the words of one of our latest and most disinterested visitors, Dr. Alan Walters. "The guarantee of prosperity is found in the central—even magnificent—geographical position of Ceylon, her ready command of cheap labour, her superb climate, and the amazing fecundity with which Nature, out of a lean rather than a fat soil, pours forth her fruits in answer to human toil. As an emporium of commerce, a coaling station, and a half-way house for the far East and South—China and Australia—the place of Ceylon on the map is unrivalled. To the traveller, apart from the cyclopean antiquities, which will no doubt before long be made accessible to the madding crowd by a railway—conductors, coupons, and all the rest of it—there are abounding attractions in this beautiful island, be he artist or *ennuyé*, sportsman, naturalist, or scribe. The way there is, in these days, as easy as rolling off a log; it is only the way back that is hard—hard because as the low, palm-fringed shores sink beneath the horizon, and the Peak of Adam cloaks itself afar in a mantle of majestic mystery, you feel and know that yonder flashing point of light in your wake keeps watch by the gateway of an Eden where you fain would have lingered, and marks the portal of a summer isle where the brain-fogged workman may stand apart from the strain and stress of life, and the lotus eater (among the visitors with leisure) may take his fill."



Some of the Staple Exports from Ceylon, with their Distribution, for the year 1891 : compare it with the total Exports of the same in each of the three previous years.

Countries	Coffee, cwt.		Cinnamon	Tea	Cocoa	Cardamoms	Babies lb.	Chips lb.	Cassanitol		
	Paragon	Netive							Total	lb.	cwt.
To United Kingdom	63,129	2,000	63,629	63,744,987	17,415	150,879	1,177,529	260,078	133,232	155,343	
" Austria	4,923	195	5,118	145,004	4,098	—	6,300	21,290	17,633	—	
" Belgium	14	2	20	85	—	—	68,500	5,600	4,312	9,958	
" France	209	27	306	3,362	119	—	136,100	30,364	3,002	—	
" Germany	114	302	416	92,291	275	2,701	467,965	126,784	18,984	34,636	
" Holland	—	—	—	21,438	—	—	—	—	—	944	
" Italy	55	—	55	2,280	—	—	126,300	161,584	5,969	—	
" Russia	—	—	—	4,649	—	—	—	50	95,200	5,512	
" Spain	—	—	—	11,230	—	—	81,000	—	—	—	
" Sweden	—	—	—	10,995	—	—	—	—	—	—	
" Turkey	—	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	
" India	—	103	100	4,211	—	89	—	—	106,936	307	
" Australia	1,930	2,927	4,857	549,379	—	244,679	44,272	—	2,341	687	
" America	9,733	1,449	11,182	3,210,598	—	198	8,820	11,148	109,994	188,205	
" Africa	259	50	309	163,137	2,609	7,613	92,100	—	33	—	
" China	127	—	127	70,828	—	290	100,368	—	1,465	—	
" Singapore	110	—	110	165,041	—	525	140	—	53	—	
" Mauritius	35	—	35	3,314	84	—	—	—	—	—	
" Malta	263	145	408	68,783	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>Total Exports from</b>				<b>2,000</b>							
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31											
1891	81,225	5,167	80,632	5,679,339	68,274,420	20,532	422,109	2,309,774	588,264	409,251	400,268
do. 1890	79,038	2,927	81,965	8,655,990	45,948,469	14,883	365,606	1,839,814	435,917	340,371	372,502
do. 1889	81,416	4,583	86,117	9,433,715	39,337,145	18,742	295,095	2,279,284	514,536	327,652	452,224
do. 1888	130,469	8,914	139,283	12,251,120	28,670,268	12,936	260,443	1,657,332	465,852	365,852	215,764

## No. II.

PRINCIPAL RECENT WORKS ON CEYLON OF INTEREST  
TO THE VISITOR OR INTENDING SETTLER.

- "Murray's Handbook for India and Ceylon," 1891.
- "Fifty Years in Ceylon." An autobiography by the late Major Thomas Skinner, C.M.G. [W. H. Allen & Co., 1891.]
- "Two Happy Years in Ceylon." (Illustrated.) By Miss Gordon Cumming. [Blackwood, 1891.]
- "Palms and Pearls, or Scenes in Ceylon." (Illustrated.) By Alan Walters. [R. Bentley & Sons, 1892.]
- "About Ceylon and Borneo." (Illustrated.) By Walter J. Clutterbuck. [Longmans, 1891.]
- "Ceylon in 1892." (Illustrated.) By John Ferguson. Being a fourth edition of a Popular History and Guide to the Island. (In the press.) [John Haddon & Co., London.]
- "The Ceylon Handbook and Directory for 1891 and 1892." By A. M. & J. Ferguson. [John Haddon & Co., London.]
- "Guide to Colombo." By Geo. Skeen. [John Haddon & Co., London.]
- "Guide to Kandy and Newera ELLIYA." By S. M. Burrows. [John Haddon & Co., London.]
- "The Buried Cities of Ceylon." By S. M. Burrows. [John Haddon & Co., London.]
- "Manuals on Tea, Cocanuts, Cacao, Rubber, their Cultivation, &c." Compiled by A. M. & J. Ferguson. [John Haddon & Co., London.]
- "The Tropical Agriculturist," for planters, published monthly. [John Haddon & Co., London.]

*[The above Works can be seen in the Library of the Royal  
Colonial Institute.]*

## DISCUSSION.

The Hon. Sir ARTHUR GORDON, G.C.M.G. : As the last returned Governor of Ceylon, I have been asked to undertake the agreeable duty of opening the discussion. I am glad to bear my testimony, humble as it is, to the skill with which Mr. Ferguson, in the course of a brief paper, has contrived, without making it a mere collection of statistics, to deal with a variety of topics of great and permanent interest. But when I am told to open a discussion, I confess I find myself somewhat at a loss, because to discuss a question one must take up some position that has not been taken up before ; one must more or less demur to what has been advanced, or ask for an

explanation of the meaning of what has been said. Now, I cannot say that I am disposed to dispute any of the propositions that have been brought forward, or that I do not understand the terms in which they have been stated. As those among us who are familiar with Ceylon do not require to be told, Mr. Ferguson and I have had our differences in times past, and I daresay if I were now in Ceylon we should have them again, but they were differences which have never prevented our mutual respect for each other, or, I believe, our mutual feeling that each was deeply concerned in the welfare of the Colony. Now, I listened to the paper—knowing I was to be asked to discuss it—in a somewhat critical spirit, to see where I could find a peg on which to hang a dissent, and I said to myself as it went on: “Now, can I raise discussion upon that point? No. Will that do? No.” But I did find one proposition in what he read against which, I confess, I do feel inclined to enter a protest—to demur to the suggestion put forward, and that is with regard to the manner in which the still existing forests of Ceylon should be dealt with. I am bold to say I do not concur with Mr. Ferguson in the impression which he says is produced by a view from the top of the Pedrotallagalla mountains to the planting district of Ceylon. He says that from the top of one of these mountains you will see what a great extent of forest there is still left and to spare. I can only say that when I last ascended to the summit the impression left on my mind was—how little was the bit of wood now left there, and extensive and alarming the denudation of the country. It shows how the same view may differently impress different people, but I must say, bearing in mind the views of my eminent predecessors—Sir Hercules Robinson and Sir William Gregory—I hold it to be of the utmost importance to the welfare of the island that that reserve of forest above a height of 5,000 feet should not rashly be tampered with. I say that with emphasis, because I have had opportunities in other parts of the world of seeing what the effect of such denudation is. On a small scale I have seen it in Mauritius; on a large scale I have seen it in South America, and when once that reserve of wood on the summit of the island has been got rid of you will find it uncommonly difficult, if not impossible, to replace, and you will find the results exceedingly unpleasant. I therefore hope the Government of Ceylon will be very careful before relaxing its rules with regard to the felling of timber above 5,000 feet. I have no other criticism to make on the paper, and I can only repeat my expression of admiration of the manner in which Mr. Ferguson has performed his task. But if at all times I am disinclined to discussion, if at all

times I feel reluctance to speak, I am free to confess that this evening I feel that reluctance in an unusual degree, for I cannot think of Ceylon to-night without a feeling of profound sadness. Those of you—and I suppose there are many such in this room—who come from Ceylon, or who are nearly connected with Ceylon, will know what I mean, for I am sure the dominant thought in their minds is that which prevails in my own—a feeling of regret and sadness for the loss which the Colony has just sustained in the death of one of its best Governors, one of its warmest and most constant friends, Sir William Gregory. This is not the time nor am I the man to discuss Sir William Gregory's conduct as Governor of Ceylon. Our views with regard to that Colony were almost identical, and were I to praise the policy he adopted or the modes of government he pursued, I should seem, more or less indirectly, to praise my own. But of the man I might for a few moments speak. Sir William Gregory, like many of the best men of the country to which he belonged, possessed that ready faculty of saying the right word, and doing the right thing, at the right time, in a way which gained, without his seeking it, a universal popularity, and a popularity, let me say, of the best sort, for it was a popularity not founded on elaborate efforts to please, but on a real kindness of nature which came spontaneously from the heart. I have plenty of evidence of it, and I know what it was that endeared him to those who worked under him. On one of his last visits to Ceylon—for he came to Ceylon three times while I was there and revisited the scenes of his labours—he visited the public works that were going on in a lonely and pestilential forest, and there he found an engineer officer of the Government suffering from fever brought on by exposure in those works. He was told the only way of resisting the fever in such localities was to live well and drink good wine, not easily attainable by an engineer officer in such a place. When Sir William went back to England he sent out to him several cases of the best champagne, though he did not know the man before. These were the sort of acts which endeared Sir William, and justly so, to those he worked with. In a letter which I had from Sir William after he was taken ill, he said that if he did not recover he begged me to look after some little acts of kindness, of a comparatively trivial nature, which he meditated on behalf of a young Singalese now in England, in whom he took an interest. Those who are connected with Ceylon do not require to be told that there are many homes in Ceylon, native and English, which are saddened to-day by the telegram which has just gone out there.

Mr. R. G. WEBSTER, M.P.: As a representative in the British House of Commons, I have the honour of addressing a large number of ladies and gentlemen who belong to Greater Britain, and I do so with the more modesty on this occasion from the fact that I have never been a Colonist in Ceylon. It has, however, been my lot on two occasions to visit that interesting and important Colony—once in 1870, when I was, comparatively speaking, a young man, and again in 1880. On the latter occasion the Colony was to some extent in a state of depression. The coffee plantations were in a very bad way and other products had not come to the front, but I am glad to learn from the valuable and interesting address we have heard this evening that those times have passed, and that you have found an important commodity in tea, in which you compete with the plantations of China, and certainly with those of Assam and Northern India. I have listened with great attention to this interesting lecture. I only hope that all the Colonies are in your happy position from the fact that you have no grievances, that you have no necessity to come before the Imperial Parliament on the occasions when we discuss estimates, and from the fact that you have been so fortunate in your Governors and Ministers. You have an admirable climate. You have also a great history. I must congratulate all present on having heard so admirable a lecture on the resources of the Colony.

Mr. J. R. MOSSÉ (formerly Director of Public Works, Ceylon): I have heard Mr. Ferguson's valuable paper with great interest, and there was very little he said with which I do not agree. As Mr. Ferguson has referred to public works and railways, and as for some eleven years I happened to be mixed up with both those Departments, perhaps I may be allowed to say a few words on the subject, for, although I have now retired, engineering is still as dear to me as ever. It was owing to the enlightened policy of Sir Henry Ward, about 1855, that the system of devoting to public works almost every farthing of surplus revenue was commenced. These works comprise new roads, new bridges, new buildings, and irrigation works, and on them has since been spent between £400,000 and £500,000 per annum, independent of the railways and harbour works, and of the Colombo waterworks. Of course, the new roads and bridle paths have greatly increased facilities for transport, and the irrigation works have been of enormous benefit. In a paper I had the honour to read before this Institute in 1884, I pointed out that the Government of Ceylon could afford to spend fifty rupees per acre on irrigation works, and that they reaped not only a direct

profit of 5 per cent. on the expenditure, but also a far more valuable indirect profit; for crops that were formerly uncertain were made certain, famines were prevented, the health of the district was greatly improved, and there was a vast amelioration in the general condition of the country. The railways were made at different times: the first, constructed by Sir Guildford Molesworth, was from Colombo to Kandy, on which the Kaduganuava Incline is as fine a piece of engineering as can well be seen. That line has for many years paid 8, 10, and 12 per cent., but that is only the direct commercial benefit, and I hold that the indirect benefits to the community are what really ought to be considered, especially on a railway owned by a Government. That line was, in 1885, extended to Nanu-Oya. It rises at this point to some 5,300 feet, and was really a very difficult piece of work. Other lines have since been made, but the surprising fact is this—that while nearly £4,000,000 (taking the rupee at 2s.) have been spent on railways, no less than £2,000,000 have been paid off, so that these railways, which cost originally 39,500,000 rupees, now stand in the books of Government at only 17½ million rupees—in other words the Colony has paid off 55 per cent. of the original cost, and I doubt if any other instance of this sort can be found. The result is the Government are now reaping fully 12 per cent. on the outstanding capital, or 5¾ per cent. on the original capital. As you have heard to-night, the railway is to be extended over a summit of 6,200 feet above the sea to Uva, which possesses one of the finest climates in the world. In conclusion, I would only say, with reference to the late Sir John Coode, that in him we have lost a very valuable friend of the Royal Colonial Institute, and a man of most sterling character. His works at Colombo are second to none of the kind in the world, and that breakwater will be a monument to him for generations to come.

Sir SAMUEL GRENIER (Attorney-General, Ceylon): Mr. Ferguson has, I think, read to you just such a paper as one could desire in the interests of Ceylon, and has stated the case so clearly and concisely that no words from me can add to its effect. I desire to endorse the sentiments which Sir Arthur Gordon has expressed in reference to one of the greatest and best Governors Ceylon ever had—Sir William Gregory. That reference to him was only a just tribute of praise. Sir William Gregory governed Ceylon not merely for the Imperial Government, but for the good of the people of the Colony, and that is saying a great deal for one who, without any previous Colonial experience, but chiefly after a Parliamentary career, was sent to take up the administration of that distant land.

It was my privilege to see him only a few weeks before he died, and almost his last words to me were, "Oh, if I could only have a week at Mount Lavinia"—one of our watering-places—"I should soon be well again." He has passed away, but his memory will live, and if I might take upon myself the responsibility of speaking for the people of the Colony, I would say that he will be remembered with gratitude by all classes of the community—Europeans and natives alike—and his name will be cherished as that of one of the most popular and able and honoured rulers that Ceylon ever had.

Sir ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.: There is one matter that has not been very much dealt with this evening, either in the paper or in the discussion—I refer to the planting industry. We all in this room know what Ceylon tea is, but few understand what untiring energy it has required to convert the decaying coffee plantations into the successful tea-gardens which now everywhere meet the view of the visitor travelling up country. There are several planters here this evening, and I regret that none of them seem willing to give us the benefit of their experience in so interesting a life. I can, however, testify to the kindly welcome and hospitality which the visitor receives at every bungalow where he is fortunate enough to gain an introduction. The working of the estate is shown in every detail, and one can but admire the perfect organisation of a well-conducted establishment, and, above all, the skilful manner in which the planter handles his coolies. He lives in the hills with hundreds of these coolies in his employ—very often four miles or more from his nearest neighbour—and the good understanding which prevails shows that the Britisher excels here as elsewhere in the art of getting on with his native labour. I can quite confirm what has been said as to the loveliness of Ceylon and its harbours—Point de Galle and Colombo—and think one of the grandest sights in the world is to see the monsoon breaking over the Colombo breakwater. If some enterprising Colonist would send home some photographs showing these mountains of spray flying over the mastheads of the many steamers and vessels snugly anchored within a few hundred feet of these great rollers, I am sure he would find a ready sale for them.

The CHAIRMAN: I quite agree with Sir Alfred Dent that we should be much obliged to any planter or Colonist who would give us the benefit of a few observations. Meanwhile, I call on Sir John Bray as a recent visitor to Ceylon.

Sir JOHN BRAY, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for South Australia): I am not like some previous speakers, who have had great experience

of Ceylon, for my own knowledge of the island was gained on a visit I paid last month on my way from Australia, when, owing to the rapid passage of the vessel, I had the pleasure of spending a couple of days there, and six or seven years ago I paid a somewhat similar visit. We had a trip over the Government railway to Kandy, and every one of us was struck with the exceeding beauty of the hills and of the scenery generally, and also with the apparent productiveness of the place. It strikes one coming from Australia or from England as something like a new world, and for anyone who wishes for a complete change from ordinary sights, nothing could be more attractive. I am very glad to hear of the successful administration of the island, which I trust may continue to have the good Governors such a place deserves. I represent one of the Australian Colonies, in which I was born, and I can only say I am exceedingly glad to be present to-night, and to have heard this interesting paper, and also to renew the acquaintance I had the honour of making some years ago in Australia with our Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN : I have now great pleasure in moving a cordial vote of thanks to the lecturer. On all occasions we are very much indebted to any gentleman who takes the trouble to prepare a paper, and especially when that paper is one of such ability and so comprehensive as that to which we have listened to-night. It is, I think, a matter of public benefit and patriotism that anyone who is so able to address a public audience in Britain on such a subject should give us the advantage of his experience, because such information and the discussions which follow are calculated to quicken and intensify that interest which is happily growing day by day in all that relates to Greater Britain. For these reasons I propose a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. John Ferguson for his paper.

The motion was adopted with acclamation.

Mr. JOHN FERGUSON : It is very gratifying to me to be the recipient of such a cordial vote of thanks. I feel I must undeceive you and our friend, Mr. Webster, M.P., as to our having no little grievances in the island. I understood that this platform was not the place on which to introduce controverted questions from our little world of politics, but I am afraid that before very long we may have to trouble the House of Commons with one or more little Ceylon grievances, and let us hope we may get a good deliverance from them without disturbing the Imperial mind too much. In reference to what our late Governor, Sir Arthur Gordon, has said, I am glad to find there was only one point that he was inclined to controvert or oppose, and on that I may remark that I did a little



injustice by omitting certain passages which you will find in the printed paper. In regard to forest land over 5,000 feet, you will find I quite agree with him in thinking that the Crown should not permit the reckless cutting down and planting of such forests with tea or other products, but you will find from the paper that I point out that there are considerable reserves of such land which may well be utilised, if not for planting, at any rate for gardening and pastoral purposes. In fact, applications have been received to effect settlements by cutting away the undergrowth while leaving the large trees, and what I maintain is, that unless something of the sort is done, this part of the country will bring no traffic to the new railway. As regards the future, I may mention that when Sir Hercules Robinson was leaving Ceylon for New South Wales some twenty-five years ago, I had a farewell interview with him. We had just begun to agitate for an extension of the railway to Uva from Newalapitya, and I asked him to say, as a private individual, whether we had not a case for that extension. His reply was that he saw no prospect of a justification for such a work. If Sir Hercules Robinson were to return now, he would see how mistaken he was in that cry of "Newalapitya and finality," and so it may be in regard to the development of Ceylon in other directions. In conclusion, I will only add that those present, both ladies and gentlemen, can best show their practical interest in Ceylon, and acknowledgment of this lecture, by not only drinking Ceylon tea themselves, but by advocating its use by others.

The EARL OF GLASGOW, G.C.M.G. (Governor of New Zealand): I am sure you will agree with me that one of the most important points at a meeting such as this is to have a competent Chairman, and I think you will also admit that we have had such a Chairman in the Earl of Aberdeen. I need not now descant on his social qualities or on the numberless ways in which he makes himself useful to his fellow-countrymen, but I simply ask you to accord him a cordial vote of thanks for his services in the chair this evening.

Mr. J. FERGUSON: I should like in one word to second this vote, and to add that there is a peculiar fitness in Lord Aberdeen filling the chair on the occasion of a paper being read on "Ceylon." Not so far back, two-thirds of our planters were Scotchmen, and, again, two-thirds of these hailed from the north-eastern counties of which Aberdeen is the capital; and I am sure a better Chairman in every respect we could not have here.

The CHAIRMAN: I am very grateful to you for this kindness. Mr. Ferguson has suggested what is perhaps the reason for my being

asked to preside this evening ; namely, that I come from a county which has furnished so many energetic and successful settlers in Ceylon. If there are any Aberdonians in this room, they will agree with me that that north-east corner of Scotland is a very remarkable place. You won't, perhaps, go the length of the Aberdeenshire boy who, when asked at school what was the capital of England, replied "Scotland," and when asked what was the capital of Scotland said "Aberdeen." Now you all know there is one quality which Scotchmen possess in an eminent degree, and that is modesty. Therefore I am not prepared to say much in reply to this toast—I beg pardon—vote of thanks. You see modest people are apt to get confused. You may have read the story told in that attractive book, "Twenty-five Years of St. Andrews." A worthy squire was present at an ordination dinner. Being called upon to speak, he said that, on such an occasion, when so many distinguished members of the Church and so many learned professors were present, his doing so was like casting pearls before swine. Ladies and gentlemen, I am very much obliged to you.

The proceedings then terminated.

## SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, April 12, 1892.

W. Maynard Farmer, Esq., a Member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 24 Fellows had been elected, viz., 6 Resident and 18 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

*Robert William Bourne, C.E., Lewis Edmunds, D.Sc., LL.B., Lt.-Colonel G. A. French, R.A., C.M.G., William Gow, William H. Heaton, Rev. J. Grant Mills, M.A.*

Non-Resident Fellows :—

*Alexander Armstrong (Cape Colony), Frank R. Ayers (South Australia), Captain George C. Bayley (British Honduras), C. M. Brothers (Cape Colony), Alexander Busby (New South Wales), Frederick C. Faulkner, M.A. (Western Australia), James A. Finlay (Victoria), A. W. Fraser (Victoria), His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G. (Governor of New Zealand), Thomas S. Horn (South Australia), Dr. Julian A. Lea (Cape Colony), William Mackenzie (Ceylon), William MacMurtrie (Victoria), Robert A. Molesworth (Victoria), John Provis (Tasmania), James S. Reid (South Australia), William Royce (Transvaal), Henry A. Ward (Cape Colony).*

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., have been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: This being the first South African Meeting of the session, I take the opportunity of announcing that the South African volume of the educational series under the auspices of the Institute, entitled "Geography of Africa South of the Zambesi, with Notes on the Industries, Wealth, and Social Progress of the States and Peoples," by the Rev. W. P. Greswell, M.A., has just been published by the Clarendon Press. It will, the Council trusts, prove a useful work of reference. It is my privilege this evening to preside at a meeting at which you will have the opportunity of hearing a great deal about a country in which I dare say you are

all interested, either by having relations or friends who joined the pioneer party of the Chartered Company, or in some other way. I will not detain you further except to say that you will have the opportunity of hearing a gentleman who has travelled through the country several times, and who, I have no doubt, will engage your attention with a most interesting Paper. I have only now to introduce Mr. E. A. Maund.

#### MASHONALAND AND ITS DEVELOPMENT.

A GENUINE account of a country, and a true estimate of its capabilities, require to be based on scientific theories. Any traveller may give his views concerning the country he visits, but to properly appreciate their value the public should ascertain the knowledge on which those views were founded. I am quite aware that if we expected some standard geographical, botanical, and geological knowledge from explorers when telling the public of new seen lands, there would be a great falling off in the number of books of travel published. "An honest tale speeds best, being plainly told." Now you have heard a great deal lately about this Mashonaland, and it appears to me that you have been plunged into two extremes—either violently excited by an, at present, unjustifiable "boom," which, without calculating the difficulties, or allowing time for development, was, to say the least of it, premature; or, on the other hand, you have been depressed by the reports of pessimists, who have loudly denounced on insufficient data; while others, honest in their own convictions, but without sufficient knowledge, have hastened to counteract the optimists before any legitimate experiments had been tried. Both appear to me equally unfair and misleading. There is, however, a *via media* which appears likely to lead to a sound and splendid future. Along this route I would lead you to-night, and I hope to show that I have not hazarded such a statement on vague generalities, but on the results of actual experiments tried in the remarkable development now going on, based, too, on a personal knowledge of the country, not gained in a haphazard way, but during a sufficient period to teach me the conditions necessary for successful colonising in South Africa. Here I would remark that I have no wish even to traverse conflicting or inconsistent opinions, because criticism, as long as it be fair, is a salutary thing in all great undertakings. But I warn those who mock at or denounce so useful an enterprise, that they should understand well the position before they attack it.

The importance attached to Mashonaland was a good deal based upon a very mythical history, the romance about which was deepened by travellers' stories of rich reefs, vast old workings, and ruins of fabulous cities which flourished in the long dead past. The legendary knowledge we have of this ancient Empire of Monomotapa, backed by the discoveries both archæological and utilitarian made during the past eighteen months, will help in a large degree to solve the problem, not only as to the builders of Zimbabwe, but as to the possible future of a country that has so evidently had an ancient civilisation and greatness. Any country that can boast a history, however much wiped out by ages and grown to decay, may, in proper hands, claim again a place in the pages dedicated to the future.

Our masterly activity as a great colonising Empire has never been more keenly exemplified than by the rapidity with which we have occupied, and are now developing, the resources of Mashonaland. Quietly, without any fuss, except perhaps on the part of a few Parliamentary opponents to the expansion of our Empire, without calling on the taxpayer to give *éclat* to the event by the employment of red-coated battalions, this vast territory has been opened up to English commerce and colonisation by private enterprise.

Fortified with a Royal Charter, the British South Africa Company has "gone in and possessed this good land" without striking a blow or losing a life in hostilities. Never in the annals of pioneering has an expedition on so large a scale been carried to so successful an issue in so short a time. It was marching, it must be remembered, into a country unknown; threatened by the warlike Matabele on their West flank, the inert Portuguese roused by sheer envy into a semblance of energy on the East, and the Boers organising a much-talked-of trek from the South. In one year all these difficulties have been diplomatically arranged, and to-day the Matabele are working *for us*, the Boers are farming *with us*, while the Portuguese have joined hands over the Pungwe Railway. Thus peace has been so well assured, that the Company has been enabled to disband its paid force, and a Burgher volunteer one now replaces it.

It is in this vast territory south of the Zambesi that our great colonising powers are just now being most visibly shown: by an eager competition to open up the ancient gold-fields known to have existed there, urged forward by the success of the gold industry in the Transvaal, which during the past few years has been something phenomenal. Seven years ago the value of the gold won and ex-

ported was barely £100,000. To-day it is upwards of £3,000,000, or  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the output of the whole world, and is rapidly increasing.

In 1885, when, on my return with Sir Charles Warren, I had the honour of addressing this Institute on the importance of Bechuana-land and Matabeleland, the strides made since then scarcely entered the wildest hopes of the most sanguine. South Africa was looked upon as a bad egg in the Empire's colonial basket, a land of native troubles, a field for sporting adventures, and producing only the prosaic wool and ornamental diamonds and feathers, and an occasional expensive little war, for which the British taxpayer had to put his hand in his pocket without the appearance of ever getting any adequate return. But all this is now changed. South Africa is taking a leading position, not only in our Empire, but in the world. It has become a vast field for commercial enterprise, and millions of this country's earnings are being invested in its development.

The pushing forward of the line of civilisation northwards has been slow, considering the rumoured richness of the country during the past twenty-five years. The gold discoveries in the Transvaal following so closely the wonderful development of the diamond mines, and their subsequent amalgamation under one great corporation, gave the required impetus for a move North in quest of that long-fabled golden land.

The great check to this northern progress has been the lack of railways in South Africa, and the eastern seaboard, the natural and easiest entrance to the country, being in the hands of the listless Portuguese. Our nearest base of operations was Kimberley, from which a thousand-mile trek northwards is a costly business. Now in America they do things differently. A railway is almost the first thing thought of. It is quickly pushed forward, and civilisation fast follows along its track; towns spring up, and the country is soon populated. In Western America, I am told, there are any number of deserted townships which did not pay. The history of one is the history of all. A reef was discovered—a rush followed. The inevitable saloon sprang up, and houses round it, and land changed hands at good figures. If the lode proved unpayable, the mining community left it for better finds, and the township was quickly deserted; but the country was not condemned because a reef or two pinched out. Had Western settlers occupied Mashonaland, and found the long southern route strangling the enterprise, while there was a short easy route to the sea eastward, though it ran through Portuguese territory, to that valuable but unappreciated

port, Beira, I believe they would have bought or fought, but anyhow, there would have been a railway in course of construction long ere this. And had it been left to our South African Colonists, untrammelled by home exigences, Beira would have been British, and a line would have been carrying mining machinery through the fly country by now.

I am aware that in America they have not the deadly horse-sickness, or Tsetse fly to deal with, which in South Africa are great factors in the way of quick development; but they have long and cruel winters which equally check progress.

I would now give what we know of the past history of this country, because I believe it will help us to realise its future capabilities. We have nothing but ghosts in the shape of frequent and extensive ruins, which, thanks to Mr. Theodore Bent, are beginning to tell us their tale, and the vast old workings of the ancient miners, which by the work done show that there must have been a dense labouring population. Then we have the speculative history, based upon old chronicles, voyages, and cosmographies, dating back some 400 years.

The ancient or mythical gold-producing empire had left more solid evidence than the hearsay writings of chroniclers in the now famous ruins of Zimbabwe, relics from which point incontestably to an ancient gold industry and a certain degree of civilisation. By other ruins we can trace a ruder middle age of Monomotapa, in which the inhabitants were evidently poor copyists of the bygone civilisation. This was followed by a dark age of savagedom and slavery, when the country was overrun by some brutal race, and all trace of civilisation seems to have been lost. The gold industry was neglected, and Portuguese activity, confined to the coast, had degenerated into a connivance at the slave trade. The discovery and colonisation of the Brazils was probably coeval with this, when Portuguese Africa fell into decay, and the sale of slaves for the New World was found more lucrative than employing them in the mines. Next came the inroad of the Zulus from the South. Umzilikazi with his Matabeles occupied the plateau, and wiped out or subjugated the Makalakas and Mashonas, while Gaza occupied the Eastern territory to the coast. I have heard old Matabele warriors say that when they came into the country a tribe whom they called the *Umbalosi* worked the gold, which they carried down to Zamo in quills and traded with the Portuguese half-casts for women. But, they said, we wiped out all these workers of the white stone—a fact which may account for the numerous skulls found down old

shafts on the Mazoe and other workings. These facts I had verified by the Mashonas in my recent trip, as they told me the *Umbalosi* worked the gold and traded it on the Zambesi.

The Victorian age of enterprise is now fast shedding the light of civilisation on this benighted region, and bids fair to reinstate it in its former greatness. Portugal even seems to have awakened to the fact that this territory, which she was unable to conquer and has so long neglected, has an inherent value worth looking after. If her money, wasted on a fruitless expedition and subsequent litigation, had been spent on a line to Massi Kessi, she would not only have made a good *coup*, but have shown her intention of reforming the whole condition of affairs about the Zambesi with which she is so disgracefully connected, revolting accounts of which we have so recently seen depicted in the *Graphic* from the pen and pencil of Sir John Willoughby.

The reports of this once great empire of Benomotapa or Monomotapa are very similar in the years 1514, 1597, 1600, 1656 and 1782. I will not weary you with extracts from them all. That from Barbosa, cousin of Magellan, composed by himself in 1514, is perhaps the most interesting, in which he says:—

“ On entering this country of Sofala there is the country of Benamatapa, which is very large and peopled by Gentiles whom the Moors call Cafers. These are brown men. . . . They carry swords in scabbards of wood, bound with gold or other metals. They are men of war, and some of them are merchants. Leaving Sofala for the interior of the country, fourteen days' journey from it, there is a large town of the Gentiles which is called Zimbaoch, in which the King of Benamatapa frequently dwells, and from there to the city of Benamatapa there are six days' journey, and the road goes from Sofala inland towards the Cape of Good Hope. And in the said Benamatapa, which is a very large town, the King is used to make his longest residence; and it is thence the merchants bring to Sofala the gold which they sell to the Moors, without weighing it, for coloured stuffs and beads of Cambay, which are much used and valued amongst them, and the people of the city of Benamatapa say this gold comes from further off towards the Cape of Good Hope.”

The account in “Purchas' Pilgrimage,” published in London, A.D. 1613, is worth quoting, as it gives a description of what were ruins even at that date, and distinctly resemble Zimbabwe. Though we have not yet had the luck to find the inscription mentioned, and Zimbabwe is only about half the distance from Sofala, Tati would be about the “five hundred and tenne miles from that now silted



up and submerged port." Purchas assumes this was the Ophir of King Solomon:—

"because of the auncient buildings of stone worke: Which also haue strange Letters, that the Moores (though learned) could not reade," he says. "Other Mines are in Toroa, wherein are those buildings which *Barrius* attributeth to some forren Prince, and I, for the reasons before alledged, to *Salomon*. It is a square Fortresse, of stone; the stones of maraeilous greatnesse, without any signe of mortar or other matter to isyne them. The wall fise and twentie spansse thicke, the height not holding proportion. Ouer the gate are letters, which learned Moores could neyther reade nor know what letters they were. There are other buildings besides, of like fashion. The people call them the Court, for an Officer keeps it for the Benomotapa, and hath charge of some of his women, that are there kept. They esteeme them beyond humane power to build and therefore account them the workes of Deuils; and the Moores which saw them, said the Portugals Castles were no way to bee compared to them. They are fise hundred and tenne miles from Sofala, Westward, in one and twentie degrees of Southerly Latitude: in which space is not found one building Ancient or later; the people are rude, and dwell in Cottages of Timber."

For those curious about this ancient gold realm, I would refer them to Sir Richard Burton's charming translation of "The *Lusiad*," by Camoens, published at Lisbon in 1597; to Pory's translation of "Leo Africanus," published at Cambridge in 1600; and to Eduart Lopez' "Regnum Congo," published with some exceedingly curious illustrations, in 1597. Heylin's "Cosmography," published in 1656, has also a particularly interesting account of Monomotapa; so, too, has Millar's "System of Geography," published in 1752, from which I subjoin extracts.

*Heylin's "Cosmography."*

"Monomotapa.—The air hereof is said to be very temperate, and the country very good and pleasant; well-watered, besides the two great rivers mentioned—Cuama (Zambesi), Holy Ghost (Limpopo?)—with the streams of 1, Panami; 2, Luanga; 3, Arruga; 4, Mangeano; and certain others, which carry gold with them in their sands. By means whereof it hath not only abundance of Corn, but great store of Pasturage; on which they breed infinite Herds of Cattel and other Beasts very large and great; such store of Elephants, that they kill 5000 yearly for no other reason, but to make merchandise of their Teeth; their Gold-mines great and small, reckoned to 3003, some in the hills of Magnice, others in the province of Matuca and Boro. . . .

"The people are of mean stature, and black complexions; but strong and active, couragious and of such footmanship, that they outrun horses.

Their apparel *Cotton-Cloth*, which they make, or buy from some other place. Their Diet, Flesh, Fish, Rice, Mill, and an oil called *Susiman*."

After speaking of the inexhaustible mines of gold, he mentions ruins ancient even in those days, thus:—

"Most memorable for a large, and in those times an impregnable Fortress, built formerly by some foreign Prince to secure the mines; built of square stones, and every stone of marvellous greatness, without any sign of cement or other mortar; the walls hereof 25 span thick, but the height not answerable; over the gate certain characters written, which the most learned of the Moors could never read. Perhaps the work of some of the *Ethiopian* or *Abassine* Emperours, when their power and Empire was at the highest. By the Inhabitants, who conceive it to be a work beyond human power, it is thought to have been built by Devils; but by those who take *Sofala* for the Land of *Ophir* ascribed to Solomon.

"The King hereof, accounted one of the greatest of *Africk*, hath under his command, besides the Provinces described (1. *Matuca*, 2. *Torra* or *Batua*, 3. *Boro*, 4. *Quitieni*, 5. *Inhamban*). Some parts of *Cafraria*, of great riches in regard of mines of gold, which so abundantly supply all the royal occasions, that he exacteth no kind of tribute from his subjects.

"Among cities mentioned is *Simbus*, supposed to be so called from *Agisymba* of *Ptolomie*, the chief town of *Torre* or *Batne*, distant from *Sofala*, one and twenty days' journey, and neighboured by the remains or ruins of the Old Fortress before described" [probably the modern *Zumbo*].

Speaking of *Sofala*, where the Portuguese had a fort,

"The people bringing hither great quantity of Gold (of which (i.e. from *Monomotapa*), they have most plentiful mines) which they exchange with them for their Cloth, and other commodities. It is supposed that the Gold brought into this town amounteth to two millions yearly."

*Millar's "System of Geography."*

"*Monomotapa*.—*Monomotapa* is one of the largest empires in all Africa." Speaking of the capital city, "It is a large and populous city, and the streets very long and spacious. The greatest ornament of the city is the imperial palace, which is a large spacious fabric well flanked with towers, and has four avenues or stately gates. . . .

"The climate of *Monomotapa* is much more wholesome than many other parts of Africa; and the soil is so fertile, that it produces a great plenty of the principal necessaries of life. It abounds with pasture grounds, on which are bred prodigious quantities of cattle, especially oxen and cows. The chief grains are rice and millet, and they have plenty of various kinds of tropical fruits. In the forests are great numbers of wild

beasts, particularly elephants, the latter of which the natives kill, not only for their flesh, but also for their teeth, which they make considerable advantage of by selling to the Portuguese.

"There are many rivers in this country, and on the banks of most of them grow many fine trees and sugar-canes without any culture. In some of them is found gold that is swept away from the mines. With respect to the natives, they are in general tall, well-shaped, and healthy; they are quite black and have woolly hair, which they decorate with a variety of trinkets.

"The Emperor or King of Monomotapa has a prodigious number of wives. . . . He always wears the same kind of dress, which consists of a robe made of silk stuff manufactured in the kingdom. A numerous army is maintained by the king; for he has no cavalry, there being few horses, and those not fit for the purpose, throughout his dominions.

"With respect to the gold-mines in this empire from which the Portuguese have reaped considerable advantages, the chief of them are in Manica, near the capital of the same name. They extend themselves through a large, spacious campagne, wild, sandy, and barren country, about ninety miles in circumference, and surrounded with high mountains.

"They are situated about one hundred and fifty miles west of the market, or place where the commerce for it is carried on. The natives that work at them find great difficulty in gathering the metal, which is here in dust, for want of water to separate it from the earth, so that they are obliged to take the whole as they dig it to other distant places, where they keep large cisterns and reservoirs for that purpose. They have one convenience, however, which is that they need not dig lower than six or seven feet, all the rest being a hard solid rock beneath that depth. There are also other mines in different parts of the empire that produce excellent metal, particularly those near Batua.

"These mines are reckoned the most ancient in the whole empire on account of some castles, in their neighbourhood, which bear the greatest marks of antiquity, and are supposed to have been built as a safeguard to them. The most distinguished of these buildings is situated in the middle of a large spacious plain, and surrounded by the mines above mentioned. Its walls are not high, but of the thickness of twenty-five feet; the stones are laid regularly one upon another, but without any kind of cement to fasten them together. On the front just over the great gate is a stone larger than the rest, and upon it an inscription in characters or rather hieroglyphics, which are so unintelligible, that no person hath yet been able to decypher them. And at some distance from this building are several others, all situated on some eminence or rising ground, and amongst them is a tower seventy feet high. The natives imagine them to be the works of demons, being unable to conceive how such structures could be raised.

"There are several considerable places between the mines and the sea-coast, where fairs and markets are held for the sale of gold, particularly

those towns on the Zezebe and Cnama, and where the Portuguese have built fortresses to keep the natives in awe, who come to those markets to exchange their gold for European and other commodities.

"The Portuguese were first permitted by the Emperor of Monomotapa to build forts here, in gratitude for the services they had done in contributing to reduce some revolted vassals to return to their obedience. This was about the year 1640.

"The natives, besides gold, bring great quantities of ivory, furs of sundry wild and tame beasts, and other valuable articles, in exchange for cloths of various sorts, glass beads of different sizes and colours, and other trifling trinkets, which renders it a very advantageous commerce to the Portuguese."

I have merely quoted these ancient reports, because, after having been over the country and seen the ruins, and the vast mining operations carried out by the ancients with their primitive means, and their inability to crush any but the softest parts of the reefs or their casings, convinces me that the best has been left for us, with our modern appliances for gold extraction. There is no doubt that large alluvial deposits were worked by the natives, especially in the Umtali district. The apparent working out of these and tribal wars caused a falling off in this quill gold trade with the Portuguese-trading stations on the coast and the Zambesi. So that on the development of America and India, Portugal directed her attention to other gold markets. Thus the gold industry in Southern Africa became entirely neglected by Europeans until reef-mining was instituted in the Transvaal. Abortive attempts, it is true, were made to work the mines in Matabeleland in 1868. A shaft was sunk near Hartley Hill, and the Tati fields were worked in a desultory way, but the difficulties of transit for machinery, and the want of energy and commercial enterprise compared with America, have left the famed gold deposits of this well-chronicled district practically unworked for ages past.

It was imperative that Matabele and Mashonaland should come under English influence, rounding off as it does, by a natural boundary, the river Zambesi, our South African possessions. Few, perhaps, here are aware how nearly this rich territory passed into German hands. The aspirations or intentions of Cape Colonists were not consulted in 1885, as we all must trust they would be now, as to a possible extension northwards. Cape politicians and English financiers, bent on securing this new field for our expansion, soon saw that it could only be effected through private commercial enterprise. Consequently, expeditions were

sent up which resulted in the present charter being granted to an amalgamation of interests. This wise move, as was the case with India, has saved the Government incurring anything but a second-hand responsibility, with the advantage of later reaping the benefits by stepping into the government of a ready-made Colony. Besides, what home Government would have incurred the responsibility of such an undertaking without risking its very existence? The cost would have been enormous. We should have offended Boers or come to blows with the Matabele, and probably not have accomplished the business yet. No, we arrange these matters better by commercial companies and by contract. Why, in the Crimea, some of our engineer officers, in despair, when they saw the advantages in Todleben's camp, suggested handing over to contractors the feat of taking Sebastopol. I have heard, too, the French Government in the last war, when their commissariat broke down, wanted Spiers and Pond to cater for the French army, forgetting, I suppose, we were neutral.

Mashonaland a little more than a year ago was a *terra incognita*, a name scarce known. To-day it is familiar in our mouths as a colonial word. It is now a well-established British Colony with growing townships. Its capital, Salisbury, is to-night in direct telegraphic communication with Charing Cross, and the accounts coming from there are extremely satisfactory. Last June the Rev. F. Surridge read you a paper on this country, which would make it perhaps wearisome if I were again to describe it.<sup>1</sup> I would draw your attention to the different gold-fields, and leave my photographic slides to speak of the aspects of the country. On arriving at Providential Gorge, below Victoria, one of the few wagon routes on the plateau, you strike the first or eastern gold measure. It seems probable that this is the same formation which extends from Tati, in the South-West, through Victoria, on to Umtali and Massi Kessi in the North-East, as the formation is very similar, and runs in the same direction, having been traced to a considerable distance towards the North-East,<sup>2</sup> for valuable gold discoveries have been made at each of the above fields. Thus from Victoria a telegram dated March 4, from the Gold Commissioner, states that four tons of the "Dickens Reef" from the 20 ft. level averaged 2 oz. 3 dwt., while samples have run as high as 10 oz. to the ton, and that everyone was enthusiastic about the gold. Fresh discoveries are constantly

<sup>1</sup> *Proceedings, Royal Colonial Institute*, Vol. XXII, p. 304.

<sup>2</sup> Here, probably, is the matrix of the gold found in the sand of nearly all the rivers running off this watershed.

being made, among them being the "Charlie's Hope," which is reported as very good, and most of the reefs here are said to improve as they go down.

Within fifteen miles to the East of this modern Victorian gold-field lie the ancient ruins of Zimbabwe, and from the easy gradient up the gorge I conjecture this was the high road to the city. I will not attempt to describe these ruins, which many of you have probably heard so exhaustively treated by Mr. Theodore Bent. I will content me with showing you a few of my photographs of them. The lower or circular building containing the tower appears to have been a temple devoted to Phallic worship, while the citadel above, built upon a sort of Tarpeian rock, very difficult of access, seems at one time to have been surrounded by a very large town. There can be no doubt, as Mr. Bent told you, that this ancient capital was intimately connected with a great gold industry. There are tons of roasted quartz left in what appears to have been a natural furnace, while there are the remains of smelting furnaces, and the crucibles and burnishers, which have distinct traces of the precious metal left on them. From archæological data, Mr. Bent has decided that the workers were Arabs, though I hear that the crucibles are almost identical with those used by the Phœnicians in Cornwall for smelting tin. The Arab theory agrees with De Camoens' description of Vasco da Gama's first visit to Mozambique.

"Afeasting cheery all the guests enquired  
 In Arab language whence had come their hosts?  
 The valiant Lusians answered. . . .  
 'We are the Occidental Portuguese. . . .  
 Who are ye? What this land wherein ye wone? . . .  
 'We live,' an island man thus answering said,  
 'Aliens in land and law and eke in blood;  
 Where native races are by nature bred,  
 A lawless, loutish, and unreasoning brood. . . .  
 In fine, to fund you with the facts you seek,  
 Man calls our island Mozambique: '<sup>1</sup>  
 His speech thus spoke the Moor, and took his leave."

This shows that at that date, at least, the Moors or Arabs traded the gold on the coast which came from the interior.

All the gold of Arabia spoken of in the Bible might have been thus obtained, but surely not *from* Arabia.

The road from Victoria now crosses the open uplands of the

<sup>1</sup> R. Burton's translation of Camoens' *Lusiad*.

plateau, where in the winter months the cold is keen and invigorating. This plateau extends right away South-West into Matabeleland, where that warlike tribe seem, and not unnaturally, to have chosen the pick of the land for their military kraals. It is at the head of the different rivers flowing North and South-East, and is certainly very healthy. I have spent all seasons of the year there, and could not have enjoyed better health. The Chartered Company's pioneer column was obliged to choose the eastern route up to Salisbury, owing to the jealousy of the Matabele of its passing through their kraals. Thus, it had to take a difficult route over innumerable river courses, and through a low country which, without great care during the rains, is distinctly unhealthy; but, ere long, the western route through Matabeleland will, I trust, be opened, tapping, as it will, a rich and healthy country.

Fort Salisbury, the modern capital of Mashonaland, is situated a few miles south of Mount Hampden, and occupies a healthy and central position between the gold-fields in the Eastern and Western Gold Measures. It is fast assuming a very businesslike appearance. Huts are giving way to brick buildings. The streets are well laid out. It has its hotels, clubs, billiard rooms, stores, hospital, church, and prison. As I said, London and Salisbury are now joined up by wire, and our news appears not many hours after in the "*Mashonaland Herald*" and "*Zambesian Times*." Stands for houses are changing hands at good prices. I myself built a house there by contract before I left, and we established assay offices, where they have already more work than they can do. All this speaks for the vitality of the Colony, for it is but the work of a year. I doubt not we shall see trams and an exchange there almost as quickly as at Johannesburg.

Sixty miles South-West of Salisbury lie Hartley Hills, the headquarters of the mining districts in the Western Gold Measure, which appears to run up through Gubulawayo across the Sebakwe and Umswezwi, and down the Mazoe. Great things were expected here, because Sir John Swinburne's engineer reported the presence of payable gold there twenty years ago. There are numerous old workings, and considerable activity has been displayed here by the prospectors. Various syndicates have sunk shafts on the different reefs, and a five-stamp battery, with its engine, was erected and at work, as well as steam saw-mills for cutting up the excellent native wood into mine timber. I must own I was disappointed with the quartz here; showing fairly well on the surface, it was too low-grade below at thirty feet. I may remark I had the advantage of

Mr. Robert Williams' opinion, a mining engineer of considerable Randt experience who was travelling with me. There was sufficient to lure Lord Randolph Churchill into purchasing a half-interest in the "Matchless Reef," but my cautious expert pronounced it too patchy for safe investment. Since my return, I have information that things are much better on this field. 120 tons from the "Bonanza" put through the mill averaged 12 dwt. 12 tons from the "Salamanda" gave 12 ounces of gold, and a crushing from "C Troop" reef gave 1 oz. 3 dwt. per ton.

This is most encouraging, as, there being plenty of wood and water, the cost of extraction will not be high when once the machinery is got in.

We now pushed on South-West for the Umswezwi, from which good reports were coming in, and soon got into the country infested by the Tsetse fly, a most diabolical insect. This fly, though not much bigger than an ordinary house-fly, is a veritable plague, for its bite is fatal to every kind of domestic animal, though to man and the game of the country it is innocuous. I believe it will be found that inoculation from its cultivated virus will cure its bite, for the Mashonas to-day dry and pound the fly and mix it with the food of their domestic pets living near belts of this fly. I found the prick of its probe, which will pierce the thickest hide, particularly irritating. I have brought a few specimens to show you, caught in the act. We had to travel on foot in this thickly-wooded country, our food carried on donkeys, which, poor beasts, were condemned by the fly to an early death. There were many lions who only grumbled round the donkeys at night, but feared to spring, as I kept an oil lamp burning over their long ears; I have, therefore, no thrilling adventures to relate, as, luckily, I was never seriously up a tree during the whole course of my trip. This was a grand mining country, and we laughed at the fly as we felt how short a time it, and the game it feeds on, will occupy a country which evidently once afforded occupation for a large population. On all sides there was testimony of the enormous amount of work that had been done by the ancients for the production of gold. Here, as on the Mazoe and at Umtali, tens of thousands of slaves must have been at work taking out the softer parts of the casing of the reefs, and millions of tons have been overturned in their search for gold. A fact which points to the employment of forced labour is the crushing stones, their equivalents to our stamp-batteries, of which I show you a sample to-night which I brought from the Mazoe valley. These stones are sometimes found in rows close to the



mines, as if the poor creatures had been chained to their work. I have myself employed the natives to crush samples with similar stones, and now you can see by this crushing stone with its stamp how little men could mill compared with a modern steam-driven stamp-battery. If, therefore, under those circumstances, the work was worth doing, how much more so with our modern appliances and ever-increasing need for gold. On the Mumbere River we carefully examined the Inez reef, on the hanging wall of which the ancients had done a vast amount of work, but had evidently found the quartz of the reef itself too hard for them. The prospectors had sunk three shafts of 30 feet each. The lode, which was a well-defined one, between hanging and foot walls of slate, with a sandstone country to the North and granite on the South, goes down at a uniform width of 5 feet 6 inches, and is identical in the various shafts from samples taken across the reef at this depth. It gave an average fire assay of 1 oz. 15 dwt., and milling 1 oz. 4 dwt. while 18 inches of it assayed as high as 5 ozs. I regret that Lord Randolph Churchill and his experts did not go far enough to see this particular lode, which no expert could pronounce likely to pinch out. Prospecting in this district has been rendered difficult by the number of *magoti* (as the natives call the old workings) covering up the run of the reefs and often enough your amateur prospector, ignorant himself, has been content to bribe the natives to show these old workings, and then pegged off claims on them irrespective of whether a reef, much less gold, was there or not. These men, finding they could not sell their claims at their own imaginative value, have come down country, saying Mashonaland is no good. It is simply laughable. After visiting many finds on the Umswezwi, which from surface indications were very favourable, and about which old miners were very sanguine, we retraced our steps, being footsore, and our stock of provisions having well nigh come to an end.

We next visited the Mazoe, which we had been told on our arrival was a granitic country where reefs pinched out. But as I prefer my eyes to my ears, we went and were richly rewarded, for a more lovely country it would be difficult to find: beautiful tree-clad hills separated grass-covered vales, through which meandered sparkling streams coolly shaded with old lemon trees and palms. So rich is the soil that I believe anything would grow, and reliable accounts show that it is healthy. It is, too, a splendid mining country. Thus on arriving in the Tatagora valley we found a sandstone district to the West, with ironstone ranges to the East through a rocky gorge in which Mazoe flowed. We found here several splendid properties,

about which the old practical miners were very sanguine, though the experts did not agree with them; but luckily experts, like doctors, don't always agree about the same case. Look how lamentably wrong they were about the Randt. Why these same experts said they would not have got off their horses to look at the Randt. And now they pronounce it the finest gold-field in the world. Experts are pretty safe in reporting against a property, because in nine cases out of ten they will ultimately be found to be right. I heard old and experienced miners in this district say: "They don't want none of them experts' opinions on a reef that goes down 60 feet in good country and carries gold all through." The Alice reef here at 68 feet panned 1 oz. 13 dwt., and the Susie, 1 oz. 2 dwt., and last month we heard that two tons of the Alice passed through the stamp-battery yielded 3 ounces per ton of retorted gold. Were I to go on with figures I should weary you. Suffice it to say that the gold-mining community is now enthusiastic. I had myself last week an account from my assayer at Salisbury of quartz from Umtali which assayed 4 ounces to the ton, where hitherto we had looked upon most ore as low grade, while the Day Dawn reef there, we heard last week, pans over an ounce at 40 feet.

The pessimists are those bored with the idea of having to wait for a return, or who cannot afford it. They went up elated with expectations, never dreaming there was work to be done, and have come down full of bitterness because they did not find a royal road to fortune. Those of us who "can bide our time" know that a legitimate boom will come so soon as the railway brings in machinery. I have seen enough after very careful examination—backed by the experience of a good mining engineer, and an assayer from the German School of Mines—to convince me of the certainty of there being payable gold in large quantities. I, of course, met many disappointed ones—inexperienced prospectors and pioneers, and for the matter of that financiers and politicians, who had come up expecting I know not what from the new Eldorado before it had even been legitimately prospected.

We now returned to Salisbury, where I met Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who had come up with Mr. De Waal from Beira. The latter's enthusiastic descriptions of the farming capabilities of the country to the East made me determine to go out that way to the coast, visiting the Umbati field *en route*. I look back upon that journey as one of the pleasantest of trips in a varied experience. De Waal had in no wit overrated it. In many parts the scenery was of unrivalled beauty. Rolling grass plains, well-watered and admirably adapted for

cattle, now the *habitat* of Tsessebe and other buck, leading down gradually into a more broken country, where picturesque wood-clad hills separate well-watered valleys, admirably adapted for irrigation and cultivation. The grass here is sweet and luxuriant, and our cattle revelled in it. Many farms have been beacons off here, and agriculture is making rapid progress. Mr. Van der Byl's settlement of "Laurencedale" is in this district, where already in December 100 acres had been broken up, and were under cultivation. Wheat, rye, and barley were doing well, and vines, planted but a month, had shoots a foot long, which is an unprecedented growth even in the Old Colony, while farm stock was thriving, and the health of the settlement was good.

I have traversed upwards of 1,000 miles of this much-criticised country, and have an experience extending over several seasons in Matabeleland, on the same plateau, where the same conditions hold good, and where I have reaped and thrashed English wheat and barley, and eaten all our English fruits, as well as tropical ones, grown by the Missionaries. I am gratified that what I have said before at many public meetings is now so fully endorsed by practical farmers. And I state again, there are vast tracts, well-watered, well-wooded, with rich soil and magnificent grass, only waiting easier communication to become the homes of many of my fellow-countrymen. I myself visited farms where good land was fast being brought under the plough, and good buildings were going up. I also met Boer farmers going down to fetch up their families and stock, thoroughly satisfied with the country and the Company's regulations. This information is of importance, because there are those who have asserted that the country was unfitted for farming or colonisation. This I emphatically deny—a country is not unfitted for colonisation because it cannot support paupers knowing no trade, or ne'er-do-wells who can't turn their hands to anything but the liquor bottle. There is an opening for farmers and agriculturists with a small amount of capital at their command, who would soon make South Africa self-supporting instead of dependent on Australia for flour, and America for corn and tinned vegetables and provisions. Land in South Africa is not adapted to home ideas of farming. It must be done on a large scale, except in the vicinity of towns, where irrigated gardens pay well. Those who condemn the Boer farmer have probably not studied the question. There are, of course, bad farmers among them—so, too, I think, they are to be found over here—but the Boer is a good stock farmer, which he thoroughly understands, and lives for little else, excepting

perhaps, the chase. I doubt if some who run down Mashonaland as a farming country know sweet veldt from sour, or understand why their trek-oxen would not eat this grass, but would have quickly filled themselves on that they passed a mile behind. While as to texture of soil, or whether a river can be led out for irrigation, it is beyond them. I know when I say, "A small amount of capital," the question crops up: How much? and the expensive long route looms big. Of course, several would have to combine to pay this—as I knew a party of Manxmen did—but all this points to the necessity for a State-aided emigration department, not to thrust off on our Colonies our useless surplus population, to be a striking source of trouble to them, but to aid in the development of land industries by helping out deserving and useful men who would help to cheapen the loaf out there.<sup>1</sup>

I will now return to Umtali, where there is a charming township quickly growing up on an admirably chosen site—with its offices, stores, and a hospital tended by those brave sisters from Kimberley Hospital. All the land is taken up—in anticipation of the near approach of the railway. There has been an immense amount of mining work done here by the ancients. The ground is simply riddled with old workings, which point to alluvial diggings; and I have no doubt that, if it paid them in the sixteenth century, it would pay us to day to wash the ground by hydraulics between these innumerable shafts. We visited and examined a good many properties here, and the ore gave good but low-grade results. Since my return some good reefs have been announced, and the "Grand" on the Odzi is opening up well, and panning over an ounce to the ton. Of course I have heard of good finds in other districts of argentiferous copper and tin, but I only wish to speak of what I have seen, and considering the limited amount of genuine prospecting done, I think it remarkable that on each gold-field something good has been found. I do not pretend to have seen everything, nor, though understanding geology, will I set myself up as the infallible guide of investors. I simply give you my opinions formed as an eyewitness.

The conditions of working will compare very favourably with the Rand. When once we get better communication with the sea-

<sup>1</sup> The Imperial Government has made a grant in aid of the Crofters to settle in British Columbia, and the Colonial Government has given large tracts of land for this purpose; the British Government has devoted a very large sum in aid of the settlement of these Crofter fishermen. Why not have State-aided miners and agriculturists in Mashonaland?

board, there is plenty of water and abundance of timber for mining work, while labour will be easily supplied. The immediate prospects of the country are, however, entirely dependent on quicker communication. By the long southern routes with freights at £75 a ton, plus our Colonial duties, no enterprise can pay, unless it be a well-organised transport one. At present, it is either a flood or a famine, according to the state of the roads and rivers. When we arrived in Salisbury, meal was fetching £11 to £13 a bag, while cattle sold at £12 a head, and a month later they had respectively fallen to £5.

The whole position will be altered when we have railway communication with the East coast, which is less than 400 miles from Salisbury. When this is done I believe we shall see a development little dreamt of at home in these times of depression. There is a belt of that detestable fly extending 70 miles westward from M'panda; this utterly precludes waggon traffic, but is easily bridged by a light railway, which would be a very paying concern. There are no engineering difficulties of any importance, the line would follow the spur forming the water-parting between the Bosi and Pungwe Rivers. When we came down in November, the road was in splendid order, and we estimated that if this section were begun in the spring it would be in working order before the rains fell. We should thus have access to a splendid port, Beira, where there would be only 3 per cent. *ad valorem* tariff against us. From M'panda steamers of light draft can go down the Pungwe to Beira, which by river is 70 miles. This light railway should be pushed on at once, or another season will be lost.

As regards the health of the country, weekly reports show that this season there is very little sickness. Last was an abnormally wet season, and the first pioneers were ill supplied with medicines, comforts, and even food; consequently there were many cases of fever, but not of a bad type, except that contracted in the low country. Many exaggerated stories must be received with great caution. The plateau, which is between four and five thousand feet above sea-level, is absolutely healthy, and for eight months there is no finer climate in the world. During the rainy season, with proper houses, supplies, and comforts, and the ordinary precautions necessary in tropical climes—it will ere long be looked upon as a remarkably healthy colony. Assuming that the same number of men who went into Mashonaland the first season, had been sent to the moors of Yorkshire, with the same scanty clothing and food

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am not an expert, that there is any amount of gold there. I walked from Fort Salisbury down to the coast, some 400 miles, and I can assure you it is a most beautiful country. The pictures do not give you a perfectly fair idea of it, because you must remember the trees are green all the year round. It is no good for a lot of young fellows to go out there and think they will make a lot of money in a short time, because they won't do it. They must work hard and go in a large party, and not be led away by the idea that as soon as they get into the country they are going to make a lot of money and come back again. I thought, as being one of the few men who really went up into the country first of all, that Mr. Maund might like me to back up what he has said, which I do in every way.

Major G. E. GILES: I don't know that I can add anything of interest to what Mr. Maund has told you of Mashonaland this evening. I have been, practically, all over the route he has described; and I can only reiterate my opinion, which perhaps some of you may have seen in print, that Mashonaland has a magnificent future before it. This opinion is based, as far as the agricultural prospects of the country go, on a long experience of South Africa, wherein I have had many opportunities of personal observation of territories best suited for agricultural enterprise, together with the methods adopted. This opinion is backed, with far greater authority than mine of course, by every Colonial farmer of experience (and there were many of them) with whom I conversed on the subject, in Mashonaland. From a long experience, in the Straits Settlements where coffee and tobacco plantations flourish and are a very large source of revenue, I am of opinion that the same profitable results will be obtained, in due course of time, in Mashonaland, when such enterprises shall have been started. Tea also, in certain parts of the country, so I am informed by a competent authority—is likely to prove successful. With a country possessed of such natural advantages as good soil, on which may be grown every variety of cereal and vegetable; wide grazing grounds, plentiful supplies of water, and a good climate, where the white man can work, and his family live; who can doubt but that, as far as agriculture goes, the future success of Mashonaland is assured? But the more immediate success of the country in the future depends of course on the finding of gold, in payable quantities; and on the means of arriving at these gold fields being facilitated. Mr. Maund has given you extracts from reports showing how, the deeper the shafts on various reefs are being driven, the better are the finds of gold. And Mr. Williams has shown you specimens of the quartz, Mr. Bent gives



his valuable testimony to the fact that large gold workings have existed; and that the stupendous ruins, which he has so ably investigated, are the visible remains of a large and powerful people, who built them for purposes of defence and religion; and who left the country having only scratched its surface here and there (since their primitive weapons and knowledge did not admit of blasting or deep boring), taking with them the precious metal, which it is evident they obtained in large quantities. Communication with Mashonaland is being daily improved; and, with a railway, which is in course of construction, it is to be hoped that the advantages, which it possesses, may, ere long, be partially developed. Of course, at the present moment, the country is a difficult one to get to; and I would therefore advise people with small capital not to attempt it, except in combination with others; and then, only under the guidance of a practical and reliable leader, and when they have some definite object in view. But there is no question in my mind that, when the country is opened up, and in full swing, there will be many that will regret having neglected the opportunities they now have of acquiring properties, &c., for a few hundreds, which will then be worth as many thousands. Gentlemen, my views of the future of Mashonaland may be visionary, but they bear at least the stamp of honesty.

Mr. ROBERT WILLIAMS: Mr. Maund has not given me the opportunity of adding very much to the interesting description of Mashonaland which we have listened to this evening. I should like to state, however, with regard to the samples of ore which have been exhibited, that we took them as fairly as anyone possibly could—some being taken at a depth of 70 feet—and I do not think there are any but fair samples on the table. I think Mashonaland has certainly given a far better sign of reefs going down than the Randt. Mr. Maund was in every way most energetic, and greatly assisted me in my duties in obtaining those samples.

The CHAIRMAN: I am sure you will all join with me in thanking Mr. Maund for his very interesting paper, and the illustrations, which were very good indeed. We hope that in a few years the remarks which have been made this evening will have been fully verified. Indeed, I believe that in a very short time you will begin to see that the prognostications about the future of Mashonaland were not vain or inflated. With regard to the railway from Beira to the interior, which he says is a *sine quâ non* of success, I have every reason to believe that, before the end of the year, you will see the railway well in hand, and the 70

miles between the coast and high plateau, through which it is now so difficult to pass, will be bridged over by a light railway, and you will be enabled to get machinery and material into Mashonaland that way, although, no doubt, as passengers you will prefer going up *viâ* Cape Town by mail train, *viâ* Pretoria. I beg to move a hearty vote of thanks to our lecturer for his very entertaining and able paper. I must compliment him, too, on his skill as a photographer, for the slides shown this evening are from negatives taken by himself during his journeys out there. I take your applause as confirmation of the vote of thanks, which I have now great pleasure in conveying to him.

Mr. MAUND : I beg to thank you for the vote of thanks so kindly proposed by our Chairman, and so cordially endorsed by you. I had thought my lecture would fall stale and flat, and that if profitable it would be at least dull, but I thank you for the patient way in which you have listened to it. I have now great pleasure in proposing a very cordial vote of thanks to our Chairman for presiding.

The DUKE OF ABERCORN : I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution. In proposing the health of our Chairman, Mr. Maund, no doubt, was thinking of those happy days when he used to drink the health of his friends in Mashonaland, and champagne was five pounds a bottle! The Chairman has performed a patriotic duty in presiding over these proceedings, and the audience has been enabled to listen to an interesting and, I may almost say, a scientific lecture. Mr. Maund was practical above all things, and did not state what he did not know. He related facts as he had found them, and believed that, in course of time, Mashonaland would become one of the great adjuncts of this great Empire.

The CHAIRMAN returned thanks and the meeting terminated.

## SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, May 10, 1892.

Lieut.-General Sir W. F. Drummond Jervis, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., a Member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 17 Fellows had been elected, viz., 2 Resident and 15 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

*Thomas F. Rutledge, James A. Sellar.*

Non-Resident Fellows :—

*James Alhwood (Jamaica), H. E. Barff (New South Wales), Dr. Ferdinand C. Batchelor (New Zealand), Hon. Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C. (Victoria), M. Theodore Dieon (Transvaal), Robert E. Hall (Transvaal), Petrus J. Kotze (Transvaal), Edward A. Maund (Mashonaland), Allan E. Messer (British Guiana), Thomas de Montmorenci Murray-Prior (Queensland), Robert B. Oliver (Queensland), F. Osborne (Lagos), Hon. A. J. Pell, M.L.C. (Lagos), William Stranack (Natal), Alfred F. Weaver (South Australia).*

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Mr. Westby B. Perceval to read his Paper on—

## NEW ZEALAND.

## INTRODUCTION.

THE Royal Colonial Institute, under whose auspices we meet this evening, claims, and justly claims,

to promote the increase and diffusion of knowledge respecting the Colonies, and the preservation of a permanent union between the Mother Country and the various parts of the British Empire ;

in short, it is a society for the propagation of knowledge of the Empire. \*

No one who attends the monthly gatherings of this Institute, and listens to the various papers which are read, can fail to be

impressed with the vastness, the wealth, and the mighty force of our great Empire, and to acknowledge the importance of making the inhabitants of each portion of that Empire better acquainted with the history, the people, and the resources of its constituent parts.

Distributed as that Empire is over the four quarters of the earth's surface, we find within her limits every climate, every variety of soil, every product; so much so that the British Dominions can supply almost all the wants of every member of the Empire, without going outside her own possessions. What a glorious heritage, what a field for the energy, brains, muscle, and money of our people! What an estate to develop! And yet we see England allowing her people and her capital to go to foreign lands. Money almost fabulous in amount has been sunk in the Argentine, in Egypt, in Turkey, and in a hundred other places, and money has been lent whenever asked for to European nations to build machines of war, possibly to fight against and weaken each other, but also possibly to be used in warring against England herself. While this goes on, Canada, South Africa and Australasia have vast areas of fertile land crying out to be tilled and peopled. There our own kith and kin are waiting, as an advance guard, to welcome us; there our own language, religious instincts and traditions coexist; and there that liberty which is the characteristic of our glorious constitution has been transplanted. Yet we allow this vast estate to remain only very partially developed, letting most of it lie waste while a large portion of England's population is half-fed and half-clad. Statesmen spend their time in talking about model dwellings, compulsory insurance against poverty, in devising engines of war, and squabbling over the extent to which an island may be allowed to manage her own affairs, to the exclusion of the larger questions of Imperial moment, which, once settled, would settle at the same time what appear now as problems defying solution.

From the discreditable indifference shown in the early part of this century to the miserable condition of our poor, we now bid fair to rush to the opposite extreme by supporting so-called philanthropic schemes, many of which, if carried out, would be a premium to improvidence and educate the people to a helpless leaning on the State as the universal provider. Given the land, labour, capital, intelligence and energy possessed by the British Empire, it is not to the credit of the statesmen and political economists of this enlightened century that such a large proportion of the people of the Empire should be in misery and want; not the want which

must always exist as the legacy of crime, waste and improvidence, but the want which coexists with the desire to be thrifty and industrious, and the inability to get out of the ruck of poverty and misery. It is presumption for any one man to suppose that he can solve such a mighty problem; but, in my poor opinion, a condition precedent to the solution is a state of mind which regards the Empire as a whole, and which recognises the undeveloped resources and latent power of that Empire. Forgive me for expressing the opinion that English public men and Englishmen generally are too prone to consider questions from an English rather than from an Imperial point of view, hugging the erroneous idea that the British Isles are the British Empire. The chief work of this Institute is to educate the British public to a more intimate knowledge and higher appreciation of what has been aptly termed "Greater Britain," for it requires little penetration to see that the time is not far distant when the offspring will be more powerful than the parent, when the Colonies will be more populous, richer, and more important than the Mother Country.

My task to-night is to say something about a small, but nevertheless important, part of our Empire, a land which to know is to love—New Zealand.

It would be easy to write a paper more attractive than the one I am going to read to-night; but I shall not try to be either scientific, philosophical, or poetical. I feel I shall be prosaically practical, to such an extent, I fear, that I shall somewhat try your patience. I hardly think, however, that any apology is needed for the effort I make to render my paper useful to those who desire to make New Zealand their home. For convenience I shall divide what I have to say into three heads, viz. :—

1. New Zealand as a Place for the Safe Investment of British Capital.
2. New Zealand as a Home.
3. New Zealand as a Land of Wonder and Beauty.

With regard to the first point (New Zealand as a place for the safe investment of British capital), it is pleasing to note that the time has passed when New Zealand was pointed at as the spendthrift Colony. She is now in the proud position of being regarded as a commendable example, illustrating what marvellous results economical administration and a policy of self-reliance can achieve. The Colony of New Zealand is an especially interesting study at the present juncture. History repeats itself, and New Zealand has been through a phase of economy and abstinence from borrowing

which the other Colonies seem just about to enter. May the same happy results attend their efforts as have crowned hers! In New Zealand, in proportion as the Government of the Colony diminished public expenditure, so her people, being thrown on their own resources, turned their attention to the natural industries of the country. The result has been a marvellous impetus to land settlement—not the acquisition of large areas for speculative purposes which was seen during the expenditure of borrowed money, but the *bonâ fide* rooting of the people to the soil, and the consequent increase of the small farmer class. As a result of this increased settlement, and the steady attention paid in previous years to the development of our agricultural and pastoral industries, our exports during this period of trial have increased to a most gratifying extent, and the economy practised by individuals as well as by the Government has caused our imports to fall off, so that the value of our exports during this period has exceeded that of our imports by a large amount. The accompanying table shows the imports and exports during the last *five* years, and also the expenditure of borrowed money, and the amount of land settlement which took place during the same period.

	Total value of imports	Total value of exports	Expenditure of borrowed money	Land under cultivation	Total area of lands sold or otherwise disposed of by the Crown since com- mencement of the Colony
	£	£	£	Acres	Acres
1886	6,759,013	6,672,791	1,583,723	6,845,177	18,558,231
1887	6,245,515	6,866,169	1,572,786	7,284,752	18,914,371
1888	5,941,900	7,767,325	824,880	7,670,167	19,244,345
1889	6,308,863	9,341,864	515,058	8,015,426	19,378,511
1890	6,260,525	9,811,720	398,817	8,462,495	19,666,917

This table tells the whole story : the tapering off of the expenditure of borrowed money, the spread of settlement, the increase of production and the balance in hand after paying for the goods imported. The Colony has been weighed in the balance and *not* found wanting, and she has proved that her progress does not depend on having borrowed money to spend. Her public debt may be large, but her people are well able to bear the burden which the annual interest imposes, and every year, as population and production increase, that burden grows lighter. The test which is frequently applied, viz. of indebtedness per head of the population, is not as true a test as ability to pay.

Judged, however, by either test, New Zealand need not fear the result. In making a comparison between the respective indebtedness per head of the people of England and New Zealand, we must, if the comparison is to be fair, remember that the English National Debt does not include the indebtedness represented by the expenditure incurred in the construction of the railways, and other public works of the United Kingdom, for in the case of New Zealand a very large portion of her debt has been contracted for those purposes. The net public debt of New Zealand amounts to £37,359,157 which has been expended as follows:—

	£
On railways . . . . .	15,208,374
“ roads and bridges . . . . .	3,598,163
“ immigration . . . . .	2,145,150
“ public buildings (including schools) . . . . .	1,780,785
“ land purchases . . . . .	1,196,479
“ lighthouses, harbours and defence works . . . . .	881,818
“ telegraphs . . . . .	606,647
“ waterworks on goldfields . . . . .	561,101
“ coal mines and thermal springs . . . . .	25,171
“ native wars (previous to 1870), defence, provincial government expenditure (previous to abolition) &c. (approximate) . . . . .	10,000,000
Miscellaneous . . . . .	300,000
Unexpended . . . . .	1,053,248

It will be seen from the above table that, with the exception of the money spent over native wars, nearly the whole of the money New Zealand has borrowed has been spent in reproductive works. This is a fact that cannot be repeated too often, that whereas England and all European countries have expended a large portion of their public debt in wars, the Australasian Colonies have (with the exception of the money New Zealand has spent) expended nothing on war, but all in the construction of works either immediately or prospectively productive. So true is this, that I feel certain New Zealand could to-morrow sell her 1,842 miles of railway and 5,061 miles of telegraphs for a sum not far short of the whole of her public indebtedness.

It is needless to say such a course would be foolish in a new country where the railway system has to be used as an aid to settlement and means of development. New Zealand has shown that, without borrowed money, she can pay her way without putting too severe a strain on her people, and the wealth of the Colony, both public and private, is increasing so fast that no reasonable man can have a doubt as to her future.

The accumulated public and private wealth, and public and private indebtedness, may be expressed in a balance-sheet in something like the following form:—

*Assets and Liabilities of New Zealand on March 31, 1889.*

Real property:—	ASSETS.	
	£	\$
Crown lands . . . . .	12,205,703	
Native lands . . . . .	5,790,366	
Education, church, municipal and other reserves . . . . .	8,933,415	
Real estate of persons and companies . . . . .	84,208,230	
	<hr/>	111,137,714
Personal property . . . . .		85,530,210
Public works:—		
Railways (cost price) . . . . .	14,875,187	
Telegraphs . . . . .	577,601	
Lighthouses . . . . .	153,255	
Buildings . . . . .	2,250,000	
Harbours . . . . .	3,000,000	
Water supply, goldfields . . . . .	509,996	
	<hr/>	21,366,039
		<hr/>
		218,033,963
		<hr/>
		<hr/>
		<hr/>
LIABILITIES.		
Net public debt of the Colony . . . . .	35,680,143	
Debts of local bodies . . . . .	6,668,889	
Mortgages . . . . .	30,502,231	
Indebtedness exclusive of mortgages . . . . .	16,661,466	
	<hr/>	89,512,729
Surplus . . . . .		128,521,234
		<hr/>
		218,033,963
		<hr/>
		<hr/>

*Note.*—No later figures than the above, which are taken from the property assessment returns for 1888, are obtainable.

#### RECENT LEGISLATION.

This will be a fitting place to offer a few remarks on the recent legislation of the Colony. There should be no more interesting study for any politician or social reformer on this side the world than Colonial politics. Vested interests and old associations are so strong in this country, that it takes many years before a reform which may be almost universally approved can be carried out, whereas in the Colonies there are few impediments preventing the conversion of theories into practice. I am not sure that the rapidity and ease with which changes are effected in the Colonies is good; but the political student should not quarrel with this; for whether he regard them as reforms or fads, as a study they are



none the less interesting. Then the Colonies, being far in advance of the Mother Country in the matter of the education of the people, and the intelligent interest taken in political and social questions, it may be surmised that the political opinions prevailing to-day in the Colonies provide an index of public opinion here twenty-five years hence. Most of the English papers have recently been loud in their denunciation of the policy pursued in the Colonies by what they term the "Labour Party." I use the term "Labour Party," because that is the term generally applied to men who have been chosen as representatives in Parliament from the ranks of the working men; but, as far as New Zealand is concerned, it cannot be said that these men have ever tried to form themselves into a separate party, and they have always deprecated the notion that they exclusively represented any particular class. It has been assumed that the working men of the Colonies, under a franchise which is practically equivalent to universal suffrage, have commenced a political warfare against capital, and a reckless demand for the expenditure of large sums of borrowed money on public works. The most extravagant and wild statements have been made, and some papers have gone so far as to lead the public to believe that the New Zealand Government, driven *volens volens* by the Labour Party, is rushing on at galloping speed towards confiscation of private property and repudiation of the public debt. Such words as *confiscation* and *repudiation* do not exist in our Colonial political vocabulary, and I hope they will become obsolete here as applied to the Colonies. There is not a tittle of evidence to prove that the rights of *meum* and *tuum* are less religiously recognised in the Antipodes than here, and the standard of commercial morality is quite as high in the Colonies as in this country. But if Colonists are not credited with honesty, at least credit them with common sense. The standard of intelligence is not lower in the Colonies than here, and the Colonials know full well that foreign capital is a necessity for the development of the resources of the Colonies and the profitable occupation of labour, and that to drive away capital or tax it unduly would be the most insane act that could possibly be committed.

It is a matter of general interest to note the demands of the so-called Labour Party in New Zealand. So far from the representatives, who are said to specially represent the workers, clamouring for the expenditure of borrowed money on public works, they have in New Zealand adopted quite a different policy. It is only fair to them to point out that they have hitherto been in the vanguard of those

who have advocated retrenchment in Government expenditure, and they are generally strong opponents of further borrowing. This, as I said before, is contrary to the prevailing opinions formed here of the policy of the Labour Party, who are erroneously supposed to exert their influence in extravagant demands for public expenditure. The cardinal plank in the programme of these men in New Zealand is a demand that greater facilities shall be offered for enabling men to take up and settle on land. They hold that the public expenditure of the past has resulted in enriching individuals, but has not permanently improved the condition of the working man, and they demand, not public works expenditure, but economical administration with its corollary, reduced taxation and greater facilities for settling the waste lands of the Crown.

#### TAXATION.

The most important Act of the last session of the New Zealand Parliament is the Land and Income Assessment Act. This Act repeals the old Property Tax Act which has been in force in the Colony for many years, and imposes in its stead an Act which alters the incidence of taxation. The Property Tax was an Act which imposed a tax on the capital value of all property, whether productive or not, and irrespective of the return yielded by the property. The new Act imposes in place of the property-tax a land-tax and an income-tax to be levied on professional and other incomes not derived from landed property. The amount of the land-tax and income-tax will have to be fixed annually by an Act of Parliament. In addition to the ordinary land-tax there is a graded tax on the unimproved value of land, the grade commencing on properties over £5,000 in value. The scale of gradation is as follows:—

#### *Scale of Taxation.*

Where the value is	£	and is less than	£	Penny in the £ sterling
	5,000,		10,000	• • •
"	10,000,	"	20,000	• • •
"	20,000,	"	30,000	• • •
"	30,000,	"	40,000	• • •
"	40,000,	"	50,000	• • •
"	50,000,	"	70,000	• • •
"	70,000,	"	90,000	• • •
"	90,000,	"	110,000	• • • 1
"	110,000,	"	130,000	• • • 1
"	130,000,	"	150,000	• • • 1
"	150,000,	"	170,000	• • • 1
"	170,000,	"	190,000	• • • 1
"	190,000,	"	210,000	• • • 1
"	210,000,	or exceeds that sum	• • •	• • • 1

Under the Act, and in the debates in Parliament on the Bill will be found an endeavour to discriminate between capital invested in land, and capital in the form of money which is required to develop the resources of the Colony. An attempt is made to discourage the acquisition of land in large areas and its retention in an unimproved state in the hands of speculators for a rise in value, and to encourage the flow of capital into the Colony for developing the resources of the Colony. Thus the tax on mortgage-money and money invested otherwise than in land is in no case increased, and in most cases decreased, while large areas of unimproved land are taxed more than formerly, and an effort is made to regulate the tax on investments other than land according to the returns they yield to the investor: a more equitable basis than the hard-and-fast principle of the property-tax, which taxed all property on its capital value irrespective of the return it gave. By the exemption of improvements up to a certain value, and by the levying of the graded tax on the unimproved value only, the improved value of the land is less taxed than under the property-tax. Thus the farmer who has cleared, fenced and cultivated his land pays, in proportion to value, less taxation than the speculator who acquires a block of land and allows that land to lie idle, waiting until the improvements effected by his neighbours have increased the value of his property. The object in view, to relieve from taxation the farmer who by his thrift and industry has increased the value of his land, and to demand more from the speculator who does not improve, is justified on the ground that the one man may be compared to a working bee, labouring to add to the store of honey in the State hive, and the other man to the drone doing no work, but consuming as much honey as the worker. In every case a property of less value than £500 pays no tax, and a further exemption up to the value of £8,000 is allowed on the value of all permanent improvements. It will be seen, therefore, that the small farmer is taxed very lightly indeed; in fact, he practically escapes altogether. When land is owned by permanent absentees, the State insists on their paying 20 per cent. more taxation than if they resided in the country. This may be an impolitic tax in this sense, that it produces very little revenue indeed, and is vexatious to a powerful and influential class, but the people of New Zealand, and I believe of the Colonies generally, regard with some apprehension the increasing number of landowners who leave their property in the hands of an agent, and spend their money on this side of the world instead of in the country where it is made for them. The tendency, in the case

of all absentees, is to spend as little as possible on the property and get as much as possible out of it, a condition of things which is generally regarded as unsatisfactory, to say the least of it. It is important to bear in mind, however, that this absentee tax affects land only, and that the graded tax also affects land only, and both these taxes are based on the theory that the land of a country should be worked in the most productive manner, and that, if owners choose to retain land in their hands in an unimproved state, they should not object to make some compensation to the State. In this country the great bulk of taxation is raised by direct taxation on property, whereas in the Colony the bulk of the taxation is raised from Customs duties, and property contributes only a small proportion. New Zealand raises £1,625,000 from the Customs, but only £350,000 from the land- and the income-tax, and yet, remembering that no class of settlers in the Colony has been benefited by the expenditure of loan money more than has the landowner, a plausible argument might be made out that the bulk of the taxation should be contributed by that class of property. No attempt, however, has been made by the new Bill to increase the gross amount of taxation raised from property, but merely to alter the incidence. I readily admit that, in the case of individuals and companies who have become the unwilling owners of large estates by properties falling into their hands, the remedy is somewhat drastic; but the policy pursued by these individuals and companies in holding their land instead of realising has gone far to bring about the change they complain of. In 1890 there was in the hands of 255 companies and individuals 16,895,909 acres of land, and when it is considered that the area of land in the Colony is limited, it is hardly to be wondered at that the people of the Colony became alarmed and insisted upon these companies and persons contributing a larger proportion of revenue. Even, however, in the case of large properties the exemption of improvements from the operation of the graded tax, and also the entire exemption of live stock and certain personal property, has so "tempered the wind to the shorn lamb," that, except in a few cases, the increased taxation is a mere bagatelle.

The other measures passed last session are a number of legislative enactments which go to prove that the influence of the Labour Party has not led to legislation exclusively in the interest of any particular class. So far from having any apprehension regarding the awakening of the masses of the people to their political power and responsibilities, I am pleased to bear testimony to the intelligence, earnest interest, and patriotic spirit evinced by

the working men of the Colony in the public questions of the day.

A well-informed, studious working man is a much better representative than the class of politician too general in all countries—the leather-lunged, plausible demagogue who uses the working man in order to place himself on a pedestal; and any representation which brings the landowner, the commercial man, and the worker into closer contact one with the other cannot fail to effect the elimination of imaginary grievances and the fair consideration of real grievances.

The result of bringing the masses of the people, through working-men representatives, into contact with men selected from other classes of the community is already producing good fruit in New Zealand. During the last session of Parliament a Bill to settle disputes between employers and employed, by the constitution of boards of conciliation, was introduced, but time for its consideration was not available, and a general desire is now evinced that some arrangement should be come to, to prevent the serious losses caused to all classes by "strikes" and "locks-out," whilst the passing of such Bills as the Factories Act goes to show that reasonable demands for the regulation of factories and improving the condition of the workers will always receive fair consideration. I believe that an amicable *modus vivendi* between the employers and employed will be arrived at in the New World before it is here, for the reasons that there is very little class hatred in the Colony, and both employers and employed are now prepared to approach the consideration of the subject with a recognition that capital and labour owe duties one to the other, and that the rights of each must be settled by justice rather than might. In this way the presence in our Parliaments of the *bonâ fide* working-man has been productive of great good. The better moral atmosphere and honest toil of Colonial life with a Parliament composed of the representatives of every class is, in my mind, the surest guarantee for wise and well-considered legislation, and the best security for a true recognition of the rights of property. In these days of political unrest the British capitalist should rejoice in having places like the Colonies to turn to, where he can rest assured his property will be respected. There are extreme men, no doubt, in the Colonies, just as there are extreme men here, but these men do not represent the opinions of the Colonies any more than extreme men here represent the opinions of the people of England.

The great future for New Zealand consists in the varied resources of the Colony. As an agricultural and pastoral country she stands

second to none, as her yields of wool, sheep, grain, fruit, and dairy produce per acre abundantly testify. When you turn to her mines it is impossible to predict their wealth. We have already exported nearly £50,000,000 of gold, and at the present time more capital and labour are being expended in gold-mining in New Zealand than at any previous period of our history. Our coal-beds are magnificent, and practically inexhaustible. A great trade in timber is in store for us, and our splendid fisheries await development. Our manufactures have grown to an extent which seems to justify the belief that New Zealand will become the manufacturing centre of the Southern Seas.

The table on next page shows the number of the principal industries at the end of 1890, the number of hands employed, the amount of wages paid to them, the estimated value of capital invested in land, buildings, machinery, and plant, and the value of the products or manufactures in that year.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Colony does not keep all her eggs in one basket, but that every branch of industry is receiving its fair share of attention. This variety in the industries and resources of the Colony is one of the strongest evidences of her future greatness. I fear I have dwelt rather too long on this branch of my subject, but I hope I have said enough to show that the colony presents a favourable field for the investment of British capital, and I now turn to consider New Zealand as a place of residence.

#### NEW ZEALAND AS A HOME.

An old-established country must necessarily afford more attractions to the moneyed and leisure classes than any new country can. Men of luxurious tastes and those engaged in scientific, literary, or artistic pursuits naturally flock to centres where luxury can be enjoyed, and where science, literature, and art abound. To such as these a Colony offers fewer attractions as a place of permanent residence. The number of those, however, who can give free scope to the pursuit of pleasure, science, literature or art is necessarily a very small proportion of the total population. Commercial men, again, have their *locale* fixed by circumstances. But there is a large class who have a fixed though moderate income with a growing family, many of whom, finding their income insufficiently elastic in England, go to the Continent, where they can live in a style they would not care to live in in England, and where education for their children is cheap. Such as these might well turn their attention to New

Nature of industry	Number of each kind	Number of hands employed	Amount paid in wages	Estimated value of land, buildings, machinery, and plant	Estimated value of produce and manufactures in 1890
			£	£	£
Printing, &c., establishments . . . . .	142	2,569	214,185	341,683	354,559
For machines, tools, and implements . . . . .	43	556	46,887	76,783	148,364
Coach-building and painting . . . . .	108	678	52,601	96,225	139,660
Tanning, fellmongering, and wool scouring . . . . .	104	1,196	92,442	153,592	1,026,349
Ship- and boat-building . . . . .	37	145	10,831	10,172	35,847
Sail and oilskin factories . . . . .	32	124	6,335	16,799	31,083
Furniture factories . . . . .	94	585	42,743	96,543	131,314
Chemical works . . . . .	8	55	5,754	23,766	41,568
Woolen mills . . . . .	8	1,175	79,040	259,955	279,175
Clothing factories . . . . .	19	1,290	52,754	59,735	166,579
Hat and cap factories . . . . .	16	112	6,276	26,005	21,628
Boot and shoe factories . . . . .	47	1,943	124,990	82,137	403,736
Rope- and twine-works . . . . .	24	222	13,658	36,086	76,711
Flax-mills . . . . .	177	3,204	116,168	146,792	234,266
Meat-preserving, freezing, and boiling-down works	43	1,568	138,459	476,151	1,464,659
Bacon-curing establishments . . . . .	33	84	6,696	14,180	83,435
Cheese and butter factories	74	269	14,928	100,453	150,957
Grain-mills . . . . .	129	499	52,384	391,828	991,812
Biscuit factories . . . . .	22	331	17,199	48,960	127,147
Fruit-preserving and jam-making works . . . . .	15	117	4,742	10,042	27,255
Breweries . . . . .	102	476	54,825	236,825	66,764
Malthouses . . . . .	27	87	7,875	42,442	80,341
Aerated-water factories . . . . .	112	261	17,021	73,147	91,691
Coffee- and spice-works . . . . .	17	81	6,562	30,850	64,024
Soup- and candle-works . . . . .	19	209	21,394	74,443	155,714
Saw-mills . . . . .	243	3,266	271,814	500,272	832,959
Chaff-cutting establishments . . . . .	63	205	7,330	36,300	41,455
Gas-works . . . . .	27	249	31,700	730,490	178,947
Brick-, tile-, and pottery-works . . . . .	106	494	25,190	119,780	56,830
Iron and brass foundries . . . . .	68	1,727	152,687	262,042	390,943
Spouting- and ridging-works . . . . .	12	100	7,981	29,670	33,140
Gold- and quartz-mining-works . . . . .	135	1,971	183,582	241,715	278,893
Hydraulic gold-mining and gold-dredging . . . . .	74	495	32,904	154,270	73,713
Collieries . . . . .	95	1,655	173,538	155,671	279,777
Other industries . . . . .	295	1,881	117,415	671,172	860,851
Totals . . . . .	2,570	29,880	2,209,859	5,826,976	9,422,146

Zealand as a place of residence preferable to Europe. There they would find a society congenial to their English ideas, there they would find excellent and cheap schools, and there their sons and daughters would have a much better chance of finding an outlet for their energy. When people like these think of the Colony—if, indeed, they ever think of it at all—they picture it probably as it was forty years ago, when gentlemen wore blue shirts and wideawakes, drove bullocks, and lived on damper and mutton, and when ladies did their own housework and wore antediluvian garments. All is now changed. Fifty years of work and progress have converted the plains into smiling homesteads, and built up towns which have all the modern conveniences and social life of English provincial towns. Let us go in imagination to Christchurch, which I know best, and take a bird's-eye view from the top of the beautiful spire of its cathedral. It is now half-past eight to-morrow morning—a clear, bright, sunny autumnal morning, the most enjoyable season of the year, when slight frosts at night are succeeded by still, warm, sunny days, making the already bronzed leaves of the English oak, sycamore, lime and birch linger on the trees, protesting against nature's mandate for a season of rest. The thoroughfares are full of healthy, well-dressed children on their way to the various schools, where they get at the Board schools a free education of at least as good a standard of excellence as the English Board schools provide. Older boys and girls are going to the various High Schools and Colleges. Omnibuses, trains, and trams, loaded with men going to business, pass at our feet. The well-made streets show shop windows which would not do discredit to any provincial town in England. Warehouses, business premises, halls, theatres, churches, clubhouses and public buildings pass under review.

Here and there a long chimney tells of a factory. In and out winds the beautiful River Avon, the fine willows on the banks, raised from a branch brought from St. Helena, still clad in their summer shroud of green. There is Hagley Park, with its noted museum, and Christ's College close by. Beyond stretch the suburbs with their comfortable houses and lovely gardens. Pause a moment before some of these gardens and note how exquisite are the autumn roses, all heavy with the morning dew; how gorgeous the chrysanthemums and dahlias; how lovely the geraniums and the masses of many-tinted blooms, scattered so profusely in all directions. Look at the smooth well-kept tennis lawns, the neatly gravelled walks, the shining river with its moored boat waiving quietly for its daily occupants. Then turn and look away over there through the



trees—look right across the vast Canterbury plains, where, in days of old, the Maori coursed the moa, but which is now one of the richest agricultural districts in the world. This is where the celebrated Canterbury frozen mutton comes from, and the rivers which traverse this large plain are teeming with the finest trout. Let your eye travel further still, till it falls on one of the grandest sights in nature—the majestic Southern Alps, which even now are wrapt in a white and glistening mantle of snow. Tell me, is not this a fair scene? Is it not as sweet and fresh as any in the dear old land you all love so well? Could you not well imagine you were looking at an English landscape under an Italian sky! Yes! England's life is reproduced under a bluer sky and in a finer climate, and you would be quite at home at once. This is what the Canterbury pilgrims have done!

Behold their work, revere their names,  
 Green pictures set in golden frames,  
 Around the city of the stream  
 Fulfil the pilgrims' brightest dream:  
 With them a fairer England grew  
 'Neath speckless skies of sunny blue.

T. BRACKEN.—*Musings in Maoriland.*

But we will descend from our lofty point of vantage and walk into the public library close by and look through the various daily papers and periodicals kept in the free reading-room. You will see under the head of "Cablegrams," in the morning paper, yesterday's European news, and quite possibly you will read a few unfavourable comments on the very paper I am reading to you now. You will find an intelligent criticism offered upon the political and social topics of the Old and New World. Turn over the files; you will find records of cricket, tennis, boating, golf, cycling, horse-racing, polo, coursing, bowls, football, hunting, shooting and fishing enough to convince you that the pastimes of the Old World are reproduced. And so, as you turn over the pages of the papers, you will meet with evidence after evidence proving that the people of the Colony are, in every sense, sons and daughters of Britain.

I often hear people in England, Londoners especially, when talking of English life, say: "Oh! here we are in the very midst of the very best the world can produce. Whether it be literature, or art, or scientific pursuits, or music, or refined society, or whatever form of enjoyment we seek, we can get it." This is, of course, very true, and may apply to the men of means and to the comparatively few artists and scientific men; but what share in this select society

has the man with a limited income and a family to support?— Very, very little. The fact is, that the great majority of such people lead the most humdrum and isolated lives imaginable, and get very much less enjoyment, even scientific enjoyment, than they would get in a British Colony. A friend of mine possessing a small income, large family, and bronchial tubes which make it necessary for him to spend most of the winter within the four walls of his house in London, said to me the other day, in reply to a query of mine as to why he did not transfer his bronchial tubes and his family to New Zealand: "Why, London is the centre of all that makes life worth living." "Very true," I replied, "but not for you." When I pressed my friend, who always poses as a great lover of art and music, to tell me how much art and music he had enjoyed during the last six months, he replied: "Let me see! Ah well! I have been to the Royal Academy Exhibition, and I have been to a music-hall to hear 'Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay.'" That is, I believe, a fair sample of the way very many with artistic tastes, real or imaginary, are prevented by the want of means, by the accident of climate, or by their surroundings from taking advantage of the many good things this country provides.

#### FIXED INCOMES.

I have no hesitation in stating that an income of from £300 to £1,000 a year in New Zealand goes further and produces more enjoyment for its possessor than the same income does here. The necessaries of life are nearly all much cheaper, house rent no dearer, and although servants' wages are higher, it is not necessary to keep so many, the habits of the people being more simple and less conventional.

Hospitality is met with at every turn, and there is no lack of entertainments and social gatherings. The young people especially, of both sexes, seem to enjoy life. Business and working hours being shorter, there is time left after the duties of the day for recreation. Thus English sport and pastimes are everywhere met with, enjoyed by all classes, and not so frequently spoiled by bad weather as in this country.

New Zealand now offers some of the best trout-fishing in the world, I saw a report the other day of the last season which contained the following record of one fisherman for a season:—

"One hundred and eighty fish, weighing 553½ lbs.; average, 3 lbs. 10 oz.; largest fish, 10½ lbs.; 6 weighed from 9½ to 10½ lbs. each,

Best takes : 12 fish, 41½ lbs. ; 11, 50½ lbs. ; 10, 46 lbs. ; 15, 33½ lbs. ; 5, 25 lbs. ; 8, 20½ lbs. ; 5, 25½ lbs."

Another record given is 229 fish, 212 lbs., 17 trips.

Deer are increasing so fast in some of the open mountainous country that we shall soon add good deer-stalking. Wild pigs abound, but they frequent such rough ground that they must be hunted on foot, which seems to damp the ardour of most English sportsmen. Quail shooting is good and plentiful, and duck and pheasant shooting is good in certain parts. There are many districts with their packs of harriers, and in some of the better settled districts, hunting is indulged in with much zest. Horseflesh and horse-keep being cheap, whatever sport there is can be enjoyed at a much less cost than similar recreations in this country. The man of leisure can also, if he is willing, find plenty of useful occupations. There is magisterial work, and, if he be so inclined, there is political work.

With the increase of population, and the growth of a leisured class, musical and artistic talent is being developed, and all the chief towns have now their musical and scientific societies, clubs, and art galleries. New Zealand spends probably more in education in proportion to her population than any country in the world. The Government Primary Schools are all free, and every little country district has its good school. A step above the primary schools are Girls' High Schools and Boys' High Schools, where excellent teaching is given, at a very small annual cost, and after the High Schools come the various University Colleges, established in the larger towns. Last of all comes the New Zealand University, which is an examining board with an affiliation of the various University colleges. The New Zealand University confers degrees on men and women alike. There is also an excellent Agricultural College, and there are Schools of Mines and Arts. There are many excellent private schools for both boys and girls. No one, in fact, whatever his condition in life, need complain of the means afforded in New Zealand for the education of his children. Is it too much, therefore, to claim for New Zealand that it is a country which demands the consideration of that yearly increasing class of men who, with small fixed incomes or a small capital, find this country too damp or too expensive to live in, and want to marry their daughters and settle their sons, and enjoy the remainder of their lives in a good climate and under enjoyable surroundings?

## SMALL FARMERS.

The class of people, however, to whom New Zealand offers the most inducements is the small farmer class. The Colony seems in every way cut out by nature for a community of small farmers. There are, and always will be, in certain parts large holdings, for the simple reason that the character and situation of some of the land are such that small areas will not support a family in comfort ; but the greater portion of the land is eminently fitted for close farming. The fertile soil, abundant water supply, and the fact that no part of New Zealand is beyond easy reach of a harbour on the coast, are all conditions ensuring the success of the small farmer. Before considering the special advantages offered by New Zealand to this class, it will be well to say a little about—

## THE LAND LAWS OF THE COLONY.

The chief characteristic of the New Zealand land laws is that they give the selector an option of acquiring land under a variety of tenures. There is the *cash payment*, giving the purchaser the out-and-out freehold ; there is the *deferred payment* system, which enables a man to pay for the land and acquire the freehold by half-yearly payments of principal and interest extending over a period of years ; and there is the *perpetual lease*, or a lease for a term of years with a perpetual right of renewal.

Until the last few years the greater portion of the lands of the Colony which have been disposed of by the Crown have been sold under the freehold system. Of late years, however, the tenure known as the "perpetual lease" has been introduced, and that is the tenure which now finds most favour with the persons who take up land. By securing to lessees the value of their improvements under an indefeasible title, with perpetual rights of renewal, they have all the security and permanence of a freehold tenure without being obliged to sink their capital in the purchase of the land. This enables a man with a small capital to take up land and keep his capital intact for improving and stocking his farm. The rental he pays is fixed at 5 per cent. on a low capital value of the land, so that a tenant under this system has all the advantages of enjoying the land at a low rental, and knowing that the improvements he makes will not be for the benefit of any person other than himself. If at the end of the term the tenant does not care to renew, the incoming tenant has to pay to the outgoing tenant the value of all

improvements of a permanent character, as fixed by arbitration. If, on the other hand, the original lessee elects to accept a fresh lease he pays a rental of 5 per cent. on the then value of the land after deducting the value of the permanent improvements he has made during his term. The lessee, therefore, and not the Crown or landlord, gets the benefit of all permanent improvements which have been placed on the land during his term. There are certain stipulations under this tenure providing for the improvement of the land, but there is no restriction on the tenant selling his interest so long as the required conditions are complied with. For those intending to take up Crown land this form of tenure seems to present many advantages, especially to the settler with small means.

A very important feature in the New Zealand land laws is the regulations providing for the farm homestead associations and village homesteads. Now that the question of assisting the working classes to obtain small holdings of land is receiving so much attention in England, it may be of interest to state shortly the salient features of these homestead settlements. Every effort has been made in New Zealand to induce the labouring classes to obtain possession of small blocks of land. In every country there is a period of the year when the labour market is slack, and when men, unless they have a piece of land attached to their homes, are idle; and the desirability of providing labourers with a plot of land the cultivation of which enables spare time to be utilised, and at the same time provides so much food for the family, is receiving almost universal recognition.

The Colony of New Zealand has from time to time set apart certain blocks of land which have been cut up into these village settlements and offered to the working classes. The terms are of a most liberal character. The rent is very small indeed, there are no preliminary expenses to the occupant, and the settler need not pay any rent for the first two years. Married men have a preference over single men, and an advance of £10 is made towards assisting in the erection of a dwelling. There are, of course, very stringent regulations insisting on the land being improved, and no money is advanced towards building a cottage until value for more than the amount of the advance has been placed on the land. These village settlements are, as far as possible, placed in country districts where there is a demand for labour, so that the settler can take advantage of work when it offers. The area of these allotments varies from five to fifty acres, according to the nature of the soil.

These village settlements have been a great success, and the

means of providing frugal but comfortable homes for a large number who would otherwise have left the Colony. Three conditions are necessary if success is to be assured: *First*, in the selection of applicants who have some aptitude for rural life; *secondly*, the selection of land of good quality for the settlement; and; *thirdly*, the selection of a locality for the settlement in a neighbourhood where some labour can be obtained. An extension of this system has lately been inaugurated under which farm homesteads can be acquired. The principle is the same, but the area of land is increased, and during the last eighteen months a number of homestead associations on the co-operative principle have been started.

#### CO-OPERATIVE SETTLEMENT.

The advantage of forming co-operative associations is, that a whole block of land—not more than 11,000 or less than 1,000 acres—can be at once taken up, whereas in the case of individual applications, if there is more than one application for any particular lot, the allotment is made by ballot. The number of persons forming an association must not be less than twenty-five. I would here offer the suggestion that these regulations for associated settlement provide a means under which people from this country can take up land most advantageously. Individuals often hesitate to face unaided the uncertainties attaching to a new life, and more often their experience is insufficient to justify the new departure; whereas an aggregation of twenty-five men form a detachment which, if care is taken in their selection, will ensure the presence of experience, judgment, and some capital. Many a father, who would hesitate to trust his son alone, would give two or three hundred pounds to form one of twenty-five, amongst whom would be found men of sound judgment and experience. A band of twenty-five men would form also quite a colony, and however remote their block of land might be from centres of civilisation, they would be a little community in themselves. If the association were formed of married men with families they would be at once entitled to demand a Government school, at which the children get free education. It is often an advantage that such settlements should be in remote districts, for there is generally work to be done in the neighbourhood in the form of making roads, which provides the settlers with the means of earning a little money during the first two years while the land is being brought into profit. There is always plenty of land in the hands of private owners who are willing to sell and

lease, so that if a settler chooses to acquire land from private individuals rather than from the Crown he will have no difficulty in doing so. In many cases it is better for a man with a little capital and experience to take land from private owners rather than from the Crown, as he has a larger field to choose from, and by acquiring an improved farm he gets an immediate return, instead of having to wait until the rough Crown land is rendered productive.

There is a good demand in the Colony for land suitable for varied farming, but there is also an indication that those who hold large properties are anxious to place them in the market.

The price of land offered for sale by private owners varies according to locality and quality. In country districts fair agricultural land can be bought at from 5*l.* to 8*l.* per acre, land of prime quality reaching higher figures. In the neighbourhood of the large towns the price of land is much higher.

Enough has been said, I think, to show that New Zealand is no place for clerks, and soft-handed men unfit for hard manual labour, or for men without capital and training in any walk of life, who are often sent out to the colonies because they have failed at home. Such as these invariably go from bad here to worse in the Colonies. There is a demand for good female domestic servants, and high wages are obtainable, but the Government having ceased to contribute towards the cost of passage money, they must pay their own passage.

#### PRODUCTS AND MARKETS.

Now a little about the products and markets of New Zealand. Nothing requires to be said about wool, grain, flax, or frozen meat. These are well-established industries. Here is a table of the chief articles of export during the last ten years:—

*Exports of New Zealand Produce.*

Year	Wool	Gold	Frozen meat	Butter and cheese	Agricultural produce	Manufactures	Other N. Z. produce	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1881	2,909,760	996,867	—	14,608	1,089,739	87,221	863,955	5,762,250
1882	2,118,454	921,664	19,329	62,218	1,169,020	121,447	841,108	6,252,226
1883	2,014,211	892,445	118,328	48,912	1,527,015	121,446	1,122,867	6,935,244
1884	3,267,327	988,952	245,090	91,667	968,617	104,425	1,176,307	6,942,486
1885	3,208,275	890,056	373,867	128,129	688,415	120,639	1,175,640	6,891,911
1886	3,072,271	930,648	427,193	131,194	688,804	109,656	897,216	6,280,682
1887	3,321,974	747,878	455,870	109,483	888,022	124,282	1,204,372	6,531,981
1888	3,118,098	914,309	628,800	127,170	965,907	225,283	1,280,481	7,236,128
1889	3,976,378	785,480	783,374	212,945	1,424,297	889,580	1,288,647	8,042,938
1890	4,180,599	781,360	1,087,617	207,687	1,289,864	647,947	1,233,687	8,429,761

The steady growth of these products has placed New Zealand in the proud position of being a country every member of whose population exports £15 8s. 5d. worth of produce. As I am speaking of New Zealand as a home for small farmers, I shall refer but briefly to some of the products of small farming, viz. dairy produce, fruit growing, bee culture and poultry rearing, as time will not permit me to do more, but a perusal of the table I have supplied of food products imported into the English markets will suggest many other directions in which the farmer's energy might be profitably devoted. The bare mention of such occupations suggests health, happiness and plenty, and this country provides what for all practical purposes is an inexhaustible market. Look at the amount this country paid for importations of these products in the year 1891, and you will then, I think, be satisfied that there is plenty of room for all New Zealand can produce, and if at the same time you realise how favourable are the conditions for the production of most of these articles, you will want nothing more to satisfy you of the glorious future in store for the Colony.

*Values of the following Articles of Food imported into England during 1891.*

	£		£
Live stock . . . . .	9,246,398	Eggs . . . . .	3,520,918
Bacon . . . . .	6,650,324	Lard . . . . .	1,720,051
Beef (fresh) . . . . .	4,038,487	Corn: Wheat . . . . .	29,448,204
Hams . . . . .	2,791,437	Flour . . . . .	10,184,887
Meat (preserved) . . . . .	1,888,067	Barley . . . . .	5,941,833
Mutton (fresh) . . . . .	3,282,001	Oats . . . . .	5,475,734
Pork (salted and fresh) . . . . .	599,657	Peas . . . . .	862,427
Fish (cured or salted) . . . . .	1,993,347	Beans . . . . .	1,206,916
Butter . . . . .	11,591,181	Indian corn . . . . .	8,411,763
Margarine . . . . .	3,558,203	Potatoes . . . . .	1,196,824
Cheese . . . . .	4,815,369		

*The following additional articles are taken from the returns of 1890.*

	£		£
Fruit: <i>Raw</i> :—		Honey . . . . .	41,321
Nuts . . . . .	600,936	Hops . . . . .	877,704
Almonds . . . . .	352,154	Condensed milk . . . . .	847,625
Apples . . . . .	786,072	Nuts and kernels for oil . . . . .	603,569
Oranges and lemons . . . . .	1,756,852	"    "    (not fruit) . . . . .	22,000
Unenumerated . . . . .	1,806,811	Onions . . . . .	724,020
<i>Dried or Preserved</i> :—		Pickles and vegetables in salt or vinegar . . . . .	133,996
Currants . . . . .	1,346,810	Vegetables, raw, unenu- merated . . . . .	773,590
Raisins . . . . .	1,006,898	Poultry and game . . . . .	497,857
Plums and Prunes, &c. . . . .	112,155	Rabbits . . . . .	398,110
Figs and Fig cake . . . . .	231,969		
Unenumerated . . . . .	397,289		
<i>Preserved without     sugar (probably     canned and bottled)</i> . . . . .	269,184	Total . . . . .	£132,010,950



## DAIRY PRODUCE.

The remote distance of New Zealand from these markets is a matter of less moment than appears at first sight. Refrigerators and cool chambers have put her on an equal footing with places no further off than France and Denmark. The extra freight, also, is not nearly as much of a handicap as one would at first be led to suppose. The conditions for producing are so much more favourable in New Zealand than in Europe that they more than counterbalance these disadvantages. The fact of the seasons in New Zealand being reversed, and the opposite of the seasons in the Northern Hemisphere, enables us to land our produce here at the very time when the conditions for production on this side of the world are most unfavourable, and, in the case of fruit and honey, prohibitive, and when as a consequence prices are high. The old British ideas, however, of dairying and fruit growing are being improved on in New Zealand, and more must be done in the way of improved production before New Zealand can take a large share of the money this country pays for these articles. The Danes have taught us how to make butter, the Americans to grow and preserve fruit, and the French to raise poultry and produce honey. The old practice of the farmer's wife and daughters making up the butter has now to give place to the cream separator, the steam-engine, and the factory. If anyone doubts the wisdom of this, let him compare the prices obtained for the New Zealand butter which has been made by the old system and the price obtained for factory-made butter.

The following extracts from the last annual report of the Chief Government Dairy Inspector of New Zealand show what is being done and can be done in the dairy industry in the Colony :—

While the dairying industry has not yet developed into anything like the importance it is destined to assume, I think we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that during the past two years a considerable forward movement has been made, more especially during the past year. I have myself been repeatedly complimented from various sources for what was perhaps undeserved, benefits received from my instruction, not only from dairy-factory operatives but from merchants dealing in the commodity. Notwithstanding the fact that some of our dairy-factory companies have had to succumb through financial difficulties, and some, through mismanagement, even forced into liquidation, still the future of our outlook is very hopeful. A more practical acquaintance with the nature and the handling of milk and its products on the part of factory-managers, and a better knowledge of commercial principles on the part of the managing committees of the factories, will inevitably secure our

desired ends. This can only be brought about by continued steady instruction, combined with experience attained in the actual working of dairy factories. The complete revolution necessary in the industry cannot be effected in a day, but changes must be made by degrees. But that the industry is being founded on a more certain basis there can no longer be any room for further doubt.

From communications received from some of the principal London brokers, I learn that they recognise a marked and sustained improvement in the quality of both cheese and butter shipments of recent manufacture; at the same time, they express the opinion that finality in the matter of improvement has not yet been reached. The chief complaint among the London brokers is the absence of uniformity, and this cannot easily be remedied while there is throughout the Colony such an extensive system of private dairying at work. Uniformity cannot easily be engendered without the establishment of the factory system. It is worthy of note that several of our dairy factories have now earned a desirable distinction in the London market for the quality of their products—both butter and cheese. Brands of butter which were last year quoted at from £1 10s. to £2 under the Danish brands have, during the past season been quoted at about the highest figures realised on the London market. Cheese from our best factories has successfully competed with the best Canadian brands, which seem to dominate the market. But, unfortunately, this distinction is only earned by a few of our best factories. Towards showing the benefits derived from the factory system as compared with individual dairying, it is satisfactory to note that, out of an even line of three shipments of butter sent home, the factory brands realised from £5 15s. to £6 3s., while that from private dairies brought from £4 15s. to £5 15s. The higher quotations must be considered satisfactory.

It is also pleasing to note the rapid development which the dairy industry has undergone during the last ten years. In 1880 the value of our exports of dairy products was £1,033, while for 1890 the value rose to £207,687, and I am sanguine that the past season's export will show, from the same amount of produce, a considerable increase in pecuniary value. I hope, by future efforts, to see a still brisker trade established, so that the settlers may derive a benefit, and find some solace for past losses.

It is generally conceded that no country possesses greater natural advantages for dairy pursuits than New Zealand; this, at any rate, is true of Taranaki. Any one acquainted with the large areas of splendid pasture-land in Taranaki must have had the conviction forced upon him that this locality is pre-eminently fitted to become a great centre for manufacturing dairy products. In soil, climate, seasons, and settlement Taranaki has every natural advantage. Winter pasturage is generally abundant, and so the farmer is, to a great extent, relieved of the labour and expense of storing up much winter food. Little or no housing is required for the cattle throughout the winter, and so the farmer can carry

on his business under the most favourable circumstances, as very little of the profits of the season are consumed in maintaining the cows from one season to another. At the same time I have endeavoured to impress upon the farmers of this district the desirability of growing a little winter feed, likewise the benefits of some better means of shelter during the cold season.

Like many other zealous advocates for the extension of dairy farming in New Zealand, and reform in dairy practices, I place exclusive reliance upon the establishment of the factory system as being the only means whereby the ultimate success of the industry can be assured. What the refrigerator has done for the grazier, cheese factories and creameries will do for the dairy farmer if properly carried out. What would the frozen-meat trade be to-day if every farmer could refrigerate his own produce and trifle with it according to his own peculiar notions, as he does at the present time with his dairy produce? Were there not such a division of labour in the frozen-meat trade it would, in my opinion, very swiftly come to ruin. The dairying industry, like the frozen-meat trade, has many features peculiar to it which seem to characterise it in a general way from almost any other known industry. The advantages of a well-organised system of co-operative dairying to all the dairy districts of New Zealand would be difficult to estimate. Such a system, if properly governed, would, in my opinion, solve many of the difficulties which now beset the small farmer. Co-operative dairying is a matter fraught with benefit to all.

Towards showing the present extent of the factory system, it is gratifying to be able to show that there are now sixty-two large cheese and butter factories in operation, the buildings and plant showing an aggregate value of upwards of £70,000.

Some of the cheese factories are now turning out from 100 to 160 tons of cheese annually, and the butter factories and creameries 50 to 140 tons of butter annually.

The industry is now assuming dimensions which justify the belief that we have at last succeeded in establishing it as one of our most important industries. I am of opinion that in a few years hence, if a systematic course of instruction is pursued, New Zealand, taking all things into consideration, will be as eminent in the manufacture of dairy produce as any of the American or European nations. I believe it will yet become a successful rival to the frozen-meat and wool trade, and, as a means of employing labour and maintaining a large population, it will be superior to either.

It is not to be supposed that the change now being made in favour of the factory system is opposed to the interest of the small farmer. He, on the contrary, reaps a greater benefit by selling his cream to the creamery erected in his neighbourhood than by himself converting the cream into butter. The farmers themselves are

encouraged to co-operate for the purpose of having an interest in the butter factory. There is already a factory in the Colony for making condensed milk, and the article produced is equal to the best Swiss milk. We have not yet succeeded in making tinned butter, in which the Italians so excel, and do such a large trade, but that will come in time.

#### FRUIT.

The varied climate of the Colony enables fruit to be grown to great advantage. In the Auckland province we have a semi-tropical climate which enables oranges, lemons, figs, olives, grapes, &c., to be easily grown, while the cooler climate of the south is more suitable to the fruit-trees grown in England. All the best sorts of fruit-trees, both for the production of hard and soft fruit, are well established in the Colony, and nothing is being left undone to push this industry forward. Our fruit can be landed here and in America at a time when fruit is not in season in the Northern Hemisphere. The prices obtained for recent shipments of apples from New Zealand prove that it will pay well to grow apples for shipment to this market.

In order to grow fruit to the greatest advantage, the fruit-growers should have means at hand to irrigate during dry seasons, and this question of irrigation is receiving considerable attention at the present time throughout the Australasian Colonies.

If we want to obtain an example of what one country has done by irrigation, let us take California.

The following figures, taken from the report of the Board of Trade, will convey some idea of the progress made in the development of her horticultural exports from lands mostly reclaimed from desert by means of irrigation during the seven years ending 1889:—

	1883	1889
Green fruits . . . . .	20,675,730 lbs.	70,864,610 lbs.
Dried fruits . . . . .	3,329,460 „	33,312,050 „
Canned fruits . . . . .	28,488,770 „	39,313,740 „
Raisins . . . . .	344,050 „	17,570,485 „

The Californian orchards pay the growers from £30 to £80 an acre, and there is no reason why, in a few years' time, New Zealand orchards should not do the same. Together with the rapid extension of the area of 27,000 acres now devoted to fruit-culture and market-gardens, the people of the Colony are now erecting manufacturing factories for canning, preserving, and pickle making. It is claimed that the process of extracting the water out of the fruit and vegetables

by means of a machine known as the "Evaporator" is destined to work a revolution in the preservation of fruit and vegetables. This process takes out the water contained in the fruit and vegetables, and it is asserted that as soon as they are soaked in cold water they are, after cooking, almost equal in flavour to fresh. The bulk and weight are considerably reduced in the process of evaporation, so that the freight of the preserved article is much less. This process and other processes for preserving fruit and vegetables are being tested in the Colony. I am not able to give you the results arrived at in the Colony, but I have made some extracts from an article by Mr. Dan. Pidgeon in Volume xxiv. of the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England*, showing the growth of the fruit-drying industry in the United States.

Throughout twelve of the most fertile counties of Western New York, the cultivation of fruit, especially of apples, has, within fifteen years, superseded that of every other crop. The orchard products of New York State were valued at nearly \$9,000,000 in 1880, the last census year, and will probably be worth far more in 1890. The greater part of these apples are grown around Rochester, where, within a radius of forty miles, nearly 2,000 fruit-drying establishments are now in operation.

Only by the aid of these "evaporators" could such a condition of cultivation as that now prevailing in the district under review be maintained.

Thousands of tons of apples are prepared annually from grades of fruit formerly wasted or allowed to rot on the ground. The fruit-drier and the extension of fruit-farming have gone hand-in-hand, and following naturally upon their union, the dried-fruit merchant has appeared and flourishes. He does not himself evaporate fruit, but buys both from evaporating establishments and the farmer, packs for export, and exploits the whole world for markets.

Glancing first at general facts indicating the character and extent of this new industry, 1,500 evaporators were at work in the neighbourhood of Rochester during the year 1887, and some 150 more were started during 1888. These range in capacity from 25 to 1,000 bushels of apples per day. The 1,500 evaporators in question gave employment, during the autumn and winter of 1887, to 30,000 hands, who earned from \$5 to \$12 each per week, according to skill and experience. The total quantity of dried apples produced was about 30,000,000 lbs., and their value \$2,000,000. Five million bushels, or 250,000,000 lbs., of green apples were required for this purpose, from which more than 200,000 tons of water were driven off by the consumption of 15,000 tons of coal.

The product finds a market all over the world, but the chief consuming countries are Germany, England, Belgium, Holland and France. Evaporated apples are packed in cases each containing 50 lbs., and the

cost of carriage per case to Liverpool is thirty cents, or 1s. 3d. The same quantity of green fruit sent in barrels would cost \$2.50, or 10s., and canned fruit \$2.10, or 8s. 9d. In the case of evaporated fruit no damage is done, even by the longest transit, while fresh fruit suffers enormously, and canned fruit is always liable to ferment.

The refuse of the apples, consisting of cores and parings, is not lost, for these also are dried, and form the basis of all the cheap jellies now so largely manufactured. Twelve millions of pounds of dried cores and parings were exported from America during the year in question. Sliced apples, dried without coring or paring, are exported in large quantities to France, where they are used in the production of the cheaper wines, and sometimes by the distiller. Eighteen thousand barrels, containing 4,000,000 lbs. of sliced apples, were sent to France during 1887, and of this quantity more than half was furnished by the Rochester evaporators. The dried apples of Western New York can now be bought in almost every town on the Continent of Europe, while an increasing demand for them is springing up even in such remote parts of the world as Australia and Western Africa.

Passing from the general to the particular, it may, in the first place, be remarked that the practice at Rochester is to dry not only apples, but peaches, plums, and raspberries.

*Green apples* are bought, in average years, at from 15 to 20 cents (7½d. to 10d.) per bushel of 50 lbs. The actual cost of drying averages from 12 to 15 cents (6d. to 7½d.) per bushel. The total cost of the dried produce is from 6 to 10 cents (3d. to 5d.) per lb., and the average selling price 7 to 12 cents (3½d. to 6d.) per lb. One bushel of green apples produces about 6 lbs. of dried apples. The best apples are barrelled and exported as fresh fruit, only the second-grade fruit is evaporated, while a third grade goes to the cider-mills at an average price of 7½ cents (3¾d.) per bushel. Nothing is wasted. The cores and parings are dried and sold for jelly-making at an average price of \$20 (£4) per ton. A bushel of apples yields 30 lbs. of "meat" and 20 lbs. of refuse. The 30 lbs. of "meat" is reduced to 6 lbs. by evaporation, and the 20 lbs. of refuse to 4 lbs. One pound of coal is consumed in evaporating one pound of fruit.

*Peaches* are dried both in the "pared" and "unpared" state. The cost of a bushel of good peaches, in average years, is 50 cents (2s. 1d.). Each bushel yields 4½ lbs. of dried "pared," and 8 lbs. of "unpared" fruit. The actual cost of drying, in both cases, is 15 cents (7½d.) per bushel, the cost of the dried "pared" product 15 cents (7½d.) per lb., and its selling value 20 to 22 cents (10d. to 11d.) per lb. The cost of "unpared" dried peaches is 8 cents (4d.) per lb., and the selling value from 10 to 12 cents (5d. to 6d.) per lb.

*Raspberries* (black) cost, in average years, 6 cents (3d.) per quart. A quart of fruit yields one-third of a pound of dried product. The actual cost of drying is 2 cents (1d.) per lb., and the total cost of the dried

raspberries 20 cents (10*d.*) per lb. The selling price varies from 25 to 30 cents (1*s.* 0½*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*) per lb.

Plums are only evaporated when so abundant as to become unsalable. One bushel of green plums produces 8 lbs. of dried fruit, whose average selling price is 7 cents (3½*d.*) per lb.

Fruit evaporation is mainly an independent business. The 1,500 evaporating establishments already mentioned as surrounding Rochester are all of this character. The farmer, indeed, owns a dryer of his own whenever his orchards are large, but he sells for the most part to the nearest "evaporator." Apple orchards in Western New York are commonly from 100 to 300 acres in extent; peach orchards from 50 to 150 acres. The evaporators themselves vary in capacity from 10 bushels to 1,000 bushels a day.

The smaller drying apparatus is of the simplest description. It consists of an iron stove, surmounted by an upright-wooden casing, the stove being fixed in the basement, and the wood casing on the floor above. The products of combustion are carried away by a flue, while the hot air rising from the stove passes upwards through the box-like dryer, which terminates in a cowl and vane. The dryer itself is fitted with a number of sliding trays, made of wire netting, upon which the fruit is placed, and these are replenished by hand as the drying proceeds. Evaporators of the greatest capacity do not differ from the smallest in principle, but the former usually employ steam instead of fire heat. The cost of the smaller (farmer's) apparatus is very trifling, and the cost of coal has already been stated as 1 lb. per pound of evaporated fruit.

Mechanical appliances for coring and paring apples are extremely ingenious and very numerous. They are worked by hand, and are continuous in action, *i.e.* one apple is being "chucked" while a second is being pared, and a third cored. Peach-paring machines are also in vogue, and cherries, when these are dried, are stoned by a very pretty special machine. None of these mechanical adjuncts to the system of fruit-evaporation are expensive, although it must be said they are all especially American productions.

Unquestionably the fruit-growing industry in New Zealand has a great future before it, and we may look forward at no very distant date to a very large increase in our export of fresh and preserved fruits.

Time forbids my doing more than refer to those necessary appanages to a small farm—pigs, fowls, and bees. New Zealand already exports a large quantity of bacon, and the Antipodean hen and honey bee are none the less prolific than their English progenitors. The experience of New Zealand in poultry rearing seems much the same as that of most other countries, in that any attempt to breed poultry on a large scale fails, whereas poultry-keeping on a

moderate scale is a valuable adjunct to the farmer's income. There is certainly no reason why poultry should not be shipped to this market, as they freeze very well, and although science has not yet educated New Zealand fowls to lay eggs which will open after two months' keeping as fresh as after two days' keeping, there are many ways of preserving eggs without even having recourse to freezing them. I saw the other day the following record of the product of a small apiary in the Colony :—

I have got 84 hives (bar-framed), the return from which last season averaged 1 cwt. each box, thirty of which averaged 200 lbs., and a few of the very best 250 lbs. The total product of the 84 boxes was 4 tons 4 cwt., which realised  $4\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb., equal to £176 8s.

It is said by experts that New Zealand offers every facility for silk production, and groves of mulberry trees have been planted for the purpose of encouraging the industry. It is somewhat difficult to get English people to undertake industries of this kind, but the climatic conditions and soil point to New Zealand being fitted to produce as much silk, olives, and wine as Italy does. Time is required, however, for the development of industries of this kind. Sugar beet grows well in New Zealand, and yields a high percentage of sugar, and it is a matter of surprise that no English or German company has yet started a factory in the Colony. The same remark applies to paper making, as the native flax and grasses are eminently fitted for its manufacture, and the amount of paper imported is more than sufficient to support a factory. There are now two or three ostrich farms in the Colony.

I am well aware that most of what I have said with regard to small farming applies to almost every country, but I claim that New Zealand offers exceptional conditions for production, and that the accident of reverse seasons and the favourable markets of this country, together with the scientific investigation which is devoted in the Colony to all discoveries which tend to agricultural and industrial progress, place New Zealand in the foremost rank of countries offering a happy home and prosperous career to all the English-speaking race who have an aptitude for small farming. Hitherto we may have erred somewhat in moulding our system of farming too much on the English model. We could undoubtedly learn much from Continental nations and from our American cousins, whose methods, thrift, and enterprise may well be found worthy of imitation. We have in New Zealand a Minister and Department of Agriculture, with experts



in various branches of industry, whose province it is to educate the Colonists to an appreciation of the resources of the Colony and the best means of taking advantage of them; we have an Agricultural College equal to any English institution of the kind, and I hope before long we shall have in the Agent-General's Department in London an Industrial expert, whose chief work will be to educate the people of the Colony to the requirements of the English markets and the best methods of bringing our products into prominent notice.

#### A TOURIST LAND.

New Zealand is already recognised as a land for tourists, and annually an increasing number of people visit the Switzerland of the South. Many of these come from the continent of Australia to avoid the extreme heat of the summer months, but the majority are from this country. The Colony has, no doubt, a most valuable property in her glorious climate and scenery, and when it is borne in mind what a source of wealth to parts of Europe is the tourist traffic, we can justly regard New Zealand's scenic grandeur as one of her best assets. In order to see the chief places of interest in New Zealand, the tourist from this country should allow for six months' absence. Of this, three months are spent at sea, and three months are devoted to travelling throughout the Colony. The trip is not an expensive one, as a return ticket by any of the many first-class lines of steamers is only £100, which includes living for three months; and hotel charges and travelling expenses in New Zealand are certainly no more, and probably rather less, than in other countries. The best time to select is to leave here in September or October, returning in March or April, thus avoiding the English winter. The fear of the sea journey probably deters a few, but proves to most not the least enjoyable part of the holiday, while for the man or woman with over-wrought brain or delicate health, the enforced rest and fresh sea breezes give a new lease of life.

A man would indeed be composed of queer material if he did not find plenty to interest him in New Zealand for three months. There is a grandeur and variety of scenery possessed by no other country; there is the progress and development of one of the Empire's most important Colonies to study; there is a native race remarkable for its physique and intelligence; there is the social life of a new generation of Englishmen, and there is a clear, bright, and bracing climate in which to see it all.

Some people imagine that now the marvellous pink and white

terraces have been destroyed by the terrible eruption of 1886 there is nothing left to see in New Zealand; but although the Colony has suffered an irreparable loss in the destruction of this gorgeous creation of nature, the wonderland of the North Island still remains. There is still left more than enough to make this part of New Zealand one of the most interesting, if not the most beautiful, to visit, and the traces of the dreadful upheaval that annihilated the terraces alone form one of the most interesting sights of its kind to be seen anywhere.

There are still to be seen in this district the many coloured lakes, blue, green, and yellow, active volcanoes, geysers of steam, mud, and water, boiling springs, seething mud caldrons, cliffs and terraces of every tint, and other sights which can only be equalled in Iceland or Yellowstone Park in America. The thermal springs are attaining a well-earned celebrity for their curative properties, and bid fair to rival the German Spas, and baths of the Pyrenees. I here give some extracts descriptive of the therapeutic properties of these baths from a paper on the subject written by Dr. Ginders, M.D., the Medical Superintendent at Rotorua. If further information is sought on the subject, there is a more detailed account given in a chapter of a recent book on New Zealand, written by John Murray Moore, M.D., M.R.C.S., published by Messrs. Sampson Low, of London.

The thermal-springs district of New Zealand comprises an area of upwards of 600,000 acres, or close on 1,000 square miles. The length of the district is some fifty miles, with an average breadth of twenty miles. Its altitude averages from 1,000 ft. to 2,000 ft. above sea-level. The general physical features of this region embrace extensive pumice-plains, intersected in various directions by high ranges of igneous formation, which are relieved here and there by enormous trachytic cones. Extensive forests of extraordinary luxuriance and beauty clothe the mountains and border the extensive plateaux, while hot lakes, boiling geysers, and thermal springs are dotted far and wide over the country. The thermal-springs district, however, as defined on the maps, by no means embraces the whole volcanic and hydrothermal activity of the island. Although the volcanic slopes of Ruapehu and Tongariro bound this region on the south, hot springs are found here and there for fully 250 miles beyond its western boundary—in fact, as far north as the Bay of Islands. Within the district it is no exaggeration to say that hundreds of hot springs exist, to say nothing of mud-volcanoes, solfataras, and fumeroles. These springs are of the most varied chemical character, and every degree of temperature from 60° to 212°. Not a twentieth part of them have as yet been submitted to analysis. Those which have been examined in the

laboratory of the Geological Survey Department in Wellington are divided by Sir James Hector into five classes: (1) *Saline*, containing chiefly chloride of sodium; (2) *alkaline*, containing carbonates and bicarbonates of soda and potash; (3) *alkaline-siliceous*, containing much silicic acid, but changing rapidly on exposure to the atmosphere, and becoming alkaline; (4) *hepatic* or *sulphurous*, characterised by the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen and sulphurous acid; and (5) *acidic waters*, containing an excess of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, or both. In addition to these we have saline waters, containing iodine, cold acidulous chalybeates, and saline acidulous chalybeates. These, however, are in situations at present inaccessible to the invalid, or, if not out of reach, at least destitute of the conveniences and comforts essential to the sick, but no doubt destined in the near future to attain a high medical reputation.

The Government of New Zealand has very wisely chosen the southern shore of Lake Rotorna as the basis of operations for opening up this wonderful district. Here are grouped together numerous examples of the five classes of springs I have enumerated, and here the Government have fixed their first sanatorium and bathing establishment, to which it is desired specially to direct attention. The sanatorium reserve at Rotorna comprises an area of some 50 acres, bounded on the north and east by the lake, and on the west and south by the Township of Rotorna. Ten years ago this was a howling wilderness, covered with tea-tree scrub, and diversified only by clouds of steam rising from the various hot springs. Now this area of desolation is completely transformed. Walks and drives planted with evergreen trees traverse it from end to end, fountains and flower-gardens delight the eye, and commodious buildings for the accommodation and convenience of invalids are springing up on every side. The principal of these are the Sanatorium hospital, the medical residence, the Priest's pavilion, the Rachael pavilion, the Blue swimming-bath (to which is attached the sulphur-vapour bath and the electrical department), and Brent's boarding-house. The hospital is designed to accommodate twenty-one patients—twelve males and nine females. The Government tariff has not yet been decided on, but it is not likely to exceed £1 or £1 5s. per head per week. A patient will be allowed to remain three months, but if at the expiration of that time the medical officer is of opinion that a longer period is desirable a second three months will be granted; but in all cases six months will be the extreme limit.

We have no spring in the district that has obtained a higher reputation, or proved itself more generally useful, than that known as the Priest's Bath. The character of the water is sulphurous, aluminous, and strongly acid. Its temperature varies from 98° to 106°. This variation is due to the rise and fall of the lake and the direction of the wind. When the lake is high and the wind blowing in the direction of the baths the conditions are favourable to a high temperature, and *vice versa*, the cold water of the lake affording a more efficient barrier to the escape of heat than the open pumice-gravel of which the shore is composed. The solid

constituents of the water amount to 96 grains per gallon, consisting of sulphates and silica. Of these the sulphates of alumina and soda are the most abundant; but the most important constituents are—free sulphuric acid, 22 gr., and free hydrochloric acid, 3 gr. per gallon. A patient emerging from this bath looks like a boiled lobster, and I regard this determination of blood to the skin as a most important therapeutic factor: the vascular and nervous apparatus of the skin are powerfully stimulated by it, and internal congestions relieved. Our alkaline waters, on the other hand, which contain the chlorides and silicates of the alkalis, have a soothing and emollient effect on the skin, and are of great value in eczema and other cutaneous ailments. The water of the Priest's Spring is brilliantly clear when undisturbed, and pale-green in colour. A faint odour of sulphuretted-hydrogen pervades the vicinity, which gas, together with sulphurous acid, is copiously evolved. Since the eruption of Tarawera this offensive odour has been much modified, owing, I believe, to an increased evolution of sulphurous-acid gas at that time. Fortunately for the nasal organs and general comfort of bathers, these gases effect a mutual decomposition. Wherever steam charged with these gases is able to penetrate, sulphur is deposited. This is the origin of all the sulphur in the district. It permeates readily the siliceous-sinter rock, forming beautiful needle-like crystals of sulphur in its interspaces. Sulphur being thus constantly transformed from the gaseous to the solid state in the water of this spring, it is very possible that, coming into contact with the skin in this nascent and impalpable form, its therapeutic power may be considerably enhanced: there can be no doubt about its absorption, for our patients tell us that their underclothing is redolent of sulphur for weeks after returning home. The Priest's bathing-pavilion is a building 74 ft. long by 44 ft. wide, having a superficial area of 3,256 square feet. It is divided into male and female departments. Each department comprises two public *piscinæ*, 16 ft. by 12 ft., with two private baths for special cases, lounging-rooms, and comfortable dressing-rooms. Each bath is provided with a cold fresh-water shower, and douches either hot or tepid, thus materially enhancing the hydropathic efficiency of this remarkable water.

Adjoining this structure is the Rachel Bathing-pavilion. Here we have a water diametrically opposite in character to the last described—an alkaline siliceous water, having a temperature at its source of 180°. This source is a caldron of enormous depth, situated some 200 yards from the bathing-pavilion, and yielding 50,000 gallons daily. We have a simple system of cooling by which the water may be used at any desired temperature. Here also is a separate department for each sex, each containing a public *piscina* 16 ft. square, four private baths, a lounging or waiting-room kept at a constant temperature of 70° by hot-water pipes, and dressing-rooms. The solid constituents of this water amount to 116 gr. per gallon, and consist of the chlorides of sodium and potassium, sulphate and carbonate of soda, silicates of soda, lime, and magnesia,

oxides of iron and aluminium, and silica. Its reaction is alkaline, and it contains a small amount of sulphuretted hydrogen. The delicious sense of *bien-être* produced by bathing in this water, with the soft satiny feeling it communicates to the skin, must be felt to be appreciated. It is useful in all forms of skin-disease—indeed, in eczema it may be considered specific if continued long enough in conjunction with a suitable regimen. I frequently recommend the internal use of this water. Its taste is not unpleasant, and its action is mildly antilithic. Waters containing silicates are said to be useful in the uric-acid diathesis, and I certainly have found it suit gouty patients admirably.

The Blue Bath is a warm swimming-bath 62 ft. long by 27 ft. wide. It is built of stone and concrete, with a smooth surface of Portland cement. Its depth is from 4 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. It contains about 30,000 gallons of water, maintained at a temperature of 98°. This is the popular pleasure-bath of the Sanatorium, in which our rheumatic invalids are able to take exercise without undue fatigue. It was completed in 1885, and opened by Mr. George Augustus Sala. During the excavation necessary for its formation the workmen struck upon a remarkable sulphur-cavern, its roof and sides thickly coated with brilliant acicular crystals of sulphur, and at its base a hot spring yielding steam so strongly impregnated with sulphur-gases as to be quite irrespirable. This we have conducted to the surface, and employ as a sulphur-vapour bath, diluting it, as occasion requires, with steam of a milder character. In sciatica and all forms of rheumatism this is one of our most popular and efficacious remedies. In this building we have our electrical room, supplied with faradic and constant-current batteries, and a galvanic bath. No hospital at the present day is without its electrical apparatus, yet few hospital men, and still fewer busy general practitioners, have time to devote to the study it necessitates. It appears destined to become a speciality; and certainly there could be no wider field for its exercise than a Sanatorium like that of Rotorua, where neurotic, rheumatic, and paralytic patients congregate, and where constant bathing modifies so favourably the normal resistance of the skin to the electrical current.

Cases of paraplegia in which the muscles are extensively atrophied, and there is absolutely no response to either galvanism or faradism, are usually hopeless. In hemiplegia, on the other hand, presumably from cerebral embolism or from small hæmorrhages, as, for example, from rupture of the military aneurisms of Charcot, we have had some excellent results.<sup>1</sup>

Rheumatism and skin-diseases form fully 75 per cent. of the cases we are called upon to treat, and these usually in a very chronic form. In rheumatism and rheumatic gout we have much success, especially where arthritic degeneration is not too pronounced. Hot acidic sulphur-baths at a temperature not exceeding 104°, or sulphur-vapour up to 115°, taken twice daily for a carefully-regulated time, according to individual tolerance—which we find to vary greatly—forms our routine treatment. These

<sup>1</sup> Details of successful cases of paralysis are then given.

waters redden the skin, and cause some tingling sensation for an hour or two. Occasionally some irritation of the skin occurs, which is readily allayed by a few warm alkaline showers or douches. In those numerous and well-known cases of chronic hip-rheumatism, initiated frequently by injury, we find nothing so efficacious as the hot douche. The beneficial result is due partly to the quality of the water, and largely to its mechanical action: fortunately, our arrangements are so complete that we are able to vary the temperature and percussive power of the douche at will. We are able to quote several cases of cure even where a considerable amount of fibrous ankylosis has existed. If the rheumatic patient progresses favourably under the bath-treatment alone, neither medicines nor electricity are employed, but if after a few weeks his progress is not satisfactory, we find galvano-faradism a valuable adjunct. Usually thirty cells are put into circuit with a faradic machine, and the double current applied in the labile manner to the parts affected for fifteen minutes daily. We find this answer better than either current alone. In cases of muscular atrophy faradism is had recourse to from the commencement.<sup>1</sup>

Perhaps there is no class of diseases in which we meet with more uniform success than those affecting the skin. The solid and gaseous constituents of the waters are no doubt important, but I have more confidence in the influence of change and all that it implies in its effect on both mind and body, combined with the prolonged maceration of the cuticle, and the constant exposure of the skin to air and light which frequent bathing entails. General eczema, which may have resisted every form of treatment for years, is generally cured in a period varying from six to thirteen weeks if the patient is willing to submit himself to rigorous medical discipline. The same may be said of psoriasis—at least, as far as its disappearance for a longer or shorter period is concerned. It is rare, indeed, to see psoriasis completely eradicated. For ringworm and the impetiginous eczema of children the water of the Priest's Spring is specific. In sycosis epilation is necessary, after which our alkaline waters complete the cure. Neuralgias, as a rule, do remarkably well. Patients suffering from sciatica are a numerous class with us, most of them presenting a very chronic history. When the disease is not distinctly associated with the gouty or rheumatic diathesis, is not of long standing, and has been caused by exposure to cold, it is very quickly cured. A few baths relieve the pain, and there is rarely any stiffness or weakness remaining. Chronic cases are not so easily dealt with—they require great patience and perseverance on the part of both physician and patient. Our routine treatment consists of hot baths, sulphur-vapour, the douche and galvanism. After six or eight weeks it frequently happens that nothing remains to remind the patient of his old enemy beyond some slight weakness or soreness of the limb, and I usually advise him to try a week's sea-bathing on his way home. In order to accomplish this he should arrive in Rotorua not earlier than September or later than February. We have had some good

<sup>1</sup> Instances of cures in severe rheumatism are then given.

results in the treatment of cervico-brachial neuralgia. Some time ago a lady who had long suffered from neuralgia of the circumflex nerve came to Rotorua for treatment. She carried her arm in a sling, and dreaded the slightest movement. In spite of her suffering she had attained the terrific weight of 17<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> st. After two weeks' bathing, and the application of a very mild galvanic battery, she was able to use her arm, and in a month was completely cured.

To enumerate every ailment in which our thermal springs have proved useful would prolong this paper indefinitely. Suffice it to say that in many cases their healing power has been discovered accidentally. Many ladies bathing for rheumatism have found themselves cured of chronic metritis and leucorrhœa, and as a result of such cures have proved fruitful after years of sterility. Congestion of the liver, biliary catarrh with jaundice and hæmorrhoids, have been cured by the acid sulphur waters, which also prove useful as a topical application in ozæna and ulcerated throat. This class of water also tends to reduce plethora and corpulency without prostration, ensures healthy action of the skin, and relieves torpor of the bowels.

The popularity of Rotorua as a health resort is steadily increasing, and all that is wanting to secure its permanent success is through railway-communication with Auckland. With regard to the hotel and boarding-house accommodation provided for invalids and tourists, we have, at a distance of one mile from the Sanatorium, three hotels, each possessing valuable thermal springs, with comfortable bath-houses, the use of which is free to visitors. The tariff varies from 8s. to 10s. per day, but for visitors who may wish to remain several weeks a lower charge may be arranged for. At present we have only one boarding-house, in close proximity to the Government baths; it is capable of accommodating about twenty visitors. The medical superintendent receives four resident patients in his house. Where privacy and home comfort, combined with constant medical supervision, are to be desired, this provision will be appreciated.

I have been led to make these rather lengthy extracts because I feel that the thermal springs of the Colony are so little known. When I turn to New Zealand as a land of beauty I confess my utter inability to describe the magnificent mountain, lake, river, and forest scenery of the Colony, and I have therefore made a selection of views which will presently be shown to you. The slides are rather old, and not of the best, but I am sure they will give you a better idea of the beauties of New Zealand than any feeble word-pictures of my own. There is, I believe, no country which contains such a variety of scenery as does New Zealand. If you have visited Norway, Switzerland, Iceland, the Tyrol, and Italy, and seen the best features of those beautiful countries—fiords, snow-peaks,

glaciers, lakes, waterfalls, gorges, harbours, rivers, forests, ferns—you have seen some of Nature's grandest and fairest scenes; but if you go to New Zealand you will be bound to admit that she can show you wonders and beauties quite as grand and fair. A visitor should not fail to see the sounds or fiords of the South Island, the southern lakes, Mount Cook and its glaciers, the Otira gorge, the Buller and Wanganui rivers, and the northern lakes. In visiting these places he will be compelled to see many of the harbours, of which Auckland is the most beautiful, so beautiful that it takes a high place in the beautiful harbours of the world. I have seen Rio Janeiro, Naples, and Sydney, and I think, in its way, Auckland is more beautiful than either. "See Naples and die!" is a well-known saying; but if any of you are thinking of going to Naples for that purpose, I would suggest that you go and see Auckland first. Every year the accommodation for tourists improves, and one may now travel along the beaten tracks very comfortably. The enterprising firm of Messrs. Cook & Son have established agencies throughout the whole Colony, and spare no trouble to bring New Zealand under the favourable notice of the travelling public, and to attend to their comfort there. The people of the Colony no doubt under-estimate the scenic grandeur of their country. The Government, I am happy to say, are now paying more attention to the convenience of travellers by improving the communication by rail and road, and hotels worthy of the name are beginning to take the place of the old accommodation houses. The splendid hotels and good roads met with in Switzerland are no small attraction to many of her visitors, and the love of creature comfort is to many a matter of more consideration than the love of nature. These are facts which the New Zealander must not forget.

#### FEDERATION.

No paper on a British Colony seems complete without a reference to the great question of Imperial Federation.

A certain amount of practical work has been done during the past few years in setting on foot a system of Imperial Defence, and in determining other matters of common interest, but statesmen having got so far appear timid about going any further, and seem now rather to fight shy of the whole question, and to adopt a *laissez faire* policy. Short of proposing any scheme, it seems to me there is still much to be done in the way of "clearing the decks for action," and embracing every opportunity of effecting arrangements which,



although possibly small in themselves, are to the mutual advantage of this country and the Colonies. A not unimportant instance is a Bill which Lord Knutsford has passed through the House of Lords during the present session dealing with the Probate of Wills.

It is now almost an axiom of the subject that Federation must be based on a foundation of practical and reciprocal benefits, and that the sentimental aspect of the question, however attractive it may be, will not prove a bond of union sufficiently strong to last, unless there are material advantages as well. I cannot go into this question further here than enumerate a few matters which seem to me to call for early consideration, and which are *non-committal*. We need not hesitate "to clear the decks," as I call it, so as to be ready for action when time is ripe. How long it may be prudent to wait before we face the whole question is one of the many difficulties surrounding the matter. It must be borne in mind that political thought flows faster in the Colonies than here, and it is by no means certain that the Colonies will, as time goes on, manifest the same dispositions they now entertain. It is most difficult for the various Colonies, separated as they are, to propound a scheme which in the very nature of things should emanate from the Mother Country. The chief reason this country should make the advance, is because the question of Imperial Federation is, it seems to me, of much more importance to this country than it is to the Colonies. It may be that the commercial aspect of the whole question is becoming more prominent than the political aspect, and that the great lever of commercial public opinion must be used to lift politicians from their lethargy. Signs are not wanting to show that the British commercial world is dissatisfied with the future prospects of British trade. Do not understand me to imply that this great question of Imperial Federation must be settled hastily. I agree with those who think that it will not do to "force the running"; but so far from any precipitate action being likely, it seems as if we are running a risk of going to the opposite extreme and allowing the matter to sleep. The subject is too vast to discuss at the end of a paper already too long. New Zealand can certainly claim to be thoroughly loyal to the British flag, but in the matter of Imperial Federation, although I believe the people of the Colony would hail with pride and pleasure any proposal for more firmly binding together the bonds between the Mother Country and the Colony, those bonds must secure to the people of New Zealand practical benefits. As you know, New Zealand was very shy about committing herself to the scheme of Australasian Federation. She

had many reasons for this. I will quote one which was weighty with me, and it is that I was not at all sure that Australasian Federation was a stepping-stone to Imperial Federation. The questions which appear to me to demand Imperial attention at the present moment, leaving on one side the ever important question of defence, are :—

1. The abrogation of the provisions of any treaties with foreign powers imposing limitations upon the full development of trade between the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire.

2. The determining of conditions under which the Colonial Government securities may be recognised in this country, as a proper field for the investment of trust moneys.

3. The holding of an Imperial Postal Conference for the purpose of determining the basis of a penny Imperial post and cheaper cable rates.

4. The adoption throughout the Empire of identical laws on such questions as patents, copyright, marriage, divorce, &c.

5. The fixing of some universal standard under which university degrees and professional qualifications might be mutually recognised.

6. The reduction of the stamp fees charged by the Imperial Government on all Colonial loans and conversions.<sup>1</sup>

These are, I venture to think, all practical proposals which have been made at various times, and are illustrations of what I referred to in speaking of clearing the decks for action.

I will conclude with a sentiment of Mr. J. A. Froude :—

The Colonies have shown more clearly than before that they are as much English as we are, and deny our right to part with them. At home the advocates of separation have been forced into silence, and the interest in the subject has grown into practical anxiety. The union which so many of us now hope for may prove an illusion after all. The feeling which exists on both sides may be a warm one, but not warm enough to heat us, as I said, to the welding point.

The event, whatever it is to be, lies already determined, the philosophers tell us, in the chain of causation. What is to be, will be. But it is not more determined than all else which is to happen to us, and the determination does not make us sit still and wait till it comes. Among the

<sup>1</sup> On the loans of the British Colonies considerably more than £1,000,000 has been paid to the English Treasury in stamp duty ; and as many of the loans will shortly have to be paid off, involving re-borrowing for the purpose, the tax on the Colonies during the next few years will be very heavy.

causes are included our own exertions, and each of us must do what he can, be it small or great, as this course or that seems good and right to him. If we work on the right side, coral insects as we are, we may contribute something not wholly useless to the general welfare.

Amidst the uncertainties which are gathering round us at home—a future so obscure that the wisest man will least venture a conjecture what that future will be—it is something to have seen with our own eyes that there are other Englands besides the old one, where the race is thriving with all its ancient characteristics. Those who take “leaps in the dark,” as we are doing, may find themselves in unexpected places before they recover the beaten tracks again. But let fate do its worst, the family of Oceana is still growing, and will have a sovereign voice in the coming fortunes of man.

*(A number of lime-light views of New Zealand scenery were shown at the conclusion of the paper.)*

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#### DISCUSSION.

Mr. E. BRODIE HOARE, M.P.: I do not know whether three months' travel in New Zealand entitles a man to speak on this subject, but, having been for many years interested in the commerce of New Zealand, and having spent some of the most delightful months in my life in that wonderful Colony, I may be allowed to bear my testimony to the accuracy with which the Agent-General has set before you its claims on your sympathy; and, further, I think we may congratulate ourselves on having an Agent-General who can speak on such subjects with so much force and perspicuity. At the same time the mere reading of a paper does not convey to one's mind anything like the enthusiasm which one feels who has put his foot on the shores of New Zealand. It is a country which for climate, the beauty of its scenery, and the attractiveness of its people—who are Englishmen to the backbone—offers attractions that cannot be resisted by those who have been brought within the range of these influences. Though I have no criticism to make on the paper, perhaps you will forgive me—and, should it come to their ears, I hope the Government of New Zealand will forgive me—if I venture to question the wisdom of some of the proceedings of the Government. There can be no doubt that the one thing required for the resources of New Zealand as yet undeveloped is the introduction of English capital. I venture, with all humility, to say that the steps that are being taken are directly calculated to interfere

with the introduction of English capital, and I will tell you in what way this is being done. There can be no doubt that the credit of the New Zealand Government in the English money market has, during the last four or five years, very materially and justly improved. The Four per cent. Stock stands at a good premium, whereas when I was there this stock stood at something like ninety-six. It is not, however, in my opinion, to the capital borrowed by the New Zealand Government that the Colony has to look for its real progress and the sound development of its resources. It must look rather to the introduction of private capital through private enterprise. I will quote words used by the Agent-General to illustrate to you in what way I consider the recent action of the Government has tended to interfere with the introduction of private capital. He says: "I readily admit that, in the case of individuals and companies who have become the unwilling owners of large estates by properties falling into their hands, the remedy is somewhat drastic; but the policy pursued by these individuals and companies in holding their land instead of realising has gone far to bring about the change they complain of." I ask you to consider what this means; and may I preface my remarks by saying that I am not personally interested in any company which holds any large tract of land in New Zealand? It means that certain companies have in the past lent money unwisely on the mortgage of properties in New Zealand; that they have been obliged to foreclose on those mortgages; that they now hold the properties so foreclosed, and that they are unwilling to sell them at a heavy loss. That is the plain English of it. Now I would ask the Agent-General—and I wish I could ask the Legislature of New Zealand also—to consider this: that their object is to promote the interest and the well-being of their country. That I firmly believe to be their one and genuine aim. They think it is better to do so by the introduction of small settlers and by increasing the number of small holdings; and I agree with them. I think that is a right and proper line of development for a country like New Zealand. But if you want to bring capital into New Zealand, is it wise—I do not say is it right or just—to so tax English capitalists who have embarked their money in the Colony that they shall be compelled, whether they would or not, to sell their property at a loss in order to escape that which is practically a fine for holding it in the attempt not to make a profit but to escape a loss? That is the real position into which the New Zealand Government are placing many of the large companies connected with the Colony, and I say in their own interest it is a piece of very foolish legisla-

tion. One other thing I know, and many of those who have been in New Zealand know—that the cordial co-operation of the Government in great industrial enterprises is almost an essential in a country like New Zealand if those enterprises are to prosper. I do not mean that the Government should take up those enterprises and nurse them—far from it; but when English capitalists are striving to accomplish great works or small works for which the help of the Government is required—I mean help in the way of facilitating arrangements and enabling them to go on with smoothness and ease—I say that that help ought to be granted in no grudging manner. At the present time that help is not granted with a free hand at all, and I have reason to believe, from what I saw when I was there, that a good deal of that difficulty arises from something which the Colony ought to be now old enough to get over—that is, a feeling of local jealousy. It is an undoubted fact, or was a few years ago, that that which was considered good in Auckland was considered bad in Dunedin, and that what was thought good in Christchurch was thought bad in Wellington. I do not say that everybody had that feeling, but the feeling was so prevalent as to lead to great friction and great impediments being placed in the way of industrial enterprises that required the co-operation of the whole Colony. It will be understood, I hope, that I make these remarks in no unkindly or unfriendly spirit, because, as I have said, I have the greatest enthusiasm for the Colony, and I have invested my own money there, and that of my friends. I believe that for New Zealand there is a greater future than there is for any other of our Colonies area for area; that there is no country on the face of the globe so fitted for the habitation of Englishmen; and that those of us who live for another twenty years will see New Zealand making rapid strides—such rapid strides that she will be outpacing the older and larger Colonies of the Australasian Continent. But if this is to be, the Colony must be guided by wisdom, and not run on what the Agent-General—by a slip or purposely—described as “fads.” There is no doubt that a great many people in New Zealand take their political opinions from those whom we here call faddists. I marvel at the progress New Zealand has made. The great city of Christchurch, with its cathedrals, banks, railways, and tramways, was a bare desert when I was a boy at school, and I am disgusted when anybody calls me old. I think you will agree that few countries have made such progress, and I say with all my heart—May she continue to flourish.

Sir JULIUS VOGEL, K.C.M.G.: After the very exhaustive paper

which Mr. Perceval has read, there is not very much left to say about the present condition of New Zealand. I rather think Mr. Perceval did himself an injustice when he told us we were going to listen to a prosaic paper, for I am sure you will agree with me that when he took us to the top of Christchurch Cathedral and laid before us the fair and varied scene he disclosed a vein of true poetry. I will ask you to allow me to go back to the past. It is not generally known that the real origin of the immigration and public works policy of New Zealand was not, as has been supposed, a desire to obtain, by the expenditure of borrowed money, a fictitious excitement or a too rapid progress. The true origin of that policy was the native difficulties that then prevailed, and had prevailed since the earliest history of the Colony. Up to 1870 a species of dual control existed by which the Colonial Government and the Home Government jointly managed native affairs. In that year the Home Government finally withdrew. They took away every soldier, and sold everything on which they could lay hands, even to flagposts, and I am not sure they did not sell the flags. They threw on the Colony the whole responsibility for the future. It was then recognised that to go on spending millions as they had been spent on native affairs was a wasteful policy, and that a far better plan was to colonise and settle the northern island and carry out railways and other public works. The other island had long complained of the expenditure on account of the native difficulties, and this policy could not be carried out without extending to the south island the same policy of immigration and public works proposed to be carried out in the north. That policy was pursued on a more extensive scale than was originally proposed, and more railways were made than were at first contemplated. The time came when the increase of population was not so rapid—when it became desirable to “taper off,” and there was not a small amount of heroism displayed when the process began. I may mention that the Colony has much more land under cultivation than the whole of the Australasian Colonies put together. The policy of colonisation from its earliest date was based on a twofold supply from the Mother Country to her Colonies of population and of capital. It would be simple folly, as regards the capital, to suppose that there would be any doubt whatever of the safety of the loans to the various Colonial Governments. As regards private loans, they are mostly of the nature of private investments. I believe, as a rule, they are good investments. From a study I have lately made of the subject, I have come to the conclusion that the approximate amount of money invested by the residents of Great Britain in securities of all

kinds—foreign, colonial, Indian, and home—is, in round figures, £5,000,000,000. Now, a great financial genius—I am not speaking ironically—Mr. Wilson, has lately published in the *Investor's Review* a scathing article on the subject of Australasian borrowing. He couples, as I think he has no right to do, private loans and Government loans and makes up a total of £280,000,000, of which £40,000,000 belongs to bank deposits. Now, if I am right as to the total amount of British investments, this balance of £240,000,000 represents somewhat less than five per cent. of the whole. It may be a large amount, but it does not seem a very large proportion to invest in the Continent of Australia, to say nothing of New Zealand and Tasmania; and I am decidedly of opinion that there are thousands and tens of thousands whose investments are represented by the remaining 95 per cent. who would be glad to transfer their investments to Australasia's five per cent. Mr. Wilson's article is a strong and able article. It is a curious thing, however, that that article was published on the 1st May and has been greatly spoken of, and yet that ever since then Australasian stocks have gone up from day to day. It reminds one of the jackdaw in "The Ingoldsby Legends." The Archbishop cursed by "bell and by book," and in a variety of other ways—

"Sure never was heard such a terrible curse,  
But what gave rise to no little surprise,  
Nobody seemed one penny the worse."

I do not go so far as to say that there are not questions relating to Australia that are well worth considering. I think you will be amazed to find how the supply of population is falling off, and on this subject I will give you a few figures which I think are rather sensational. I find that in the five years 1882-86, inclusive, the total emigration of persons of British origin from Great Britain and Ireland to the Australasian Colonies amounted to 235,000 persons, while in the five years 1887-91 the number was 130,000, giving an average in the first five years of 47,000, and in the last of only 26,000. But we ought also to consider the number of persons who have returned from these Colonies to the United Kingdom; and I find this remarkable fact, that during the five years 1882-86 the balance in favour of Australasia was only 194,000, while in 1887-91 the balance of those who remained was only 82,000, being an average for the first five years of 38,000, and of 16,000 for the next five. The last two years are even more remarkable. In 1890 the total number of immigrants was only 21,000, and in 1891, 19,000; while if you

deduct the returns, the numbers were 10,000 and 9,600 respectively. Thus you will see that we must go back almost to prehistoric times for a parallel for the small amount of emigration during the past two years to Australasia. I do not say anyone is to blame. I think there are periods in the lives of young communities when quiet must for a time prevail. In the case of Australasia I do not think that period can be a lengthened one; on the contrary, I am persuaded that before a long time has elapsed we shall again see a large steady flow of emigration from the United Kingdom to Australasia; and I may add that I believe there never has been a time when persons possessed of a fair amount of agricultural knowledge and with a moderate amount of means would be likely to do so well in the Australasian Colonies, including New Zealand and Tasmania.

Mr. WALTER BUSBY: I have listened to the address with great pleasure and instruction. It is most gratifying to hear such a favourable account of the immediate past, so much satisfaction at the present, and so well-founded a hope for the future. In all this many of us have a certain amount of personal interest. As investors and by influencing the investments of our friends we have from time to time assisted the Colony by subscribing for the loans it has issued, and it is beyond measure pleasing to learn that the money borrowed has been productive of such good results. I have always entertained a very high opinion of the Colony of New Zealand as a field for investment, and when I hear such a glowing report I am constrained to ask, "Is there no little rift within the lute of so much prosperity?" It may seem ungracious to look at any other than the bright side at a meeting like this; yet, sir, I must claim your indulgence to publicly record the deep feeling of disappointment and regret experienced by holders of the New Plymouth Harbour Board bonds, which are in default, that your Government will afford them no measure of relief. These bondholders advanced their money on the security of a certain large subsidy of Crown lands in the provincial district of New Plymouth, which was given by the Government in consequence of their expressed opinion that this harbour was of *national* rather than local importance. These lands were estimated to be worth about £1,400,000. Now, sir, within a short time after the loan was raised here, the Government, without any reference whatever to the bondholders, take away from them 200,000 acres of these subsidised lands, valued by the Property Tax Commissioner and the Surveyor-General at about £380,000, and the land laws of the Colony are so altered, as shown by the Agent-General in his address, that the income from the remaining land is



brought down to vanishing-point. I might adduce many further facts that prove and advance the claim of the bondholders. I do think it would be a dignified and graceful act on the part of the Government of New Zealand if in their prosperity they would deal generously and justly with those they have injured.

Mr. H. MONCREIFF PAUL: Mr. Perceval stated at the outset of his paper that foreign capital must be invested in the Colonies in order to develop their resources. In that we all agree. Hand in hand with capital must go a proper amount of emigration; and if the Government of New Zealand or any other Colony should so badly arrange matters, fiscal or otherwise, as to preclude this being done, no Colony can, in my opinion, be prosperous. At this late hour I will not speak with any detail on the merits of the paper, but there are one or two points I desire to emphasise. In regard to taxation, I find that taxation in New Zealand represents about 50 per cent. of her revenue. That is quite enough in the way of taxation, and if any attempt be made to increase it, *pro tanto*, the success of the Colony for the time will be endangered. Then in regard to absentee owners. Of course as a matter of policy no man should be for any length of time an absentee owner. The chances are that his property will suffer during his absence. It must be borne in mind, however, that many of them were the pioneers of the Colony men who bore the burden and heat of the day, and it may be a matter of necessity for them in some cases to absent themselves from the Colony they love, and in which the early and best years of their lives were spent. Therefore I do not think the Government would be well-advised in pressing too hardly on so-called absentee owners. We had in Australia a very remarkable instance of the result of driving good men from a Colony. There were many valuable Colonists who by the policy pursued in Victoria were driven across the Murray into New South Wales. Good, as is often the case, came out of evil, with the result that the development of Riverina was assured, and this pastoral district will in the future become the honour and glory of New South Wales. It does not do, however, to count on a like repetition of success attending a mistaken initial policy. Mr. Perceval alluded to the great success attending the industrial undertakings of New Zealand, and sought to show that the Colony is destined to be the great manufacturing centre of the Australasian group. I am afraid, however, that the initial stages of those undertakings are largely fostered by the system of Protection, which is a dangerous system to follow, and opposed to the Free Trade under which the Mother Country has prospered. Mr. Perceval has

spoken of the products of New Zealand, and on that point too much cannot be said. If his statistics had been carried down to a later date than 1890 they would have been even more striking. *Quid* the exports of these products. We find New Zealand sending to us and the United States various products without which we cannot do; they are, in point of fact, necessities which fill up blanks which occur both here and in America. It is not perhaps generally known in regard to dairy produce—butter and cheese, for example—that we import 50 per cent. of all we consume. Is it not better that we should if possible receive these products from our own Colonies than from foreign nations? Mr. Perceval has pointed out how that by obtaining experts from Europe the manufacture of butter and cheese may be improved and the factory system in making the former be developed. The shipment of fruit from New Zealand to this country is now being fostered, and, although initial mistakes incident to the opening up of a new industry may be made, these will gradually yet surely be overcome. Even now there is good promise that the success which has hitherto attended the importation of frozen meat may follow in the case of fruit, more especially apples, from the orchards of New Zealand. The formation of Boards of Conciliation there for the purpose of settling differences between employers and employed will be fraught with good results. A like course has been successfully followed in this country. The system of federation to which Mr. Perceval has also alluded is one of paramount importance, and will receive consideration at the approaching Congress, to be held here next month, of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, when the commercial relations of the Mother Country with her Colonies will be discussed. As has frequently been pointed out, it seems unfortunate that the Australasian Colonies at least should not find themselves in a position to establish a *zollverein inter se* whereby free exchange of their various products might be secured. Such fiscal union lies at the base of all negotiations for federation. Mr. Perceval's remarks as to the beauty of New Zealand, and the comparison which he institutes between Auckland, Rio de Janeiro, Naples and Sydney, appear to be somewhat highflown. I can only assume that he has taken a leaf out of the South-country Scotchman's book, who after having visited London and Paris said on his return to Peebles, "I have been to London and been to Paris, but for real pleasure give me Peebles."

Mr. T. A. DIBBS: I wish, sir, to reply to some observations made by Sir Julius Vogel, which, if I understand them correctly, point to

the fact that the rate of progress in the increase of population in New Zealand was not as great as formerly. I am not a New Zealander but a native of New South Wales, and I have had occasion lately to look into the question of population, and I find that in that Colony alone it has increased 360,000 in a period of nine years, or over 40 per cent. If this rate of progress continues you can imagine what some of the Australian Colonies will become in a short time. I was very pleased to listen to the address of the evening, and I certainly concur in the very sensible remarks made by Mr. Brodie Hoare on the taxation of capital by the New Zealand Government.

Dr. H. W. MAUNSELL: I think you will all agree we have had a highly instructive lecture, which will go far to dissipate many false impressions concerning the Colony, and, as a New Zealand Colonist of twenty years' standing, I make bold to endorse what Mr. Perceval has said. Mr. Brodie Hoare says we are jealous of one another. Well, we are chips of the old block, and if we grumble a little sometimes we are like other Britishers in that respect.

The CHAIRMAN: It is with great pleasure that I now move a vote of thanks to Mr. Perceval for his very able and interesting lecture. I may venture to say that the importance of the paper he has read can scarcely be overestimated. It cannot be too often repeated that whilst we here regard the British Islands as the British Empire, the real British Empire is Greater Britain, including New Zealand and Australia. The time will come—and may perhaps not be so long in coming—when, subject to the cost of transport, the price of meat, and of produce generally, will be equalised throughout the world. At present we have New Zealand meat at 4½d per lb., but many a householder trying to introduce it into his establishment will find his cook against him. The prejudice, however, will soon pass away, and we shall then have Antipodean meat and other produce in the same way that we have English meat and produce now. At this late hour I will not detain you with further remarks, except to say that I emphatically agree with Mr. Brodie Hoare as to the policy at present being pursued by the Government of New Zealand being unwise in so far as it tends to prevent the inlet of British capital. I say this in no hostility to the Labour Party, as it is called—on the contrary, I believe that the labour members are very capable men, but, owing to circumstances, they have not been able to consider at first the enormous business in which they are engaged. When, however, they do realise this, they will, if I mistake not, change their opinion. The great aim they have in

view is undoubtedly the prosperity of New Zealand ; but I am sure the prosperity of the Colony will be hindered by an absence of the inlet of British capital. I make this observation without having any personal interest excepting that of long residence and intimate acquaintance with the people of the Colony. I now beg to propose a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Perceval for his paper.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

Mr. PERCEVAL : I thank you very sincerely for the kind attention you paid to the paper. It was so long that I had to leave a good deal out, and the paper suffered in consequence. It is too late now to reply to the various criticisms, levelled not so much at the paper as at the policy which has lately been adopted in the Colony ; but a careful perusal of my paper will show what is really proposed by the new system of taxation. I would very much like to see the man who could propound a system of taxation that would please everybody, for he would be one of the greatest benefactors of mankind possible. While I listened to the fulminations of Mr. Brodie Hoare and his friends against the present system, I wondered what they would have said had I described the old Property Tax as the system of taxation in force in the Colony. They have been vehement enough in regard to the present tax, but they would have been ten times more vehement in denouncing the iniquities of the old one. Gentlemen like these seem to find it their duty to oppose all systems of taxation, for the reason, I suppose, that they have to contribute largely, and very properly so, out of their abundance towards the revenue of the country. They do not seem to know whether they prefer being in the frying-pan of the Property Tax or in the fire of the new tax. There I will leave them. This is hardly the place, I think, nor is there time, to go into political discussions opening up such wide fields as the incidence of taxation and Free Trade *versus* Protection. One word in reply to the gentleman who complained about some money he had lost in the New Plymouth Harbour Board. I am very sorry for him. He has my entire sympathy. But I am afraid that many of us have lost money, if not in harbour boards in various other undertakings. He complained that the Government had been asked for some relief and no relief had been afforded. I would like to know what the Imperial Government would do if one of you were to complain that you had invested in the bonds of some Corporation in England—say Blackacre—and could get no interest. (A voice : "It is not analogous.") Would the British Government come to your relief? No ; and why should the New Zealand Government come to the relief of the bondholders in the New

Plymouth Harbour Board because that board has not been able to meet the interest? If the Government has varied the security, as has been asserted, it has committed an illegal act, and there are the courts of law to fall back upon. I thank you for the kind attention you have accorded me. In conclusion, I ask you to join with me in thanking our Chairman for presiding this evening. Sir William Jervois is one of the past Governors of the Colony—a Governor who was much respected, and who rendered valuable service to the Colony in the advice he was able to tender on defence matters, and he was much missed when he left us. We owe him a hearty vote of thanks for his services to-night, which I am sure you will readily extend to him.

The motion was cordially adopted, and the Chairman having briefly acknowledged the compliment, the company separated.

## EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, June 14, 1892.

Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 50 Fellows had been elected—viz., 15 Resident and 35 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

*Alfred J. Barber, E. B. Boulton, D. A. Traill Christie, William F. Courthope, George A. Craig, C. W. Langley Flux, Deputy Surgeon-General James H. Jeffcoat (late A.M.S.), James J. Macfadyen, Wentworth C. Mainwaring, Woolfred B. Marks, Lieut.-Colonel John Paton, H. Villiers Stuart, Rt. Hon. Lord Henry F. Thynne, Montagu White, Alfred C. Wylde.*

Non-Resident Fellows :—

*J. Alexander (Ceylon), Reginald C. Allen (New South Wales), David G. E. Alsop (Victoria), William A. B. Anderson, J.P. (Transvaal), William Blair (British Guiana), Dr. Albert O. Bobardt (Victoria), Mr. Justice James P. Boucaut (South Australia), Edmund F. Bourke (Transvaal), George H. Boz (Victoria), Edward P. Burbury (New Zealand), Alfred H. Capper (Straits Settlements), Edward Chisholm (New South Wales), William Craigen (British Guiana), Henry C. Davenport (Tasmania), Thomas A. Dibbs (New South Wales), William H. G. Duncan (Ceylon), W. P. Dunlop (New South Wales), John B. Eleum (Straits Settlements), Captain Andrew Ewing (East Africa), Albert R. Fleischack (Transvaal), Samuel Gillott (Victoria), G. W. Leake, Q.C. (Western Australia), John E. Middlebrook (Cape Colony), Robert Norden (Victoria), Theodore C. E. Owen (Ceylon), Robert C. Patterson (Tasmania), John W. Reeler (Cape Colony), William Ross (Transvaal), James L. Simpson (South Australia), T. Boustead Simpson (New South Wales), Hans Henry Thiele (Fiji), William Thornton (New Zealand), Johannes G. Van Boeschoten (Transvaal), A. Bonville Were (Victoria), John Whiting (Victoria).*

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN : It would be superfluous to go through the form of introducing to you one of the principal Vice-Presidents of the Royal Colonial Institute, one who has, moreover, been kind enough on a previous occasion to give us the benefit of his experience in

some of our Colonies. I will therefore simply invite Lord Brassey to be good enough to read the paper he has prepared on his recent visit to the West Indies.

## THE WEST INDIES IN 1892.

THE voyage I am about to describe was made in seas which offer an ideal cruising ground to a yachtsman. Every year we see fleets more numerous and of increasing tonnage assembled under the protecting breakwater of the Isle of Wight. The modern pleasure fleet is mostly propelled by steam. By lavish expenditure, powers of locomotion have been created on a vast scale; and broader waters than those of the Solent are needed to turn the new capabilities of travel to the best advantage. A cruise to the West Indies cannot fail to impress on the memory in unfading colours the loveliest pictures of natural beauty which it is possible to conceive.

On the sea experiences of my recent trip I must be very brief. The *Sunbeam* sailed from Spezzia at 10 P.M. on January 2. Avoiding details, I may simply mention that we touched at Villefranche, Barcelona, Valencia, Gibraltar, Tangier, Teneriffe, and St. Vincent in the Cape De Verdes. In heavy weather in the Gulf of Lyons we lost a boat, and in a hard south-west gale some sixty miles south of Cape Spartel our jibboom and fore topmast were carried away. Having weathered all the storms which had impeded progress, and profited with alacrity by every favouring breeze, at 7.30 P.M. on February 12 we made the revolving light on Ragged Point, the eastern extremity of Barbados, and the following morning anchored in Carlisle Bay.

The view from the anchorage is not displeasing. A dense mass of rich green tropical vegetation extends from Needham Point to the entrance of the Carenage, or harbour. Bridgetown, the capital of the island, is built on the low ground near the shore. Behind the town the ground rises in a gradual slope. The square patches of cultivation on the sugar estates in the distance produce the effect of a country divided by hedges, and in the subdued light and the cool of the evening the scene suggests an English landscape rather than an island in the tropics. The charm of Bridgetown to new-comers from England consists in the gardens, full of gay colouring. Hibiscus, crotons in many varieties, and oleanders in full bloom are the flowers seen in the greatest abundance.

We were all buyers of garments suitable for hot climates. The retail business in manufactured goods is concentrated in a few

establishments mounted on a vast scale. At Whitfield's Stores, in addition to the sale of clothing, an active trade is done in frozen meat and game. A new and most efficient machine delivers into the ice room twenty tons of block ice daily. With a cost of production estimated at 8s. per ton, and a selling price of £2 10s., a handsome profit is realised, and dividends of 10 per cent are anticipated. Such a return should be yielded ungrudgingly by consumers. No form of enterprise and no application of science to practical purposes could be more truly beneficent than the manufacture of ice for the relief of the sufferings endured by white men in a tropical climate.

The happy faces of our coloured fellow-subjects are a most pleasant sight in Barbados. The Barbadian negro is not an idler. The population of 16,000 whites and 156,000 coloured people is crowded in the proportion of more than 1,000 to a square mile. The main occupation being agriculture, it is evident that the whole surface of the island must be industriously and skilfully cultivated to enable so large a number to obtain a subsistence.

Sugar is practically the sole product of Barbados. Although attempts have been made to amalgamate a few properties, the sugar estates are usually of moderate extent, averaging some 300 acres. Owing to the comparatively small size of the estates, the island is thickly studded with buildings, which present a curious combination of the factory, the farmstead, and the residence of a country gentleman. The planters live in large houses surrounded by gardens and dense groups of trees. Close at hand will be seen tall chimneys, boiler houses, and other buildings necessary for treating the sugar after the cane has been cut.

In common with the other islands of the West Indies, Barbados suffered very seriously from the depression of a few years ago, when the price of sugar fell to below £10 per ton; the markets are now greatly improved, while the pressure of bad times has produced some abiding good results. It has compelled the strictest attention to economy in every department. The cultivation is more carefully carried out than before, and valuable improvements have been introduced in the methods of extracting the juice from the cane. It is said that the cost of producing sugar has now been reduced to something under £10 per ton.

The depreciation in prices caused by a general over-supply had led to a marked reduction in the quantity produced; but under the more favourable conditions which now prevail, the production of sugar has revived, and now exceeds in volume the output of any



former period. By a treaty recently negotiated, the United States admit the Muscovado sugar of Barbados duty free, the island agreeing to receive the bread-stuffs it requires from the United States free of duty. The treaty has produced a marked effect on the course of trade. While the exports to the United Kingdom had fallen from £190,000 in value in 1886 to £130,000 in 1890, the exports to Canada and the United States had doubled, and at the date of the latest returns they exceeded a million in value. Barbados depends almost entirely on imported food, the principal articles being obtained from the United States; while Great Britain has the monopoly in the trade in manufactured goods.

During our short stay in Barbados we made an interesting excursion to Codrington College, an institution founded in the reign of William III. by the governor whose name it bears. The buildings are of stone and are most picturesque. They stand in a lovely position, facing the sea, and at the foot of an elevated range of hills. The college is affiliated to Durham, and the course of instruction includes theology and the classics. The number of students is from twenty to thirty. The majority take orders; a limited number follow the medical profession.

Sailing from Barbados at 10 p.m. on February 16, at daybreak on the 18th the high coast range on the north shore of Trinidad was in sight. I will not attempt a detailed description of Trinidad or occupy time with a history of the past; I must confine myself to-night to the impressions which I have brought away as to present conditions.

Trinidad is fortunate in not depending solely on sugar. Cocoa is grown most successfully, and now forms an article of export which already rivals, and promises soon greatly to exceed in value, the export of the older staple of West Indian trade. In addition to sugar and cocoa, other products, such as coffee, tobacco, and fruit, in which an active trade with the United States is being developed, give excellent promise for the future. The island possesses a unique source of wealth in the famous Pitch Lake. The value of the exports and imports may be taken at £5,000,000, the two sides of the ledger approximately balancing each other. The total population is 196,000, about one-third of the inhabitants being Coolies. At the present time East Indian emigrants are being introduced in large numbers, many of whom prosper and become permanent settlers. These imported labourers are not to be compared in physical power with the negroes, but the latter are not disposed to regular industry, and are under no pressure to work from necessity. In the course of its chequered history, Trinidad has passed in succession under the rule of

Spain, France, and England. All the races who have had dominion over the island are represented in its heterogeneous population. The lower class of shopkeepers are Chinamen. English is everywhere spoken, and the French and Spanish languages are heard on all sides.

Trinidad has a public revenue of nearly half a million. With this handsome sum, under able administration, much has been done to introduce civilisation and to develop resources. Much yet remains to be accomplished, and there is no need to fear that opportunities will be neglected by the present able and vigorous Governor. I had many interesting conversations with Sir Napier Broome. I shall endeavour to give the leading points discussed in a few words.

Under present conditions the West Indian Islands find their best market for sugar in the United States, and for cocoa in London. It would be a help if the Mother Country could give to the products of Trinidad a preferential position in her markets. This idea can now, however, be no longer entertained; we have called into existence too many industries depending for their success on the cheapness of raw materials.

Every Colonial Government would be glad to obtain Imperial guarantees for loans for local objects; but if we stood prepared to put all our Colonies on an equal footing in this respect, we should be saddled with intolerable charges. To maintain strong garrisons in every part of the Empire would be popular with local society; but such a policy would impose an undue burden upon the Mother Country.

An excursion to the Maracas Waterfall was a charming incident in our stay at Trinidad. After driving for some miles over a flat country, through numerous large sugar plantations, we commenced a rapid ascent, following a running stream which rushes down a thickly wooded valley from its source in the central mountain range. Nothing can exceed the loveliness of the scenery. The vegetation presents all the richest beauties of the tropics, ferns forming the undergrowth. On every side are majestic trees covered with creepers. Parasites hang down from each branch like the strings of a harp. Here and there the space has been cleared for cocoa trees, whose pods at this season wear their most brilliant colours of yellow, pink, and orange. The fall of Maracas in dry weather is diminished to a thin veil of water. It descends from a precipice 800 feet in height, recalling the graceful lines of Tennyson:

Slow-dropping veils of thinnest lawn did go,  
And some like wavering shadows rose and fell,  
Rolling a slumbrous sheet of foam below.

We sailed from Trinidad on February 20, and at 8 P.M. on the following day were safely anchored in the Carenage of St. George, the picturesque chief town of Grenada. Going on deck shortly after sunrise on the following morning, the land-locked harbour presented an enchanted scene. It is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills of the most varied forms, clothed with the richest vegetation from their summits down to the water's edge.

We landed at 7 A.M. and drove up to Government House. After breakfast we started on horseback for the Grand Etang. The bridle path ascends rapidly, in a distance of less than seven miles, to a height of some 2,000 feet. Having scaled the topmost ridge, the view extends to the eastward over the broad waters of the Atlantic and to the westward over the Caribbean Sea. In the foreground lies the Grand Etang, a lake some thirteen acres in extent, filling an ancient crater. Throughout the ascent the scenery is exquisitely beautiful. The mountains are broken into lofty peaks and deep valleys, affording at every turn some new yet always charming view. The vegetation includes all the trees and flowers of the tropics.

Grenada is fortunate in being less dependent on a single product than most of the islands of the West Indies. The surface of the island is too mountainous for the successful plantation of sugar, and the chief product is cocoa, the exports of which are nearly a quarter of a million a year in value, the quantity shipped having doubled in the last ten years. Many valuable spices are extensively cultivated. A trade in fruit is being opened up with the United States. The aggregate exports have advanced from £181,000 in 1886 to £266,000 in 1890.

Cocoa grows most luxuriantly in the West Indies up to an elevation of 2,000 feet. It needs a deep soil. A planter who contemplates growing cocoa must begin by clearing the forest, an operation which should be undertaken a year before planting is attempted. As soon as the forest is cleared, bananas should be planted 12 to 15 feet apart and a nursery formed in which the cocoa can be raised from seed. At the end of the second year, during the rainy season, the cocoa should be planted out, in the proportion of about 300 trees to the acre. In three years, in favourable localities, the plants begin to bear. In five years the trees are in full bearing, when the produce will average 900 lbs. to the acre. A good tree should yield some three pounds of cocoa. The price, according to the latest New York quotations, was 12 cents per pound, which would give 108 dollars to the acre.

Nutmeg is becoming a source of much profit to many islands in

the West Indies. This is specially the case in Grenada. For many years the nutmeg tree has been grown; it is only recently that its cultivation has received serious attention. To start a nutmeg plantation the ground must be cleared, at a cost of £6 per acre. Saman trees should then be planted, 45 feet apart. Meanwhile the nutmeg seeds should be carefully reared in the nursery. In about two years the seedlings should be planted out. Unless the locality is very favourable, ten years must elapse before the trees begin to be productive. A large number will be of the male sex; and as the proportion of male to female trees should not exceed one in thirty, the planter will have to cut down the trees freely as soon as their sex is declared. Mr. Whitfield Smith, the able superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Grenada, has strong hopes that this difficulty may be overcome by budding. It is reckoned that a nutmeg tree should yield an annual profit to the planter of about ten shillings per tree.

On the heights above St. George, extensive stone forts, from which the last soldier has long since been withdrawn, form an important feature. These forts were mostly erected during the period of the French occupation. As we strolled along the grass-grown battlements it was difficult to realise that it should ever have been thought worth while to expend blood and treasure on a barren contest for remote islands, which could bring so little profit or glory to a great European power. Our trade with the West Indies depends to a small extent only, and now less than ever, on their nominal subjection to the British Crown.

At Grenada we found the Governor, Sir Walter Hely Hutchinson, busily engaged in an effort to settle the labourers on the Crown lands of the Windward Islands, the object in view being to give to those Colonies the advantage of numbering among their population a large proportion of small proprietors having a stake in the prosperity of the islands. In pursuance of this policy, allotments of Crown lands are in course of being sold to labourers at moderate prices. In time the number of small proprietors will become considerable. It will be obvious that this generous policy must be carried out with care and discretion. Living under a tropical sky and settled upon a productive soil, the natural disposition of the labourers, if left to themselves, will be to grow only provisions, such as cassava, yams, plantains, and bananas, and to neglect the cultivation of cocoa and other economical plants. Dwelling in remote valleys, away from the influences of civilisation, the risk is great that they may, instead of improving, deteriorate both morally and materially. To meet this

difficulty it was at one time in contemplation that the Government should form model plantations, directing the cultivation and preparation of economical products for the market. The labourers were to be paid at fixed price for the production, and to receive the profits in addition, after deducting cost of supervision and manufacture and a low rent for the land. It has not as yet been found practicable to carry out this scheme. Sir Walter Hely Hutchinson has now made a proposal for an experimental clearing in the Richmond Valley, in the Island of St. Vincent. It is estimated to involve an expenditure of £5,000, on which a return of five per cent. may be looked for. I hope that this proposal, when placed before the public, may prove sufficiently attractive, both from a philanthropic and a prudential point of view, to attract subscriptions to the limited amount required.

Leaving Grenada at 8 P.M. on February 23, at daybreak on the 24th St. Vincent was near at hand on the starboard bow, presenting a noble mass of mountains rising to a height of 4,000 feet. The Administrator, Captain Maling, paid an early call on board.

We discussed the recent troubles among the black population. Discontent had been caused by the proposal to cease to maintain in each island a separate Chief Justice, of necessity comparatively poorly paid and only partially employed. The Government were desirous of appointing law officers at higher salaries, who should undertake to act for a group of islands. The plan was unpopular in those islands which would have been deprived of a resident official while called upon to contribute to the salary of an officer resident elsewhere. The attempts at disturbance were effectively quelled by the prompt action taken by Sir Walter Hely Hutchinson. The authority of the Government having been sufficiently asserted, it has not been thought necessary to press the adoption of a useful reform. It is a great mistake to suppose that the multiplicity of officials in the islands is due to a desire at home to have the command of a large patronage. The obstacles to reduction are raised, not at the fountain-head in London, but by the people of the several islands, all of whom are unwilling to be deprived of the advantages derived from the residence of officials and their families. If sugar is the most important product of St. Vincent, arrowroot is the most characteristic article grown in the island. The quality is unsurpassed, while the price has reached a level which yields a highly encouraging return. The cultivation of cocoa and nutmeg has been commenced, with satisfactory results. Sisal hemp can be grown here in perfection. It is proposed to open

up a trade in fruit with the United States and Canada, by giving subsidies to a line of steamers.

The black population have been complaining, and not without reason, of the low scale to which their wages have been reduced. The men now barely earn a shilling per day, and the women somewhat less. In the depression which had lately fallen on the sugar industry, reductions of wages were accepted as inevitable. In the more cheering position which has now been reached, the negroes consider that their pay should be more liberal.

We passed through large gatherings of people in Kingstown and the outskirts. They bore no marks of squalor or of discontent. Whenever we addressed them they were most friendly.

Weighing anchor shortly after midnight, at dawn on February 25 we were off the famous Pitons of St. Lucia. These noble peaks rise to a height of more than 2,000 feet above the sea.

At 8 A.M. we entered the port of Castries. Two steamers, bearing the well-known blue stripe of Messrs. Lamport and Holt, were at anchor at the entrance of the harbour. The yellow flag was flying on the fore, the vessels having recently come from Santos, where yellow fever is raging. Fatal cases having occurred on both vessels, *pratique* would not be given until fourteen days had elapsed from the date of the last death.

St. Lucia is chiefly interesting to a British audience as being the second naval station in these waters. The island has been visited by severe epidemics, and in some situations is admitted to be unhealthy, but it is not unprosperous. Its soil is fertile and the scenery magnificent.

Our visit to St. Lucia was undertaken mainly with the view of forming an opinion on the spot as to its merits and capabilities as a coaling station. The new coaling station at Castries Bay has been selected solely on strategical grounds. It is easily defended and the harbour is secure. In a sanitary point of view it bears an evil name.

It has been proposed to remove to St. Lucia the British troops hitherto stationed at Barbados. On many grounds the latter seems the more desirable station in peace. The barracks are admirably adapted to a hot climate. They stand on the shore, cooled by the constant breezes from the sea, and look out on a spacious savannah or park, equally convenient for drills and exercise, for cricket, tennis, and polo. It should not be put out of view that Barbados has a population of 172,000 as against the 44,000 of St. Lucia. The presence of British troops is a link with the Mother Country.

In this regard it is desirable that the few troops we maintain in the West Indies should be stationed in the largest centres of population. The considerations which have been urged point to the conclusion that in peace the distribution of troops should remain as at present. If war threatened, in a few hours the force in Barbados could be moved to St. Lucia.

Passing from the military arrangements at Barbados to the works in progress at St. Lucia, as an old Admiralty official I feel it a duty to press strongly one or two suggestions. The physical conditions which render Castries Bay a secure harbour tend to make its stagnant waters unhealthy under a tropical sun. In St. Lucia malarial fevers are prevalent, and especially in marshy ground, of which there is a large extent around the shores of the harbour. The drainage of the marshes is not the principal difficulty at Castries. The town is built on a small space of flat ground at the head of the harbour, and is completely hemmed in by an amphitheatre of high and precipitous hills. There is no flow of running water, and the insanitary condition can be only too easily appreciated. If a large population is allowed to settle on such a site it is impossible by any devices or precautions to preserve the public health. The Government should have an absolute control over the civil population of Castries; it should acquire possession of the entire foreshore; it should have the power to fix the number of people who should be permitted to settle in the vicinity of the harbour.

As I am here repeating statements already made public through the press, I cannot pass over without brief notice the letter from Mr. R. G. M'Hugh, which appeared in the *Times* of Saturday last (June 11). Mr. M'Hugh objects to the statement that St. Lucia is reputed to be an unhealthy island. He insists on the low death-rate among the civil population and in the garrison in past years. The figures quoted have no bearing on the sanitary conditions which would be created by the accumulation of population to be anticipated in the future at Castries, unless the Government should assume an effective control over the town.

Mr. M'Hugh takes exception to the statement that Castries is hemmed in by steep hills. I am at a loss to understand how a difference of opinion can arise on a question so purely a matter of fact. I can only repeat that the description which I have given accurately conveys the impression left on my mind after remaining in the harbour of Castries from dawn until the afternoon.

Objection is further raised by Mr. M'Hugh to the statement that the circulation of water is insufficient to carry to sea any

sewage which might be discharged into the harbour from the town of Castries. His own statement, that the system at present adopted is that of carrying all sewage out to sea by specially constructed barges, proves that exceptional appliances and arrangements are considered necessary. As population increases it will become more and more difficult to continue the use of the system referred to. Hence the necessity for preventing the settlement of large numbers on a site unfavourable to health. New-comers should establish themselves on the high ground, 1,000 feet above the harbour, where the barracks have been erected, and where the troops, whose health, it is alleged, has been satisfactory, have always been quartered.

Allusion is made by Mr. M'Hugh to the congestion of population in Barbados. The population is certainly not congested in the vicinity of the Savannah, on which the barracks at Barbados are built.

Time fails in which to deal with the general question of the necessity of creating a new coaling station, either at St. Lucia or at Barbados. I have strong doubts on this point, believing that the presence of numerous colliers in attendance on the fleet will be much more useful in facilitating the conduct of operations, the scene of which may probably lie at a remote distance.

Leaving St. Lucia on February 26, at dawn on March 1 the Blue Mountains of Jamaica were in view. We ran through the Cays of Port Royal and through the ship channel leading up to Kingston, without a pilot, at full speed, and dropped anchor at 4 P.M. A few minutes later Sir Henry Blake and his staff were on board and gave us a cordial welcome. The large and important island of Jamaica is beginning to rally from a long period of depression. The exports from Jamaica have increased from £1,280,000 in 1886 to £1,908,000 in 1890-91. While the export trade to the United Kingdom has remained nearly stationary, the development has been rapid in the trade with the United States, especially in fruit. In 1890-91 the exports of oranges and bananas exceeded half a million sterling in value. Jamaica is fortunate in the variety of its products, which include sugar, coffee, ginger, rum, and dye-wood. The prosperity of the island is abundantly proved by the increase in the imports from £1,326,000 in 1886 to £2,189,000 in the latest returns. Of the import trade of Jamaica, 56 per cent is with the United Kingdom.

It is interesting to trace the causes which led to the depression of the sugar interest in the West Indies. Sir Henry Blake was my teacher on this subject. Half a century ago the supply of sugar was



comparatively limited, and the price was £60 a ton. With ever-increasing sources of supply, a great fall in price ensued, and no improvement having been made in the methods of cultivation and manufacture, the position of the sugar planters was far from prosperous. Their misfortunes were not caused by the manumission of the slaves. The decay of the sugar industry in the West Indies began in 1830, and was mainly, if not solely, due to the increasing competition and the consequent gradual fall in prices. At the present day labour is not more costly than at the time when slaves were employed. The slave cost 1s. 6d. per day, and the price of Coolie labour is approximately the same.

Under the pressure of difficult times the methods of growing and manufacturing sugar have been greatly improved, and the cost of production, including interest on capital, has been brought down to from £10 to £12 a ton. Sugar is now selling at 3½ cents per pound, which is equal to £16 6s. 8d. per ton, thus giving the planter a not unsatisfactory return.

In considering the complaints which are urged at home by those who claim to speak in the interest of the planters, it must be borne in mind that the West India Committee is mainly an organisation of proprietors, the management of whose affairs has been committed to local agents. The absentee must employ in the first place an attorney, who holds the legal authority and exercises only a general control over operations. The estate is, as a rule, worked with capital borrowed from a merchant, who probably charges 8 per cent. for advances made on the drafts of the attorney. The merchant, taking a lien upon the crop as the security for his advances, claims to have the arrangement of the freightage, and charges a commission on the freight. He has the management of the sale of the produce in England, and upon this operation another commission must be paid. In the working of a sugar plantation the immediate supervision is committed to an overseer, assisted by a book-keeper. To these men is entrusted the management of the cultivation of the cane, the distillation of the rum, and the manufacture of the sugar. To do the work well, technical knowledge and the invigorating influence of personal interest are required.

It would be a moderate estimate to put the charges for management and supervision at 20 per cent. A resident owner, having the command of sufficient capital, escapes these heavy burdens. It is unfortunately the case that three-fourths of the owners of sugar estates in the West Indies are absentees.

It has been proposed to substitute factories for the present system

of separate mills for each plantation. To ensure the success of such a change operations must be conducted on a large scale. To run a factory, equipped with the most improved machinery, it would be necessary to command the entire quantity of cane grown upon an area of not less than four or five thousand acres. A number of growers must combine in order to establish an efficient factory.

Having dealt with sugar, allusion may be made to new sources of wealth which are opening out. Coffee is an article of growing importance in the productions of Jamaica. In value it is in advance of sugar; and the quality produced is of high standard. The fruit-trade with the United States has advanced by leaps and bounds.

Sir Henry Blake has sanguine hopes that a large vegetable trade in early potatoes and tomatoes can be developed. There is no reason why the cacao should not be successfully cultivated.

Turning to the relations between this Colony and the Mother Country, it is gratifying to know that among the coloured population the feeling is decidedly against secession to the United States. They do not like the inferior social position which the black people occupy in the great republic.

In religious matters in Jamaica it is interesting to notice the success of the Moravians. Every minister in this sect works with his own hands, thereby setting an example of industry, and imparting a dignity to labour. The ministers, who are sent out from Germany, must all be married men, the wives being selected, not by their future husbands, but by the governing body of the sect. Thrift among the Moravians is universal. Their schools are admirable.

On March 5 we made an expedition by railway to Balaklava, a distance of 75 miles. The difficulties which the engineers of the line have surmounted may be appreciated from the fact that Balaklava, distant 75 miles from Kingston, stands at an elevation of 1,800 feet above the sea. We reached our destination in three hours and a half. On alighting from the train we were received by the leading people of the district, headed by the episcopal clergyman. The party then proceeded to the market-place, where several thousand people had assembled. They had come in from the surrounding districts, dressed in clothes which a stranger might have supposed were their "Sunday best," but which were the costumes of every day. The negress loves the gayest prints that can be applied from the looms of Lancashire, and the mixture of colours was rich and harmonious. More delightful still it was to see the upturned faces of the crowd when singing "God save the

Queen," or listening breathless to the Governor's address. Not a scowl or a sign of discontent was to be seen. It is impossible not to like these amiable and simple people. It should be the pride of England to retain the affection of the race she has emancipated from thralldom. If little of material advantage can be gained from the connection, there is a moral greatness in keeping people who need it under our protecting care. To the black race, leaders are essential. If you wish to see how low they may fall without the helping hand, go to the neighbouring island of Hayti.

The experiences of the constructors of the line to Balaklava exemplify the uniformity in the cost of labour all over the world. The pay of the navy in Jamaica ranges from one to two shillings a day. To the labourer of the same class in the United States six shillings a day would be paid. And yet the cost of construction is approximately the same in the two countries.

In connection with wages and the cost of labour, it was observed, with equal generosity and wisdom, by the President of the railway, that it was highly desirable that by gradual steps wages in Jamaica should rise from the low standard of one shilling a day, which, though sufficient to provide the bare necessities of life in a genial climate, will certainly not secure to the labourers decent dwellings or any of the benefits of the higher civilisation of the age in which we live.

Sir Henry and Lady Blake have much at heart the establishment of a marine biological station at Jamaica. Nothing of the sort is at present in existence in tropical latitudes, and the constant current of the Gulf Stream will, it is believed, bring to the station at Jamaica a rich treasure of specimens of the marine life of the Atlantic in low latitudes. The project will, it is hoped, be liberally aided by the Imperial Government and by personal contributions. It has been warmly commended by Professor Huxley, Professor Ray Lankester, Professor Flower, and Lord Rosse. It has been warmly taken up in the United States.

Our cruise in the West Indies was brought to a conclusion with visits to the beautiful harbours of Port Antonio and Ocho Rios. We may now appropriately ask ourselves, how far has England been successful in performing the duties which a wealthy and powerful country owes to dependencies in the state of advancement which we have found in the West Indies?—Our first duty is that of giving protection from external foes. For this purpose the Imperial fleet is the most effective instrument. There have been intervals in the past when the public was imperfectly in-

of separate mills for each plantation. To ensure the success of such a change operations must be conducted on a large scale. To run a factory, equipped with the most improved machinery, it would be necessary to command the entire quantity of cane grown upon an area of not less than four or five thousand acres. A number of growers must combine in order to establish an efficient factory.

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The experiences of the constructors of the line to Balaklava exemplify the uniformity in the cost of labour all over the world. The pay of the navy in Jamaica ranges from one to two shillings a day. To the labourer of the same class in the United States six shillings a day would be paid. And yet the cost of construction is approximately the same in the two countries.

In connection with wages and the cost of labour, it was observed, with equal generosity and wisdom, by the President of the railway, that it was highly desirable that by gradual steps wages in Jamaica should rise from the low standard of one shilling a day, which, though sufficient to provide the bare necessities of life in a genial climate, will certainly not secure to the labourers decent dwellings or any of the benefits of the higher civilisation of the age in which we live.

Sir Henry and Lady Blake have much at heart the establishment of a marine biological station at Jamaica. Nothing of the sort is at present in existence in tropical latitudes, and the constant current of the Gulf Stream will, it is believed, bring to the station at Jamaica a rich treasure of specimens of the marine life of the Atlantic in low latitudes. The project will, it is hoped, be liberally aided by the Imperial Government and by personal contributions. It has been warmly commended by Professor Huxley, Professor Ray Lankester, Professor Flower, and Lord Rosse. It has been warmly taken up in the United States.

Our cruise in the West Indies was brought to a conclusion with visits to the beautiful harbours of Port Antonio and Ocho Rios. We may now appropriately ask ourselves, how far has England been successful in performing the duties which a wealthy and powerful country owes to dependencies in the state of advancement which we have found in the West Indies? Our first duty is that of giving protection from external foes. For this purpose the Imperial fleet is the most effective instrument. There have been intervals in the past when the public was imperfectly in-

formed and too little concerned as to the state of the Navy. Those were days when the Government and Parliament were tempted to seek an ephemeral popularity by cutting down expenditure. Economy was carried far beyond the prevention of waste. The main elements of naval power were seriously curtailed. In recent years a firm resolve has been taken to preserve our naval supremacy, and to keep our dependencies secure under the guardianship of powerful fleets.

Come the three corners of the world in arms,  
And we shall shock them. Nought shall make us rue,  
If England to itself do rest but true.

Turning to social advancement and material prosperity, it will be evident that those who have lately cruised in the *Sunbeam* have returned from the West Indies with brighter impressions than those formed by some previous travellers. In this connection I shall venture to make a special reference to Mr. Froude. That eminent man of letters visited the West Indies in 1887. It was a period of extreme depression; and the gloom which had settled upon those islands is reflected in every page of the narrative of Mr. Froude's voyage. In the interval which has since elapsed a happy change has passed upon that portion of our Colonial Empire with which we have been dealing to-night. All the elements of trade, and all the statistics which indicate the improving or declining condition of a country, show a satisfactory tendency.

In the work of future development the main service which we can render to our West Indian possessions is to appoint good men to fill the office of Governor. In a Crown Colony the Governor is not a cipher. The legislature and the executive staff are equally dependent on his initiative and control.

At the present time the Governors of the West India Islands are engaged in a task full of promise for the future, which could only be undertaken under the impulse of disinterested motives and with the support of commanding influence. The work to which I allude is the elevation of the negro population into the condition of peasant proprietors. It is to men in the position of a Governor that we look to deal with such a question with a single eye to the greatest happiness of the greatest number.

The vast extent of land available for cultivation, but still unoccupied, is one of the most striking features in the present condition of the West Indies. Barbados is the only island at which we touched in our recent cruise of which it may be said that its resources have

been fully developed. In Trinidad, with a total of 1,120,000 acres, 194,000 are cultivated. Grenada has an acreage of 76,653, and 22,000 acres under cultivation. St. Vincent has a total acreage of 85,000, and 18,000 under cultivation. In St. Lucia only one-third of the island has ever been cultivated. In Jamaica the total area available for cultivation is 2,812,000 acres, the total under cultivation being 612,570 acres.

In the local Legislatures of the several islands the planters naturally wield a dominant influence. The interests of the planters and those of the people they employ are not in all respects identical. The condition of the labourers would be greatly improved if they could become more generally peasant proprietors. Legislation for such an object is opposed by the planters, who rightly think that if the negroes become owners of the soil, they would be less ready than at present to work for wages. The wages on a sugar estate are a shilling a day for men, and tenpence for women. Success in sugar-planting, with the low prices now reigning, can only be secured by cheapening the cost of production. If the establishment of a peasant proprietary should create a difficulty in obtaining native labour for plantations carried on upon a large scale, the importation of Coolie labour will be the effective remedy.

The West Indies are scarcely yet ripe for a larger measure of self-government than they at present possess. In the smaller islands where representative institutions were established they have been abolished at the request of the people. In the larger islands legislatures are constituted on a hybrid system, combining nominated and elected members. To this rule Trinidad is the principal exception, all the members of Council being appointed by the Crown. The Constitution of Jamaica consists of a Governor, a Privy Council, and a Legislative Council of nominated and elected members. The electoral qualification is the annual payment of twenty shillings in rates or taxes.

In Barbados the Government consists of a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly. Under the Franchise Act of 1884 the electorate has been expanded from 1,641 to 4,200 electors. Subject to the Governor's veto, all power over legislation and finance rests with the Assembly. The very able Chief Justice of Barbados, Sir George Reeves, himself a man of colour, considers that in their present state of advancement sufficient self-government has been given to the people. He is equally convinced that the autocratic system of a Crown Colony, unchecked by some form of popular representation, is detestable.

For the employment of British capital the West Indies offer a field productive indeed, but limited in extent. Success will necessarily and in all cases depend on the local management. Uncounted millions of capital have been raised in the central money market of London, only to be fooled away in ill-conceived and misdirected enterprises abroad, in localities too remote to be visited by shareholders or even by Boards of Directors, often composed of unpractised and unpractical men. Allusion has already been made to the evils of absentee ownership in Jamaica. It is useless to pour capital into the West Indies unless competent and vigorous local management has been previously secured. The West Indies afford excellent opportunities for young and enterprising men with a small capital at their command, who would be prepared, after sufficient local experience had been gained, to undertake the business of the planter.

As a field for colonisation by Europeans, and more particularly by British settlers, the West Indies cannot be recommended. On the loftiest slopes of the Blue Mountains of Jamaica a limited area may perhaps be found where a northern race may enjoy a suitable climate. Taking a broad view, for the purpose of permanent settlement of families, these lovely islands are only suited to a tropical race such as the negroes, and for these they may be made an earthly paradise. Left to themselves the people might rapidly degenerate, but under British rule we may, in a not-distant future, confidently hope to see the black population of our West India Islands living in prosperous circumstances, with all the markets of the world open to their useful products, good customers to the British manufacturer, bound to the British Empire by the strongest ties of gratitude, and raised to a condition of enlightenment and civilisation only as yet attained by a few men who have been greatly favoured.

#### DISCUSSION.

Mr. C. WASHINGTON EVES, C.M.G. : I am sure I am expressing your general feeling when I say that we have listened with great pleasure and interest to the paper read by Lord Brassey this evening, and that he deserves our warmest thanks. It is not very often that we obtain a recognition of the West India Colonies, and their importance, from one possessing such authority, knowledge, and independence as Lord Brassey. The advantage to the Colonies of such visits and thoughtful observation must be obvious, and cannot fail to be largely appreciated. In the few remarks I now



wish to make I can, of course, only speak for Jamaica. In the discussion of the last West Indian paper read at this Institute, I referred to the Jamaica Exhibition and its expected results. There is no doubt that the island is becoming better known, and its climate appreciated by the increasing number of its visitors in search of health and pleasure. Jamaica has, indeed, all the qualifications of a healthful winter resort, and year by year more people from Europe and America will enjoy the benefit of its climate and the beauty of its scenery. Referring to America, I might mention that the Jamaica Legislative Council, with great public spirit, voted £5,000 for a creditable display of its products at the Chicago Exhibition. There are other signs of progress, especially in the opening up of the country by better means of transport. Railway works are being pushed on, and cultivation is being extended to new districts. The large extension of the main-road system is assisting in this development, and £100,000 is to be spent in the building of new bridges. I will not, however, detain you with any further proofs of this progress, Lord Brassey having dealt with them in his valuable paper. Suffice it to say that Jamaicans have confidence, and justly so, in the future of their country. There is one other point I should like to touch upon before I sit down. The question of Imperial defence is extremely important, no less so to the Mother Country than to the Colony, and it is only right that it should be treated perhaps more as a matter of Imperial than local concern. Jamaica, however, has always contributed largely to Imperial military expenses, and is doing all she can in local efforts. The volunteer militia of Jamaica is emulating the spirit of the regular army; it is full of hard work and shows a real desire for efficiency and increased usefulness. These volunteers now frequently share the camp life and military duties of the regulars, and in so doing they show the stuff of which they are made, and justify the confidence which is felt in them as one of the strong and trustworthy defences of Jamaica. A volunteer coast defence corps has been organised to assist in the submarine defence of Port Royal, which is highly satisfactory. The Colonists are fairly alive to the necessities of their position, but Jamaica is a place that must be very important in any scheme of Imperial defence. It has a central position, both with regard to the United States and to South America, while an enemy in possession of Jamaica would command the whole of the West Indies in the present undefended state of those Colonies. With regard to the suitability of St. Lucia as compared with Barbados for Imperial troops, Lord Brassey has

expressed himself freely, and I will not venture an opinion. We may hope and expect that the practical observations of his lordship upon the whole question will bear fruit. All of us who are connected with the West Indies appreciate the interest Lord Brassey takes in their welfare, and not the least of the services he has rendered to the Colonies is the paper he has read to us, and for which on behalf of my friends I beg to thank him most heartily.

The CHAIRMAN: I now beg to introduce Sir Lintorn Simmons, who, in his former capacity of Inspector-General of Fortifications and a member of the Royal Commission on the Coaling Stations, has studied the question of Colonial defence more closely perhaps than any other man.

Field-Marshal Sir J. LINTORN SIMMONS, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.: I had not seen Lord Brassey's paper until I came into the room to-night, but I had heard, of course, that his view was that perhaps the Government may be in the wrong in deciding to move the troops from Barbados to St. Lucia. As a member of the Commission of which Lord Carnarvon was Chairman, and of which my friend Sir Henry Barkly and also Lord Brassey were members, I may state that the whole question of the coaling stations throughout the Empire formed the very essence of our inquiry. Unfortunately Lord Brassey left the Commission in consequence of a change of Government before we reported, and therefore had not perhaps the opportunity of hearing all the evidence and of considering all the arguments with reference to the different coaling stations that were recommended for defence; but this I may say, that the Commission was entirely of the opinion stated by Lord Brassey, that it is essential to keep down the number of defended coaling stations to what is shown to be strictly necessary for the requirements of the naval defence of the Empire. During the discussions which took place numerous positions were brought before the Commission and pressed upon us for adoption, but we had to consider the extent of the army maintained in Great Britain and also the assistance we could get at each station from local sources; and here I may say I was delighted to hear from the last speaker that in Jamaica such progress has been made in regard to the local forces as will no doubt be of immense value to the Imperial forces in maintaining the integrity of Jamaica. I only hope that other Colonies will take the same view of their duties in this respect. In regard to St. Lucia, I think that had Lord Brassey remained a member of the Commission he would have agreed, after hearing everything that is to be said on

the subject, that the Commission was right in the unanimous recommendation that St. Lucia should be adopted as a coaling station. The West Indies are of enormous extent. The principal Power which can bring a fleet to operate against those islands is, no doubt, the United States. France and Spain and minor Powers have important possessions in the West Indies. It therefore became necessary to consider what position was best suited to meet an attack from any of those Powers based on their fortresses or their possessions in the neighbourhood of the West Indies. The point is one of great difficulty. It requires a knowledge of those seas clearly to understand our position. The islands called the Windward and the Leeward Islands and islands along the front of the great Caribbean Sea are of great extent, and are at a distance of 1,000 miles from Jamaica, which has always been our centre of defence in the West Indies. It was decided by the Commission to recommend that Jamaica should so remain, but ships going down to coal in Jamaica would have to work their way 950 miles to windward before they came to the point near those islands, and by the time they got there a large portion of their coal would be expended. It therefore became necessary to find a position among those islands well adapted for the purpose. A close examination was made of all the ports in those islands, and the result was that Castries Bay was thought—a decision in which the Admiralty agreed—to be best adapted as a coaling station and depôt for Her Majesty's fleet. Castries Bay runs for several thousand yards inland. There is a good depth of water, and the entrance is narrow and easily defended, so that a large force would not be retained there for its defence. There are surrounding positions on heights on the land side which can be held by small bodies of troops, and which will render it exceedingly difficult for an enemy to get possession of the harbour except by an operation which we could hardly conceive would be made by nations so far distant from the island. For instance, take an expedition starting from Europe. It would require several thousand men to take that position from the limited garrison which is proposed to be maintained at St. Lucia. It is a very difficult operation to conduct a large expedition of that sort across the ocean when that ocean is occupied more or less by a fleet such as, I am thankful to say, now belongs to this great Empire. That fleet is our first line. It defends Great Britain and our great Colonies, but it cannot accomplish that defence without coal, which must be deposited in safe harbours that an enemy cannot easily deprive us of. Such is Castries Bay. It is said the site is unhealthy. As I was coming to this meeting I happened to

meet an officer who was in St. Lucia some 40 years ago, when two regiments were stationed there. He said that, before he went, there had been a good deal of sickness, but measures were taken to prevent it. For example, the soldiers used to leave their quarters of an evening and go down a steep hill; they drank freely, and walking up hill again and getting very hot, they would throw open their coats, and so take cold and fever. The simple remedy was to issue flannels to them. Other measures of a similar sort have made it much more easy to keep troops in a climate of that nature. I notice that Mr. M'Hugh, in the letter to which Lord Brassey has referred, states that St. Lucia now is very fairly healthy. Lord Brassey speaks of the population of the place becoming excessive in consequence of the garrison being taken there, but the garrison will not affect the population in that island very seriously. We are told that only about one-third of the island is cultivated, so that if two-thirds are uncultivated an addition of 1,500 or 2,000 men could not seriously congest the population. If it were a small town in a low situation, and you were suddenly to increase the population by 1,000 or 2,000 men, I admit you might do a great deal of harm; but they will not be stationed in the town, but in the forts on the hills, and there it may be expected the troops will not suffer in health. As to the question of keeping the garrison in peace time at Barbados, there is no doubt that Barbados would very much like to keep the garrison there. They spend money, and add to the amusements and interest of the place. But there is a very serious consideration in connection with this matter. It was the habit formerly—this came out before the Carnarvon Commission—to distribute the troops in small bodies in numerous islands of the West Indies. They were absolutely useless for defence, because they were but few in number, and there were no positions prepared for defence. These troops were there for absolutely nothing else than as a support to the police in the different islands—as a force behind the police to maintain peace and order. Now, the first operation in war would have been to concentrate these troops, and to bring them into those positions which it was necessary to defend. If these troops were necessary for the support of the police, and were so regarded, what would be the condition of the islands from which they were suddenly withdrawn in war time? It would simply lead to confusion and turmoil. I admit that Barbados may possibly be a shade healthier than St. Lucia, though not healthier than St. Lucia may become; but what, I ask, would be the result of keeping the troops

in Barbados in peace time? Directly war was declared you would have to move them. The barracks and everything conducive to the comfort of the troops which had been attended to at Barbados would be left behind, while at St. Lucia these things would have been neglected. It is not to be supposed you would build comfortable barracks at both places, so that you would have to erect huts and other temporary buildings; and the men, at the very moment you wanted them to be most healthy and efficient, would run the risk of injury to their health. In view of the whole circumstances, I think that had Lord Brassey remained a member of the Commission, which I am sorry to say he did not, he would have fully agreed with the recommendation at which the members unanimously arrived when they reported that Port Castries was well placed for the protection of the South Atlantic trade against foreign cruisers. The Commission added: "Objections have been taken on the score of its unhealthiness, but recent accounts in this respect are more satisfactory, and we have come to the conclusion that Port Castries is the best station in the Windward Islands for the coaling and refitting of Her Majesty's ships." I feel I could not myself depart from that view, which was supported by my friend Sir Henry Barkly. I will not enter into the strategical reasons for this decision, which are not a proper subject for discussion in public, but I think we who were charged with the duty of advising Her Majesty's Government as to the proper positions which should be held for defence, may be trusted to have given due weight to those reasons. The question is one of considerable interest and importance, and at the request of Sir Henry Barkly I came here to attempt to defend the recommendation of the Lord Carnarvon Commission, and the action of Her Majesty's Government in adopting its recommendations.

Sir CHARLES BRUCE, K.C.M.G. (Lieut.-Governor of British Guiana): It is with extreme diffidence that I rise to speak on this occasion, for the colony of British Guiana with which I am connected has not been referred to in Lord Brassey's lecture. Yet I may remind you that when the West Indies have been dealt with in papers read in this room, the term has included British Guiana; and as I have been asked to take part in the discussion this evening I will venture to offer a few remarks with particular reference to that Colony, although Lord Brassey's voyage did not extend to its shores, and he has therefore very naturally not included any reference to it in the amiable narrative he has given us. Lord Brassey has invited attention to the West Indies as a field for the

employment of British capital, "productive indeed, but limited in extent," and I will endeavour in a few words, without any elaborate figures, to make it clear that, as a field for the employment of British capital under intelligent and energetic local management, the importance of the West Indies is materially increased by bringing British Guiana within the area of consideration. Not more than seven or eight years ago, the resources of British Guiana were almost exclusively derived from the colonisation of an area of about 180 square miles; but since then we have extended the machinery of civil government over a part of the Colony denominated the North-western District. The area of this district, covering about 9,400 square miles, is equal to the collective area of the Colonies of Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, and all the British possessions in the Windward and Leeward Islands put together. And do not think that we have now reached the limits of the productive, but undeveloped area of the Colony. The area of the North-western District embraces less than one-tenth of the Colony, or, in other words, the area of British Guiana covers about ten times the area of the British West Indian Islands. And as regards the resources of the Colony as a field for remunerative investment, I believe that British Guiana may fairly be classed among the most fortunate of British tropical countries. Its forests yield timber in demand for uses requiring extraordinary toughness and durability, as, for instance, in the construction of the Manchester Canal, while at the same time they produce woods suitable for the purposes of every trade, including a variety perhaps the best adapted of all yet known for the manufacture of matches and match-boxes. For agricultural purposes, there still remains among our undeveloped resources a vast area of land not less rich than the alluvial belt at present devoted to the sugar industry—a mere fringe of land of smaller extent than the Isle of Wight, but which has founded many princely fortunes and yielded an annual public revenue of about half a million sterling. Nor is the Colony less rich in mineral resources. Within the last few years the annual export of gold has risen from a few ounces to a value of between £300,000 and £400,000; while the recent discovery of diamonds has given new hopes to those who have confidence that British Guiana is really a field of promise for the employment of British capital. At least, let me express a hope that when British capitalists are considering the West Indies as a field of enterprise, the Colony of British Guiana may not be left out of the area of inquiry. And now, turning from British Guiana to the subjects directly dealt with by Lord Brassey, I am inclined to

think that he must have been misinformed as to treaty arrangements made between Barbados and the United States; he says:—

By a treaty recently negotiated, the United States admit the Muscovado sugar of Barbados duty free, the island agreeing to receive the bread-stuffs it requires from the United States free of duty. The treaty has produced a marked effect on the course of trade. While the exports to the United Kingdom had fallen from £190,000 in value in 1886 to £130,000 in 1890, the exports to Canada and the United States had doubled, and at the date of the latest returns they exceeded a million in value.

It is true that to meet the exigencies of the M'Kinley Tariff Act, and to secure the free admission of sugar into the United States, certain West Indian Colonies, including Barbados, have recently made treaty arrangements with the United States. By these arrangements some fifty or sixty articles imported chiefly from the United States are exempted from Customs duties, but bread-stuffs are not included on the free list. They are subject, however, to a limitation of duty imposed by the terms of the treaty. I must point out, however, that the recent treaty arrangements only came into operation on January 1 last, so that they can have had nothing to do with the figures given by Lord Brassey. I am happy to express my concurrence with what Lord Brassey has said on the subject of the Botanical Gardens in British Colonies, and of the important and useful labours of the officers in charge of them. Nearly twenty-five years of my life have been spent in the Colonies of Mauritius, Ceylon, and British Guiana, and I believe that in all of them the services rendered by the Superintendents of the Botanical experimental Gardens have been of at least equal value with the services of the most highly placed and salaried officers of the Administration. I recall with pleasure, as within my own knowledge, the services of Mr. Horne in Mauritius; Mr. Thwaites, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Trimen in Ceylon; and Mr. Jenman in British Guiana. At the same time I gladly add my testimony to the value of the services rendered to the Colonies by the Kew authorities, formerly by Sir Joseph Hooker, and now by Mr. Thiselton-Dyer and Mr. Morris. On the subject of military defences I shall not venture to say much, but I am happy to be able to assure Sir Lintorn Simmons that in British Guiana the Colonists have shown a thoroughly loyal and patriotic feeling, and a perfect readiness to support the recommendations of the Colonial Defence Committee, both by voting the necessary funds and by personal service. All that Mr. Washington Eves has said in praise of the spirit of the Militia Volunteers in Jamaica may be said

with equal truth of the Militia Volunteers in the Colony I represent. My limit of time allows me only to refer briefly to one other subject dealt with by Lord Brassey, the position of the black and coloured population. The question of raising this part of the population to an equal standard of education, intelligence, and social privileges with the population of European extraction, never ceases to engage the attention of the Government in our tropical Colonies. In my opinion the position of the negro in British lands as compared with the position of African descendants in the United States is altogether favourable, and is gratefully recognised by the people themselves as altogether favourable, to British rule. In the concluding paragraph of his lecture Lord Brassey expresses a confident hope that "we may, in a not-distant future, see the black population of our West India Islands living in prosperous circumstances, with all the markets of the world open to their useful products, good customers to the British manufacturer, bound to the British Empire by the strongest ties of gratitude, and raised to a condition of enlightenment and civilisation only as yet attained by a few men who have been greatly favoured." With this sentiment I heartily associate myself.

Dr. O. GALGEY (St. Lucia) : I have listened with much attention and interest to the learned and instructive paper just read on the West India Colonies, their resources and means of defence. There is one point to which I wish to draw particular notice—a point on which Lord Brassey has evidently arrived at too hasty a conclusion from a hurried visit of a few hours to the island, and on which it is also likely that some jealous neighbours misinformed him. I refer to the sanitary condition of Castries, St. Lucia, which Lord Brassey states bears an evil name. This island has unjustly borne the reputation of being one of the most unhealthy in the West Indies : St. Lucia and malarial fevers are inseparably connected in the minds of its detractors. Now, I have lived in the "low-lying," "insalubrious," much-abused town of Castries for fourteen years, and in spite of the alleged prevalence of malignant forms of fever, I am alive to tell the tale. As a medical man I can state without fear of contradiction that bilious remittent fever is a rare disease in St. Lucia, and that yellow fever is almost unknown. The fever which is prevalent in the island is the mildest form of all malarial fevers, viz., the intermittent. Dysentery and typhoid fever, which are of frequent occurrence in some of the neighbouring islands, are rarely met with in Castries. May I ask on whose authority his lordship states that the island has been visited by severe epidemics? I am curious to know in what years these



epidemics occurred, for, during my fourteen years' residence there, no epidemic of yellow fever, cholera, or typhoid occurred. It is true that in 1890 there was an epidemic of dysentery, attended with a few fatal cases, the disease raging throughout the West Indies, and at the beginning of this year there was a mild form of influenza. As to severe epidemics, however, none have occurred in my experience. I shall quote some statistics to show that the death-rate in St. Lucia will bear favourable comparison with that of any other West India island, and I think it is admitted that the death-rate of a Colony is the most reliable test of its sanitary condition. During the twenty years from 1871-90 the average rate of mortality was 25 per 1,000. In Dublin—a large garrison town—the death-rate in 1888-89 was over 25 per 1,000, and in 1890 was 26.7. According to the latest returns issued by the Registrar-General, the death-rate in five out of thirty-one large towns in the United Kingdom exceeded 25 per 1,000, and in fourteen out of twenty-six foreign cities the mortality was over 25 per 1,000. I trust that the remarks I have made, and the figures I have quoted, will prove that St. Lucia, instead of being the most insalubrious island, can bear favourable comparison with any other West India Colony, and with many English and foreign cities.

Mr. W. BANCROFT ESPEUT (M.L.C. Jamaica): I beg to express my thanks and the thanks of Jamaicans generally to Lord Brassey for his paper, but I am bound to say there are many things in that paper which my local knowledge of the West Indies satisfies me are not correct. I ought to know something of Jamaica at least, as I was born there, and have resided there for more than 40 years. The West Indies represent a portion of the Empire which it requires perhaps a life-long study to understand. It is a grievance to us that we are misunderstood in the Mother Country, for we are greatly misunderstood, and one cannot be surprised at that misunderstanding when we see Lord Brassey, with his great knowledge and great experience as a traveller, making statements which are contrary to the fact. Lord Brassey says that "every Colonial Government would be glad to obtain Imperial guarantees for loans for local objects, but if we stood prepared to put all our Colonies on an equal footing in that respect, we should be saddled with intolerable burdens." Now, it is a curious fact that the British Government has never had to pay a single sixpence in respect of loans guaranteed for any Colony in the West Indies. Millions of pounds have been guaranteed to the West Indian Colonies, and every sixpence of sinking fund and interest has been defrayed by those

Colonies, but under circumstances which have laid a well-nigh intolerable burden on those Colonies. We have had to pay enormous rates of interest because we have been grossly misunderstood by a Mother Country absolutely ignorant of the wealth and importance of her Colonies. The English people do not grudge the guarantee of millions of pounds for the improvement of the sister country of Ireland, and yet we are told it will saddle the Imperial Exchequer with an intolerable burden if you grant us the support—it is merely the support—of your guarantee for funds required for the development of our resources. I think before anyone in this room can anticipate a successful issue to the difficult question of Imperial federation, he must make up his mind to this—that money wanted for *bonâ fide* remunerative public works must be raised under the Imperial guarantee. I am very much pleased indeed that Lord Brassey should have called attention to that most valuable department of the West Indian Civil Service connected with the botanical gardens, and I am the more pleased because, as I think a colleague of mine in this room will bear me out, my humble efforts were, to some extent, instrumental in saving that department in Jamaica from abolition. It has been the training ground for botanists who have been successful in other portions of the West Indies and of the world. It is curious to observe that his lordship is apparently not aware that at the present time Grenada is solely dependent on cocoa planting, a condition infinitely more dangerous than when the Colony was entirely dependent on sugar, for as a cocoa-planter myself I know that this is an extremely delicate plant, very sensitive to drought, and the crop of which is liable to utter destruction by high winds or hurricanes. All the eggs are in one basket, and I do hope the Colonial Office and authorities at Grenada will endeavour to remedy a condition of things which I regard as very serious for the Colony. The condition of Jamaica is very different. There we have become wise from experience—experience dearly purchased. Our eggs are divided among many baskets; we have many industries, all of which are fairly prosperous, and some of which are destined, I think, to be enormously prosperous. I do not think there is anyone in the West Indies who will agree with Lord Brassey that any other Colony on the windward portion of the West Indies is as suitable as St. Lucia for a coaling station. I have discussed the question with a great number of naval and military men, all of whom agree that no better selection than St. Lucia could possibly have been made in that portion of the Caribbean Sea. I think myself that in regard to coaling stations in the West Indies we are living in a

fool's paradise—that we are infinitely worse off in the matter of fortifications and the like than we are believed to be by H.M.'s Government. It would not be right to go into details, but this I may point out—that at Martinique, only a very few miles from St. Lucia, the French possess a splendid graving dock, wherein the largest ship of war can be refitted in case of accident or damage, and that neither St. Lucia nor Jamaica is furnished with any proper appliances for refitting even a torpedo boat. In reference to the alleged unhealthiness of St. Lucia, I agree with what has been said by the last speaker, and, looking at the character of the negro population and the high rate of infant mortality among them, I do not think the death-rate can be considered excessive. I would remind you that in some of the towns of England the death-rate reaches 30 per 1,000, while at Cairo, where British troops have to serve, the rate is 47·8 per 1,000. I protest against the ridiculous idea that the West Indies are unhealthy. I venture to say that a much larger percentage of people have died in England during the past twelve months from influenza than have died in Jamaica in the same period of time from yellow fever or any other epidemic. If, instead of going to France, Italy, or Egypt for relaxation and change from your abominable climate, you would follow Lord Brassey's example and visit the West Indies, I think you would do a very wise thing; and as you don't all possess beautiful yachts like the *Sunbeam*, I may remind you that the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will take you out and bring you back with the least possible inconvenience. It would be impossible to visit any spot on earth more beautiful than Jamaica, and few which are so healthy.

Mr. E. F. im THURN, C.M.G.: I presume I have been asked to speak to-night as having been in charge from the first of the new North-western District of British Guiana, to which my friend Sir Charles Bruce has referred. It is a new district, but is rapidly developing, both from the agricultural and—especially lately—from the gold mining point of view. It no doubt offers a considerable field for the investment of capital, and also for a certain kind of labour which to some extent is to spare in England. I refer to that of young men who, with some little technical knowledge, either of agriculture or mining, are prepared to go out and work hard—not manually, but by way of supervision—and for them there is a good field open. The climate is not unhealthy provided sufficient exercise is taken. Lord Brassey has referred to the proposed marine biological institute in Jamaica—a project in which Sir Henry and

Lady Blake take considerable interest, and I may say that I, in my humble way, have done my best to promote it. I have been making inquiries among scientific friends here, and one and all of them seem to think the idea is an excellent one; but before the idea can be carried out, some definite scheme must be put forward. When that has been done, there is little doubt a certain amount of money will be found for the purpose, and, from a scientific point of view, I think the project will yield most excellent results.

SIR CHARLES C. LEES, K.C.M.G.: In reference to the coaling station at St. Lucia, I may state that I had the honour of being Her Majesty's representative in Barbados when the Government, acting on the report of the Commission, came to the decision to remove the troops from Barbados to St. Lucia. The barracks were in course of erection when I left in 1889. As to the healthiness of Barbados, I may set the matter at rest by asserting, as a fact, that of all the places on the globe where the British troops are quartered—I include the United Kingdom—Barbados stands at the top of the list for healthiness. Sir Charles Pearson was in command of the troops when I was there, and he told me that all the regiments had improved in physique and in chest measurement as the result of their residence in the island. They can enjoy football, cricket, and other games, and every arrangement is made for their comfort. I believe that at St. Lucia there is very little flat country where these exercises can be indulged in, and, as a previous speaker has pointed out, troops will go down to the town, and hurrying up the plateau of an evening, at the last moment, they are liable to take colds and fevers. But, as Sir Lintorn Simmons remarked, strategical reasons overrule all other considerations, and it was found necessary that the troops should go to St. Lucia. One reason for the change is that Barbados has an open roadstead, which it would be most difficult to protect efficiently as a coaling station, while Castries Bay has a narrow entrance—you might almost throw a biscuit across—and it can be effectually protected. It would of course be undesirable and unsafe to have a coaling station of the security of which there was any doubt. If a vessel of war were to arrive there and find no coal the result might be disastrous. One other point in justice to Barbados. It thinks very much of itself, and I rather like the people for it. Now, Mr. Froude has been quoted. He visited the island in the sad times which followed on the distress in the sugar industry, and Lord Brassey has suggested that Mr. Froude's view of the West Indies was partly coloured by the dull and disappointing state of things then existing. It is

true that Barbados is cut up into a great many small estates, but they had paid well enough to enable the owners to give their sons and daughters a good education. Some of the young men went to Oxford and Cambridge and took honours. They returned to Barbados and managed their own estates, and when the crisis arrived there were intelligent and cultured men who boldly faced the difficulty. They set to work to improve the methods of agriculture, and to apply the best scientific processes in the manufacture of sugar, the result being that the cost of production was very much reduced, and there is a margin of profit. I do not think the prices will ever be lower than they were, and I think Barbados may now be said to be fairly floated, and that no such disastrous times will again overtake her.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G. : I think we are greatly indebted to Lord Brassey for his bright and interesting account of his recent cruise in the *Sunbeam*. It was inevitable, of course, that there should be difference of opinion on some points of policy discussed in the paper. There is one passage especially I feel I cannot allow to go without notice. On page 6 he says :—

On the heights above St. George extensive stone forts, from which the last soldier has long since been withdrawn, form an important feature. These forts were mostly erected during the period of the French occupation. As we strolled along the grass-grown battlements it was difficult to realise that it should ever have been thought worth while to expend blood and treasure on a barren contest for remote islands, which could bring so little profit or glory to a great European power. Our trade with the West Indies depends to a small extent only, and now less than ever, on their nominal subjection to the British Crown.

Now, I have always felt that the West Indies form one of the brightest gems in the Imperial Crown, and I must protest (at this late hour I can do no more) against this view of one of our most valued dependencies, which, in my opinion, makes the possession of the West Indies worth all the blood and treasure expended on them.

The CHAIRMAN : I am sure you will all join in a cordial vote of thanks to Lord Brassey for his vivid sketch of his last voyage in the *Sunbeam*. It did not require any assurance that this was not a mere pleasure trip, and that Lord Brassey availed himself of the opportunity of making observations on naval and other matters connected with our Colonial Empire, in which he has always shown so great an interest.

The motion was cordially adopted.

LORD BRASSEY: In acknowledging the vote of thanks which you have been kind enough to pass, and which is a more than sufficient reward for any trouble in the preparation of the paper, perhaps I ought to say a few words in reply to some criticisms on certain observations I have made. I shall be very brief. In regard to the question of St. Lucia, it is a great compliment and a great advantage that so eminent an authority as Sir Lintorn Simmons should have given us his views on this subject. I had the honour of serving in the House of Commons for eighteen years. It has been said of that House that its collective wisdom is greater than that of any single man in it, and of this I am quite sure, that the collective wisdom of the public opinion of this country with reference to the selection of a coaling station must be greater than that of any single traveller; and yet, having visited St. Lucia, I felt it my duty to endeavour to form an individual appreciation of the case as it presented itself to my mind. If I am wrong, I bow, of course, to the judgment of those who have a greater claim to influence public opinion than that I possess. I wish particularly to say that in the paper I did not venture to express any decided opinion, favourable or unfavourable, as to the selection of Castries Bay as an additional coaling station. That I rather left to the judgment of eminent public servants like Sir Lintorn Simmons. The point which I insisted upon was, that if it is decided to establish a coaling station at St. Lucia, the Government ought to take care that all reasonable requirements as to sanitation are fully regarded, that there shall be no parsimony in dealing with the question, and that if it be undesirable—as I venture to think it is—that a large civil population should collect in unsuitable positions adjacent to the coaling pier, the Government ought not to scruple to take whatever means are necessary to reserve a sufficient control in order to prevent such an undesirable state of things being brought about. I am sure Sir Lintorn Simmons will agree that it is to be regretted that in times past the authorities have not reserved a sufficient control over the civil population in several stations which are of the last importance in connection with Imperial defence. Action must be taken in time in these matters. One gentleman seemed to think I was very imperfectly informed in regard to Jamaica. It is certain I am not omniscient in these matters, and that no passing traveller visiting so important a part of Her Majesty's dominions can make himself fully acquainted in a brief space of time with everything connected with the place. When, however, I alluded to the question of Imperial guarantees for loans, arguing, as I do, that if you grant this support to one Colony, you

must be prepared to extend the same aid to others, and that the burden would become intolerable, I think the audience will agree that I merely gave utterance to a truism. Not a word is said in the paper as to any failure on the part of the West India Islands to meet, and to meet fully, any obligations incurred by them. You can hardly imagine a Colony which would not derive great advantage from an Imperial guarantee for a loan for some good local object; but if Imperial guarantees were to be spread broadcast over an Empire on which the sun never sets, a burden too heavy for the people of this country would soon be accumulated. In reference to Grenada, what I said was, not that I was glad the island was solely dependent on cocoa, but that Grenada was happy in being an island which could produce many valuable commodities, one of which was cocoa. In fact, one paragraph of my paper refers to the growth of the nutmeg as a new and valuable product; and I further alluded to the fact that the island produced many valuable spices, and that great hopes were entertained of increased trade with the United States. It is true I said nothing with regard to Jamaica as a defensive position, and perhaps the only reason was that time must be considered. It is a weakness, I agree, that we have no means of repairing Her Majesty's ships in any of the West India Islands, and I may mention that in two letters addressed to the "Times" I have strongly urged that assistance should be granted for the purpose of forming a graving dock at Jamaica. Whether that dock should be built by Imperial expenditure as part of the very inadequate and unsatisfactory dockyard at Port Royal, or whether the dock should not rather be brought into existence by an Imperial subsidy to some private company, which should undertake to keep up the nucleus of a staff for the repair of vessels of the fleet, which would also undertake the repair of merchant ships, is a question I will not now discuss; I lean, however, rather to the latter policy, which has been adopted elsewhere with great advantage. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your patience, and in conclusion beg to propose that we give a most cordial vote of thanks to Sir Henry Barkly for presiding.

The motion was passed with acclamation.

Sir HENRY BARKLY: I thank you very much for the compliment, and I may say that as an old West Indian Governor, and as a former colleague of Lord Brassey on the Defence Commission, I had great pleasure in acceding to the request that I would preside this evening.

This terminated the proceedings.

## BANQUET TO SIR ROBERT G. W. HERBERT, K.C.B.

A Banquet was given on May 26 at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute, in honour of Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, K.C.B., Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies, on his retirement, after a prolonged period of service, from his official duties. The chair was taken by the Earl of Kimberley, K.G., and there were present:—

Duke of Abercorn, C.B., Sir A. J. Adderley, K.C.M.G., Lord Stanley of Alderley, Mr. J. G. S. Anderson, Sir W. Anson, Bart., Sir George Baden-Powell, K.C.M.G., M.P.,<sup>1</sup> Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,<sup>1</sup> Mr. Guy Bethell, Mr. Lionel Bethell, Mr. H. F. Billingham, Sir Arthur Birch, K.C.M.G., Mr. Arthur Blyth, Mr. Herbert Blyth, Mr. H. W. Blyth, Mr. James R. Boosé, Right Hon. Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.,<sup>1</sup> Mr. G. W. H. Bowen, Sir Edward Braddon, K.C.M.G.,<sup>1</sup> Mr. John Bramston, C.B.,<sup>1</sup> Lord Brassey, K.C.B., Capt. R. Breeks, R.A., Mr. Charles E. Bright, C.M.G.,<sup>1</sup> Dr. Gage Brown, C.M.G., Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G., Mr. Palfrey Burrell, Sir Roderick Cameron, Mr. Allan Campbell,<sup>1,2</sup> Sir G. W. Campbell K.C.M.G., Mr. W. Young Campbell, Mr. William Campbell,<sup>1</sup> Mr. George Cawston, Mr. William Chamberlain, Sir William Clarke, Bart., Sir Charles Clifford, Bart.,<sup>1</sup> Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., G.C.M.G.,<sup>1,2</sup> Mr. William Cooper, Mr. W. K. D'Arcy, Mr. F. G. Dalgety, Mr. F. H. Dangar,<sup>1</sup> Capt. Denton, C.M.G., Mr. C. S. Dicken, C.M.G., Right Hon. Sir M. E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I., Mr. C. Washington Eves, C.M.G.,<sup>1</sup> Mr. W. M. Farmer,<sup>1</sup> Lieut.-Col A. Feez, Lieut.-Gen. Hon. W. Feilding, Mr. J. I. Fellows, Hon. Sir C. Fremantle, K.C.B., Major de Freville, Sir James Garrick, K.C.M.G.,<sup>1</sup> Mr. E. A. Gawthrop, Mr. David George, Mr. Fred. Graham, Mr. Henry Grant, Mr. Robert Gray, Mr. Fred. Green, Mr. H. M. Brandford Griffith, Mr. John Hales, Sir E. Harland, Bart., M.P., Capt. Heath, R.N., Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., Mr. Edward Hodgson, Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G.,<sup>1,2</sup> Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. F. D. Jervis, G.C.M.G., C.B.,<sup>1</sup> Mr. H. J. Jourdain, C.M.G.,<sup>1</sup> Mr. W. Keswick,<sup>1</sup> Mr. Edward Knox, Col. R. B. Lane, Mr. A. J. Learmouth, Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G., Lord Lingen, Hon. H. S. Littleton, Mr. C. P. Lucas, Mr. Godfrey Lushington, C.B., Mr. H. M. Macnamara, Mr. W. R. Malcolm, Mr. E. P. Mathers, Hon. R. Meade, C.B., Mr. A. Messervy, Mr. W. R. Mewburn, Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B.,<sup>1</sup> Right Hon. G. Osborne Morgan, M.P., Mr. James Munro, Mr. R. W. Murray, Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.,<sup>1</sup> Right Hon. Lord Norton, K.C.M.G., Mr. J. S. O'Halloran, Mr. J. Paterson,<sup>1</sup> Mr. H. M. Paul, Mr. Walter Peace, Sir John Pender, K.C.M.G., Mr. Pentler, Mr. J. B. Poole, Earl of Portsmouth, Mr. Robert Power, Mr. Westby B. Perceval, Mr. Robert Ramsay,<sup>1</sup> Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., Mr. C. H. Robarts, Right Hon. Sir Hercules Robinson, Bart., G.C.M.G., Mr. J. W. Rowland, Mr. E. M. Royds, Sir James Russell, C.M.G.,<sup>1</sup> Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.,<sup>1</sup> Mr. Oscar de Satgé,<sup>1</sup> Mr. J. M. Saunders, Mr. Arthur J. Scott,<sup>1</sup> Mr. C. S. Scott, C.B., Mr. P. Selby, Sir F. Villeneuve Smith,<sup>1</sup> Sir Edward Stafford, G.C.M.G., Mr. Alan Stanley, Sir Charles Stirling, Bart., Mr. H. L. Taylor, Mr. J. Hankey Thwaites, Mr. Spencer Todd, C.M.G., Mr. Fred. Tooth, Mr. B. Travers, Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.,<sup>1</sup> Col. C. E. Howard Vincent, C.B., M.P., Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G., Sir E. Noel Walker, K.C.M.G., Rev. Main S. Walrond, Sir Reginald Welby, K.C.B., Sir Rivers Wilson, K.C.M.G., Mr. Edward Wingfield, C.B., Mr. E. B. Wodehouse, M.P., Lieut.-Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., V.C., Sir James A. Youl, K.C.M.G., Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Members of Committee.<sup>2</sup> Honorary Secretaries.



Letters had been received expressing regret at inability to be present from Lord Derby, Lord Cadogan, Lord Knutsford, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, M.P., the Dean of Westminster, the Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P., Lord Rosebery, Sir Redvers Buller, the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., M.P., and others.

The CHAIRMAN having proposed the toasts of "The Queen" and "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family,"

The DUKE of ABERCORN proposed "The Army and Navy," which was responded to by GENERAL the HON. W. FEILDING and LORD BRASSEY.

The EARL of KIMBERLEY, K.G., then rose and said that he had now to propose the toast of the evening, which was "The health of Sir Robert Herbert." Before doing so he would read a letter which he had received from Lord Knutsford, in which his noble friend asked him to express his great regret that a previous engagement had prevented him from being present. Few men had had a better opportunity of appreciating the great public services which Sir Robert Herbert had rendered, and he should have been glad, both as a personal friend and as Secretary of State for the time being, to have associated himself with a banquet given to Sir Robert Herbert. He regretted exceedingly that Lord Knutsford was not able to be present, as no man had had a longer experience of Sir Robert Herbert's great qualities. No man from his knowledge of Colonial affairs could have better testified to the way in which his friend on the right had discharged his duties. It was to him a most agreeable duty to preside over that dinner, both on account of his own high appreciation of the merits of Sir Robert Herbert as a public servant, and still more from the sympathy and warm feeling which he entertained towards him as a friend. They were all probably aware of the leading facts of Sir Robert Herbert's career. At Oxford their guest was a most distinguished student, and gained some of the highest prizes which could fall to the lot of an undergraduate. At Oxford he laid the foundation of the knowledge and acquirements which, whatever might be said of the old system of education, showed in his case that the ancient Universities could train men capable of doing admirable service to the State. After leaving Oxford Sir Robert Herbert became private secretary to Mr. Gladstone, and must have found his apprenticeship of great value to his future work. After occupying that position he left this country for one of our Colonies. If fortune had willed that he should take a prominent part in politics Sir Robert Herbert might

have made a great figure. But fortune willed it otherwise, and their guest went out to the Colonies and became the First Minister of the Crown in Queensland until the establishment of responsible government. After a service of five years in the Colony he returned to this country, and it was a singular fact that though he believed his friend was a Conservative, he was indebted to the Liberal party for the office which he subsequently held, and from which he was now retiring. He mentioned this circumstance because he thought it was a valuable characteristic of all parties in the State, and in the selection of those who were to fill the important permanent offices under the Crown, they had regard not to their own political friends, but to the simple consideration of who was the best man for the post. (Cheers.) It was Mr. Bright who appointed Sir Robert Herbert to be an assistant secretary to the Board of Trade. Lord Granville, who was Secretary for the Colonies at the time, transferred him to the Colonial Office. He was himself, he believed, on his succession to Lord Granville as Colonial Secretary, the means of Sir Robert Herbert's promotion being delayed. Sir Frederic Rogers, afterwards Lord Blandford, was at that time Under-Secretary, and kindly offered, in order to facilitate the work of the office, to remain another year at the post which he then filled. But from 1871, when Sir Robert Herbert became Permanent Under-Secretary, it would be admitted by all that he had discharged his duties in a manner which had not been surpassed by any of his predecessors. (Cheers.) He had known some of the predecessors of their guest, among whom was Mr. Herman Merivale, who was a man of high attainments, and with whom, though he had known him at the India Office, he had never been associated at the Colonial Office. Sir Frederic Rogers was a man of untiring industry, but he was sure that Sir Robert Herbert had not proved himself inferior in this respect either to Mr. Merivale or to Sir Frederic Rogers. And there was one quality which Sir Robert Herbert possessed to which his predecessor, Sir Frederic Rogers, could not lay claim, and that was tact and the art of dealing with men with whom he came in contact. Their guest had had unusual opportunities from his experience in the Colonies which enabled him to acquire a fuller sympathy with the feelings of our fellow-subjects in the Colonies than was generally possessed by officials at home. It was a matter of congratulation that we had a man like Sir Robert Herbert in the public service at a time when the Colonies were still dependent upon Downing Street. He was sure that their guest on his retirement from the public service would take away with him not merely

the esteem of the public towards him as a public man, but the warm affection of his friends and of every man who was present at that banquet given in his honour. (Cheers.)

Sir ROBERT HERBERT, K.C.B., who on rising to respond to the toast was received with loud cheers, expressed the great obligation which he felt to the Royal Colonial Institute for having originated, and their excellent Committee for having so splendidly organised, that demonstration, and to Lord Kimberley for his presence there that evening, and for the generous terms in which he had spoken of him. Lord Kimberley had given them some outline of the circumstances and conditions under which he entered the Colonial service; but he had not stated one of those circumstances of which it was his duty and his pleasure to remind them, and that was that it was to his old friend Sir George Bowen that he owed his introduction into Colonial life. (Cheers.) During the past 21 years important Colonies had been founded and rich territories brought under the influence of the Imperial Government. Where it was not possible to establish either a constitutional Colony or an effective protectorate, they fell back on the patriotism of those commercial gentlemen who formed great companies. (Cheers.) In North Borneo, and British South Africa, which he believed to be a most prosperous and most advancing possession, and one which at a very early date would justify the efforts of those who had been so patriotic as to undertake its development (cheers), the Colonial Office had been assisted by the interests of commercial gentlemen. Where countries were not quite ripe for any sort of administration, we had proclaimed a sphere of British influence, and announced that if any civilised power was to take charge of those countries it was to be the power of Great Britain. (Cheers.) Therefore, in those 21 years we had in one way or another utilised almost every desirable portion of the planet. (Cheers.) It was not only in the extension of the Empire, and in sowing the seeds of future powerful communities, that the term of his office had been full of interest, but it had also been in the constant growth and development of the older possessions of the Crown. In his time the great Dominion of Canada had been founded. It had been wonderfully developed and extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the great lake to the neighbourhood of the North Pole, so that the words of the Psalm had been most curiously verified: "His dominions shall be also from one sea to the other, and from the flood unto the world's end." (Cheers.) In the commonwealth of Australia the foundations of a great constitutional edifice had been truly laid, and he

had no doubt that we should before long see that edifice completed and crowned in South Africa. There was a great movement towards union, which must be on a sound fiscal basis. He had no doubt that they would see a uniformity of action in South Africa. Finally, there was that great question of Imperial Federation. A good many significant things had occurred in connection with that question during the last few weeks. The Parliament of Canada had passed a resolution which invited us to consider the question. He did not himself feel any doubt that it would be within our power to devise some means by which on a sound fiscal basis the great provinces of this Empire should be brought under the constitutional Government. (Cheers.) When he joined the Colonial Office there was no Royal Colonial Institute to inform the people of this country of the condition of affairs in the Colonies, and to bring the Colonies into connection with the people at home. Since then all the resources of civilisation had been so largely developed as to more than keep pace with the requirements of the Empire, and of all those resources the submarine telegraph had been of the greatest assistance to Her Majesty's Government. Sir John Pender had taken care that the communications should be in English hands, and in that way he had done a vast deal for the Colonial Empire. (Cheers.) In conclusion, he said that he could not accept that great honour as having been gained by any merits or acts of his own; but as an assurance that they had forgiven the many shortcomings of which he was conscious, and that they believed that in him they had a man who was willing to use such abilities as he might possess to assist and to maintain and to consolidate in a closer union our great Empire. (Loud cheers.)

Sir ARTHUR HODGSON, K.C.M.G., proposed the health of "The Chairman," who briefly acknowledged the compliment.

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## NINETEENTH ANNUAL CONVERSAZIONE.

The Nineteenth Annual Conversazione of the Royal Colonial Institute (founded in 1868, and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1882) was held at the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum, on Wednesday, June 22, 1892, and was attended by over 2,300 guests, including colonists from all parts of the Empire. The band of the Coldstream Guards, under the direction of Mr. C. Thomas, performed in the Central Hall, that of the 1st Life Guards, conducted by Mr. J. Englefield, in the Fossil Mammalia Gallery, and the Ladies' Orchestra, conducted by Miss Frances Graves, in the Bird Gallery, into which galleries the electric light was specially introduced for the occasion. Refreshments were served throughout the evening in the Refreshment Room, the Bird Gallery, and the South Corridor. The Central Hall was decorated with palms and other tropical plants, and here the guests were received by the following Vice-Presidents and Councillors:—

*Vice-Presidents.*

The Earl of Aberdeen.  
 Lord Brassey, K.C.B.  
 Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.  
 Sir James A. Youl, K.C.M.G.  
 Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.

*Councillors.*

Sir Charles Clifford, Bart.  
 Mr. F. H. Dangar.  
 General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, G.C.B.  
 Mr. Fred Dutton.  
 Mr. W. Maynard Farmer.  
 Mr. H. J. Jourdain, C.M.G.  
 Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B.  
 Mr. J. R. Mosse.  
 Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G.  
 Mr. John Paterson.  
 Dr. John Rae, F.R.S.  
 Mr. Peter Redpath.  
 Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.  
 Sir Francis Villeneuve Smith.  
 Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart.  
 Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.

# APPENDIX.

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## GRANT

UNTO THE

## ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

OF

Her Majesty's Royal Charter of Incorporation,

DATED 26<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER, 1882.

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Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, **To all to whom** these Presents shall come Greeting.

**Whereas** HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., and HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P., have by their Petition humbly represented to Us that they are respectively the President and Chairman of the Council of a Society established in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and called by Our Royal Authority the

Royal Colonial Institute, the objects of which Society are in various ways, and in particular by means of a place of Meeting, Library and Museum, and by reading papers, holding discussions, and undertaking scientific and other inquiries, as in the said Petition mentioned, to promote the increase and diffusion of knowledge respecting as well Our Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, as Our Indian Empire, and the preservation of a permanent union between the Mother Country and the various parts of the British Empire, and that it would enable the said objects to be more effectually attained, and would be for the public advantage if We granted to His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., WILLIAM DROGO MONTAGU, DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P., and the other Fellows of the said Society, Our Royal Charter of Incorporation.

**And whereas** it has been represented to Us that the said Society has, since its establishment, sedulously pursued the objects for which it was founded by collecting and diffusing information ; by publishing a Journal of Transactions ; by collecting a Library of Works relating to the British Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, and to India ; by forming a Museum of Colonial and Indian productions and manufactures, and by undertaking from time to time scientific, literary, statistical, and other inquiries relating to Colonial and Indian Matters, and publishing the results thereof.

**Now know We** that We, being desirous of encouraging a design so laudable and salutary, of Our especial

grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have willed, granted and declared, and **do** by these presents for Us, Our heirs and successors, will, grant and declare in manner following, that is to say :—

1. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, and HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, and such other of Our Loving Subjects as now are Fellows of the said Society, or shall from time to time be duly admitted Fellows thereof, and their successors, are hereby constituted, and shall for ever hereafter be by virtue of these presents one body politic and corporate by the name of the Royal Colonial Institute, and for the purposes aforesaid, and by the name aforesaid, shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, with full power and authority to alter, vary, break, and renew the same at their discretion, and by the same name to sue and be sued in every Court of Us, Our heirs and successors, and be for ever able and capable in the law to purchase, receive, possess, hold and enjoy to them and their successors, any goods and chattels whatsoever, and to act in all the concerns of the said body politic and corporate as effectually for all purposes as any other of Our liege subjects, or any other body politic or corporate in the United Kingdom, not being under any disability, might do in their respective concerns.

2. *The Royal Colonial Institute* (in this Charter hereinafter called the Institute) may, notwithstanding the statutes of mortmain, take, purchase, hold and enjoy *to them and their successors* a Hall, or House, and any



such messuages or hereditaments of any tenure as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of the Institute, but so that the yearly value thereof to be computed at the rack rent which might be gotten for the same at the time of the purchase or other acquisition, and including the site of the said Hall, or House, do not exceed in the whole the sum of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS. **And We do** hereby grant Our especial Licence and authority unto all and every person and persons, bodies politic and corporate (otherwise competent), to grant, sell, alien and convey in mortmain unto and to the use of the Institute and their successors any messuages or hereditaments not exceeding the annual value aforesaid.

3. **There** shall be a Council of the Institute, and the said Council and General Meetings of the Fellows to be held in accordance with this Our Charter shall, subject to the provisions of this Our Charter, have the entire management and direction of the concerns of the Institute.

4. **There** shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary of the Institute. The Council shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, and not less than twenty Councillors; and the Secretary, if honorary.

5. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, shall be the first President of the Institute, and the other persons now being Vice-Presidents and

Members of the Council of the Institute shall be the first Members of the Council, and shall continue such until an election of Officers is made under these presents.

6. **A** General Meeting of the Fellows of the Institute shall be held once in every year, or oftener, and may be adjourned from time to time, if necessary, for the following purposes, or any of them :—

(a) The election of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and other Members of the Council.

(b) The making, repeal, or amendment of rules and bye-laws for the Government of the Institute, for the regulation of its proceedings, for the admission or expulsion of Fellows, for the fixing of the number and functions of the Officers of the Institute, and for the management of its property and business generally.

(c) The passing of any other necessary or proper resolution or regulation concerning the affairs of the Institute.

7. **The** General Meetings and adjourned General Meetings of the Institute shall take place (subject to the rules of the Institute and to any power of convening or demanding a Special General Meeting thereby given) at such times as may be fixed by the Council.

8. **The** existing rules of the Institute, so far as not *inconsistent* with these presents, shall continue in force

until and except so far as they are altered by any General Meeting.

9. **The** Council shall have the sole management of the income, funds, and property of the Institute, and may manage and superintend all other affairs of the Institute, and appoint and dismiss at their pleasure all salaried and other officers, attendants and servants as they may think fit, and may, subject to these presents and the rules of the Institute, do all such things as shall appear to them necessary and expedient for giving effect to the objects of the Institute.

10. **The** Council shall once in every year present to a General Meeting a report of the proceedings of the Institute, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditure, and of the financial position of the Institute, and every Fellow of the Institute may, at reasonable times to be fixed by the Council, examine the accounts of the Institute.

11. **The** Council may, with the approval of a General Meeting, from time to time appoint fit persons to be Trustees of any part of the real or personal property of the Institute, and may make or direct any transfer of such property necessary for the purposes of the trust, or may at their discretion take in the corporate name of the Institute Conveyances or Transfers of any property capable of being held in that name. Provided that no sale, mortgage, incumbrance or other disposition of any hereditaments belonging to the Institute shall be made unless with the approval of a General Meeting.

12. **No Rule, Bye-law, Resolution** or other proceeding shall be made or had by the Institute, or any Meeting thereof, or by the Council, contrary to the General Scope or true intent and meaning of this Our Charter, or the laws or statutes of Our Realm, and anything done contrary to this present clause shall be void.

**In Witness** whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

**Witness** Ourself at Our Palace at Westminster, the Twenty-sixth of September in the Forty-sixth year of Our Reign.

**By Her Majesty's Command.**

L.S.

CARDEW.

# LIST OF FELLOWS.

(Those marked \* are Honorary Fellows.)  
 (Those marked † have compounded for life.)

## RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of Election.	
1891	ABERDEEN, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, <i>Dollis Hill, Willesden, N.W.; and Haddo House, Aberdeen.</i>
1872	ABRAHAM, AUGUSTUS B., <i>Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1886	†ACLAND, CAPTAIN WILLIAM A.D., R.N., <i>Broad Street, Oxford; and Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>
1886	†ADAM, SIR CHARLES E., BART., <i>3 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; and Blair-Adam, Kinross-shire, N.B.</i>
5	1889 ADAMS, JAMES, <i>9 Gracechurch Street, E.C.</i>
	1874 ADDERLEY, SIR AUGUSTUS J., K.C.M.G., <i>20 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.</i>
	1887 AGIUS, EDWARD T., <i>101 Leadenhall Street, E.C.; and Malta.</i>
	1879 AITCHISON, DAVID, <i>5 Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W.</i>
	1891 AITCHISON, WILLIAM, <i>Gore Lodge, Burnham, Maidenhead.</i>
10	1879 AITKEN, ALEXANDER M., <i>1 Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C.</i>
	1868 ALBEMARLE, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.C.M.G., <i>65 Princes Gate, S.W.</i>
	1886 ALCOCK, JOHN, <i>111 Cambridge Gardens, North Kensington, W.</i>
	1885 †ALDENHOVEN, JOSEPH FRANK, <i>St. Dunstan's Buildings, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.</i>
	1878 ALEXANDER, JAMES, <i>14 Astwood Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
15	1882 ALGER, JOHN, <i>5 Glendower Place, S.W.</i>
	1869 ALLEN, CHARLES H., <i>17 Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
	1880 ALLPORT, W. M., <i>63 St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
	1879 ANDERSON, A. W., <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
	1875 †ANDERSON, EDWARD R., <i>care of Messrs. Murray, Roberts &amp; Co., Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
20	1884 ANDERSON, SIR JAMES, <i>Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, Winchester House, 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
	1888 ANDERSON, JAMES, <i>Aylesford House, Wimbledon.</i>
	1886 ANDERSON, JAMES H., <i>37 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; and Russetings, Streatham, S.W.</i>
	1890 ANDERSON, JOHN KINGDON, <i>5 Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, W.; and 16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.</i>

- | Year of Election. |   |
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|                   | 1891 ANDERSON, W. HERBERT, <i>Rupert Lodge, Burnham, Maidenhead.</i>  |
| 25                | 1875 ANDERSON, W. J., <i>34 Westbourne Terrace, W.</i>  |
|                   | 1889 ANSELL, CARROL W., <i>Farm Field, Horley, Surrey.</i>  |
|                   | 1873 ARBUTHNOT, COLONEL G., R.A., <i>5 Belgrave Place, S.W.; and Carlton Club, S.W.</i>   |
|                   | 1890 ARBUTHNOT, JAMES W., <i>care of Bank of South Australia, 31 Lombard Street, E.C.</i>   |
|                   | 1881 ARCHER, THOMAS, C.M.G., <i>8 College Gardens, Dulwich, S.E.</i>  |
| 30                | 1868 ARGYLL, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., K.T., <i>Argyll Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington, W.</i>   |
|                   | 1883 †ARMITAGE, JAMES ROBERTSON, <i>79 St. George's Road, S.W.</i>  |
|                   | 1891 ARMSTRONG, W. C. HEATON-, <i>4 Portland Place, W.; and 34 Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>   |
|                   | 1888 ARMYTAGE, G. F., <i>17 Observatory Avenue, Kensington, W.</i>  |
|                   | 1888 †ARMYTAGE, OSCAR FERDINAND, M.A., <i>59 Queen's Gate, S.W.; and Isthmian Club, Piccadilly, S.W.</i>                                    |
| 35                | 1889 ARNOTT, DAVID T., <i>Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>  |
|                   | 1885 ASHBURY, JAMES, <i>Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>   |
|                   | 1891 ASHBY, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, <i>20 Elsworthy Road, Primrose Hill Road, N.W.</i>   |
|                   | 1874 ASHLEY, THE RIGHT HON. EVELYN, <i>61 Cadogan Place, S.W.; and 2 Hare Court, Temple, E.C.</i>   |
|                   | 1891 †ASHMAN, REV. J. WILLIAMS, M.A., M.D., <i>National Club, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.; and Bella Vista, Mount Park, Harrow-on-the-Hill.</i> |
| 40                | 1879 ASHWOOD, JOHN, <i>care of Messrs. Cox &amp; Co., 16 Charing Cross, S.W.</i>  |
|                   | 1889 ASTLE, W. G. DEVON, <i>8 Finch Lane, E.C.</i>  |
|                   | 1883 †ASTLEFORD, JOSEPH, <i>National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.</i>  |
|                   | 1874 †ATKINSON, CHARLES E., <i>Algoa Lodge, Beckenham, Kent.</i>  |
|                   | 1888 ATKINSON, FREDERIC W., <i>5 Dawson Place, Bayswater, W.</i>  |
| 45                | 1879 ATTLEE, HENRY, <i>10 Billiter Square, E.C.</i>   |
|                   | 1885 AUBERTIN, JOHN JAMES, <i>33 Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.</i>   |
|                   | 1887 AUSTIN, HUGH W., <i>50 Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, S.E.</i>  |
|                   | 1885 AUSTIN, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON F. W., M.A., <i>Plumstead Parva Rectory, near Norwich.</i>   |
|                   | 1880 BADCOCK, PHILIP, <i>4 Aldridge Road, Bayswater, W.</i>   |
| 50                | 1879 BADEN-POWELL, SIR GEORGE S., K.C.M.G., M.P., M.A., F.R.A.S., F.S.S., <i>8 St. George's Place, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.</i>               |
|                   | 1883 BAILEY, FRANK, <i>59 Mark Lane, E.C.</i>   |
|                   | 1888 BAILLIE, JAMES R., <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>  |
|                   | 1888 †BAILLIE, RICHARD H., <i>Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W.</i>   |
|                   | 1882 †BAILWARD, A. W., <i>51 Victoria Street, S.W.</i>  |
| 55                | 1885 †BALDWIN, ALFRED, M.P., <i>Wilden House, near Stourport.</i>   |
|                   | 1884 BALFOUR, B. R., <i>Townley Hall, Drogheda, Ireland.</i>  |
|                   | 1878 BALFOUR, JOHN, <i>13 Queen's Gate Place, S.W.</i>  |
|                   | 1885 BALME, CHARLES, <i>61 Basinghall Street, E.C.</i>  |
|                   | 1881 †BANKS, EDWIN HODGE, <i>High Moor, Wigton, Cumberland.</i>   |
| 60                | 1891 BANNERMAN, GEORGE L., <i>1 Stirling Mansions, Canfield Gardens, South Hampstead, N.W.; and 3 Pump Court, Temple, E.C.</i>              |

Year of Election.	
1880	BARCLAY, SIR COLVILLE A. D., BART., C.M.G., 11 Rue Francois 1 <sup>er</sup> , Champs Elysiées, Paris.
1889	†BARING-GOULD, F., Holmrook, Tunbridge Wells.
1877	BARLEY, SIR HENRY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., 1 Bina Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
1884	BARNARD, H. WYNDHAM, 2 Terrace Houses, Richmond Hill, S.W.
65 1868	BARB, E. G., 76 Holland Park, Kensington, W.
1883	BARRETT, WALTER, Netley Abbey, Hants.
1888	BARRY, JAMES H., Tespor, Westbrook, Worthing; and 110 Cannon Street, E.C.
1887	BAXTER, ALEXANDER B., Australian Joint Stock Bank, 2 King William Street, E.C.
1884	BAXTER, CHARLES E., 24 Ryder Street, S.W.
70 1885	†BAZLEY, GARDNER SEBASTIAN, Hatherop Castle, Fairford, Gloucestershire.
1885	BEADON, ROBERT J., Queen Anne Cottage, Keswick Road, Putney, S.W.
1879	BEALEY, SAMUEL, 20 Pembridge Gardens, W.
1890	BEAN, EDWIN, M.A. Oxon., care of Bank of New South Wales, 64 Old Broad Street, E.C.
1890	BEARE, SAMUEL PRATER, The Oaks, Thorpe, Norwich.
75 1890	BEARE, PROFESSOR T. HUDSON, B.Sc., Park House, King's Road, Richmond, S.W.
1884	BRATTIE, WM. COPLAND, 3 Rubislaw Terrace, Aberdeen, N.B.
1890	BEAUCHAMP, HENRY HERRON, 91 Addison Road, W.
1886	BEAUCHAMP, HORATIO, care of Messrs. F. A. Edelsten & Co., 9 New Broad Street, E.C.
1884	BEDWELL, COMMANDER E. P., R.N., Rushet House, Cheam, Surrey.
80 1876	BERTON, HENRY C. (Agent-General for British Columbia), 9 Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.; and 33 Finsbury Circus, E.C.
1889	BEGG, F. FAITHFULL, Bartholomew House, E.C.
1882	BELCHER, REV. BLYMER, Bodiam Vicarage, Hawkhurst.
1883	BELFIELD, HERBERT, Palace Lodge, Crediton, Devon.
1884	BELGRAVE, DALRYMPLE J., 5 Hare Court, Temple, E.C.
85 1879	†BELL, D. W., 14 Milton Street, E.C.
1883	BELL, SIR FRANCIS DILLON, K.C.M.G., C.B., 29 Park Road, Wimbledon.
1878	BELL, JOHN, 13 Finchurch Avenue, E.C.
1885	BELL, MACKENZIE, F.R.S.L., Elmstead, Carlton Road, Putney, S.W.
1886	†BELL, THOMAS, 14 Milton Street, E.C.
90 1890	BELL, THOMAS, 15 Upper Park Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
1883	BELL, MAJOR WILLIAM MORRISON, 40 Pall Mall, S.W.
1890	BENNETT, JAMES, 1 Northumberland Avenue, Putney, S.W.
1886	†BENSON, ARTHUR H., 62 Ludgate Hill, E.C.
1891	BENSON, MAJOR F. W., Egyptian Cavalry, War Office, Cairo.
95 1883	†BETHELL, CHARLES, 110 Finchurch Street, E.C.
1888	BETHELL, COMMANDER G. R., R.N., M.P., 43 Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.; and Rise, Holderness, Yorkshire.
1884	BEVAN, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS, 59 Princes Gate, S.W.
1881	BEVAN, WILLIAM ARMIN, City of London Club, Old Broad Street, E.C.
1886	BEWICK, THOMAS J., Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
100 1886	BIDDISCOMBE, J. R., 76 Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, S.E.; and 101 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

	Year of Election.	
	1885	BILL, CHARLES, J.P., <i>Farley Hall, near Cheadle, Staffordshire.</i>
	1889	BILLINGHURST, H. F., <i>London &amp; Westminster Bank, Lothbury, E.C.</i>
	1891	†BINNIE, GEORGE, <i>4D Station, Quirindi, New South Wales.</i>
	1868	BIRCH, SIR ARTHUR N., <i>K.C.M.G., Bank of England, Burlington Gardens, W.</i>
105	1890	BIRKINSHAW, ARTHUR H., <i>A.M.Inst.C.E., care of Messrs. H. S. King &amp; Co., 45 Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1878	BISCHOFF, CHARLES, <i>23 Westbourne Square, W.</i>
	1887	BLACK, SURGEON-MAJOR WM. GALT, <i>2 George Square, Edinburgh.</i>
	1890	BLACKWOOD, GEORGE R., <i>Isthmian Club, Piccadilly, S.W.</i>
	1883	BLACKWOOD, JOHN H., <i>16 Upper Grosvenor Street, W.</i>
110	1868	BLAINE, D. P., <i>18 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.</i>
	1883	BLECKLY, CHARLES ARNOLD, <i>61 King William Street, E.C.</i>
	1890	BLISS, HENRY, <i>13 Sun Street, Finsbury, E.C.; and Oak Lawn, Oakleigh Park, N.</i>
	1889	BLISS, LEWIS H., <i>88 Philbeach Gardens, S.W.; and 6 Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.</i>
	1891	BLYTH, A. WYNTER, <i>M.R.C.S., The Court House, Marylebone Lane, W.</i>
115	1885	BLYTH, WILLIAM, <i>8 Great Winchester Street, E.C.</i>
	1886	BOHM, WILLIAM, <i>23 Old Jewry, E.C.</i>
	1881	BOIS, HENRY, <i>5 Astwood Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1882	BOLLING, FRANCIS, <i>2 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.</i>
	1882	BOMPAS, HENRY MASON, <i>Q.C., M.A., LL.B., Abingdon House, Greenhill Road, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
120	1890	BOND, FRANK W., <i>117 Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
	1883	BONNEY, FREDERIC, <i>Colton House, near Rugeley; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
	1873	BONWICK, JAMES, <i>Yarra Yarra, South Vale, Upper Norwood, S.E.</i>
	1887	BOOKER, GEORGE W., <i>Rathvon, West Chislehurst Park, Eltham; and Mercantile Bank of Australia, 39 Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
	1891	BOOTH, EDWIN, <i>24 Jewin Crescent, E.C.</i>
125	1883	BORTHWICK, SIR ALGERNON, BART., <i>M.P., 139 Piccadilly, W.</i>
	1883	†BORTON, REV. N. A. B., <i>M.A., Burwell Vicarage, Cambridge.</i>
	1886	†BOSTOCK, HEWITT, <i>The Hermitage, Walton Heath, Epsom.</i>
	1889	†BOSTOCK, SAMUEL, <i>Bruntsfield, Beckenham, Kent.</i>
	1890	BOSWELL, W. A., <i>34 Walpole Street, Chelsea, S.W.</i>
130	1886	BOULT, WM. HOLKER, <i>23 Great St. Helen's, E.C.</i>
	1892	BOULTON, E. B., <i>15 Apsley Road, Clifton, Bristol.</i>
	1882	†BOULTON, HAROLD E., <i>M.A., Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts.</i>
	1882	†BOULTON, S. B., <i>Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts.</i>
	1881	BOURNE, HENRY, <i>Holbrook, London Road, Redhill, Surrey.</i>
135	1889	BOURNE, H. R. FOX, <i>41 Priory Road, Bedford Park, Chiswick.</i>
	1892	BOURNE, ROBERT WILLIAM, <i>C.E., 18 Hereford Square, S.W.</i>
	1878	BOURNE, STEPHEN, <i>F.S.S., Abberley, Wallington, Surrey.</i>
	1881	BOWEN, RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE F., <i>G.C.M.G., 75 Cadogan Square, S.W.</i>
	1886	BOWRING, ALGERNON C., <i>30 Eaton Place, S.W.</i>
140	1881	BOYD, JAMES R., <i>Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
	1881	BOYLE, LIONEL R. C., <i>80 Lombard Street, E.C.; and Army and Navy Club.</i>
	1887	BRADBERRY, THOMAS R., <i>8 Finch Lane, E.C.</i>



- | Year of Election. |  |
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| 1889              | BRADDON, SIR EDWARD N. C., K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Tasmania), 5 Victoria Street, S.W.                  |
| 1884              | BRADFORD, FRANCIS RICHARD, care of County of Gloucester Bank, Swindon, Wilts.                              |
| 145 1885          | BRANDON, HENRY, Endsleigh, Carlton Road, Putney, S.W.  |
| 1878              | BRASSEY, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, K.C.B., 24 Park Lane, W.; and Normanhurst Court, Battle.                     |
| 1889              | BRASSEY, THE HON. THOMAS ALLNUTT, 23 Park Lane, W.; and Park Gates, Battle.                                |
| 1855              | BRAY, SIR JOHN COX, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for South Australia), 15 Victoria Street, S.W.                 |
| 1881              | BREX, JOHN GEORGE, 59 Gresham Street, E.C.   |
| 150 1884          | BRIGHT, CHARLES E., C.M.G., 12 Queen's Gate Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.; and Wyncham Club, S.W.        |
| 1882              | BRIGHT, SAMUEL, 5 Huskisson Street, Liverpool; and Raleigh Club, Regent Street, S.W.                       |
| 1886              | BRISCOE, WILLIAM ARTHUR, St. James's Palace Chambers, Ryder Street, S.W.                                   |
| 1884              | BRISTOW, H. J., The Mount, Upton, Bexley, Kent.  |
| 1869              | BROAD, CHARLES HENRY, Castle View, Weybridge, Surrey.  |
| 155 1889          | BROCKLEHURST, EDWARD, J.P., Kinnerley Manor, Reigate.  |
| 1878              | BRODIEB, KENNIE E., care of Bank of Australasia, 4 Threadneedle St., E.C.                                  |
| 1890              | BRODZIAK, A., 27 Randolph Crescent, Maida Vale, W.; and 8 Wool Exchange, E.C.                              |
| 1874              | BROGDEN, JAMES, Seabank House, Porthcawl, near Bridgend, Glamorganshire.                                   |
| 1884              | BROOKE, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD, R.E., 65 Wymstey Gardens, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.       |
| 160 1881          | †BROOKES, T. W. (late M.L.C., Bengal), The Grange, Nightingale Lane, Clapham, S.W.                         |
| 1880              | BROOKS, HENRY, Mount Grove, Greenhill Road, Hampstead, N.W.  |
| 1879              | †BROOKS, HERBERT, 9 Hyde Park Square, W.; and St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.                         |
| 1888              | BROOKS, H. TABOR, St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.   |
| 1887              | BROOKS, SIR WILLIAM CUNLIFF, BART., 5 Grosvenor Square, W.; and Forest of Glen-Tuna, Aboyne, N.B.          |
| 165 1882          | BROWN, ALEXANDER M., M.D., 73 Bessborough Street, St. George's Square, S.W.                                |
| 1881              | BROWN, ALFRED H., St. Elmo, Calverley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.                                       |
| 1884              | BROWN, ARTHUR, St. Elmo, Calverley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.  |
| 1874              | BROWN, CHARLES, 135 Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, E.C.  |
| 1886              | BROWN, GEORGE, London and South African Exploration Co., Limited, 19 Finsbury Circus, E.C.; and Brentwood. |
| 170 1890          | BROWN, J. DRYSDALE, 197 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.   |
| 1885              | BROWN, OSWALD, M.Inst.C.E., 32 Victoria Street, S.W.   |
| 1881              | BROWN, THOMAS, 57 Cochrane Street, Glasgow.  |
| 1884              | BROWN, THOMAS, 47 Lancaster Gate, W.   |
| 1892              | BROWNE, ARTHUR SCOTT, Buckland Filleigh, Highhampton, North Devon; and Cavalry Club, 127 Piccadilly, W.    |
| 175 1886          | BROWNE, SIR BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, Westacres, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  |
| 1882              | BROWNE, HUTCHINSON H., J.P., Moor Close, Binfield, Berks.  |
| 1883              | BROWNE, JOHN HARRIS, Adelaide Club, South Australia.   |
| 1887              | BROWNE, W. A., 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.   |

	Year of Election.	
	1879	†BROWNE, W. J., <i>Buckland Filleigh, Highampton, North Devon.</i>
180	1883	BROWNING, ARTHUR GIRAUD, Assoc.Inst.C.E., 16 <i>Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
	1877	BROWNING, S. B., 101 <i>Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.</i>
	1887	BRUCE, WM. DUFF, M.Inst.C.E., 17 <i>Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
	1892	BRUNING, CONRAD, 36 <i>Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W.</i>
	1884	BUCHANAN, BENJAMIN, <i>Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, &amp; Co., 149 Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
185	1889	BUCHANAN, JAMES, 20 <i>Bucklersbury, E.C.</i>
	1886	BULL, HENRY, <i>Drove, Chichester.</i>
	1885	BUNCH, ROBERT STAUNTON, <i>The Cottage, Claygate, nr. Esher.</i>
	1886	BURGOYNE, PETER B., 6 <i>Dowgate Hill, E.C.</i>
	1890	BURKE, H. FARNHAM, <i>College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
190	1885	BURN, MATTHEW JAMES, 11 <i>Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
	1890	BURNIE, ALFRED, 12 <i>Holly Village, Highgate, N.</i>
	1889	BURT, FREDERICK N., <i>Wavendon Manor, Bletchley.</i>
	1889	BUSSELL, THOMAS, 73 <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
	1882	BUTCHART, ROBERT G., 26 <i>Fawcett Street, Redcliffe Gardens, S.W.</i>
195	1887	BUTT, JOHN H., <i>Federal Bank of Australia, Limited, 18 King William Street, E.C.</i>
	1878	BURTON, SIR T. FOWELL, BART., 14 <i>Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.</i>
	1881	CADDY, PASCOE, <i>Holly Lodge, Elmer's End, Kent.</i>
	1886	†CALDECOTT, REV. ALFRED, M.A., <i>St. John's College, Cambridge.</i>
	1889	CALVERT, JAMES, <i>Broomleigh, Wimbledon.</i>
200	1881	†CAMPBELL, ALLAN, 21 <i>Upper Brook Street, W.</i>
	1880	CAMPBELL, FINLAY, <i>Brantridge Park, Balcombe, Sussex.</i>
	1883	CAMPBELL, SIR GEORGE, W. R., K.C.M.G., 50 <i>Cornwall Gardens, S.W.</i>
	1890	CAMPBELL, REV. HENRY J., <i>Priory Mansions, Priory Park Road, Kilburn, N.W.</i>
	1887	CAMPBELL, MORTON, <i>Stracathro House, Brechin, Forfarshire.</i>
205	1882	†CAMPBELL, WILLIAM, 19 <i>Portman Square, W.</i>
	1884	†CAMPBELL, W. MIDDLETON, 23 <i>Rood Lane, E.C.</i>
	1880	†CARGILL, W. W., 19 <i>Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.</i>
	1868	†CARLINGFORD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, K.P., <i>Dudbrook, Essex; and Athenæum Club, S.W.</i>
	1891	CARRINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., <i>Wycombe Abbey, High Wycombe.</i>
210	1888	CARRUTHERS, JOHN, M.Inst.C.E., 19 <i>Kensington Park Gardens, W.</i>
	1883	CARSON, EDWARD J., <i>Ditton Hill Lodge, Upper Long Ditton, Surrey.</i>
	1880	†CARTER, WILLIAM H., B.A., 8 <i>Suffolk Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
	1885	CARVER, W. J., 3 <i>Oxford Square, Hyde Park, W.</i>
	1885	CAUTLEY, LIEUT.-COLONEL HENRY, R.E., <i>Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>
215	1884	CAYFORD, EBENEZER, 146 <i>Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
	1879	CHADWICK, OSBERT, C.E., C.M.G., 11 <i>Airlie Gardens, Campden Hill, W.</i>
	1885	CHALLINOR, E. J., 7F <i>Cornwall Residences, Clarence Gate, N.W.</i>
	1889	CHAMBERS, ARTHUR, <i>Briar Lea, Mortimer, Berks.</i>
	1881	CHAMBERS, COLONEL ARTHUR W., 10 <i>Addison Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
220	1884	CHAMBERS, EDWARD, <i>Rodwill, Weybridge.</i>
	1889	CHAMBERS, FREDERICK D.

- | Year of Election. |   |
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| 1879              | CHAMBERS, SIR GEORGE H., 4 Mincing Lane, E.C.   |
| 1881              | CHAMNEY, ROBERT WM., 4 Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.   |
| 1892              | CHAPLIN, HOLMOYD, B.A., 29 Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, W.   |
| 225 1884          | CHAPPELL, JOHN, 24 Basinghall St., E.C.   |
| 1883              | CHARRINGTON, ARTHUR F., Burycourt, Leigh, Reigate.  |
| 1885              | †CHARRINGTON, HUGH SPENCER, Dove Cliff, Burton-on-Trent.  |
| 1886              | CHHADLE, WALTER BUTLER, M.D., 19 Portman Street, Portman Square, W.   |
| 1880              | CHEVALIER, N., 5 Porchester Terrace, W.   |
| 230 1868          | CHILDERS, THE RIGHT HON. HUGH C. E., Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.   |
| 1885              | CHIPPENDALL, R. J., Croftlands, Lancaster.  |
| 1873              | CHOWN, T. C., Glenmore, Silverhill, St. Leonards-on-Sea; and Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.                                    |
| 1868              | CHRISTIAN, H.R.H. PRINCE, K.G., Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park.   |
| 1892              | CHRISTIE, D. A. TRAILL, 7 Holland Villas Road, Kensington, W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.  |
| 235 1888          | CHRISTISON, ROBERT, Lammermoor, Hughendon, Queensland.  |
| 1884              | CHRISTMAS, HARRY WILLIAM, 42a Bloomsbury Square, W.C.   |
| 1885              | CHUMLEY, JOHN, Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.   |
| 1881              | CHURCHILL, CHARLES, Weybridge Park, Surrey.   |
| 1881              | CHURCHILL, JOHN FLEMING, C.E., Rockland, Valley Road, Streatham, S.W.; and Constitutional Club, W.C.  |
| 240 1888          | CLARK, ALFRED A., Ladye Place, Herley, Great Marlow.  |
| 1878              | CLARK, CHARLES, 20 Belmont Park, Lee, Kent.   |
| 1891              | CLARK, JONATHAN, 1 Devonshire Terrace, Portland Place, W.   |
| 1868              | CLARKE, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ANDREW, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., 52 Portland Place, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.              |
| 1890              | CLARKE, MAJOR GEORGE S., R.E., C.M.G., 24 Cheniston Gardens, Kensington, W.; and Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.                                |
| 245 1884          | †CLARKE, HENRY, Cannon Hall, Hampstead, N.W.; and 17 Gracechurch Street, E.C.   |
| 1875              | †CLARKE, HYDE, 32 St. George's Square, S.W.   |
| 1886              | CLARKE, PERCY, LL.B., College Hill Chambers, E.C.   |
| 1889              | †CLARKE, STRACHAN C., Croydon Lodge, Croydon.   |
| 1886              | CLARKESON, CAPTAIN J. BOOTH, L.R.C.P., &c. (Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service), Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W. |
| 250 1882          | †CLARKESON, J. STEWART, care of J. B. Lovidan, Esq., Croydon, Queensland.   |
| 1880              | CLAYDEN, ARTHUR, 52 Camden Hill Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.   |
| 1886              | CLAYTON, REGINALD B. B., 104 Edith Road, West Kensington, W.  |
| 1891              | †CLAYTON, WM. WICKELLY, C.E., Gipton Lodge, Leeds.  |
| 1877              | CLENCH, FREDERICK, M.I.M.E., Messrs. Robey & Co., Lincoln.  |
| 255 1868          | CLIFFORD, SIR CHARLES, BART., 51 Cromwell Houses, South Kensington, S.W.  |
| 1885              | CLOWES, W. C. KNIGHT, Duke Street, Stamford Street, S.E.  |
| 1881              | COBB, ALFRED B., 34 Great St. Helen's, E.C.   |
| 1877              | COCHRAN, JAMES, care of London Chartered Bank of Australia, 2 Old Broad Street, E.C.  |
| 1879              | COCKS, REGINALD T., 29 Stanhope Gardens, Queen's Gate, S.W.   |
| 260 1886          | †COHEN, NATHANIEL L., 3 Devonshire Place, W.; and Round Oak, Eaglefield Green, Surrey.  |
| 1886              | COHN, MAURICE, 24 Lancaster Road, Belsize Park, N.W.  |

- Year of Election.
- 1882 COLE, CHARLES, 5 Red Lion Court, Watling Street, E.C.
- 1885 COLES, WILLIAM R. E., 1 Adelaide Buildings, London Bridge, E.C.
- 1882 COLLIER, HENRY, 42 New Broad Street, E.C.
- 265 1887 COLLISON, HENRY CLERKE, Weybridge, Surrey; and National Club, 1 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
- 1882 †COLLUM, REV. HUGH ROBERT, M.R.I.A., F.S.S., The Vicarage, Leigh, Tonbridge, Kent.
- 1887 COLLYNS, WILLIAM BRIDGE, JUN., 22 St. Mary Axe, E.C.
- 1882 COLMER, JOSEPH G., C.M.G. (Secretary to High Commissioner for Canada), 17 Victoria Street, S.W.
- 1872 COLOMBE, SIR JOHN C. R., K.C.M.G., Dromquinna, Kenmare, Co. Kerry, Ireland; 75 Belgrave Road, S.W.; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 270 1890 CONYBEARE, CHARLES A. V., M.P., National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.; and St. Leonard's Grange, Ingatestone, Essex.
- 1880 COODE, J. CHARLES, C.E., 19 Freeland Road, Ealing, W.
- 1874 †COODE, M. P., care of Messrs. A. Scott & Co., Rangoon, Burma.
- 1888 COOK, HARRY A., 67 Barbican, E.C.
- 1886 †COOKE, HENRY M., 12 Friday Street, E.C.
- 275 1882 COOPER, REV. CHARLES J., 7 Guilford Place, W.C.
- 1874 COOPER, SIR DANIEL, BART., G.C.M.G., 6 De Vere Gardens, Kensington Palace, W.
- 1882 COOPER, JOHN ASTLEY, St. Kilda, The Hermitage, Richmond, S.W.
- 1884 COOPER, ROBERT ELLIOTT, C.E., 81 Lancaster Gate, W.; and 8 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.
- 1891 COOPER, WILLIAM C., 21 Upper Grosvenor Street, W.
- 280 1882 CORK, NATHANIEL, Commercial Bank of Sydney, 18 Birchin Lane, E.C.
- 1887 COTTON, SYDNEY H., 27 St. Mary Axe, E.C.; and Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
- 1892 COURTHOPE, WILLIAM F., National Club, 1 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
- 1889 COWAN, ALEXANDER, 12 Medora Road, Elm Park, Brixton, S.W.
- 1889 COWEN, FREDERIC H., 73 Hamilton Terrace, N.W.
- 285 1885 COWIE, GEORGE, Colonial Bank of New Zealand, 92 Cannon Street, E.C.; and 81 Philbeach Gardens, S.W.
- 1885 COX, ALFRED W., 36 Conduit Street, W.
- 1889 COX, FRANK L., 66 Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.
- 1888 COX, NICHOLAS, 69 Talgarth Road, West Kensington, W.
- 1888 COXHEAD, MAJOR J. A., R.A., Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.
- 290 1887 CRACKNELL, J. E., F.R.G.S., 13 Victoria Street, S.W.
- 1887 †CRAFTON, RALPH CALDWELL, care of R. F. Crafton, Esq., Brandon Lodge, Bramley Hill, Croydon.
- 1892 †CRAIG, GEORGE A., Liverpool Geographical Society, 6a The Temple, Dale Street, Liverpool.
- 1872 CRANBROOK, THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, G.C.S.I., 17 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.
- 1886 CRANSTON, WILLIAM M., 21 Holland Park, W.
- 295 1889 CRAWFORD, JAMES A., 42 Clarendon Road, Notting Hill, W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
- 1891 CRAWSHAW, EDWARD, F.R.G.S., 25 Tollington Park, N.
- 1873 †CRAWSHAY, GEORGE, 12 North Street, Westminster, S.W.

Year of Election.	
	1885 CRICHTON, ROBERT, <i>Belleville, Dalkeith Road, Edinburgh.</i>
	1886 CRITCHELL, J. TROUBRIDGE, <i>9 Cardigan Road, Richmond Hill, S.W.</i>
300	1883 CROCKER, FREDERICK JOEL, <i>147 Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
	1888 CROFT, JAMES A., <i>Ashley, Keswick Road, Putney, S.W.</i>
	1889 CROW, DAVID REID, <i>71 Wharton Road, West Kensington, W.</i>
	1889 CROW, JAMES N. HARVEY, M.B., C.M., <i>71 Wharton Road, West Kensington, W.</i>
	1882 CROWE, WILLIAM LEEDHAM, <i>24 Cornwall Road, W.; and 4 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.</i>
305	1889 CRUDDAS, JOHN, <i>Scotswood House, Arkley, High Barnet.</i>
	1886 CRUMP, G. CRESSWELL, <i>St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.</i>
	1890 CUFF, WILLIAM SYMES, <i>Wilton House, 45 Belsize Road, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
	1888 CUNNINGHAM, FRANCIS G.
	1883 †CUNNINGHAM, PETER, <i>Christchurch Club, New Zealand.</i>
310	1892 †CURLING, ROBERT SUMNER, <i>69 Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.</i>
	1874 CURRIE, SIR DONALD, K.C.M.G., M.P., <i>13 Hyde Park Place, W.</i>
	1882 †CURTIS, SPENCER H., <i>171 Cromwell Road, S.W.</i>
	1890 CUVILLE, OSWALD B., F.C.A., <i>4 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.</i>
	1879 DA COSTA, D. C., <i>47 Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W.</i>
315	1868 DALGEY, F. GONNERMAN, <i>16 Hyde Park Terrace, Hyde Park, W.</i>
	1884 DALTON, REV. CANON JOHN NEALE, M.A., C.M.G., <i>The Cloisters, Windsor.</i>
	1881 DALY, JAMES E. O., <i>8 Riversdale Road, Twickenham Park, S.W.; and 2 Little Love Lane, Wood Street, E.C.</i>
	1880 DANOB, F. H., <i>Lyndhurst, Cleveland Road, Ealing, W.; and 7 Fenchurch Street, E.C.</i>
	1883 DANIELL, COLONEL JAMES LEOEY, <i>United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
320	1881 DABBY, H. J. B., <i>Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
	1887 D'ARCY, WILLIAM KNOX, <i>Stanmore Hall, Stanmore.</i>
	1872 DAUBENEY, GENERAL SIR H. C. B., G.C.B., <i>Osterley Lodge, Spring Grove, Isleworth.</i>
	1891 DAUBENEY, MAJOR EDWARD, <i>Hockliffe, Waterden Road, Guildford; and Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1889 DAVIDSON, GEORGE W., <i>167 Queen's Gate, S.W.</i>
325	1888 DAVIES, THEO. H., <i>Sundown, Hesketh Park, Southport; 49 The Albany, Liverpool; and Honolulu.</i>
	1889 DAVIES, T. WATKIN, <i>Broad Street Avenue, E.C.</i>
	1884 DAVIS, CHARLES PERCY, <i>16 Bearfort Gardens, S.W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
	1873 DAVIS, STEUART S., <i>Spencer House, Knyveton Road, Bournemouth.</i>
	1888 DAVIS, WM. HOLME, <i>Beaumont House, St. Paul's Square, Thornton Heath.</i>
330	1878 †DAVSON, HENRY K., <i>31 Porchester Square, W.</i>
	1880 DAVSON, JAMES W., <i>Parkhurst, Bouverie Road West, Folkestone.</i>
	1884 DAWSON, JOHN DUFF, <i>Pall Mall Club, Waterloo Place, S.W.</i>
	1881 DEARB, FREDERICK DURANT, <i>19 Coleman Street, E.C.</i>
	1891 †DEBENHAM, ERNEST R., <i>26 Upper Hamilton Terrace, N.W.</i>
335	1883 DEBENHAM, FRANK, F.S.S., <i>26 Upper Hamilton Terrace, N.W.</i>
	1880 †DE COLYAR, HENRY A., <i>24 Palace Gardens Terrace, W.</i>
	1889 DEFFELL, GEORGE HIBBERT, <i>care of Bank of Australasia, 4 Threadneedle Street, E.C.</i>

- Year of Election.
- 1885 DE LISSA, SAMUEL, 4 *Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.*; and *Maidenhead Court, Maidenhead.*
- 1881 DELMEGE, EDWARD T., 17 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
- 340 1885 †DENT, SIR ALFRED, K.C.M.G., 11 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*; and *Ravenworth, Eastbourne.*
- 1881 DE PASS, ALFRED, *The Lawn, Chichester Road, Croydon.*
- 1884 DE SATGÉ, HENRY, *Hartfield, Malvern Wells*; and *Reform Club, S.W.*
- 1883 DE SATGÉ, OSCAR, *Bridge Place, Canterbury*; and *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1882 D'ESTERRE, J. C. E., *Elmfield, Hill, Southampton.*
- 345 1876 DEVERELL, W. T., *City Liberal Club, Walbrook, E.C.*
- 1879 DEVONSHIRE, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, *Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1887 DE WINTON, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS W., R.A., K.C.M.G., C.B., *The Barn, Winkfield, Windsor*; and *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1882 †DICK, GAVIN GEMMELL, *Queensland Government Office, 1 Victoria Street S.W.*
- 1887 DICK, ROBERT S., 4 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
- 350 1881 DICKEN, CHARLES S., C.M.G., *Queensland Government Office, 1 Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1890 DICKSON, JAMES, 7 *Poultry, E.C.*
- 1891 DISMORR, JOHN STEWART, *Hillcrest Lodge, Gravesend.*
- 1889 DOBBEE, HARRY HANKEY, *Tokenhouse, Cophall Avenue, E.C.*
- 1879 DODGSON, WILLIAM OLIVER, *Manor House, Sevenoaks.*
- 355 1885 DON, PATRICK C., 5 *Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*
- 1882 DONNE, WILLIAM, 18 *Wood Street, E.C.*
- 1882 DOUGLAS, HENRY, *care of Messrs. Henckell, Du Buisson, & Co., 18 Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.*
- 1883 DOUGLAS, THOMAS, *Greenwood, Frant, Tunbridge Wells.*
- 1885 DOWLING, CHARLES CHOLMELEY, 13 *Eaton Square, S.W.*; and *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 360 1889 DRAGE, GEOFFREY, *United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
- 1889 DRAKE, JAMES, *Beecholme, Balham, S.W.*
- 1884 DRAPER, GEORGE (Secretary, Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited), *Winchester House, 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1890 DRAYSON, WALTER B. H., *Tudor House, Barnet.*
- 1868 †DUCIE, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 16 *Portman Square, W.*
- 365 1868 DUCROZ, FREDERICK A., 52 *Lombard Street, E.C.*
- 1889 †DUDGEON, ARTHUR, 27 *Rutland Square, Dublin.*
- 1889 †DUDGEON, WILLIAM, 22 *Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1888 DUFF, G. SMYTTAN, 58 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
- 1884 DUNCAN, DAVID J. RUSSELL, 28 *Victoria Street, S.W.*; and *Kilmur, Leven, N.B.*
- 370 1889 DUNCAN, JOHN S., *Natal Bank, 156 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1879 DUNCKLEY, CHARLES, 15 *Coleman Street, E.C.*
- 1886 DUNDONALD, THE EARL OF, 34 *Portman Square, W.*
- 1888 DUNLOP, JAMES W., 39 *Delancy Street, Regent's Park, N.W.*
- †DUNN, H. W., C.E., *Charlcombe Grove, Lansdown, Bath.*
- 375 1885 DUNN, WILLIAM, M.P., *Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
- 1878 †DUNRAVEN, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.P., *Coombe Wood, Kingston-on-Thames*; and *Carlton Club, S.W.*

Year of Election.	
1881	DURANT, AUGUSTUS, 32 <i>Gresham Street, E.C.</i>
1876	DURHAM, JOHN HENRY, 43 <i>Threadneedle Street, E.C.</i>
1884	DUTHIE, LT.-COLONEL W. H. M., R.A., <i>Row House, Doune, Perthshire; and Junior United Service Club, S.W.</i>
380 1880	†DUTTON, FRANK M., 74 <i>Lancaster Gate, W.; and St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1880	DUTTON, FREDERICK, 112 <i>Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1885	EASTON, EDWARD, F.G.S., 11 <i>Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1887	ENERHARDT, CHARLES L.
1887	ECCLES, YVON R., <i>Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society, 1 Threadneedle Street, E.C.</i>
385 1882	EDENBOROUGH, CHARLES, <i>Mastham House, Snaresbrook, Essex.</i>
1887	†EDWARDES, T. DYER, 5 <i>Hyde Park Gate, S.W.</i>
1890	EDWARDS, LIUT.-GENERAL SIR J. BRYAN, K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>West Lodge, Folkestone.</i>
1890	EDWARDS, DAVID R., M.D., <i>care of Bank of New Zealand, 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
1876	†EDWARDS, STANLEY, 45 <i>Prince's Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
390 1882	†ELDER, FREDERICK, 7 <i>St. Helen's Place, E.C.</i>
1883	†ELDER, THOMAS EDWARD, <i>Yew Gate, Remenham Hill, Henley-on-Thames; and 7 St. Helen's Place, E.C.</i>
1882	†ELDER, WM. GEORGE, 7 <i>St. Helen's Place, E.C.</i>
1885	ELLIOTT, GEORGE ROBINSON, M.R.C.S.E., <i>Pendennis, Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.</i>
1889	ELWELL, WILLIAM ERNEST, <i>East Lodge, Burton-on-Trent.</i>
395 1892	ENGLDUE, COLONEL WILLIAM J., R.E., <i>The Wilderness, Farnham, Surrey.</i>
1874	ENGLEHEART, SIR JOHN G. D., C.B., <i>Duchy of Lancaster, Lancaster Place, W.C.</i>
1891	ENYS, JOHN DAVIES, <i>Ewys, Peuryn, Cornwall.</i>
1885	ERBSLOH, E. C., <i>Ye Olde Cottage, Walton-on-Thames.</i>
1880	ERRINGTON, SIR GEORGE, BART., <i>Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
400 1886	EVANS, J. CARRERY, B.A. (Oxon), 109 <i>Lancaster Gate, W.</i>
1883	†EVES, CHARLES WASHINGTON, C.M.G., 1 <i>Fen Court, Fenchurch Street, E.C.</i>
1881	EVISON, EDWARD, <i>Blizewood Park, Caterham, Warlingham Station, Surrey.</i>
1885	EWART, JOHN, <i>Messrs. James Morrison &amp; Co., 4 Fenchurch Street, E.C.</i>
1879	EWEN, JOHN ALEXANDER, 11 <i>Bunhill Row, E.C.</i>
405 1886	FAJJA, HENRY, M.Inst.C.E., 2 <i>Great Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1883	FAIRCLOUGH, R. A., <i>Messrs. B. G. Lennon &amp; Co., 14 Bunhill Row, E.C.</i>
1890	FAIRCLOUGH, WILLIAM, <i>Bank of Victoria, 28 Clement's Lane, E.C.</i>
1885	†FAIRFAX, E. ROSS, 5 <i>Princes Gate, S.W.</i>
1891	FAIRFAX, HAROLD W., <i>Balliol College, Oxford.</i>
410 1889	†FAIRFAX, VICE-ADMIRAL HENRY, C.B., 20 <i>Eaton Place, S.W.; and Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W.</i>
1889	†FAIRFAX, J. MACKENZIE, 5 <i>Princes Gate, S.W.</i>
1873	FARMER, JAMES, 6 <i>Porchester Gate, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1877	†FARMER, W. MAYNARD, 18 <i>Bina Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1888	FARRER, SIR WILLIAM JAMES, <i>Sandhurst Lodge, Wokingham; and 18 Upper Brook Street, W.</i>

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| 415 | 1883              | FAWNS, REV. J. A., 4 <i>Roland Mansions, Rosary Gardens, S.W.</i>   |
|     | 1873              | †FEARON, FREDERICK, <i>The Cottage, Taplow.</i>   |
|     | 1885              | FELDHEIM, ISAAC, 4 <i>Norfolk Terrace, Bayswater, W.</i>  |
|     | 1879              | FELL, ARTHUR, 46 <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>   |
|     | 1887              | FELLOWS, JAMES I. (Agent-General for New Brunswick), 56 <i>Holborn Viaduct, E.C.</i> ; and <i>Saxon Hall, Palace Court, Kensington Gardens, W.</i>                      |
| 420 | 1876              | FERARD, B. A., 67 <i>Pevensey Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.</i>  |
|     | 1891              | FERGUSON, JOHN A., 16 <i>Earl's Court Square, S.W.</i>  |
|     | 1875              | FERGUSON, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES, BART., M.P., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., 25 <i>Tedworth Square, Chelsea, S.W.</i> ; <i>Carlton Club</i> ; and <i>Kilkeran, N.B.</i> |
|     | 1883              | FERGUSON, MAJOR JOHN A., 2nd <i>Battalion Rifle Brigade, Belfast</i> ; and <i>Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>  |
|     | 1889              | FERNAU, HENRY S., 15 <i>Coleman Street, E.C.</i>  |
| 425 | 1873              | FIPE, GEORGE R., <i>care of Messrs. Brabant &amp; Co., 86 Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>   |
|     | 1890              | FINCH-HATTON, THE HON. HAROLD H., 11 <i>Pall Mall East, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>   |
|     | 1881              | FINCH-HATTON, THE HON. STORMONT, <i>Ewerby, Sleaford</i> ; and <i>White's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>  |
|     | 1882              | FINDLAY, GEORGE JAMES, 43 <i>Threadneedle Street, E.C.</i>  |
|     | 1883              | FINLAY, COLIN CAMPBELL, <i>Casile Toward, Argyleshire, N.B.</i>   |
| 430 | 1884              | FIREBRACE, ROBERT TARVER, <i>Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>  |
|     | 1883              | FISHER, THOMAS, M.D., <i>Upcott Avenel, Highampton, North Devon.</i>  |
|     | 1888              | FLACK, T. SUTTON, <i>Stanley House, Alleyn Park, West Dulwich, S.E.</i> ; and 2 <i>Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.</i>   |
|     | 1891              | FLAYELL, REV. THOMAS, 30 <i>Angles Road, Streatham, S.W.</i>  |
|     | 1891              | FLEMING, ALBIN, <i>Brook House, Chislehurst</i> ; and <i>Messrs. J. W. Jagger &amp; Co., 26 Jewin Crescent, E.C.</i>  |
| 435 | 1883              | FLETCHER, H., 14 <i>The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.</i>   |
|     | 1883              | FLOOD-PAGE, MAJOR S., 102 <i>St. George's Square, S.W.</i>  |
|     | 1889              | FLOWER, ERNEST E., 6 <i>Upper Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>  |
|     | 1892              | FLUX, C. W. LANGLEY, 8 <i>The Grove, Boltons, S.W.</i>  |
|     | 1884              | FLUX, WILLIAM, 3 <i>East India Avenue, E.C.</i>   |
| 440 | 1878              | FOLKARD, ARTHUR, <i>Thatched House Club, 86 St. James's Street, S.W.</i>  |
|     | 1883              | FOLLETT, CHARLES J., C.B., B.C.L., 44 <i>Green Street, Park Lane, W.</i> ; and <i>Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C.</i>   |
|     | 1889              | FORD, LEWIS PETER, <i>Shortlands House, Shortlands, Kent.</i>   |
|     | 1889              | FORLONG, COMMANDER CHARLES A., R.N., <i>H.M.S. "Active," Portsmouth.</i>  |
|     | 1876              | FORSTER, ANTHONY, 6 <i>Anglesea Terrace, Gensing Gardens, St. Leonards-on-Sea.</i>  |
| 445 | 1868              | FORTESCUE, THE HON. DUDLEY F., 9 <i>Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.</i>  |
|     | 1891              | FORTESCUE, THE HON. JOHN W., <i>Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>  |
|     | 1883              | FOSBERY, MAJOR WILLIAM T. E., <i>The Castle Park, Warwick.</i>  |
|     | 1890              | FOWLIE, WILLIAM, 66 <i>Basinghall Street, E.C.</i>  |
|     | 1883              | FRANCIS, H. R., <i>Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>  |
| 450 | 1886              | FRANCKEISS, JOHN F., <i>Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.</i>  |
|     | 1888              | FRASER, ANGUS, <i>New Oriental Bank Corporation, 25 Cockspur Street, S.W.</i>   |
|     | 1881              | FRASER, DONALD, <i>Tickford Park, Newport Pagnell, Bucks</i> ; and <i>Orchard Street, Ipswich.</i>  |



Year of  
Election.

- 1878 FRASER, SIR MALCOLM, K.C.M.G. (Agent General for Western Australia),  
15 Victoria Street, S.W.
- 1890 †FRASER, WILLIAM, 4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.
- 55 1870 †FREELAND, HUMPHRY W., 16 Suffolk Street, S.W.; Athenæum Club;  
and Chichester.
- 1886 FREEMANTLE, LIEUT.-GENERAL ARTHUR LYON, C.B., 32 Cadogan Place, S.W.
- 1892 FRENCH, LIEUT.-COL. G. A., R.A., C.M.G., Shoeburyness, Essex.
- 1868 FRESHFIELD, WILLIAM D., 5 Bank Buildings, E.C.
- 1872 \*FROUDE, J. A., M.A., F.R.S., 5 Onslow Gardens, S.W.
- 60 1889 FULLER, EDMUND F. B., 1 Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.
- 1883 FULLER, W. W., 6 Old Quebec Street, W.
- 1881 FULTON, JOHN, 26 Upper Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.
- 1881 FYERS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM A., K.C.B., 19 Onslow Gardens, S.W.
- 1882 †GALBRAITH, DAVID STEWART, Paris.
- 65 1891 GALE, HENRY, M.I.D.S.T.C.E., F.R.G.S., 45 Elveston Place, Queen's Gate, S.W.
- 1888 GALLSWORTHY, JOHN, 8 Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.
- 1869 †GALTON, SIR DOUGLAS, K.C.B., F.R.S., 12 Chester Street, Grosvenor  
Place, S.W.
- 1885 GAME, JAMES AYLWARD, Yeoda Grange, Trent, New Barnet, Herts; and 3  
Eastcheap, E.C.
- 1880 GAMMIDGE, HENRY, Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane,  
E.C.
- 70 1882 †GARDINER, WILLIAM, Rockshaw, Merstham, Surrey.
- 1879 †GARDNER, STEWART, 76 Alexandra Road, South Hampstead, N.W.
- 1889 GARDYNE, JAMES W. B., Middleton, Arbroath, N.B.
- 1884 GARRECK, SIR JAMES FRANCIS, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Queensland),  
1 Victoria Street, S.W.; and 38 Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington,  
S.W.
- 1889 GAWTHROP, ARNOLD E., Reuter's Telegram Company, 24 Old Jewry, E.C.
- 75 1884 †GEDYE, C. TOWNSEND, 17 Craven Hill Gardens, Hyde Park, W.
- 1891 GEORGE, DAVID, Bank of New South Wales, 64 Old Broad Street, E.C.
- 1883 GIBBERD, JAMES, 23 Milton Street, E.C.
- 1891 GIBSON, FRANK WM., 8 Finsbury Square, E.C.
- 1891 GIBSON, JAMES T., W.S., 25 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
- 80 1882 †GIFFEN, ROBERT, C.B., 44 Pembroke Road, Kensington, W.
- 1879 GILCHRIST, JAMES, 4 Stanhope Place, Hyde Park, W.
- 1882 †GILCHRIST, WILLIAM OSWALD, 200 Queen's Gate, S.W.
- 1889 GILL, JOHN B., 15 Burlington Gardens, Chiswick.
- 1881 GILLESPIE, COLIN M., 23 Crutched Friars, E.C.
- 85 1875 GILLESPIE, SIR ROBERT, 13 Lansdowne Place, Brighton.
- 1891 GILLING, HENRY R., Oaklands, Arkley, Barnet.
- 1889 GIRDWOOD, JOHN, J.P., Grove House, Pembroke Square, W.
- 1883 GLANFIELD, GEORGE, Hale End, Woodford, Essex.
- 1887 GLANVILLE, ERNEST, 114 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
- 90 1889 GLEADOW, LIEUT.-COLONEL HENRY C., 5 Cornwall Gardens, S.W.
- 1885 GLOSSOP, W. DALE, National Club, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
- 1887 GOALEN, STAFF-COMMANDER WALTER N., R.N., 16 Old Quebec Street, W.
- 1888 GODBY, MICHAEL J., care of Messrs. Johnson & Allsup, 14 Finsbury Circus,  
E.C.

Year of Election.	
1888	†GODFREY, RAYMOND ( <i>late of Ceylon</i> ), 79 Cornhill, E.C.; and Firview, Claygate, Esher.
495 1869	GODSON, GEORGE R., Kensington Palace Mansions, Kensington, W.
1890	GOLDEN, ALBERT, 27 St. George's Road, Regent's Park, N.W.; and St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, E.C.
1883	†GOLDSMID, SIR JULIAN, BART., M.P., 105 Piccadilly, W.
1882	GOLDSWORTHY, MAJOR-GENERAL WALTER T., M.P., 22 Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.
1868	GOODLIFFE, FRANCIS G., Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.
500 1876	GOODWIN, REV. R., Hildersham Rectory, Cambridge.
1883	GORDON, THE HON. SIR ARTHUR HAMILTON, G.C.M.G., The Red House, Ascot.
1885	†GORDON, GEORGE W., The Brewery, Caledonian Road, N.
1869	GOSCHEN, THE RIGHT HON. G. J., M.P., 69 Portland Place, W.
1892	GOW, WILLIAM, 13 Rood Lane, E.C.
505 1886	GOWANS, LOUIS F., Dunvegan, Poilokshields, Glasgow.
1884	GRAHAM, SIR CYRIL C., BART., C.M.G., Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1886	GRAHAM, FREDERICK, Colonial Officer, Downing Street, S.W.
1881	GRAHAM, JOSEPH, South Lodge, 140 Maida Vale, W.
1885	†GRAHAM, ROBERT DUNDAS, Chiltley, Liphook, Hants.
510 1880	GRAHAME, WILLIAM S., Abercorn, Richmond Hill, S.W.
1868	GRAIN, WILLIAM, 50 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.
1885	†GRANT, CARDROSS, Bruntisfield, Beckenham, Kent.
1890	GRANT, DONALD C. C., St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.
1891	GRANT, LT.-GENERAL DOUGLAS, 28 St. Mary Abbots Terrace, Kensington, W.
515 1884	GRANT, HENRY, Sydney Hyrst, Chichester Road, Croydon.
1882	GRANT, JOHN GLASGOW, C.M.G., South View, 97 The Grove, Ealing, W.
1882	GRANT, JOHN MACDONALD, Queensland Government Office, 1 Victoria Street, S.W.
1876	GRAVES, JOHN BELLEW, Deer Park, Tenby, South Wales.
1880	GRAY, AMBROSE G. WENTWORTH, 31 Great St. Helen's, E.C.; and 32 Devonshire Street, W.
520 1891	GRAY, BENJAMIN G., 4 Inverness Gardens, Kensington, W.
1883	GRAY, HENRY F., Hillside, Timsbury, Bath.
1881	GRAY, ROBERT J., 27 Milton Street, E.C.
1877	†GREATHEAD, JAS. H., M.Inst.C.E., 15 Victoria Street, S.W.
1874	GREEN, GEORGE, Glanton House, Sydenham Rise, S.E.
525 1888	GREEN, MAJOR-GEN. SIR HENRY, K.C.S.I., C.B., 93 Belgrave Road, S.W.
1881	†GREEN, MORTON, J.P., The Firs, Maritzburg, Natal.
1888	GREEN, W. S. SEBRIGHT, 29 New Cavendish Street, W.
1876	GREENE, FREDERICK, 25 Courtfield Road, South Kensington, S.W.
1868	GREGORY, SIR CHARLES HUTTON, K.C.M.G., 2 Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.
530 1879	GREIG, HENRY ALFRED, The Eaves, Lessness Heath, Kent.
1882	GRESWELL, REV. WILLIAM H. P., M.A., Dodington Rectory, near Bridgewater, Somerset.
1882	GRETTON, CAPTAIN GEORGE LE M., 64 Perham Road, West Kensington, W.
1889	†GREY, THE HON. ALBERT H. G., Dorchester House, Park Lane, W.
1884	GRIBBLE, GEORGE J., 25 Hans Place, S.W.

	Year of Election.	
535	1876	GRIFFITH, W. DOWNES, 4 Bramham Gardens, Wetherby Road, S.W.
	1886	GRIMALDI, WYNFORD B., Hathewolden Grange, High Halden, Ashford, Kent.
	1886	GRIMES, JAMES WATTS, Knapton Hall, North Walsham, Norfolk.
	1879	GUILLEMARD, ARTHUR G., Eltham, Kent.
	1886	GWILLIAM, REV. S. THORN, Little Shoring, Fakenham; and National Conservative Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
540	1885	GWYN, WALTER J., 110 Fenchurch Street, E.C.; and 51 Belsize Road, N.W.
	1874	GWYNNE, FRANCIS A., 36 Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, W.; and Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W.
	1885	GWYNNE, JOHN, Kenton Grange, The Hyde, N.W.; and 89 Cannon Street, E.C.
	1887	GWYTHER, J. HOWARD, 34 Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.
	1891	†HAGGARD, EDWARD, 7 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
545	1876	HALLIBURTON, SIR ARTHUR L., K.C.B., Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.
	1887	*HALSE, GEORGE, 15 Clarendon Road, Notting Hill, W.
	1882	HALSWELL, HUGH B., J.P., 26 Kensington Gate, Hyde Park, W.
	1885	HAMILTON, JAMES, Newport House, Great Newport Street, W.C.
	1883	HAMILTON, JOHN JAMES, 7 Barkston Gardens, Earl's Court, S.W.; and 17 St. Helen's Place, E.C.
550	1876	HAMILTON, THOMAS, J.P., 90 Cannon Street, E.C.
	1885	HAMILTON, THOMAS FINOLAND, Heathside, Wilmington, near Dartford.
	1889	HANHAM, SIR JOHN A., BART., St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.
	1884	HANKY, ERNEST ALERS, 61 Basinghall Street, E.C.; and Elmhurst, Bickley, Kent.
	1891	HANLEY, THOMAS J., 11 Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
555	1891	HANSON, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, 49 Holland Park, W.
	1888	HARDIE, GEORGE, Tudor Lodge, Hornsey Lane, N.
	1888	HARDING, EDWARD E., 80 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.
	1886	HARDWICKE, EDWARD ARTHUR, L.R.C.P., &c. (Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service), Herdeawyck, Epple Road, Fulham, S.W.; and St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.
	1891	HARKER, JAMES, 42 Poultry, E.C.
560	1890	HARNETT, RICHARD.
	1886	HARPER, GERALD S., M.D., 40 Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.
	1885	HARRIS, SIR GEORGE D., 32 Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
	1877	†HARRIS, WOLF, 197 Queen's Gate, S.W.
	1889	HARRISON, ARTHUR, L.R.C.P. (Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service), 52 Coombe Road, Teignmouth.
565	1886	†HARRISON, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR RICHARD, R.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., Government House, Devonport.
	1884	HARROLD, LEONARD FREDERICK, 29 Great St. Helen's, E.C.
	1889	HARRY, CAPTAIN THOMAS ROW, 10 Barworn Terrace, St. Ives, Cornwall.
	1884	HARVEY, T. MORGAN, Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C.
	1884	HARWOOD, JOSEPH, 90 Cannon Street, E.C.
570	1886	†HASLAM, RALPH E., 9 Westcliffe Road, Southampton.
	1881	HATHERTON, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, C.M.G., 55 Warwick Square, S.W.; and Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.

Year of Election.	
1883	HAWTHORN, JAMES KENYON, <i>Glenholme, Leigham Court Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.</i> ; and <i>3 Savage Gardens, Tower Hill, E.C.</i>
1890	HAYNES, T. H., <i>20 Billiter Square Buildings, E.C.</i> ; and <i>44 Parliament Hill Road, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1882	HAYWARD, J. F., <i>Aroona, Freshford, Bath.</i>
575 1880	HEALEY, EDWARD C., <i>86 St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1886	†HEAP, RALPH, <i>1 Brick Court, Temple, E.C.</i>
1890	HEATH, COMMANDER GEORGE P., R.N., <i>10 Barkston Gardens, Earl's Court, S.W.</i>
1878	HEATON, J. HENNIKER, M.P., <i>36 Eaton Square, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1892	HEATON, WILLIAM H., <i>Englewood, Reigate.</i>
580 1891	HECTOR, CAPTAIN G. NELSON, R.N.R., <i>44 Palace Gardens Terrace, W.</i> ; and <i>Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1886	HEDGMAN, W. JAMES, <i>The Firs, Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.</i>
1887	HEGAN, CHARLES J., <i>Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1877	HEMMAIT, WILLIAM, <i>32 Whitecross Street, E.C.</i>
1891	HENNEL, LIEUT.-COLONEL REGINALD, D.S.O., <i>United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
585 1885	HENRIQUES, FREDK. G., <i>19 Hyde Park Square, W.</i>
1884	HENRY, JOHN, <i>St. Kilda, Bycullah Park, Enfield.</i>
1889	HENWOOD, PAUL, <i>College Hill Chambers, E.C.</i>
1886	HEPBURN, ANDREW, <i>Broad Street Avenue, E.C.</i>
1884	HERIOT, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES A. MACKAY, R.M.L.I., <i>Plymouth.</i>
590 1890	HERRON, ARTHUR A., <i>Allonby House, Brondesbury Road, Kilburn, N.W.</i>
1877	HERRING, REV. A. STYLEMAN, M.A., <i>45 Colebrooke Row, N.</i>
1891	HERVEY, W. B., <i>Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, &amp; Co., 149 Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
1884	HESSE, F. E. (Secretary, Eastern Extension, &c. Telegraph Co., Limited), <i>Winchester House, 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1884	HEWSON, CAPTAIN WM. FREDERICK, <i>Ashbourne House, Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells.</i>
595 1882	HEWITT, ALFRED, <i>26 Lancaster Gate, W.</i> ; and <i>Lisle Court, Wootton, I.W.</i>
1890	HICKLING, THOMAS, M.D., <i>Elmhurst, Roxborough Park, Harrow-on-the-Hill.</i>
1885	HILL, CHARLES FITZHENRY, <i>St. Denys House, St. Denys, Southampton.</i>
1891	HILL, JAMES, <i>100A Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
1880	†HILL, JAMES A., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
600 1884	†HILL, PEARSON, <i>6 Pembroke Square, Bayswater, W.</i>
1885	†HILL, SIDNEY, <i>Langford House, Langford, near Bristol.</i>
1886	†HILTON, C. SHIRREFF B., <i>79 Gracechurch Street, E.C.</i>
1889	HIND, T. ALMOND, <i>1 Garden Court, Temple, E.C.</i>
1883	HINDSON, ELDRED GRAVE.
605 1883	HINDSON, LAWRENCE, <i>Walton House, St. John's Park, Ryde, Isle of Wight.</i>
1883	HINGLEY, GEORGE B., <i>Haywood House, Hales Owen.</i>
1891	HITCHINS, E. LYTTON, <i>Riversleigh, Rectory Road, Beckenham, Kent.</i>
1888	HOARE, EDWARD BRODIE, M.P., <i>109 St. George's Square, S.W.</i> ; and <i>St. Bernards, Caterham.</i>
1890	HODDER, EDWIN, <i>St. Aubyns, Shortlands, Kent.</i>
610 1889	HODDING, HENRY, <i>36 Bath Road, Bedford Park, Chiswick.</i>

Year of Election.	
1886	HODGKIN, THOMAS, <i>Benwelldene, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and Tredouvas, Falmouth.</i>
1872	HODGSON, SIR ARTHUR, K.C.M.G., <i>Clopton, Stratford-on-Avon; and Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.</i>
1879	†HODGSON, H. TYLSTON, M.A., <i>Harpenden, Hertfordshire.</i>
1886	HORY, CLEMENT J., <i>The Grange, Harmondsworth, Slough.</i>
615 1879	HOFFMUNG, S., <i>53 Pont Street, S.W.</i>
1887	†HOGARTH, FRANCIS, <i>Sackville House, Sevenoaks.</i>
1874	†HOGG, QUINTIN, <i>5 Cavendish Square, W.</i>
1882	HOLDSWORTH, JOHN, <i>Barclay House, Eccles, Manchester.</i>
1885	†HOLGATE, CLIFFORD WYNDHAM, <i>The Palace, Salisbury.</i>
620 1888	HOLLAND, EDWARD LANCELOT, <i>18 Bedford Row, W.C.; and Seafield, Chislehurst.</i>
1889	HOLMAN, WILLIAM (Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service), <i>21 Amersham Road, New Cross, S.E.</i>
1882	HOMAN, EBENEZER, <i>Friern Watch, Finchley, N.</i>
1890	HOME, ARTHUR DICKSON, <i>1 Garden Court, Temple, E.C.</i>
1888	HOOPER, GEORGE N., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., <i>Elmleigh, Hayne Road, Beckenham.</i>
625 1883	HOPE, THE HON. LOUIS, <i>The Knowle, Hazelwood, Derby.</i>
1884	HOPKINS, EDWARD, <i>79 Mark Lane, E.C.</i>
1884	HOPKINS, JOHN, <i>Hayes Court, Hayes, Kent; and 79 Mark Lane, E.C.</i>
1879	HORA, JAMES, <i>123 Victoria Street, S.W.; and 147 Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1882	HOSKINS, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR ANTHONY H., K.C.B., <i>17 Montagu Square, W.</i>
630 1888	HOULTON, SIR VICTOR, G.C.M.G., M.A., <i>26 Eccleston Street, S.W.; and 29 Strada Menodi, Valletta, Malta.</i>
1876	†HOUSTON, GEORGE L., <i>Johnstone Castle, Johnstone, Renfrewshire, N.B.</i>
1889	HOVENDEN, FREDERICK, <i>Glenlea, West Dulwich, S.E.</i>
1885	HUBBARD, THE HON. ARTHUR G., <i>The Grange, East Grinstead, Sussex.</i>
1892	HUDSON, JOHN, <i>Kensington Palace Mansions, De Vere Gardens, W.</i>
635 1886	HUGHES, GEORGE, F.C.S., <i>155 Fenchurch Street, E.C.; and Bridgetown, Barbados.</i>
1885	HUGHES, HENRY P., J.P., <i>29 Pembridge Square, W.</i>
1881	†HUGHES, JOHN, F.C.S., <i>79 Mark Lane, E.C.</i>
1885	HUGHES, JOHN ARTHUR, <i>Clairville, Dacres Road, Forest Hill, S.E.</i>
1885	HUGHES-HUGHES, WILLIAM, J.P., <i>5 Highbury Quadrant, N.</i>
640 1881	HUNT, JOHN, <i>Croft Lodge, Snakes Lane, Woodford, Essex.</i>
1882	HUNTER, ANDREW, <i>50 West End Lane, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1888	HURLEY, EDWARD B., <i>61 Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill, W.</i>
1889	HURTZO, ARTHUR C., C.E., <i>2 Queen Square Place, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1889	†IEVERS, GEORGE M., <i>Inchera, Glanmire, Co. Cork, Ireland.</i>
645 1883	†INGLIS, CORNELIUS, M.D., <i>124 Victoria Street, S.W.; and Athenæum Club, S.W.</i>
1881	INGRAM, W. J., M.P., <i>198 Strand, W.C.</i>
1880	IRVINE, THOMAS W., <i>22 Laurence Lane, E.C.</i>
1877	ISAACS, MICHAEL BAKER, <i>28 Cambridge Avenue, Kilburn, N.W.</i>
1890	IVES, REV. GEORGE SHEPHERD, <i>Tunstead Vicarage, Norwich.</i>

	Year of Election.	
650	1886	†JACKSON, JAMES, 17 Kensington Court, W.
	1889	†JACKSON, THOMAS, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31 Lombard Street, E.C.
	1886	JACOMB, FREDK. CHAS., 61 Moorgate Street, E.C.
	1886	JACOMB, REGINALD B., 61 Moorgate Street, E.C.
	1872	JAMIESON, T. BUSHBY, 111 Queen's Gate, S.W.; and Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.
655	1890	†JAMIESON, WILLIAM.
	1892	JEFFCOAT, DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL JAMES H., Newlands, Rochester.
	1884	JEFFRAY, R. J., 9 Egerton Gardens, S.W.
	1885	JEFFREYS, EDWARD HAMER, A.Inst.C.E., Hawkhill, Chapel Allerton, Leeds.
	1890	JENKINSON, WILLIAM W., 6 Moorgate Street, E.C.
660	1889	JENNINGS, GEORGE H., West Dene, Streatham, S.W.; and Lambeth Palace Road, S.E.
	1883	JENNINGS, MATTHEW, Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
	1890	JEPHSON, A. J. MOUNTENEY, 86 Portland Place, W.; and Junior Army and Navy Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
	1890	†JERSEY, H. E. THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., Government House, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1882	JERVOIS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM F. DRUMMOND, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., Merlewood, Virginia Water.
665	1889	JOHNSON, GENERAL SIR ALLEN B., K.C.B., 60 Lexham Gardens, W.
	1884	JOHNSON, G. RANDALL, Port View, Heavitree, Exeter.
	1884	JOHNSON, ROBERT, Colonial College, Hollesley Bay, Suffolk.
	1888	JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER, Acton House, Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.; and 1 Whittington Avenue, E.C.
	1884	†JOLLY, STEWART, Perth, N.B.
670	1884	†JONES, HENRY, Oak Lodge, Totteridge, Herts.
	1884	JONES, OWEN FITZWILLIAM, 13 Porchester Terrace, W.
	1887	JONES, R. HESKETH, J.P., St. Augustine, Blackwater Road, Eastbourne.
	1888	JONES, R. M., Bank of South Australia, 31 Lombard Street, E.C.
	1879	JONES, WILLIAM HENRY, 2 Vermont Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
675	1889	JORDAN, THOMAS R., 15 George Street, Mansion House, E.C.
	1887	JOSEPH, JULIAN, 17 Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, W.
	1886	JOSLIN, HENRY, Gaynes Park, Upminster, Essex.
	1874	JOURDAIN, HENRY J., C.M.G., 2 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.; and 41 Eastcheap, E.C.
	1868	JULYAN, SIR PENROSE G., K.C.M.G., C.B., Torquay.
680	1876	KARUTH, FRANK, 58 Perham Road, West Kensington, W.
	1881	KAYE, WILLIAM, 32 Lexham Gardens, W.
	1890	KEARTON, GEORGE H., Walton Lodge, Banstead; and 70-71 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
	1890	KRATS, HERBERT F. C.
	1885	KEEP, CHARLES J., 1 Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall Street, E.C.
685	1879	KEEP, EDWARD, 25 Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.
	1871	KEITH-DOUGLAS, STEWART M., Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
	1884	KELLY, R. J., 37 Kildare Terrace, Bayswater, W.
	1887	KEMP-WELCH, JAMES, 51 Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.

Year of Election.	
1881	KENDALL, FRANKLIN R., 1 <i>The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.; and Stephen's Club, S.W.</i>
690 1877	KENNEDY, JOHN MURRAY, <i>Knockralling, Kirkcudbrightshire, N.D.; and New University Club, S.W.</i>
1888	KENT, ROBERT J., 1 <i>Vere Street, Cavendish Square, W.</i>
1889	KESTIN, RICHARD C., <i>National Bank of Australasia, 123 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.</i>
1881	†KESWICK, WILLIAM, <i>Eastwick Park, Leatherhead.</i>
1874	KIMBER, HENRY, M.P., 79 <i>Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
695 1890	KING, W. H. TINDALL (Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service), 4 <i>St. Mary's Square, Paddington, W.</i>
1888	KING, WILLIAM, 38 <i>Ladbroke Square, Notting Hill, W.</i>
1886	KINNAIRD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, 2 <i>Pall Mall East, S.W.</i>
1887	KITTO, REV. JOHN F., M.A., 6 <i>St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, W.C.</i>
1888	KITTO, THOMAS COLLINGWOOD, <i>Bedford Villa, 20 Marlborough Road, Gunnersbury, W.</i>
	KNOTT, A. HALLEY, <i>Bramley Hill House, Croydon.</i>
	KNOTT, WILLIAM, <i>Savile Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
	KNOTT, WILLIAM, <i>Horner Grange, Wist Hill, Sydenham, S.E.</i>
	KNOTT, WILLIAM, LL.D., <i>Peak Hill Lodge, Sydenham, S.E.; and Tileworth, Silverhill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.</i>
	KNOTT, HERMAN A., B.A., 28 <i>Victoria Road, Kensington, W.</i>
	KNOTT, RUDOLPH, 20 <i>Bury Street, St. James's, S.W.</i>
	KNOTT, FRANCIS P. DE, 5 <i>Pump Court, Temple, E.C.; and Harrow-on-the-Hill.</i>
	KNOTT, JAMES R., 27 <i>Earl's Court Square, S.W.</i>
	KNOTT, JAMES R., JUN., 7 <i>Australian Avenue, E.C.</i>
	KNOTT, care of H. Lamb, Esq., <i>West Street, Kettering.</i>
	KNOTT, ROBERT, 11 <i>Holland Park, W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
	KNOTT, WALTER, <i>Highfield House, Uxbridge.</i>
	KNOTT, COLONEL RONALD B. (Rifles Brigade), <i>United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	KNOTT, JAMES, <i>Hillfield, Reigate.</i>
	KNOTT, H.E. THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Calcutta.</i>
	KNOTT, GEORGE, <i>Sandhurst, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	KNOTT, JOHN C., <i>Birdhurst, Croydon.</i>
	KNOTT, W. G., 11 <i>Fourth Avenue, Hove, Brighton; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	KNOTT, 9 <i>Penbridge Place, Bayswater, W.</i>
	KNOTT, LARNACH, DONALD, 21 <i>Kensington Palace Gardens, W.; and Drumlythe, East Grinstead.</i>
720 1878	LASCHELLS, JOHN, 13 <i>Percy Road, Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.</i>
1884	LATCHFORD, EDWARD, 60 <i>Penycern Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1881	LAUGHLAND, JAMES, 60 <i>Lime Street, E.C.</i>
1885	LAW, CAPTAIN PATRICK M., <i>Junior Army and Navy Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>



	Year of Election.	
	1875	LAWRENCE, W. F., M.P., <i>Cowesfield House, Salisbury; and New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
725	1885	LAWRIE, ALEXANDER, 14 <i>St. Mary Axe, E.C.</i>
	1886	†LAWRIE, ALEX. CECIL, 14 <i>St. Mary Axe, E.C.</i>
	1884	†LEATHES, A. STANGER, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1886	LEE, HENRY WILLIAM, <i>San Remo, Torquay.</i>
	1889	LE GROS, GERVAISE, <i>Seafield, Jersey.</i>
730	1883	LEIGHTON, STANLEY, M.P., <i>Sweeney Hall, Oswestry; and Athenaeum Club, S.W.</i>
	1888	LEON, AUGUST, 21 <i>Tregunter Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1886	LEPPER, CHARLES H., F.R.G.S., <i>Rostolla, Southend, Essex.</i>
	1879	LETHBRIDGE, WILLIAM, M.A., <i>Courtlands, Lympstone, Devon.</i>
	1873	LEYEY, G. COLLINS, C.M.G., <i>National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.</i>
735	1881	LEVI, FREDERICK, 3 <i>George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
	1874	LEVIN, NATHANIEL W., 11 <i>Gledhow Gardens, S.W.</i>
	1885	LEWIS, ISAAC, <i>Hyme House, 3 Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.; and 8 Finch Lane, E.C.</i>
	1887	LEWIS, JOSEPH, 8 <i>Finch Lane, E.C.</i>
	1890	LEWIS, OWEN, 9 <i>Mincing Lane, E.C.</i>
740	1885	LINDESAY, DAVID WEMYSS, 15 <i>Finchley Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.</i>
	1884	LITTLE, J. STANLEY, <i>Woodville, Forest Hill, S.E.; and Buck's Green, Rudgwick, near Horsham.</i>
	1885	LITTLE, MATTHEW, 5 <i>Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
	1886	†LITTLEJOHN, ROBERT, <i>African Banking Corporation, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1874	LITTLETON, THE HON. HENRY S., 22 <i>Rutland Gate, S.W.; and Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.</i>
745	1888	LIVESEY, GEORGE, C.E., 5 <i>Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.</i>
	1890	LLOYD, F. GRAHAM, 78 <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
	1891	†LLOYD, HERBERT, 12 <i>Salisbury Square, E.C.</i>
	1881	LLOYD, RICHARD, 2 <i>Addison Crescent, Addison Road, W.</i>
	1874	*LLOYD, SAMPSON S., <i>Gosden House, Bramley, Guildford; and Carlton Club, S.W.</i>
750	1887	†LORWENTHAL, LEOPOLD, <i>Montague Mansions, Great Russell Street, W.C.</i>
	1878	LONG, CLAUDE H., M.A., 50 <i>Marine Parade, Brighton.</i>
	1885	LONGDEN, J. N., <i>care of Bank of New South Wales, 64 Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
	1886	†LONGSTAFF, GEORGE B., M.A., M.B., <i>Highlands, Putney Heath, S.W.; and Twitchen, Morthoe, near Ifracombe.</i>
	1889	LORING, ARTHUR H., <i>Imperial Federation League, 30 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.</i>
755	1878	†LORNE, RIGHT HON. MARQUIS OF, K.T., G.C.M.G., <i>Kensington Palace, W.</i>
	1886	†LOTHIAN, MAURICE JOHN, <i>Redwood, Spylaw Road, Edinburgh.</i>
	1884	LOVE, WILLIAM McNAUGHTON, <i>Blythswood, Leigham Court Road, Streat-ham Hill, S.W.</i>
	1884	LOVETT, HENRY A., 48 <i>King William Street, E.C.</i>
	1884	LOW, SIR HUGH, G.C.M.G., <i>Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
760	1875	†LOW, W. ANDERSON, <i>care of Bank of New Zealand, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>



Year of Election.	
1890	LOWINSKY, MARCUS WM., 58 Victoria Street, S.W.
1890	LOWLES, JOHN, Hill Crest, Darenth Road, Stamford Hill, N.
1880	LOWRY, LIEUT.-GENERAL R. W., C.B., 25 Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1871	LUBBOCK, RT. HON. SIR JOHN, BART., M.P., 15 Lombard Street, E.C.
765 1877	LUBBOCK, NEVILLE, 16 Leadenhall Street, E.C.; and 65 Earl's Court Square, S.W.
1889	LUNNISS, FREDERICK, Arkley Copse, Barnet.
1886	LYALL, ROGER CAMPBELL, United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.
1879	†LYELL, CAPTAIN FRANCIS H., 2 Elvaston Place, S.W.; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.
1886	LYELL, JOHN L., Culverden, Balham, S.W.
770 1886	LYLE, WM. BRAY, Felley, Hartland, North Devon.
1885	†LYON, GEORGE O., Lyneden, Drummond Street, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.
1890	LYONS, EMANUEL, 12 Sinclair Road, Kensington, W.
1886	†LYTTELTON, THE HON. G. W. SPENCER, 49 Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.
1885	MACALISTER, JAMES, Ethelstane, Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.
775 1885	MACAN, J. J., M.A., M.R.C.S., 62 George Street, Portman Square, W.; and Rockhampton, Queensland.
1874	MACCARTHY, JUSTIN, M.P., 20 Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, S.W.
1889	MACARTHUR, E. J. BAYLY, care of Commercial Bank of Sydney, 18 Birchin Lane, E.C.
1869	MACDONALD, ALEXANDER J., Milland, Liphook, Hants; and 110 Cannon Street, E.C.
1887	MACDONALD, ANDREW J., Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood, S.E.
780 1880	†MACDONALD, JOSEPH, Sutherland House, Egham, Surrey.
1877	MACDOUGALL, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR PATRICK L., K.C.M.G., 22 Elvaston Place, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1892	MACFADYEN, JAMES J., Millbrook, Bedwardine Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
1873	†MACFARLAN, ALEXANDER, Audley Mansions, Grosvenor Square, W.; and Torish, Helmsdale, N.B.
1889	†MACFIE, JOHN W., Rowton Hall, Chester.
785 1869	MACFIE, R. A., Reform Club, S.W.; and Dreyhorn, Colinton, Edinburgh, N.B.
1890	MACGREGOR, WM. GRANT, 18 Coleman Street, E.C.
1881	MACKAY, A. MACKENZIE, 50 Lime Street, E.C.
1886	MACKAY, REV. ROBERT, 36 Lime Street, E.C.
1885	†MACKENZIE, COLIN, 6 Down Street, Piccadilly, W.; and Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.
790 1884	MACKENZIE, DANIEL, 32 Upper Addison Gardens, Kensington, W.
1890	MACKENZIE, GEORGE S., 52 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.
1882	MACKIE, DAVID, 19 Kensington Gardens Square, W.
1874	MACKILLOP, C. W., 14 Royal Crescent, Bath.
1869	†MACKINNON, SIR WM., BART., C.I.E., Balinakill, Clachan, Argyshire, N.B.
795 1884	MACLARTY, DUNCAN, M.D., 204 Camden Road, N.W.
1889	MACLEAN, ROBERT M., Eliot Hill, Blackheath, S.E.
1889	MACLEAH, REAR-ADMIRAL J. P., Cranleigh, near Guildford; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.

	Year of Election.	
	1887	MACMILLAN, MAURICE, 29 Bedford Street, W.C.
	1891	MACNAB, HENRY B., Bank of New Zealand, 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
800	1887	MACPHERSON, LACHLAN A., Wyrley Grove, Pelsall, Walsall.
	1882	MACROSTY, ALEXANDER, West Bank House, Esher; and 13 King's Arms Yard, E.C.
	1869	MCAARTHUR, ALEXANDER, 79 Holland Park, W.
	1886	MCAARTHUR, JOHN P., 18 Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.
	1883	MCAARTHUR, WM. ALEXANDER, M.P., 14 Sloane Gardens, S.W.; and 18 & 19 Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.
805	1885	MCCAUL, GILBERT JOHN, Creggandarroch, Chislehurst; and 27 Wallbrook, E.C.
	1889	MCCOMAS, W. ROBERT, Australian Mortgage Co., 13 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
	1890	†MCCULLOCH, GEORGE, care of British Broken Hill Proprietary Co., Abchurch Chambers, E.C.
	1882	MCCULLOCH, SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., Messrs. Leishman, Inglis, & Co., 122 Cannon Street, E.C.
	1883	MCDONALD, JAMES E., 4 Chapel Street, Cripplegate, E.C.
810	1882	MCDONELL, ARTHUR W., 2 Rectory Place, Portsmouth Road, Guildford.
	1882	MCEUEN, DAVID PAINTER, 24 Pembridge Square, W.
	1885	MCGAVIN, WM. B., 3 Great Winchester Street, E.C.
	1883	MCGAW, JOSEPH, Hartsfield, Betchworth, Surrey.
	1879	MCILWRAITH, ANDREW, 3 & 4 Lime Street Square, E.C.
815	1884	MCINTYRE, J. P., 3 New Basinghall Street, E.C.
	1881	†MCIVER, DAVID, Woodslee, Spital, Birkenhead; and Wanlass, How, Ambleside.
	1880	MCKELLAR, THOMAS, Lerags House, near Oban, N.B.
	1886	M'KEONE, HENRY, C.E., 9 Victoria Street, S.W.
	1874	MCKERRELL, R. M., of Hillhouse; Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Hillhouse, Dundonald, Ayrshire, N.B.
820	1886	MCLEAN, NORMAN, Stoberry Park, Wells, Somerset.
	1882	MCLEAN, T. M., 61 Belsize Park, N.W.
	1885	MCMAHON, LIEUT.-GENERAL C. J., R.A., Cradockstown, Naas, Ireland; and Junior Army and Navy Club, St. James's Street, W.
	1887	MCNEILL, ADAM, Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W.
	1883	MAINWARING, RANDOLPH, Camden House, Wolsey Road, East Molesey; and Hogarth Club, Dover Street, W.
825	1892	MAINWARING, WENTWORTH CAVENAGH, Whitmore Hall, Staffs.
	1878	MALCOLM, A. J., 27 Lombard Street, E.C.
	1879	MALLESON, FRANK R., Dixton Manor House, Winchcombe, Cheltenham.
	1883	†MALLESON, COLONEL GEORGE BRUCE, C.S.I., 27 West Cromwell Road, S.W.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
	1879	MANACKJI, THE SETNA E., Queen Anne's Mansions, St. James's Park, S.W.; and St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.
830	1885	MANDER, S. THEODORE, B.A., Wightwick Manor, Wolverhampton.
	1883	MANLEY, WILLIAM, 106 Cannon Street, E.C.
	1881	MANN, W. E., 23 Jewin Street, E.C.
	1884	MARCUS, JOHN, 9 Lancaster Road, Belsize Park, N.W.
	1879	MARE, WILLIAM H., 15 Onslow Square, S.W.
835	1886	MARKS, DAVID, 4 Cornwall Mansions, Cornwall Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.

Year of  
Election.

- 1885 MARKS, LIONEL, care of L. H. Marks, Esq., 25 Clanricarde Gardens,  
*Bayswater, W.*
- 1892 MARKS, WOOLFRED B., 70 Billiter Buildings, E.C.
- 1885 MARSDEN, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP, D.D., *The Woodlands, Tyndall's Park,  
Clifton, Bristol.*
- 1885 MARSHALL, ARTHUR, 7 East India Avenue, E.C.
- 40 1882 MARSHALL, ERNEST LUXMOORE, 9 St. Helen's Place, E.C.
- 1877 MARSHALL, JOHN, F.R.G.S., 28 Lambourne Road, Clapham Common,  
*S.W.*
- 1886 MARSTON, EDWARD, *St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, E.C.*
- 1882 † MARTIN, FRANCIS, 12 Cork Street, W.
- 1886 MARTIN, HENRY, 13 Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.
- 15 1889 MARTIN, JAMES, *Sunnyside, Palace Road, Streatham, S.W.; and Suffolk  
House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*
- 1884 MATHERS, EDWARD P., *Glenalmond, Westwood Park, Forest Hill, S.E.;  
and 23 Austin Friars, E.C.*
- 1886 † MATHEWSON, ALEX. PERCIVAL, 31 Loundes Street, S.W.
- 1880 MATTERSON, WILLIAM, *Tower Cressy, Campden Hill, W.*
- 1886 MATTHEWS, JAMES, 45 Jesmond Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and *St. George's  
Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 50 1885 MATTHEWS, LT.-COLONEL ROBERT L., 1 Myrtle Crescent, Acton, W.
- 1890 MAUNSELL, H. WIDENHAM, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., 37 Stanhope Gardens,  
*South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1888 MAXSE, LEOPOLD J., *Brooks's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1877 MAYNARD, H. W., *St. Aubyns, Grosvenor Hill, Wimbledon.*
- 1888 MEATH, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 83 Lancaster Gate, W.
- 5 1889 MECHERY, JAMES, 28 Westmoreland Street, Dublin; and *University Club,  
Dublin.*
- 1878 MEINERTZHAGEN, ERNEST LOUIS, 4 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.
- 1891 MELDRUM, JOHN WHITE, *Orchard Lodge, North Finchley, N.*
- 1886 MELHUISH, WILLIAM, *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
- 1872 MEREWETHER, F. L. S., *Ingatstone Hall, Ingatstone, Essex.*
- 60 1889 METCALFE, SIR CHARLES H. T., BART., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall,  
S.W.*
- 1877 † METCALFE, FRANK E., 39 Craven Park, Harlesden, N.W.
- 1878 MEWSBURN, WILLIAM R., 1 Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C.
- 1890 MILBOURNE, CHARLES KINGSLEY, 25 Lime Street, E.C.
- 1888 MILES, AUDLEY C., 34 Pont Street, S.W.
- 5 1889 MILLER, CHARLES A. DUFF, 46 Belgrave Road, S.W.
- 1889 MILLER, ROBERT S., 67 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
- 1874 † MILLS, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for the Cape o  
Good Hope), 112 Victoria Street, S.W.
- 1892 MILLS, REV. J. GRANT, M.A., *St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.*
- 1883 MILNER, ROBERT, *Eyresbury, Brondesbury Park, N.W.; and 24 & 25 Fore  
Street, E.C.*
- 0 1890 MITCHELL, WILLIAM, 25 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
- 1884 MITCHENER, JOHN, *Highlands, Thurlow Hill, West Dulwich, S.E.*
- 1878 MOCATTA, ERNEST G., 24 De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.
- 1883 MOLESWORTH, THE REV. VISCOUNT, *St. Petrock Minor, St. Issy, Cornwall;  
and 3 Palace Gate, W.*

	Year of Election.	
	1891	MOLLE, WILLIAM MACQUARIE, 13 Princes Square, W.
875	1869	MONCK, RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, G.C.M.G., 78 Belgrave Road, S.W.; and Charleville, Enniskerry, Wicklow.
	1884	†MONRO, MALCOLM, Ellergreen, Bearsden, Dumbartonshire, N.B.
	1884	MONTEFIORE, HERBERT B., 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
	1869	MONTEFIORE, JACOB, 35 Hyde Park Square, W.
	1877	MONTEFIORE, J. B., 36 Kensington Gardens Square, W.
880	1885	MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH G., 1 Cloisters, Temple, E.C.
	1889	MONTEFIORE, LOUIS P., 35 Hyde Park Square, W.
	1885	MOORE, ARTHUR CHISOLM, 23 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.
	1888	MOORE, J. MURRAY, M.D., M.R.C.S., 51 Canning Street, Liverpool.
	1884	MOORE, JOHN, 23 Knightrider Street, E.C.
885	1883	†MOORHOUSE, EDWARD, care of Bank of New Zealand, 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
	1885	MOREING, CHARLES ALGERNON, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., The Manor House, Watford.
	1886	MORGAN, THE RT. HON. GEORGE OSBORNE, Q.C., M.P., 59 Green Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
	1882	†MORGAN, OCTAVIUS VAUGHAN, 13 The Boltons, South Kensington, S.W.
	1868	MORGAN, SEPTIMUS VAUGHAN, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.
890	1884	MORGAN, WILLIAM PRITCHARD, M.P., 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
	1882	MORRIS, D., M.A., F.L.S., 11 Kew Gardens Road, S.W.
	1885	MORRIS, EDWARD ROBERT, J.P., 14 Dowgate Hill, E.C.
	1886	MORRISON, WALTER, M.P., Malham Tarn, Bell Busk, Leeds; and 77 Cromwell Road, S.W.
	1889	†MORROGH, JOHN, M.P., Military Road, Cork.
895	1869	MORT, WILLIAM, 1 Stanley Crescent, Notting Hill, W.
	1891	MORTEN, ALEXANDER, 21 Hogarth Road, Earl's Court, S.W.
	1886	MOSENTHAL, CAPTAIN FREDK. (4th Batt. Yorks. Regiment).
	1885	MOSENTHAL, HARRY, 23 Dawson Place, Bayswater, W.
	1885	†MOSES, CHARLES, Kylemore, Eton Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.; and 46 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
900	1884	MOSSE, JAMES ROBERT, M.Inst.C.E., 26 West Cromwell Road, S.W.
	1881	MOUAT, FREDERIC JOHN, M.D., 12 Durham Villas, Kensington, W.
	1891	MÜCK, FRED A. E., Devonshire Club, St. James's St., S.W.
	1885	†MUIR, ROBERT, Heathlands, Wimbledon Common.
	1891	MUIRHEAD, JOHN, 23 Regency Street, Westminster, S.W.
905	1885	MUNRO, JAMES (Agent-General for Victoria), 15 Victoria Street, S.W.
	1886	MURRAY, ALEXANDER KEITH, Keith Lodge, Crieff, N.B.
	1880	MURRAY, W. M., 28 Finsbury Street, E.C.
	1884	MUSGRAVE, GEORGE A., Furzebank, Torquay; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
	1889	MYERS, ALEXANDER, 125 Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, W.
910	1875	†NAIRN, JOHN, Garth House, Torrs' Park Road, Ilfracombe.
	1889	NASH, ROBERT L., "British Australasian" Office, 31 Fleet Street, E.C.
	1881	NATHAN, ALFRED N., 6 Hamsell Street, E.C.
	1885	NATHAN, LOUIS A., Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, E.C.
	1890	NAUNTON, GEORGE HERBERT, 75 Cheapside, E.C.

- | Year of Election. |   |
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| 915               | 1874 †NAE, SIR VIRGILE, K.C.M.G., M.L.C. ( <i>Port Louis, Mauritius</i> ), care of <i>Messrs. Chalmers, Guthrie, &amp; Co., 9 Idol Lane, E.C.</i> |
|                   | 1881 NEAVE, EDWARD S., 7 <i>Great St. Helen's, E.C.</i>   |
|                   | 1881 NEDHAM, SIR JOSEPH, 3 <i>Manchester Street, Brighton.</i>  |
|                   | 1888 †NEISH, WILLIAM, <i>The Laws, Dundee; and Hogarth Club, Dover Street, W.</i>   |
|                   | 1881 NELSON, EDWARD MONTAGU, <i>Hanger Hill House, Ealing, W.</i>   |
| 920               | 1885 NELSON, GEORGE HENRY, <i>The Lawn, Warwick.</i>  |
|                   | 1882 NESS, GAVIN PARKER, 19 <i>Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.</i>  |
|                   | 1889 NESTLE, WILLIAM D., <i>St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>   |
|                   | 1888 NEUMANN, SIGMUND, <i>Warnford Court, E.C.</i>  |
|                   | 1889 NEWILL, HENRY H., 70 <i>Lansdowne Road, Notting Hill, W.</i>   |
| 925               | 1886 NICHOL, ROBERT, 11 <i>Bunhill Row, E.C.</i>  |
|                   | 1891 NICHOLLS, ALFRED M., 72 <i>Holland Road, W.</i>  |
|                   | 1868 NICHOLSON, SIR CHARLES, BART., <i>The Grange, Totteridge, Herts, N.</i>  |
|                   | 1887 NICHOLSON, DANIEL, 51 <i>St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.</i>   |
|                   | 1884 NICOL, GEORGE GARDEN, 5 <i>Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.</i>   |
| 930               | 1891 NICOLL, AUGUSTUS, M.B., C.M., 99 <i>Elm Park Gardens, S.W.</i>   |
|                   | 1884 NIVEN, GEORGE, <i>Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited, 1 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.</i>  |
|                   | 1889 NIVISON, ROBERT, <i>Warnford Court, E.C.</i>   |
|                   | 1880 NORTH, CHARLES, <i>Sun-Woodhouse, near Huddersfield.</i>   |
|                   | 1878 NORTH, FREDERICK WILLIAM, F.G.S., <i>Rowley Hall, Rowley Regis.</i>  |
| 935               | 1882 †NORTH, HARRY, <i>Crichton Club, Adelphi, W.C.</i>   |
|                   | 1891 †NORTHERN, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, <i>Longwood, Winchester.</i>  |
|                   | 1880 NOURSE, HENRY, <i>Athenaeum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>  |
|                   | 1881 NOVELLI, L. W., <i>Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>  |
|                   | 1885 NUGENT, COLONEL SIR CHARLES B. P. H., R.E., K.C.B., <i>Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>                                  |
| 940               | 1883 OAKES, ARTHUR, M.D., <i>Larksmeade, Stavley Road, Eastbourne.</i>  |
|                   | 1889 O'BRIEN, WILLIAM F., 98 <i>Cannon Street, E.C.</i>   |
|                   | 1876 OHLSON, JAMES L., <i>Billiter House, Billiter Street, E.C.</i>   |
|                   | 1888 OMMANNEY, SIR MONTAGU F., K.C.M.G. ( <i>Crown Agent for the Colonies</i> ), <i>Downing Street, S.W.</i>                                      |
|                   | 1875 †OPPENHEIM, HERMANN, 17 <i>Rue des Londres, Paris.</i>   |
| 945               | 1875 OPPENHEIMER, JOSEPH, 52 <i>Brown Street, Manchester.</i>   |
|                   | 1885 OSBORN, JOHN LEE, 32 <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>  |
|                   | 1891 OSBORNE, SIR FRANCIS, BART., <i>Firdens, Windsor Walk, Weybridge.</i>  |
|                   | 1883 †OSBORNE, CAPTAIN FRANK, <i>Radway Grange, Kineton.</i>  |
|                   | 1889 OSBURN, HENRY, M.Inst.C.E. ( <i>New Brunswick Emigration Agent</i> ), 24 <i>Cedars Road, Clapham Common, S.W.</i>                            |
| 950               | 1882 OSWALD, WM. WALTER, <i>National Bank of Australasia, 123 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.</i>  |
|                   | 1872 OTWAY, THE RIGHT HON. SIR ARTHUR JOHN, BART., 34 <i>Eston Square, S.W.; and Athenaeum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>                              |
|                   | 1886 OWEN, EDWARD CUNLIFFE, C.M.G., 9 <i>Westbourne Crescent, W.</i>  |
|                   | 1890 OWEN, P. BERRY, 102A <i>Victoria Street, S.W.</i>  |
|                   | 1880 OWEN, SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., 2 <i>The Residences, South Kensington Museum, S.W.</i>                                  |

	Year of Election.	
955	1879	†PADDON, JOHN, <i>Suffolk House, 5 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.</i>
	1890	PADDON, WM. EDWIN, <i>29 Gledhow Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1885	PALMER, WILLIAM ISAAC, J.P., <i>Hillside, Reading, Berks.</i>
	1880	PARBURY, CHARLES, <i>3 De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
	1889	†PARFITT, CAPTAIN JAMES L., <i>2 Humber Road, Westcombe Park, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
960	1879	PARFITT, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, <i>16 Foyle Road, Westcombe Park, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
	1888	PARK, A. STEELE, <i>care of London Joint Stock Bank, Princes Street, E.C.</i>
	1891	PARK, THOMAS, <i>Bank of New Zealand Estates Company, 54 Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
	1880	PARK, W. C. CUNNINGHAM, <i>25 Lime Street, E.C.</i>
	1886	PARKER, ARCHIBALD, <i>Camden Wood, Chislehurst; and 2 East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
965	1881	PARKER, GEORGE B., <i>24 Ashley Place, S.W.; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1889	†PARKER, HENRY, <i>care of Messrs. Finch &amp; Co., Chepstow.</i>
	1885	PARKINGTON, MAJOR J. ROPER, <i>24 Crutched Friars, E.C.; 6 Devonshire Place, W.; and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.</i>
	1888	PASTEUR, HENRY, <i>19 Queen Street, Mayfair, W.</i>
	1869	PATERSON, JOHN, <i>7 &amp; 8 Australian Avenue, E.C.; and 17 Holland Park, W.</i>
970	1886	†PATERSON, J. GLAISTER, <i>7 &amp; 8 Australian Avenue, E.C.</i>
	1885	PATON, JAMES, <i>2 Bath Terrace, Instow, North Devon; and Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
	1892	PATON, LIEUT.-COL. JOHN, <i>City of London Club, Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
	1887	PATTERSON, MYLES, <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
	1881	PAUL, HENRY MONCRIEFF, <i>12 Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, W.</i>
975	1880	PAYNE, JOHN, <i>34 Coleman Street, E.C.; and Kathlamba, The Avenue, Lawrie Park, Sydenham, S.E.</i>
	1881	†PEACE, WALTER (Natal Government Emigration Agent), <i>21 Finsbury Circus, E.C.</i>
	1877	PEACOCK, GEORGE, <i>27 Milton Street, Fore Street, E.C.</i>
	1877	PEACOCK, J. M., <i>27 Milton Street, Fore Street, E.C.</i>
	1885	†PEAKE, GEORGE HERBERT, B.A., LL.B., <i>1 St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
980	1887	PEARS, WALTER, <i>5 &amp; 6 Leadenhall Buildings, E.C.</i>
	1888	PECK, GEORGE, <i>25 Chesham Place, Belgrave Square, S.W.</i>
	1878	†PEEK, CUTHBERT EDGAR, <i>Wimbledon House, Wimbledon.</i>
	1863	†PEEK, SIR HENRY W., BART., <i>Wimbledon House, Wimbledon.</i>
	1885	PEEL, WILLIAM CHARLES, <i>Fair View, Sunningdale, Berks; and National Conservative Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
985	1879	PELLY, LEONARD, <i>Bowes, Ongar, Essex.</i>
	1882	PEMBERTON, H. W., <i>Trumpington Hall, Cambridge.</i>
	1884	PENDER, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., <i>Eastern Telegraph Co., Winchester House, 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.; and 18 Arlington Street, S.W.</i>
	1884	PENNEY, EDWARD C., <i>8 West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.</i>
	1875	PERCEVAL, AUGUSTUS G., <i>59 Denmark Villas, West Brighton.</i>
990	1892	PERCEVAL, WESTBY B. (Agent-General for New Zealand), <i>13 Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
	1890	PERKINS, HENRY A., <i>4 Gliddon Road, West Kensington, W.</i>
	1880	PERRINO, CHARLES, <i>Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>

Year of Election.	
1885	PETER, FRANK, 5 Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.
1882	PETERS, GORDON DONALDSON, Moorfields, E.C.
995 1879	†PETHERICK, EDWARD A., Yarra Yarra, Brixton Rise, S.W.
1886	PHILLIPS, FRANK, 7 West Hoe Terrace, Plymouth.
1889	PHILLIPS, T. HUGHES, Sussex Lodge, Bensham Manor Road, Thornton Heath.
1890	PHILLIPS, WALTER, M.L.N.A., M.L.M.E., 25 Belmont Park, Lewisham, S.E.; and 108 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
1884	PICKERING, WILLIAM A., C.M.G., Fovey, Cornwall.
1000 1885	PINCKNEY, WILLIAM, Milford Hill, Salisbury.
1888	†PLANT, EDMUND H. T., Charters Towers, Queensland.
1882	PLEYDELL, T. G., Scottish Club, Dover Street, W.
1884	PLUES, SAMUEL SWIRE, Risplith, Weybridge.
1882	PLUMMER, HENRY PEMBERTON, Union Mills, near Douglas, Isle of Man.
1005 1884	POOLE, JOHN B., Tudor House, Hadley, New Barnet.
1869	†POORE, MAJOR R., Old Lodge, Newton Toney, Salisbury.
1885	POSNO, CHARLES JAMES, The Woodlands, Grove Park, Lee, S.E.; and 19 Finsbury Circus, E.C.
1885	†POTTER, JOHN WILSON, 2 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
1887	POWER, EDMUND B., Mildmay House, 5 Upper Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W.
1010 1876	PRAED, ARTHUR CAMPBELL, 39 Norfolk Square, W.
1873	FRANCE, REGINALD H., 2 Hercules Passage, E.C.; and Frognaal, Hampstead, N.W.
1882	FRANKERD, PERCY J., 1 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
1881	FRANKERD, PETER D., The Knoll, Sneyd Park, Clifton, Bristol.
1868	PRAET, J. J., 79 Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
1015 1885	PREECH, WILLIAM HENRY, F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E., Gothic Lodge, Wimbledon.
1883	PREVITT, JOSEPH WEEDON, Oak Lodge, Pond Road, Blackheath, S.E.
1881	PRICE, EVAN J., 27 Clement's Lane, E.C.
1873	PRINCE, JOHN S., 8 Cornwall Mansions, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.
1883	PRITCHARD, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Stourport Villa, Salter's Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.; and Brighton and County Club, Middle Street, Brighton.
1020 1891	PRITCHARD, LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON D., R.E., C.B., United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1882	PROBYN, LESLEY CHARLES, 79 Onslow Square, S.W.
1890	PROCTOR, PHILIP F., Colonial Bank, 13 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
1874	PUGH, W. R., M.D., 60 Belsize Park, South Hampstead, N.W.
1889	PULLEN, HARRY, Mercantile Agency Co. of Australia, 5 Lothbury, E.C.
1025 1882	PURVIS, GILBERT, 5 Bow Churchyard, E.C.
1884	RADCLIFFE, P. COPLESTON, Derriford, Crown Hill R.S.O. Devon; and Union Club, S.W.
1887	RADFORD, ALFRED, 59 Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, W.; and 1 Garden Court, Temple, E.C.
1876	RAE, JOHN, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., 4 Addison Gardens West, Kensington, W.
1882	RAINEY, MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR MACAN, Trowswood Lodge, Cheltenham.
1030 1888	RAIT, GEORGE THOMAS, 70 & 71 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
1881	RALLI, PANDELL, 17 Belgrave Square, S.W.
1884	RAMSAY, ROBERT, Howletts, Canterbury.
1872	RAMSDEN, RICHARD, Chadwick Manor, Knowle, Warwickshire.

	Year of Election.	
	1889	RAND, EDWARD E., <i>Essex Villa, Wandsworth Common, S.W.; and 107 Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1035	1889	†RANDALL, EUGENE T., <i>27 Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, W.; and 6 South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.</i>
	1887	RANKEN, PETER, <i>Furness Lodge, East Sheen, Surrey.</i>
	1880	†RANKIN, JAMES, M.P., <i>35 Ennismore Gardens, S.W.; and Bryngwyn, Hereford.</i>
	1882	RAWSON, SIR RAWSON W., K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>68 Cornwall Gardens, S.W.</i>
	1889	RAYMOND, REV. C. A., <i>The Vicarage, Bray, near Maidenhead.</i>
1040	1881	†REAY, RT. HON. LORD, G.C.S.I., G.C.L.E., <i>6 Great Stanhope Street, W.</i>
	1880	REDPATH, PETER, <i>The Manor House, Chislehurst, Kent.</i>
	1889	REID, MAJOR-GENERAL A. T., <i>45 Tisbury Road, Hove, Brighton.</i>
	1879	REID, GEORGE, <i>79 Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.</i>
	1883	RENNIE, GEORGE HALL, <i>6 East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
1045	1888	RENTON, A. WOOD, <i>2 Essex Court, Temple, E.C.</i>
	1879	REVVET, CAPT. RICHARD, <i>28 Eaton Rise, Ealing, W.</i>
	1890	†RICHARDS, REV. W. J. B., D.D., <i>St. Charles' College, St. Charles' Square, North Kensington, W.</i>
	1882	RICHARDSON, WILLIAM RIDLEY, <i>Alwyn House, Shortlands, Kent.</i>
	1881	RIDLEY, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., <i>Chester House, Mount Ephraim Road, Streatham, S.W.</i>
1050	1891	RIVINGTON, W. JOHN, " <i>British Trade Journal</i> ," <i>113 Cannon Street, E.C.; and 21 Gledhow Gardens, S.W.</i>
	1890	ROBERTS, CHARLES GAY, <i>Collards, Haslemere, Surrey.</i>
	1892	ROBERTS, THOMAS FRANCIS, <i>Montagu Mansions, Great Russell Street, W.C.</i>
	1884	ROBERTS, THOMAS LANGDON, <i>Rookhurst, Bedford Park, Croydon.</i>
	1885	ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER MILNE, M.D., <i>Gonville House, Alton Road, Roehampton, S.W.</i>
1055	1881	ROBERTSON, CAMPBELL A., <i>Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, E.C.; and 11 Oakhill Park, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
	1889	ROBERTSON, JOHN, <i>Stock Exchange, E.C.</i>
	1887	ROBINS, EDWARD, C.E., <i>22 Conduit Street, W.</i>
	1884	ROBINSON, AUGUSTUS O., <i>53 Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1889	ROBINSON, G. CROSLAND, <i>Red Brick House, Campden Hill Road, Kensington, W.</i>
1060	1883	ROBINSON, HENRY JAMES, F.S.S., <i>31 Spencer Road, Putney, S.W.</i>
	1881	†ROBINSON, JAMES SALKELD, <i>Roachbank, Rochdale.</i>
	1878	ROGERS, MURRAY, <i>Fowey, Cornwall.</i>
	1891	ROGERSON, JOHN, <i>Croxdale Hall, Durham.</i>
	1888	ROHMER, W. J., <i>The Cedars, St. Leonard's Road, Surbiton.</i>
1065	1886	ROLLO, WILLIAM, <i>5 Stanley Gardens, Kensington Park, W.</i>
	1885	ROME, ROBERT, <i>45 Dover Street, Piccadilly, W.</i>
	1883	ROME, THOMAS, <i>Charlton House, Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham.</i>
	1886	ROMILLY, CHARLES E., <i>55 Eccleston Square, S.W.</i>
	1888	†RONALD, BYRON L., <i>14 Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.</i>
1070	1876	RONALD, R. B., <i>Pembury Grange, near Tunbridge Wells.</i>
	1888	ROPER, FREEMAN, M.A. Oxon., <i>3 &amp; 4 Lime Street Square, E.C.; and Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.</i>
	1878	ROSE, B. LANCASTER, <i>1 Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1879	ROSE, CHARLES D., <i>Bartholomew House, E.C.</i>



Year of Election.	
1881	†ROSEBERRY, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 38 Berkeley Square, W.; and Dalmeny, near Edinburgh, N.B.
1075 1891	ROSS, ALEXANDER, St. Kierans, York Road, West Norwood, S.E.
1888	ROSS, CAPTAIN GEORGE E. A., F.G.S., 8 Collingham Gardens, S.W.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1885	ROSS, HUGH C., Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.
1880	ROSS, JOHN, Morven, North Hill, Highgate, N.; and 63 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
1882	ROSS, J. GRAFTON, Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
1080 1881	ROTH, H. LING, 3 Park Terrace, Lightcliffe, near Halifax.
1889	ROYDS, CHARLES JAMES, Fyfield House, Andover; and Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.
1890	ROYDS, EDMUND M., Fyfield House, Andover; and Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.
1892	RUMNEY, J. HOWARD, F.R.G.S., Park Nook, Enfield; and Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
1879	RUSSELL, P. N., Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and 66 Queensborough Terrace, W.
1085 1875	RUSSELL, THOMAS, Haremare Hall, Etchingham, Sussex.
1878	RUSSELL, THOMAS, C.M.G., 59 Eaton Square, S.W.
1875	RUSSELL, T. PURVIS, Warrock, Milnathort, Kinross-shire, N.B.
1879	†RUSSELL, T. R., 18 Church Street, Liverpool.
1889	RUTHERFORD, H. K., Polmont, Kenley, Surrey.
1090 1892	RUTLEDGE, THOMAS F., Little Silver, High Bickington Chulmleigh.
1886	SAALFELD, ALFRED, 97 Hatton Garden, E.C.
1886	SACRÉ, ALFRED L., C.E., 60 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1881	†SAILLARD, PHILIP, 87 Aldersgate Street, E.C.
1890	SALAMAN, ABRAHAM, 46 Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W.
1095 1890	SALMON, EDWARD G., 2 George Villas, Princes Road, Buckhurst Hill, N.E.
1874	SAMUEL, SIR SAUL, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for New South Wales), 9 Victoria Street, S.W.
1874	†SANDERSON, JOHN, Buller's Wood, Chislehurst, Kent.
1873	SASSOON, ARTHUR, 12 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
1891	†SAUNDERS, FREDERIC J., F.R.G.S., Cambridge House, Harmondsworth, near Slough.
1100 1884	SAUNDERS, THOMAS DODGSON, Twyfordbury, Croydon.
1885	SAVAGE, WM. FREDK., Blomfield House, London Wall, E.C.
1887	SCALES, G. MCARTHUR, 4 Chapel Street, Cripplegate, E.C.; and St. Heliers, Orleans Road, Hornsey Rise, N.
1886	SCALES, HERBERT F., 9 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
1885	†SCARTH, LEVISON E., M.A., Keverstone, Manor Road, Bournemouth.
1105 1877	SCHIFFY, CHARLES, 22 Lowndes Square, S.W.
1889	SCHOLEY, J. CHANFIELD, Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W.
1885	SCHWARTZ, C. E. R., M.A., Trinity Lodge, Beulah Hill, S.E.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
1879	SCLANDERS, ALEXANDER, 10 Cedars Road, Clapham Common, S.W.
1884	SCONCE, CAPTAIN G. COLQUHOUN, Board of Trade Office, Custom House, Dublin.
1110 1872	SCOTT, ABRAHAM, 8 Oxford Square, Hyde Park, W.

Year of Election.	
1889	SCOTT, MAJOR-GENERAL ALEX. DE COURCY, R.E., 86 Cornwall Gardens, S.W.; and Junior United Service Club, S.W.
1885	SCOTT, ARCHIBALD E., Park Cottage, East Sheen, S.W.; and United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.
1890	SCOTT, ARTHUR JERVOISE, Rotherfield Park, Alton, Hants.
1886	SCOTT, CHARLES J., Boxgrove, Guildford.
1115 1887	SCOTT, JOHN ADAM, Kilmoney, Oakhill Road, Putney, S.W.; and 11 Distaff Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.
1887	SCOTT, WILLIAM H. B., 15 Coekspur Street, S.W.
1885	SCOURFIELD, ROBERT, Hill House, Llanstephan, Carmarthenshire.
1881	SELBY, PRIDBAUX, Koroit, North Park, Croydon; and 4 Threadneedle Street, E.C.
1892	SELLAR, JAMES ANDERSON, Woodpark, Lewisham Park Crescent, S.E.
1120 1891	SEMPLE, JAMES C., F.R.G.S., 64 Grosvenor Road, Dublin.
1887	SENIOR, EDWARD NASSAU, 147 Cannon Street, E.C.
1871	SEROCOLD, G. PEARCE, Cherryhinton, Torquay.
1887	SEVERN, WALTER, 9 Earl's Court Square, S.W.
1888	SHAND, JAMES, M.Inst.C.E., Parkholme, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.; and 75 Upper Ground Street, S.E.
1125 1888	SHAND, JOHN LOUDOUN, 24 Rood Lane, E.C.
1879	SHAND-HARVEY, JAMES WIDDINGTON, Castle Semple, Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, N.B.
1891	SHARPE, WILLIAM E. T., 11 Ladbroke Square, Notting Hill, W.
1876	SHAW, COLONEL E. W., 44 Blackwater Road, Eastbourne.
1889	SHAW, FREDERICK C., 7 Greencroft Gardens, Finchley New Road, N.W.
1130 1892	SHELFORD, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., 35A Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.
1886	SHENNAN, DAVID A., 28 Chesham Place, S.W.
1879	SHEPHERD, WILLIAM LAKE, 25 Richmond Terrace, Clifton, Bristol.
1887	SHEPPARD, WM. FLEETWOOD, B.A., 2 Temple Gardens, E.C.
1874	SHIPSTER, HENRY F., 87 Kensington Gardens Square, W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
1135 1887	†SHIRE, ROBERT W., Mascotte, 3 Alleyn Road, West Dulwich, S.E.
1883	SHORT, CHARLES, Office of "The Argus," 80 Fleet Street, E.C.
1880	SHORTRIDGE, SAMUEL, 55 Gloucester Gardens, Hyde Park, W.
1885	SIDBY, CHARLES, 23 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
1884	SILLEM, JOHN HENRY, Southlands, Esher, Surrey; and Junior Carlton Club, S.W.
1140 1883	†SILVER, COLONEL HUGH A., Abbey Lodge, Chislehurst.
1868	†SILVER, S. W., 3 York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.
1885	SIM, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD COYSGARNE, R.E., 37 Connaught Square, Hyde Park, W.; and United Service Club, S.W.
1884	†SIMMONS, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR LINTORN, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 36 Cornwall Gardens, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1881	SIMPSON, COMMANDER H. G., R.N., 3 York Mansions, Earl's Court, S.W.
1145 1884	SINAUER, SIGISMUND, 9 Palace Gate, W.
1884	SINCLAIR, ARTHUR, Meadow Bank, Cults, Aberdeen, N.B.
1888	SINCLAIR, AUGUSTINE W., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), Ivy Lodge, South Petherton, Somerset.
1885	SINCLAIR, DAVID, 2 Eliot Bank, Forest Hill, S.E.; and 19 Silver Street, E.C.

Year of Election.	
	1891 SIPPE, CHARLES H., 10 Coleman Street, E.C.
150	1883 SLADE, GEORGE P., <i>Kanimbla</i> , 33 Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.
	1887 SLADE, HENRY G., 16 Upper Montagu Street, Montagu Square, W.
	1886 SLADEN, ST. BARNÉ, <i>Heathfield</i> , Reigate.
	1886 SLAZENGER, RALPH, 9 Kensington Court, W.; and 56 Cannon Street, E.C.
	1891 †SMART, FRANCIS G., M.A., <i>Bredbury</i> , Tunbridge Wells.
155	1886 SMITH, CLARENCE, M.P., J.P., <i>Mansion House Buildings</i> , 4 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
	1889 SMITH, DAVID J., 149 West George Street, Glasgow.
	1872 SMITH, SIR FRANCIS VILLENEUVE, 19 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
	1885 SMITH, HENRY GARDNER, <i>Tinto</i> , Killieser Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.
	1888 SMITH, JAMES, <i>Office of "The Cape Argus"</i> , 25 Cornhill, E.C.
160	1888 SMITH, JAMES WILLIAM, <i>Coldamo</i> , Stromness, Orkney; and <i>National Liberal Club</i> , Whitehall Place, S.W.
	1886 SMITH, JOHN, 10 Aldermanbury Avenue, E.C.
	1880 †SMITH, JOSEPH J., <i>Wells House</i> , Ilkley, Yorkshire.
	1884 SMITH, SAMUEL, M.P., <i>Carston</i> , Princes Park, Liverpool; and 7 Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.
	1884 SMITH, WALTER F., 8 Holland Park Terrace, W.
165	1886 SMITH, WILLIAM, J.P., <i>Sundown House</i> , Clifton, Bristol.
	1886 SMITH-CUMMING, LIEUT. G. MANSFIELD, R.N., <i>Ardbrae</i> , Bray, Co. Wicklow, Ireland.
	1881 †SOMERVILLE, ARTHUR FOWNES, <i>Dinden</i> , Wells, Somerset; and <i>Oxford and Cambridge Club</i> , Pall Mall, S.W.
	1874 SOPER, WM. GARLAND, B.A., J.P., <i>Bury Street</i> , St. Mary Axe, E.C.; <i>Harestone</i> , Caterham Valley; and <i>Devonshire Club</i> , St. James's Street, S.W.
	1886 SPANIER, ADOLF, 114 Fellows Road, N.W.
170	1889 SPARKES, SIDNEY, <i>Devonshire Villa</i> , Grantham.
	1890 SPENCE, LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN, <i>Lea Hurst</i> , Hoole, Chester; and 19A Coleman Street, E.C.
	1870 SPENSLEY, HOWARD, F.S.S., F.R.G.S., 4 Bolton Gardens West, S.W.
	1888 SPICER, ALBERT, M.P., <i>Brancepeth House</i> , Woodford, Essex.
	1887 SPIERS, FELIX WILLIAM, 68 Lowndes Square, S.W.
175	1890 SPOTTISWOODE, GEORGE A., 3 Cadogan Square, S.W.
	1889 SPRENT, JOHN S., <i>Oriental Club</i> , Hanover Square, W.
	1883 †SPROSTON, HUGH, <i>Fir Hill Lodge</i> , Southend Lane, Lower Sydenham, S.E.
	1885 SQUIDB, REV. GEORGE MEYLER, M.A., <i>Clothall Rectory</i> , Baldock, Herts.
	1879 STAFFORD, SIR EDWARD W., G.C.M.G., 19 Eaton Square, S.W.
180	1885 STALEY, T. P., 2 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
	1891 STANFORD, EDWARD, JUN., 26 Cockspur Street, S.W.
	1886 †STANLEY, WALMSLEY, M.Inst.C.E., <i>The Knowle</i> , Leigham Court Road, Streatham, S.W.
	1878 STARKE, J. G. HAMILTON, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.), <i>Troqueur Holm</i> , near Dumfries, N.B.
	1876 STEIN, ANDREW, <i>Broomfield</i> , Copers Cope Road, Beckenham.
185	1891 STEPHENSON, THOMAS, <i>Beech Grove</i> , Harrogate.

- |      | Year of Election. |   |
|------|-------------------|---|
|      | 1888              | STEWART, ALEXANDER B., <i>Garth, Kemerton Road, Beckenham.</i>  |
|      | 1888              | STEWART, CHARLES H., C.M.G., <i>49 Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, W.</i>   |
|      | 1882              | STEWART, CHARLES W. A.  |
|      | 1883              | STEWART, EDWARD C.  |
| 1190 | 1887              | STEWART, ROBERT, <i>Culgruff, Crossmichael, N.B.</i>  |
|      | 1881              | STEWART, ROBERT M., <i>Stoneleigh, Rushall, Tunbridge Wells; and 51 Milton Street, E.C.</i>                           |
|      | 1888              | STEWART, THOMAS M., <i>Bank of New Zealand, 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>   |
|      | 1886              | STIRLING, ARCHIBALD WILLIAM, <i>7 Observatory Avenue, Kensington, W.</i>  |
|      | 1874              | †STIRLING, SIR CHARLES E. F., BART., <i>Glorat, Milton of Campsie, N.B.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i> |
| 1195 | 1881              | STIRLING, J. ARCHIBALD, <i>24 Bramham Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>   |
|      | 1877              | STONE, F. W., B.C.L., <i>10 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.</i>   |
|      | 1882              | †STOW, F. S. PHILIPSON, <i>Blackdown House, Haslemere, Surrey; and Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.</i>             |
|      | 1890              | STRACHAN, THOMAS Y., <i>Roseworth, Sylvan Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.; and 88 Cannon Street, E.C.</i>                   |
|      | 1885              | STRAFFORD, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, <i>79 Eaton Square, S.W.; and Wrotham Park, Barnet.</i>                            |
| 1200 | 1890              | STRANGE, VINCENT W., <i>Travancore House, Pewsey, Wilts.</i>  |
|      | 1875              | †STRANGWAYS, H. B. T., <i>Shapwick, Bridgwater, Somerset; and 5 Pump Court, Temple, E.C.</i>                          |
|      | 1880              | †STREET, EDMUND, <i>Millfield Lane, Highgate Rise, N.</i>   |
|      | 1883              | STRICKLAND, OLIVER ROPER, <i>Hampfield, Putney, S.W.</i>  |
|      | 1892              | STUART, H. VILLIERS, <i>Dromana, Cappoquin, Ireland.</i>  |
| 1205 | 1884              | STUART, JOHN, F.R.G.S., <i>20 Bucklersbury, E.C.</i>  |
|      | 1887              | STURGES, E. M., M.A., <i>Stanlake Park, Twyford, Berks.</i>   |
|      | 1878              | SUTHERLAND, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., <i>Stafford House, St. James's, S.W.</i>                                     |
|      | 1891              | SUTTON, ARTHUR WARWICK, <i>Goring-on-Thames.</i>  |
|      | 1891              | SUTTON, LEONARD, <i>Cintra Lodge, Reading.</i>  |
| 1210 | 1868              | SWALE, REV. H. J., M.A., J.P., <i>Ingfield Hall, Settle, Yorkshire.</i>   |
|      | 1883              | SWANZY, FRANCIS, <i>147 Cannon Street, E.C.</i>   |
|      | 1889              | SWIFT, DEAN, <i>Steynsdorp, 100 Highbury New Park, N.</i>   |
|      | 1890              | SWINBURNE, U. P., <i>39 Cadogan Square, S.W.</i>  |
|      | 1889              | †SYKES, GEORGE H., M.A., M.Inst.C.E., <i>17 Albert Square, Clapham Road, S.W.</i>                                     |
| 1215 | 1875              | SYMONS, G. J., F.R.S., <i>62 Camden Square, N.W.</i>  |
|      | 1885              | †TALLENTS, GEORGE WM., B.A., <i>62 Ennismore Gardens, S.W.</i>  |
|      | 1883              | TANGYE, GEORGE, <i>Heathfield Hall, Handsworth, Birmingham; and 35 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>                    |
|      | 1883              | TANGYE, RICHARD, <i>Gilbertstone, Lyndon End, near Birmingham; and 35 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>                 |
|      | 1890              | TANNER, PROFESSOR HENRY, M.R.A.C., <i>21 Hogarth Road, Earl's Court, S.W.</i>   |
| 1220 | 1876              | TAYLOR, CHARLES J., <i>135 Cromwell Road, S.W.</i>  |
|      | 1887              | TAYLOR, ERNEST C.   |

Year of Election.	
1891	TAYLOR, HUGH L., 23 Phillimore Gardens, W.
1891	TAYLOR, J. HADDON, 20 Melrose Gardens, West Kensington Park, W.
1885	TAYLOR, J. V. E., 14 Cockspur Street, S.W.; and St. Faith's Vicarage, Wandsworth, S.W.
1225 1881	†TAYLOR, THEODORE C., Sunny Bank, Batley, Yorkshire.
1891	TAYLOR, VICTOR A., Redcot, Outram Road, Addiscombe, Surrey.
1881	TEMPLE, SIR RICHARD, BART., M.P., G.C.S.L., C.I.E., The Nash, near Worcester; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1890	TENNANT, ROBERT, Primrose Club, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.
1873	*TENNINSON, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, D.C.L., Aldworth, Haslemere, Surrey.
1230 1889	†TERRY, CHARLES G., Pembroke House, South Norwood, S.E.; and 6 East India Avenue, E.C.
1886	THOMAS, JAMES LEWIS, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., Thatched House Club, St. James's; and 26 Gloucester Street, Warwick Square, S.W.
1881	THOMAS, JOHN, 18 Wood Street, E.C.
1888	THOMPSON, E. SYMES, M.D., F.R.C.P., 33 Cavendish Square, W.
1890	†THOMPSON, SYDNEY, Wood Dene, Sevenoaks.
1235 1889	THOMSON, ALEXANDER, Bartholomew House, E.C.
1875	THOMSON, J. DUNCAN, The Old Rectory, Aston, Stevenage, Herts; and St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.
1886	THORNE, WILLIAM, Messrs. Stuttaford & Co., 49 Fore Street, E.C.; and Rusdon, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.
1877	THRUPP, LEONARD W., 51 Princes Square, Bayswater, W.
1889	THURSBY, ARTHUR D., Lyric Club, Piccadilly, W.
1240 1892	TRYNNE, RIGHT HON. LORD HENRY F., 30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.; and Muntham Court, Worthing.
1889	TIDY, ERNEST, 3 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.; and The Ferns, Holmesdale Road, South Norwood, S.E.
1891	TILLIE, ALEXANDER, Arthurlee, Orleans Road, Upper Holloway, N.
1872	TINLINE, GEORGE, 12 Pembroke Square, Bayswater, W.
1883	†TINLINE, JAMES MADDER, The Grange, Rockbeare, near Exeter.
1245 1886	TOD, HENRY, 21 Mincing Lane, E.C.
1882	TOMKINSON, GEORGE ARNOLD, B.A., LL.B., 32 Watling Street, E.C.
1875	TOOTH, FRED., Park Farm, Sevenoaks, Kent.
1885	TOPHAM, WILLIAM H., C.E., 2 Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.
1884	TORLESSE, LIEUTENANT ARTHUR W., R.N., 12 Leamington Road Villas, Westbourne Park, W.
1250 1889	TOSH, JOHN, Cunden Ridge, Chislehurst.
1887	TOTTIE, WILLIAM HAROLD, Westwood House, Tilchurst, Berks.
1884	†TOWN, HENRY, Arkley House, Arkley, Barnet.
1884	†TRAYERS, JOHN AMORY, Dorney House, Weybridge, Surrey.
1889	TREDWEN, EDWARD B., 27 Walbrook, E.C.
1255 1888	TRENDELL, A. J. R., C.M.G., South Kensington Museum, S.W.
1885	TRELL, GEORGE, Protea, Doods Road, Reigate, Surrey.
1878	TRIMMER, FREDERICK, care of Messrs. Hickie, Borman, & Co., 14 Waterloo Place, S.W.
1885	TRINDER, OLIVER J., 4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.
1886	TRITTON, J. HERBERT, 64 Lombard Street, E.C.
1260 1887	TRYON, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE, K.C.B., 5 Eaton Place, S.W.
1890	TUCKER, THOMAS, 72 Victoria Street, S.W.

Year of Election.	
1883	TUPPER, SIR CHARLES, BART., G.C.M.G., C.B. (High Commissioner for Canada), 17 <i>Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1878	†TURNBULL, ALEXANDER, 80 <i>Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.</i>
1885	TURNBULL, ROBERT THORBURN, 5 <i>East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
1265 1878	†TURNBULL, WALTER.
1885	TURNER, GORDON, <i>Colonial Bank, 13 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.</i>
1891	TWEEDIE, DAVID, <i>St. Andrews, N.B.</i>
1879	ULCOQ, CLEMENT J. A., 22 <i>Pembridge Gardens, W.</i>
1883	†VALENTINE, HUGH SUTHERLAND, <i>New Zealand Agricultural Company, 9 New Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1270 1890	VANDERBYL, PHILIP BREDÁ, 51 <i>Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1888	VAUGHAN, R. WYNDHAM, M.Inst.C.E., <i>Broad Street Avenue, E.C.</i>
1887	VAUTIN, CLAUDE, 42 <i>Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1888	VEITCH, JAMES A., <i>Dunira, 25 St. John's Road, Clifton, Bristol.</i>
1891	VICKERS, JOHN J., 16 <i>St. Helen's Place, E.C.</i>
1275 1884	†VINCENT, C. E. HOWARD, C.B., M.P., 1 <i>Grosvenor Square, W.</i>
1890	VINCENT, J. E. MATTHEW, <i>Cornwall Buildings, 35 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
1879	VOGEL, SIR JULIUS K.C.M.G., 20 <i>Coleherne Road, S.W.</i>
1880	VOSS, HERMANN, <i>Anglo-Continental Guano Works, 15 Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
1886	VOSS HOULTON, H., <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1280 1884	WADDINGTON, JOHN, <i>Sandhill Cottage, Beckenham.</i>
1881	WADE, CECIL L., 7 <i>Talbot Square, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1884	WADE, NUGENT CHARLES, 128 <i>Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.</i>
1889	†WAINWRIGHT, B. C., F.R.Met.Soc., <i>Elmhurst, East Finchley, N.</i>
1885	WAINWRIGHT, CHARLES J., <i>Elmhurst, East Finchley, N.</i>
1285 1879	WAKEFIELD, CHARLES M., F.L.S., <i>Belmont, Uxbridge.</i>
1890	WALDRON, GEORGE NUGENT, <i>The Flanker, Drumsna, Co. Leitrim, Ireland.</i>
1878	WALES, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., <i>Marlborough House, S.W.</i>
1890	WALFORD, EDWARD J., 19 <i>York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.</i>
1890	WALKER, LIEUT.-COLONEL ARTHUR G., R.A., 1 <i>Nightingale Place, Woolwich, S.E.</i>
1290 1890	WALKER, JOHN M., <i>Mancunium, Anerley, S.E.</i>
1885	†WALKER, ROBERT J., F.R.G.S., F.R.Hist.S., <i>Ormidale, Knighton Park Road, Leicester.</i>
1887	WALKER, RUSSELL D., 11 <i>Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.</i>
1889	WALLACE, T. S. DOWNING, <i>Heronfield, PotTERS Bar.</i>
1879	WALLER, WILLIAM N., <i>The Grove, Bealings, Woodbridge, Suffolk.</i>
1295 1882	WALLIS, H. B., <i>Addington, St. Mary's Road, Wimbledon.</i>
1879	†WANT, RANDOLPH C., 32 <i>Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1885	WARE, THOMAS WEBB, <i>Thornlea, Eltham, Kent.</i>
1886	WARNE, EDWARD.
1882	WATERHOUSE, G. M., <i>Hawthornden, Torquay.</i>
1300 1885	†WATERHOUSE, LEONARD, 11 <i>Hyde Park Street, W.</i>
1879	WATSON, E. GILBERT, 5 <i>Lancaster Road, Belsize Park, N.W.</i>
1877	*WATSON, J. FORBES, M.A., M.D., LL.D., 15 <i>Pine Avenue, Westbourne, Bournemouth</i> ; and <i>Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>

Year of Election.	
1884	WATSON, WILLIAM COLLING, 103 South Hill Park, Hampstead Heath, N.W.; and 15 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
1887	†WATT, HUGH, 107 St. George's Square, S.W.
1305 1884	WATT, JOHN B., Princes Street Chambers, E.C.
1881	WATTS, H. E., 52 Bedford Gardens, Kensington, W.
1888	†WATTS, JOHN, Lytchett Matravers House, Poole.
1891	WEATHERLEY, CHARLES H., British South Africa Co., 19 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.; and East Lodge, Bezley Heath, Kent.
1880	WEBB, HENRY B., 7 Warrior Square Terrace, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1310 1869	WEBB, WILLIAM, Newstead Abbey, near Nottingham.
1886	WEBSTER, H. CARVICK, 10 Huntly Gardens, Hillhead, Glasgow.
1881	WEBSTER, ROBERT GRANT, M.P., 83 Belgrave Road, S.W.
1883	WELD-BLUNDELL, HENRY, Lulworth Castle, Wareham.
1869	WEMYS AND MARCH, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 23 St. James's Place, S.W.
1315 1884	†WENDY, ERNEST EMIL, D.C.L., 4 and 6 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.
1887	WENTWORTH, FITZWILLIAM, Dene Park, Tunbridge.
1875	WESTERN, CHARLES R., Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.
1876	†WEST-ERSKINE, W. A. E., M.A.
1888	WESTON, DYSON, 138 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
1320 1885	WETHERED, JOSEPH, Clifton, near Bristol.
1877	WETHERELL, WILLIAM S., 117 Cannon Street, E.C.
1880	WHARTON, HENRY, 19 Beaufort Gardens, S.W.
1888	WHEELER, ARTHUR H., Ashenground, Haywards Heath; and 188 Strand, W.C.
1878	WHEELER, CHARLES, 3 Boulevard Grancy, Lausanne, Switzerland.
1325 1890	WHITE, ARNOLD HENRY, 30 York Street, Portman Square, W.
1881	WHITE, LENDHAM, 25 Cranley Gardens, S.W.
1892	WHITE, MONTAGU (Consul-General for the Transvaal), 73 Cornhill, E.C.
1873	WHITE, ROBERT, 86 Marine Parade, Brighton; and 19A Coleman Street, E.C.
1876	WHITEHEAD, HERBERT M., Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
1330 1882	WHYTE, ROBERT, 6 Milk Street Buildings, E.C.
1886	WIENHOLT, ARNOLD, Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.
1885	WIENHOLT, EDWARD, Bifrons, Canterbury.
1883	WIENHOLT, WILLIAM, Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.
1885	WILKINS, ALFRED, 43 Earl's Court Square, S.W.
1335 1883	WILKINSON, MONTAGU C., 72 Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
1889	WILKINSON, RICHARD G., Bank of Adelaide, 79 Cornhill, E.C.
1885	WILLIAMS, WM. HENRY, 23 Holland Park, W.; and High Cliffe, Seaton, Devon.
1883	WILLCOCKS, GEORGE WALLER, M.Inst.C.E., 4 College Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.
1890	WILLIAMS, CAMPBELL, 62 Welbeck Street, W.
1340 1884	WILLIAMS, JAMES, Radstock Lodge, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, S.W.
1888	WILLIAMS, WALTER E., Bellevue, Sidcup, Kent.
1874	WILLIAMS, W. J., 55 Ondine Road, East Dulwich, S.E.; and Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
1889	WILLIAMSON, ANDREW, 140 West George Street, Glasgow.

	Year of Election.	
	1887	†WILLIAMSON, JOHN, <i>Rothesay House, Richmond, S.W.; and Dale House, Halkirk, Caithness, N.B.</i>
1345	1879	WILLIS, EDWARD, 20 <i>Cambridge Road, Hove, Brighton; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
	1874	WILLS, GEORGE, 3 <i>Chapel Street, Whitecross Street, E.C.</i>
	1886	WILLS, JOHN TAYLER, B.A., <i>Chelsea Lodge, Tite Street, Chelsea, S.W.; and 2 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.</i>
	1891	WILSON, REV. BERNARD R., M.A., 7 <i>Trinity Square, E.C.</i>
	1886	†WILSON, JOHN, 93 <i>Cromwell Road, S.W.</i>
1350	1878	WILSON, JOHN GEORGE HANNAY, <i>Longwood, Eastbourne.</i>
	1889	WILSON, J. W., <i>Elmhurst, Kenley, Surrey.</i>
	1879	†WILSON, SIR SAMUEL, 10 <i>Grosvenor Square, W.; and Hughenden Manor High Wycombe, Bucks.</i>
	1890	WILSON, WILLIAM, <i>Parkeholme, East Sheen, S.W.</i>
	1891	WISE, GEORGE F., <i>Bembridge House, Ryde, Isle of Wight; and St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1355	1868	†WOLFF, H.E. THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY DRUMMOND, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., <i>Madrid, Spain; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1891	WOOD, ALFRED, 42 <i>Westbourne Park Villas, Bayswater, W.</i>
	1888	WOOD, J. S., <i>Century Club, 12 Grafton Street, W.</i>
	1890	WOODALL, CORBET, C.E., 95 <i>Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.</i>
	1882	†WOODS, ARTHUR, 8 <i>St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, W.C.</i>
1360	1885	WOODWARD, CALEB RICHARD, <i>Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.</i>
	1884	WOODWARD, JAMES E., <i>Berily House, Bickley.</i>
	1886	WORSFOLD, W. BASIL, M.A. OXON, <i>St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.</i>
	1891	WRIGHT, CHARLES, <i>Land Corporation of Western Australia, 5 Cophthall Buildings, E.C.; and Oaklands, Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, S.E.</i>
	1891	WRIGHT, HENRY, <i>Stafford House, St. James's, S.W.</i>
1365	1892	WYLDE, ALFRED C., 26 <i>Pembroke Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
	1883	WYLLIE, HARVEY, <i>Balgownie, Bromley, Kent.</i>
	1875	YARDLEY, SAMUEL, <i>New South Wales Government Office, 9 Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
	1888	YATES, LEOPOLD, 54 <i>Cornwall Gardens, S.W.</i>
	1868	YOUL, SIR JAMES A., K.C.M.G., <i>Waratah House, Clapham Park, S.W.</i>
1370	1889	YOUNG, EDMUND MACKENZIE, 21 <i>Palace Gate, W.</i>
	1890	YOUNG, EDWARD G., 2 <i>Great Western Road, Westbourne Park, W.; and care of Messrs. L. Thomas &amp; Co., 138 Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
	1869	†YOUNG, SIR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G., 5 <i>Queensberry Place, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1888	YOUNG, COLONEL J. S., 13 <i>Gloucester Street, S.W.</i>
	1890	YUILLE, ANDREW B., 53 <i>NeVERN Square, Earl's Court, S.W.</i>



## NON-RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of Election.	
1375	1889 ABBOTT, DAVID, 470 Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Australia.
	1891 †ABBOTT, HARRY, Q.C., 11 Hospital Street, Montreal, Canada.
	1889 ABBOTT, HENRY M., Barrister-at-Law, St. Kitts.
	1884 †ABBOTT, PHILIP WILLIAM, Kingston, Jamaica.
	1885 ABBOTT, HON. R. P., M.L.C., Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.
1380	1886 ABLETT, JAMES P., J.P., Johannesburg, Transvaal.
	1883 †ABURROW, CHARLES, F.R.G.S., P.O. Box 534, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
	1878 ACKROYD, HON. MR. JUSTICE EDWARD JAMES, Hong Kong (Corresponding Secretary).
	1891 †ACLAND, HENRY DYKE, Holnicote, Canterbury, New Zealand.
	1883 ACTON-ADAMS, WILLIAM, J.P., Tarndale, Canterbury, New Zealand.
1385	1889 ACUTT, ROBERT N., Durban, Natal.
	1891 ADAMS, GEORGE HILL, Melbourne, Australia.
	1885 ADAMS, HARRY, care of Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.
	1890 ADAMSON, ROBERT, Virden, Manitoba, Canada.
	1890 ADAMSON, WILLIAM A., Melbourne, Australia.
1390	1890 ADDIS, WILLIAM JUDSON, C.E., Bassein, Burma.
	1891 ADDISON, GLENTWORTH W. F., Stipendiary Magistrate, 9 Wylde Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1886 ADLER, ISIDOR H., Central Hotel, Hamburg.
	1887 †ADYE, CAPTAIN GOODSON, Aurungabad, Deccan, India.
	1881 AGLEN, CAPTAIN A. T., Ladysmith, Natal.
1395	1881 AGNEW, HON. J. W., M.D., Hobart, Tasmania.
	1881 AGOSTINI, EDGAR, Barrister-at-Law, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
	1885 AHEARN, SURGEON-MAJOR JOSEPH, Townsville, Queensland.
	1889 AIKMAN, JAMES, care of Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne, Australia.
	1881 †AIRTH, ALEXANDER, Durban, Natal.
1400	1884 †AITKEN, JAMES, Geraldton, Western Australia.
	1890 AITKEN, JAMES, care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Melbourne, Australia.
	1876 AKERMAN, SIR JOHN W., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., Maritzburg, Natal.
	1888 ALBRECHT, HENRY B., Weston, Mooli River, Natal.
	1892 ALEXANDER, J., Forest Department, Kandy, Ceylon.
1405	1890 ALEXANDER, JOHN W., A.R.I.B.A., Port Beira, Pungwi River, East Africa.
	1883 ALEXANDER, WILLIAM WATKIN, P.O. Box 304, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1881 ALISON, JAMES, F.R.G.S., Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1891 ALLAN, ALEXANDER C., F.R.G.S., Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.
	1887 ALLAN, GORDON, Surveyor-General, Belize, British Honduras.
1410	1872 ALLAN, HON. G. W., Moss Park, Toronto, Canada.
	1883 ALLAN, WILLIAM, Braeside, Warwick, Queensland.
	1883 ALLDRIDGE, T. J., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., Travelling Commissioner, Freetown, Sierra Leone (Corresponding Secretary).

	Year of Election.	
	1891	ALLEN, ALFRED, 19 Church Street, Pretoria, Transvaal.
	1885	ALLEN, GEORGE BOYCE, Toxteth, Glebe Point, Sydney, New South Wales.
1415	1883	†ALLEN, JAMES M. H. R., Dunedin, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).
	1887	ALLEN, J. SHILLITO, Charters Towers, Queensland.
	1892	ALLEN, REGINALD C., Toxteth, Glebe Point, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1880	†ALLEN, ROBERT, J.P., Kimberley Club, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1887	ALLEN, S. NESBITT, Townsville, Queensland.
1420	1882	ALLEN, THAINE, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1879	†ALLPORT, WALTER H., C.E., The Repp, Newmarket P.O., Jamaica.
	1887	ALLSOPP, REV. JOHN, Donnington, Cato Ridge, Natal.
	1892	ALLWOOD, JAMES (Assistant Colonial Secretary), Kingston, Jamaica.
	1892	ALSOP, DAVID G. E., Messrs. Bligh & Harbottle, Melbourne, Australia.
1425	1882	AMBROSE, POVAH AMBROSE, Port Louis, Mauritius.
	1885	AMHERST, THE HON. J. G. H., M.L.C., Perth, Western Australia.
	1888	AMPHLETT, GEORGE T., Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1873	†ANDERSON, DICKSON, Montreal, Canada.
	1886	ANDERSON, FRANK, Assistant-Surveyor, Lagos, West Africa.
1430	1880	ANDERSON, F. H., M.D., Government Medical Officer, Cumming's Lodge, East Coast, British Guiana.
	1881	ANDERSON, JAMES F., 6 St. George Street, Port Louis, Mauritius.
	1892	†ANDERSON, WILLIAM A. B., J.P., Pretoria, Transvaal.
	1889	ANDERSON, WILLIAM TRAIL, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1889	†ANDREW, DUNCAN C., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1435	1883	ANDREWS, CHARLES GEORGE, Wellington, New Zealand.
	1891	ANDREWS, GEORGE R., The Waterworks Co., Johannesburg, Transvaal.
	1891	†ANDREWS, THOMAS, Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
	1878	†ANDREWS, WILLIAM, Kingston, Jamaica.
	1887	ANDREWS, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., Government Railways, Maritzburg, Natal.
1440	1879	†ANGAS, HON. J. H., M.L.C., J.P., Collingrove, South Australia.
	1886	ANGOVE, W. H., Perth, Western Australia.
	1885	†ANNAND, GEORGE, M.D., St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.
	1891	ANTHONISE, JAMES O., Police Magistrate, Singapore.
	1886	ARCHER, ARCHIBALD, Laurvig, Norway.
1445	1880	ARCHER, WILLIAM, Gracemere, Queensland.
	1879	ARCHIBALD, SIR ADAMS G., K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P., Halifax, Nova Scotia.
	1880	ARMBRISTER, HON. WM. E., M.E.C., Nassau, Bahamas.
	1892	ARMSTRONG, ALEXANDER, Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.
	1889	ARMSTRONG, GEORGE S., Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.
1450	1887	ARMYTAGE, BERTRAND, Melbourne, Australia.
	1881	ARMYTAGE, F. W., Melbourne, Australia.
	1890	ARNELL, C. C., 125 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Australia.
	1886	ARNOLD, JAMES F., Melbourne, Australia.
	1875	†ARNOT, DAVID, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1455	1877	ARUNDEL, JOHN THOMAS, South Sea Islands.
	1891	ASHBEE, SYDNEY E., Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.
	1885	ASHLEY, EDWARD CHARLES, Audit Department, Port Louis, Mauritius.
	1886	ASHMORE, ALEX. M., Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, Ceylon.
	1883	ASTLES, HARVEY EUSTACE, M.D., 61 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.
1460	1880	ATHERSTONE, EDWIN, M.D., Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
	1880	†ATHERSTONE, GUYRON D., M.Inst.C.E., Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.

Year of Election.	
1876	ATHERSTONE, W. GUYBON, M.D., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1885	† ATKINSON, A. R., <i>care of Messrs. Stewart &amp; Holmes, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1880	† ATKINSON, HON. MR. JUSTICE NICHOLAS, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1465 1887	ATKINSON, JOHN M., M.B., <i>Civil Hospital, Hong Kong.</i>
1889	ATKINSON, LEWIS, <i>Cape Colony.</i>
1889	† ATKINSON, R. HOPE, <i>Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1882	† ATTENBOROUGH, THOMAS, <i>Cheltenham, near Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1881	AUSTIN, HENRY W., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Montreal, Canada.</i>
1470 1877	AUSTIN, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM PERCY, D.D., <i>Lord Bishop of Guiana, Kingston House, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1878	AUVRAY, P. ELICIO, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1892	AYERS, FRANK RICHMAN, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1885	BACK, FREDERICK, J.P., <i>General Manager, Government Railways, Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1883	BADNALL, HERBERT OWEN, J.P., <i>Resident Magistrate, Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
1475 1884	† BAGOT, GEORGE, <i>Plantation Annandale, British Guiana.</i>
1891	† BAGOT, JOHN, <i>Adelaide Club, South Australia.</i>
1889	† BAILEY, ABE, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1891	† BAILLIE, SIR GEORGE, BART., <i>Melbourne Club, Australia.</i>
1884	BAINBRIDGE, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, <i>Union Steamship Company.</i>
1480 1887	BAIRD, A. REID, <i>Leighton Hall, Wellington Street, Windsor, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1882	BAKEWELL, JOHN W., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1876	BALDWIN, CAPTAIN W., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1884	† BALFOUR, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., <i>Tyalla, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1881	BALL, CAPTAIN E., <i>R.N.R.</i>
1485 1882	BALL, THOMAS J., J.P., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	† BALLARD, CAPTAIN HENRY, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1887	† BALME, ARTHUR, <i>Walbundrie, near Albany, New South Wales.</i>
1875	BAM, J. A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1887	BANKART, FREDERICK J., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1490 1891	† BANKIER, FRANK M., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1879	BANNERMAN, SAMUEL, <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1889	BAPTISTE, GEORGE A., <i>Stipendiary Magistrate, Rose Belle, Mauritius.</i>
1891	BARBER, CHARLES, C.C. and R.M., <i>Alexandria, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	BARBER, HILTON, J.P., <i>Hales Owen, Cradock, Cape Colony.</i>
1495 1884	BARCLAY, CHARLES J., <i>Commercial Bank, Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1892	BARFF, H. E., <i>Registrar, Sydney University, New South Wales.</i>
1891	BARBER, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1886	BARNARD, SAMUEL, J.P., <i>St. Lucia, West Indies.</i>
1887	BARNES, J. F. EVELYN, C.E., <i>Assistant Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1500 1890	† BARNES, ROBERT S. W., <i>A.M.Inst.C.E., Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1883	† BARNETT, E. ALGERNON.
1885	† BARR, HON. ALEXR., M.C.P., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1891	† BARRETT, CHARLES HUGH, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>

	Year of Election.	
	1880	BARROW, H., <i>Colmar House, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1505	1884	†BARR-SMITH, ROBERT, <i>Torrens Park, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1883	BARR-SMITH, THOMAS, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1875	BARRY, HON. SIR JACOB D., Judge President, Eastern District Court, <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1875	BARTER, CHARLES, B.C.L., Resident Magistrate, <i>The Finish, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1886	BARTON, FREDERICK G., J.P., " <i>Moolbong</i> ," <i>Booligal, New South Wales; and Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1510	1891	BARTON, GEORGE W., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1880	BARTON, WILLIAM, Barrister-at-Law, <i>Trentham, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1892	BACHELOR, FERDINAND C., M.D., <i>George Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1886	BATT, EDMUND COMPTON, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1888	BATTEN, H. J. L., <i>The Athenæum, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1515	1889	BATTEN, ROBERT, Collector-General, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1882	†BATTLE, FREDERICK, J.P., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	1889	BATY, HAROLD J. L., <i>Mount Sebert Estate, Mahé, Seychelles.</i>
	1889	BATY, SEBERT C. E., M.A., <i>Mahé, Seychelles.</i>
	1887	BAYLEY, CAPTAIN ARDEN L., <i>W. I. Regt., Sierra Leone.</i>
1520	1892	BAYLEY, CAPTAIN GEORGE C., <i>Government House, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1885	†BAYLEY, WILLIAM HUNT, <i>Pahiatua, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1890	BAYLIS, JOHN, <i>Embekelweni, Swaziland.</i>
	1885	†BAYNES, JOSEPH, J.P., <i>Nels Rest, Upper Umlass, Natal.</i>
	1891	BEANLANDS, REV. ARTHUR, M.A.
1525	1880	BEARD, CHARLES HALMAN, Solicitor-General, <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
	1885	†BEATTIE, JOHN ANDREW BELL, <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1889	BECK, A. W., <i>Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.</i>
	1889	†BECK, CHARLES PROCTOR, <i>Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.</i>
	1882	†BECK, JOHN, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1530	1886	†BECKETT, THOMAS WM., <i>Church Street East, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1889	†BEDDY, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Fauresmith, Orange Free State.</i>
	1887	†BEDFORD, SURGEON-MAJOR GUTHRIE, <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1872	BEERE, D. M., <i>P.O. Box 345, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	1884	BEETHAM, GEORGE, <i>Wellington, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1535	1877	BEETHAM, WILLIAM H., <i>Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1891	BEGG, ALEXANDER, <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
	1887	BEILBY, EDWIN THOMAS, <i>91 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1887	BEILBY, E. T. O'REILLY, <i>91 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1888	BELISARIO, DR. JOHN, <i>4 Lyons Terrace, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1540	1884	BELL, GEO. F., <i>care of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, &amp; Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882	BELL, GEORGE MEREDITH, <i>Wantwood, Gore, Otago, New Zealand.</i>
	1886	BELL, JOHN W., Attorney-at-Law, <i>Queenstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	BELL, HON. VALENTINE G., M.Inst.C.E., Director of Public Works, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1886	BELL, W. A. D., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1545	1882	†BELLAIRS, SEAFORTH MACKENZIE, <i>Château Margot, East Coast, British Guiana.</i>
	1886	BELLAMY, GEORGE C., <i>Jugra, Selangor, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1888	†BELLAMY, HENRY F., A.Inst.C.E., Superintendent of Public Works, <i>Selangor, Straits Settlements.</i>

Year of Election.	
1888	BELLAMY, JOSEPH E. B., C.E., <i>Mullin's River, British Honduras.</i>
1887	BELLEV, CAPTAIN WILLIAM SEPTIMUS, J.P., <i>Cape Police, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1550	1885 BENINGFIELD, S. F., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1884 †BENJAMIN, LAWRENCE, <i>Nestlewood, George St. East, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1874 BENJAMIN, LOUIS ALFRED, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885 BENNETT, ALFRED, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1888 †BENNETT, CHRIS., <i>Rockmore, Sutton Forest, New South Wales.</i>
1555	BENNETT, CLAYTON, <i>Klerksdorp, Transvaal.</i>
	1885 BENNETT, COURTENAY WALTER, H.B.M. Consul, <i>Réunion.</i>
	1880 BENNETT, GEORGE, M.D., <i>167 William Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1887 BENNETT, JOHN, <i>care of National Bank of Australasia, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1891 BENNETT, VIVIAN J., <i>Civil Service, Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1560	1880 BENNETT, SAMUEL MACKENZIE, <i>Assistant Colonial Treasurer, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1885 BENSON, WM., <i>Newtown, near Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1875 BENSUSAN, RALPH, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1887 BENSUSAN, SAMUEL L., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1878 BERKELEY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE HENRY S., <i>Suva, Fiji.</i>
1565	1880 BERKELEY, CAPTAIN J. H. HARDTMAN, <i>Vice-President, Federal Council of the Leeward Islands, Shadwell, St. Kitts.</i>
	1880 BERRY, ALEXANDER, <i>Kingston P. O., Jamaica.</i>
	1887 BERRY, HON. SIR GRAHAM, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1885 BERTRAND, WM. WICKHAM, <i>Roy Cove, Falkland Islands.</i>
	1887 †BETHUNE, GEORGE M., <i>Le Ressouvenir, East Coast, British Guiana.</i>
1570	1888 †BETTELHEIM, HENRI, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1891 †BETTINGTON, J. BRINDLEY, <i>Brindley Park, Merriwa, New South Wales.</i>
	1889 BEVERIDGE, GEORGE, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884 BRYNON, ERASMUS, <i>Bombay, India.</i>
	1883 BRYTS, H. N. DUVERGER, C.M.G., <i>St. Denis, Bourbon, Réunion.</i>
1575	1884 †BICKFORD, WILLIAM, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1881 †BIDEN, A. G.
	1889 †BIDEN, WILLIAM, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884 BIDWELL, JOHN O., J.P., <i>Pihautca, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1886 BIGGS, T. HENKETH, F.S.S., <i>Comptroller of Burma, Rangoon, Burma.</i>
1580	1884 BILLING, RICHARD ANNESLEY, <i>Seaforth, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1877 BIRCH, A. S., <i>Fitzherbert Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1882 BIRCH, JAMES KORTRIGHT, <i>Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1873 BIRCH, W. J., <i>Stoneycroft, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1887 †BIRCH, WILLIAM WALTER, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1585	1890 BIRD, S. DOUGAN, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., <i>156 Collins Street East, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1891 BLACE, ERNEST, M.D., <i>Government Resident, Derby, Western Australia.</i>
	1891 BLACK, VICTOR, M.B., C.M., <i>Southern Cross, Western Australia.</i>
	1889 †BLACKBURN, ALFRED L., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888 BLACKWOOD, ARTHUR R., <i>Mont Alto, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1590	1886 BLACKWOOD, ROBERT O., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882 †BLAGROVE, MAJOR HENRY JOHN (13th Hussars), <i>Muttra, N.W.P., India; and Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>

Year of Election.	
1888	BLAINE, CAPTAIN ALFRED E. B., C.M.R., <i>Mount Frere, Griqualand East, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	†BLAINE, SIR C. FREDERICK, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	†BLAINE, HERBERT F., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1595 1884	BLAIR, CAPTAIN JOHN, <i>Singapore.</i>
1884	†BLAIZE, RICHARD BEALE, <i>Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1889	BLAKE, ARTHUR P., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1888	†BLAKE, H.E. SIR HENRY A., K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1886	BLAND, R. H., <i>Clunes, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1600 1889	BLAND, R. N., <i>Collector of Revenue, Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
1886	BLANK, OSCAR, <i>Hamburg.</i>
1889	†BLOW, JOHN JELLINGS, <i>Matatiele, Griqualand East, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	BLUNDELL, M. P., <i>Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1891	BLYTH, DANIEL W., <i>Civil Service, Galle, Ceylon.</i>
1605 1890	†BODY, REV. C. W. E., D.C.L., <i>Vice-Chancellor, Trinity College, Toronto, Canada.</i>
1890	†BOGGIE, ALEXANDER, <i>care of Major Tye, Tuli, Mashonaland.</i>
1888	BOGLE, JAMES LINTON, M.B., <i>District Surgeon, Victoria West, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	BOIS, FREDERIC W., J.P., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1889	BOLGER, FRANK L., J.P., <i>Quingebora, Westbury Street, East St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1610 1879	BOMPAS, FREDERICK WILLIAM, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1889	BOND, HERBERT W., <i>Torrington, Toowoomba, Queensland.</i>
1890	BOND, HON. ROBERT, M.L.A., <i>Colonial Secretary, St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
1890	BONNIN, ALFRED, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1890	BONNIN, ALFRED, JUN., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1615 1891	BONNIN, P. FRED., J.P., <i>Tchaba, Glenelg, South Australia.</i>
1892	BONNYN, WILLIAM WINGFIELD, A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
1891	BOOKER, JOSEPH D., <i>Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1887	†BORLAND, ARCHIBALD M., <i>Plantation Serpon, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1885	†BORTON, JOHN, <i>Casa Nova, Oamaru, New Zealand.</i>
1620 1889	BOTSFORD, CHARLES S., <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
1883	BOTTOMLEY, JOHN, <i>P. O. Box 1366, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1892	BOUCAUT, HON. MR. JUSTICE JAMES P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1879	BOUCHERVILLE, A. DE, <i>Inspector of Schools, Port Louis, Mauritius (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1883	BOULT, ARTHUR, <i>Stranguays Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1625 1888	BOULT, PERCY S., <i>Barberton, Transvaal.</i>
1883	BOURDILLON, E., <i>Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.</i>
1892	†BOURKE, EDMUND F., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1879	BOURKE, HON. WELLESLEY, M.L.C., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1892	†BOURNE, E. F. B., <i>Government Secretariat, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1630 1878	†BOUSFIELD, THE RIGHT REV. E. H., D.D., <i>Lord Bishop of Pretoria, Bishop's Cote, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1887	BOVELL, HON. HENRY A., M.L.C., <i>Attorney-General, Barbados.</i>
1891	BOWEN, AUBREY, L.R.C.P.I., M.R.C.S., <i>8 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1882	BOWEN, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER, <i>Middleton, Christchurch, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1886	BOWEN, THOMAS, M.D., <i>Health Officer, Barbados.</i>

	Year of Election.	
1635	1884	†BOWEN, THOMAS H., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1886	†BOWEN, WILLIAM, <i>Williams Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1889	BOWKER, JOHN MITFORD, <i>Tharfield, Port Alfred, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885	BOWKER, HON. ROBERT MITFORD, M.L.C., <i>Glenavon, Somerset East, Cape Colony.</i>
	1892	BOX, GEORGE H., <i>Manningtree, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1640	1886	BOYLE, ARTHUR EDWARD, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1889	BOYLE, HON. CAVENDISH, C.M.G., <i>Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar.</i>
	1885	†BOYLE, FRANK, <i>Gubulawayo, Matabeleland.</i>
	1881	†BOYLE, MOSES, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1879	BRADFIELD, JOHN L., <i>Dordrecht, Cape Colony.</i>
1645	1883	BRADFORD, W. K., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	BRAITHWAITE, LOUIS G., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1886	BRANDAY, J. W., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1890	BRASSEY, MAJOR W., <i>Wanganui, New Zealand.</i>
	1884	†BRAUD, HON. ARTHUR, M.C.P., <i>Mon Repos, British Guiana.</i>
1650	1884	BRAY, HENRY DAVID, <i>Concord, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1887	BREASPEAR, THOMAS J., <i>Mount Bay, Jamaica.</i>
	1889	BREDELL, CHARLES, <i>Volksrust, Transvaal.</i>
	1888	BREITMEYER, LUDWIG, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1887	BRETNALL, HON. FREDERICK T., M.L.C., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1655	1889	BRETT, J. TALBOT, M.R.C.S., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1874	BRIDGE, H. H., <i>Fairfield, Ruataniwha, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1881	BRIDGES, COMMANDER WALTER B., R.N., <i>Trawalla, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1880	BRIDGES, W. F., <i>Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
	1890	BRIGGS, HON. JOSEPH, M.L.C., <i>Stoney Grove, Nevis, West Indies.</i>
1660	1889	BRIGGS, WM. AITON, P.O. Box 440, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1890	BRINK, ANDRIES LANGE, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1891	BROADHURST, CHARLES E., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1883	†BRODERICK, FREDERICK JOHN, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	†BRODERICK, GEORGE ALEXANDER, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1665	1883	BRODIE, JAMES CHURCH, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1888	BRODRICK, ALAN, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1887	BRODRICK, ALBERT, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1889	BROOKS, DR. JAMES H., <i>Mahé, Seychelles.</i>
	1885	BROOKS, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1670	1885	BROOME, H.E. SIR FREDERICK NAPIER, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Trinidad.</i>
	1892	BROTHERS, C. M., <i>Queenstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1890	BROWN, A. SELWYN, C.E., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1888	BROWN, CHARLES F. E., <i>Melbourne Club, Australia.</i>
	1890	†BROWN, GARRETT, J.P., <i>Cradock, Cape Colony.</i>
1675	1891	BROWN, CAPTAIN HOWARD, 8 <i>Andrassy Strasse, Buda-Pesth, Hungary.</i>
	1884	BROWN, JOHN CHARLES, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1888	BROWN, JOHN E., <i>Standard Bank, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	†BROWN, JOHN LAWRENCE, <i>Methden, Bowenfels, New South Wales.</i>
	1882	†BROWN, MAITLAND, J.P., <i>Resident Magistrate, Geraldton, Western Australia.</i>
1680	1889	BROWN, HON. RICHARD M., M.L.C., <i>District Judge, Mahé, Seychelles.</i>
	1890	BROWN, WILLIAM, M.A., M.B., <i>High Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>

Year of Election.	
1880	†BROWNE, HON. C. MACAULAY, M.L.C., <i>St. George's, Grenada.</i>
1888	BROWNE, LEONARD G., J.P., <i>Buckland Park, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1889	†BROWNE, THOMAS L., Barrister-at-Law, <i>Adelaide Club, South Australia.</i>
1685 1884	BRUCE, HON. SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor and Government Secretary, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1889	†BRUCE, GEORGE, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	†BRUCE, J. R. BAXTER, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1887	†BRUCE, JOHN M., J.P., <i>Wombalano, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1886	†BRUNNER, ERNEST AUGUST, <i>Eshowe, Zulu Native Reserve, South Africa.</i>
1690 1889	BRUNSKILL, EDWIN T., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1880	BUCHANAN, HON. MR. JUSTICE E. J., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	BUCHANAN, HECTOR CROSS, J.P., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1883	BUCHANAN, WALTER CLARKE, M.H.R., <i>Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1881	BUCHANAN, WALTER CROSS, <i>Palmerston Estate, Lindula, Talawakele, Ceylon.</i>
1695 1886	†BUCHANAN, W. F., J.P., <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1881	BUCKLEY, GEORGE, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1889	†BUCKLEY, MARS, J.P., <i>Beaulieu, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1882	BUCKLEY, W. F. McLEAN, <i>Christchurch Club, New Zealand.</i>
1891	BUDD, JOHN CHAMBRE, <i>Chartered Bank of India, Singapore.</i>
1700 1881	BULLER, SIR WALTER L., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1877	BULLIVANT, WILLIAM HOSE, <i>Yeo, near Colac, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1881	BULT, C. MANGIN, J.P., <i>Native Office, Kimberley, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1869	BULWER, SIR HENRY ERNEST LYTTON, G.C.M.G.
1892	BURBURY, EDWARD P., <i>New Zealand Loan and Agency Co., Oamaru, New Zealand.</i>
1705 1891	†BURDEKIN, SYDNEY, M.P., J.P., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1878	BURFORD-HANCOCK, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR HENRY J., C.M.G., <i>Gibraltar.</i>
1883	BURGES, HON. THOS., M.L.C., J.P., <i>The Bowes, Geraldton; and Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1888	BURGESS, HON. W. H., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1871	BURKE, SAMUEL CONSTANTINE, F.R.G.S., Assistant Attorney-General, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1710 1884	†BURKINSHAW, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., Advocate, <i>Singapore.</i>
1892	BURMESTER, JOHN A., care of Messrs. Whittall & Co., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1879	BURNSIDE, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR BRUCE L., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1891	BURROWS, STEPHEN M., Civil Service, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1885	†BURSTALL, BRYAN C., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1715 1888	BURT, EDWARD J., <i>Submarine Telegraph Co., San Thomas, West Africa (via Lisbon).</i>
1882	BURT, HON. SEPTIMUS, Q.C., M.L.A., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1889	BURTON, CAPTAIN GEORGE, R.N.R., S.S. "Coptic."
1889	BURTT, MAURICE, <i>Akuse (via Accra), Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1892	BUSBY, ALEXANDER, J.P., <i>Cassilis, New South Wales.</i>
1720 1889	BUSSEY, FRANK H., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1887	BUTCHER, SAMUEL, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1888	BUTLER, CHARLES A. V., M.E., F.G.S., care of H. Eckstein, Esq., P.O. Box 149, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1886	BUTLER, HENRY, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>



Year of Election.	
	1883 BUTLER, VERR ALBAN, Inspector of Police, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1725	1872 BUTLER, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR W. F., K.C.B., <i>Alexandria, Egypt.</i>
	1888 BUTT, J. M., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	1889 BUTTERTON, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., Government Railways, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1890 †BUTTERWORTH, ARTHUR R., Barrister-at-Law, <i>Denman Chambers, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1882 †BUTTON, FREDERICK, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1730	1882 BUCZACOTT, HON. C. HARDIE, M.L.C., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1885 CADELL, HON. THOMAS, M.L.C., <i>Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1883 CADIE, CHAS. FITZ WILLIAM, B.A., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1892 CAIN, WILLIAM, <i>South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1878 †CAIRNCROSS, JOHN, J.P., Member of the Divisional Council, <i>George, Cape Colony.</i>
1735	1889 CALCUTT, THOMAS, J.P., <i>Goodwood, Otago, New Zealand.</i>
	1879 CALDECOTT, HARRY S., P.O. Box 574, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1884 CALDER, WILLIAM HENDERSON, <i>Ravelston, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1890 CALDICOTT, HARVEY, C.E., <i>Sungei Ujong (via Singapore).</i>
	1883 CALLCOTT, JOHN HOPF, <i>Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
1740	1885 CAMERON, HECTOR, Q.C., M.P., <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1878 CAMPBELL, A. H., <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1873 CAMPBELL, CHARLES J., <i>Toronto, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1883 CAMPBELL, COLIN CHARLES, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886 CAMPBELL, G. MURRAY, C.E., Government Railways, <i>Kuala Lumpur, Straits Settlements.</i>
1745	1890 CAMPBELL, JAMES P., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	1888 CAMPBELL, JOHN A. G., <i>Selangor, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1888 CANNING, M. F. ALFRED, M.L.A., <i>St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1889 CANTER, RICHARD A., <i>New South Wales Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1886 CAPE, ALFRED J., <i>Karoola, Edgecliff Road, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1750	1892 CAPPER, ALFRED HOUSTON, Civil Service, <i>Singapore.</i>
	1880 CAPPER, HON. THOMAS, M.L.C., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1883 CAREW, WALTER R. H., <i>The Club, Yokohama, Japan.</i>
	1877 CARGILL, EDWARD B., <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1889 †CARGILL, HENRY S., <i>Quamichan, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia.</i>
1755	1889 †CARGILL, WALTER, care of Colonial Bank, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1884 CARLILE, JAMES WREN, Barrister-at-Law, <i>Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1872 CARON, HON. SIR ADOLPHE P., K.C.M.G., M.P., <i>Ottawa, Canada.</i>
	1886 †CARR, MARK WM., M.Inst.C.E., Government Railways, <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1888 †CARRINGTON, COLONEL SIR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G., <i>Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.</i>
1760	1890 CARRINGTON, GEORGE, F.C.S., <i>Carrington, Barbados.</i>
	1883 †CARRINGTON, HON. J. WOBRELL, Q.C., C.M.G., D.C.L., Attorney-General, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1884 †CARRUTHERS, DAVID, <i>East Demerara Water Commission, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1891 CARRUTHERS, GEORGE F., <i>Winnipeg, Canada.</i>

	Year of Election.	
	1886	CARTER, CHARLES CLAUDIUS, J.P., <i>General Post Office, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1765	1878	CARTER, HIS EXCELLENCY GILBERT T., C.M.G., <i>Government House, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1878	CASEY, HIS HONOUR JUDGE J. J., C.M.G., <i>36 Temple Court, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881	CASTELL, REV. CANON H. T. S., <i>Incumbent of St. Philip's, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1887	CASTELLA, HUBERT DE, <i>Rue da Murat, Fribourg, Switzerland.</i>
	1879	CASTOR, CHRISTIAN F., M.B., <i>Mahaica, British Guiana.</i>
1770	1886	CATOR, GEORGE C., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1890	CAVE, HENRY, <i>Levuka, Fiji.</i>
	1888	CAVE, HERBERT, B.A., F.C.S., <i>Croydon Goldfields, Queensland.</i>
	1889	CAVE, WM. RENDALL, J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1884	CELLIERS, CHARLES ANDREAS, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1775	1888	†CENTENO, LEON, <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
	1887	CHABAUD, JOHN A., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	CHADWICK, ROBERT, <i>Camden Buildings, George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1891	CHAFFEY, WILLIAM B., <i>Mildura, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1892	CHALMERS, NATHANIEL, <i>Baleci Savu-Savu, Fiji.</i>
1780	1882	CHAMBERS, JOHN, <i>Te Mata, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1886	CHAMBERS, JOHN RATCLIFFE, <i>St. Kitts, West Indies.</i>
	1891	CHAMBERS, ROLAND, F.R.G.S., <i>Blue Bush, Tufelberg, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888	CHANDLER, HON. WM. KELLMAN, M.L.C., <i>Batrister-at-Law, Barbados.</i>
	1881	CHANTRELL, HON. HENRY W., <i>Auditor-General, Trinidad (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1785	1890	CHAPMAN, CHARLES W., <i>39 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1890	CHAPMAN, GEORGE S., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1879	CHAPMAN, JOHN, M.D., <i>31 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris.</i>
	1890	CHAPMAN, STANFORD, <i>189 William Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881	CHASTELLIER, PIERRE L., Q.C., <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1790	1888	CHATER, HON. C. PAUL, M.L.C., <i>Hong Kong.</i>
	1889	†CHAYTOR, JOHN C., <i>Tuamarina, Picton, New Zealand.</i>
	1883	†CHEESMAN, ROBERT SUCKLING, <i>Dumbarton Villa, Merivale Street, South Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1874	†CHINTAMON, HURRYCHUND (Political Agent for Native Princes).
	1892	CHISHOLM EDWARD, <i>Iona, Darlinghurst, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1795	1887	CHISHOLM, JAMES H., <i>Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1880	†CHISHOLM, W., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1876	†CHRISTIAN, HENRY B., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1884	†CHRISTIAN, OWEN SMITH, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1887	CHRISTIANI, HENRY L., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1800	1884	CHURCHILL, CAPTAIN JOHN SPENCER, <i>Commissioner, St. Kitts.</i>
	1889	†CHURCHILL, FRANK F., <i>Musgrave Road, Durban, Natal.</i>
	1883	CLARENCE, HON. MR. JUSTICE LOVELL BURCHETT, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1889	†CLARK, GOWAN C. S., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	CLARK, JAMES A. R., <i>care of Messrs. Dalgety &amp; Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1805	1877	CLARK, JAMES McCOSH, <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	1890	CLARK, JOHN, <i>Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>

Year of Election.	
	1889 CLARK, HON. JOHN P., M.L.C., <i>Shooter's Hill, Jamaica.</i>
	1882 †CLARK, WALTER J., <i>Melbourne Club, Australia.</i>
	1880 CLARK, WILLIAM, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1810	1888 CLARK, MAJOR WILLIAM, <i>Winnipeg, Canada.</i>
	1885 †CLARKE, ALFRED E., <i>Coldblo', Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886 CLARKE, FREDERIC J., <i>Coverley Plantation, Barbados.</i>
	1887 CLARKE, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE FIELDING, <i>Hong Kong.</i>
	1884 CLARKE, GEORGE O'MALLEY, <i>Police Magistrate, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1815	1884 †CLARKE, JOSEPH, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886 CLARKE, COLONEL SIR MARSHAL J., R.A., K.C.M.G., <i>The Residency, Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa.</i>
	1889 CLARKE, HON. WILLIAM, J.P., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1882 CLARKE, HON. SIR WILLIAM JOHN, BART., M.L.C., <i>Ruper's Wood, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882 †CLARKE, WILLIAM PHILLIPS, <i>Messrs. Da Costa &amp; Co., Barbados.</i>
1820	1888 †CLEVELAND, FRANK, <i>Guildford, Western Australia.</i>
	1882 CLIFFORD, GEORGE HUGH, <i>care of Messrs. Levin &amp; Co., Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1888 COATES, JOHN, <i>285 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1889 COCK, CORNELIUS, J.P., <i>Peddie, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884 COCKBURN, ADOLPHUS, <i>Cape Gracias à Dios, Republic of Nicaragua (vid Grey Towns).</i>
1825	1881 COCKBURN, SAMUEL A., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1880 CODD, JOHN A., <i>P.O. Box 365, Ottawa, Canada.</i>
	1889 COGHLAN, CHARLES P. J., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889 COHILLAN, JAMES J., J.P., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888 COHEN, NAH. H., <i>P.O. Box 574, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1830	1883 COHEN, NEVILLE D., <i>care of Messrs. D. Cohen &amp; Co., Maitland West, New South Wales.</i>
	1888 COLB, FREDERICK E., <i>Clerk of the Courts, St. Elizabeth, Jamaica.</i>
	1886 COLB, ROWLAND, <i>Oni House, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1891 COLERBROOK, ALBERT E., <i>142 Flinders Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1885 COLERBROOK, GEORGE E., <i>Messrs. Lilley, Skinner, &amp; Colbrook, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1835	1892 COLEMAN, JAMES H., <i>Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1882 COLEMAN, WILLIAM J., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888 COLLEY, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1889 COLLIER, FREDERICK WILLIAM, <i>Postmaster-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1885 COLLINS, ERNEST E., <i>Reuter's Telegram Co., Ltd., Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1840	1885 COLLINS, E. L. STRATTON, <i>P.O. Box 154, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1880 COLLYER, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM R., <i>Singapore.</i>
	1884 †COLQUHOUN, ROBERT A., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1883 COLTON, HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., M.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1886 COMBES, HON. EDWARD, C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1845	1876 COMMISSIONS, W. S., Q.C., M.L.C., <i>St. George's, Grenada.</i>
	1881 COMPTON, LIEUT. J. N., R.N., <i>Commanding Colonial Steamer "Countess of Derby," Sierra Leone.</i>
	1892 CONDON, GEORGE, <i>care of T. J. Poole, Esq., Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1881 CONNOLLY, R.M., <i>Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.</i>

	Year of Election.	
	1889	CONNOR, HON. EDWIN C., M.I.C., <i>Belize Estate and Produce Co., British Honduras.</i>
1850	1891	COOK, E. BOYER, J.P., <i>Thornhill, Herbert, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	COOK, FREDERICK, J.P., <i>Brooklyn, Toxteth Road, Glebe Point, Sydney New South Wales.</i>
	1884	COOK, HON. MR. JUSTICE JOHN, <i>Trinidad.</i>
	1885	COOKE, JOHN, <i>care of New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited, 555 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1889	COOLEY, WILLIAM, <i>Town Clerk, Durban, Natal.</i>
1855	1889	COOPE, COLONEL WM. JESSER, <i>Mariedahl Cottage, Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888	†COOPER, HENRY W. A., F.R.G.S., <i>Advocate, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1890	COOPER, HON. MR. JUSTICE POPE A., <i>Bowen, Queensland.</i>
	1882	COPLAND, WILLIAM, <i>Tufton Hall, Grenada.</i>
	1890	CORBET, FREDERICK H. M., M.R.A.S., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1860	1889	†CORDNER-JAMES, JOHN H., A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>P.O. Box 1156, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1882	CORK, PHILIP C., <i>Immigration Agent-General, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1883	CORNWALL, MOSES, J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885	CORNWALL, WILLIAM DANIEL, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1891	COSEY, A. MORGAN, <i>London and Ontario Investment Co., Toronto, Canada.</i>
1865	1884	COTTON, HON. GEORGE WITHERIDGE, M.L.C., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1886	COTTRELL, HENRY E. P., <i>care of Syria-Ottoman Railway Offices, Haifa, Palestine.</i>
	1880	COURTNEY, J. M., <i>Deputy Finance Minister, Ottawa, Canada.</i>
	1889	COUSENS, R. LEWIS, <i>P. O. Box 1161, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1883	COWDEROY, BENJAMIN, <i>Colonial Mutual Chambers, Market Street, Melbourne, Australia (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1870	1889	COWEN, CHARLES, F.S.S., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1889	†COWIE, ALEXANDER, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	COWLISHAW, WILLIAM PATTEN, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1882	COX, CHARLES T., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1877	†COX, HON. GEORGE H., M.L.C., <i>Mudgee, New South Wales.</i>
1875	1890	CRACE, EDWARD K., <i>Gungahleen Station, Gininderra, New South Wales.</i>
	1889	CRAIG, HON. ROBERT, M.L.C., <i>Chapelton, Jamaica.</i>
	1892	CRAIGEN, WILLIAM, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1889	CRANE, S. LEONARD, M.D., C.M.G., <i>Surgeon-General, Trinidad.</i>
	1890	CRANSWICK, WILLIAM F., <i>P.O. Box 76, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1880	1884	†CRAVEN, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1890	†CRAWFORD, ALFRED J., <i>Newcastle, Natal.</i>
	1876	CRAWFORD, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES D., <i>P.O. Box 2149, Montreal, Canada.</i>
	1887	CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, ANTHONY P., <i>Mahagastolle, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.</i>
	1884	†CREWELL, JACOB, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1885	1890	CRESSALL, PAUL, <i>Surveyor of Customs, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1876	CRESWICK, HENRY, <i>Hawthorn, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1880	CRIPPS, THOMAS N., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1891	CROFT, HENRY, M.P.P., J.P., <i>Mount Adelaide, Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
	1883	CROGHAN, E. H., M.D., <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	1882	CROOK, HERBERT, M.R.C.S.E., <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>

Year of Election	
1885	†CROSBY, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1891	†CROSS, JOHN WM., A.N.L., <i>Pakade's Location (via Weenen), Natal.</i>
1887	CUDEPORD, WILLIAM, Auditor, <i>Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1883	†CULLEN, CHARLES EDWARD, <i>care of the German Consul, Buenos Ayres.</i>
895 1884	†CULMER, JAMES WILLIAM, M.L.A., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1889	CUMMING, JOHN, <i>Plantation Blairmont, Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
1882	CUMMING, W. GORDON, District Magistrate, <i>Mount Frere, Griqualand East, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	CUNINGHAM, GRANVILLE C., <i>548 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Canada.</i>
1892	CUNNINGHAM, ANDREW J., <i>Lanyon, Queanbeyan, New South Wales.</i>
900 1882	CULLING, REV. JOSEPH J., B.A., <i>St. Mary's Parsonage, Bay of Islands, Newfoundland.</i>
1874	CURRIE, JAMES, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1886	CURRIE, JOHN C., <i>Eildon, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1891	CURTAYNE, JOHN, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1884	CUSCADEN, GEO., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., <i>Bay Street, Port Melbourne, Australia.</i>
905 1892	CUTHBERT, HON. HENRY, M.L.C., <i>Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1883	DACOMB, HENRY L., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1885	DaCOSTA, JOSÉ S., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1878	DALE, SIR LANGHAM, K.C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	†DALRYMPLE, THOMAS, <i>East London, Cape Colony.</i>
910 1879	DALTON, E. H. GORING, Registrar of the Supreme Court, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1884	†DALTON, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>31 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1879	DALY, THOMAS, <i>Lamaha House, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1884	DAMIAN, FRANCIS, <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1889	DANNY, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., <i>Hong Kong.</i>
915 1884	DANGAR, ALBERT AUGUSTUS, <i>Baroona, Whittingham, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1886	DARE, HON. JOHN JULIUS, M.E.C., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1889	DARLEY, CECIL W., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Harbours and Rivers Department, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1892	DAVENPORT, HENRY C., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1877	†DAVENPORT, SIR SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., <i>Beaumont, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
920 1887	†DAVEY, THOMAS J., <i>Gresham Chambers, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1887	DAVIDSON, ANDREW, M.D., <i>Beau Bassin, Mauritius.</i>
1880	DAVIDSON, JOHN, J.P., <i>Sherwood Forest, Jamaica.</i>
1891	DAVIDSON, JOHN I., <i>President, Board of Trade, Toronto, Canada.</i>
1889	†DAVIDSON, ROBERT, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
925 1887	DAVIDSON, WILLIAM, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	†DAVIDSON, W. E., <i>Civil Service, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1881	DAVIDSON, WILLIAM M., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1885	DAVIES, DAVID, J.P., <i>Prospect, near Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1891	DAVIES, GEORGE STEELE, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
930 1889	DAVIES, MAJOR J. G., M.H.A., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1886	†DAVIES, SIR MATTHEW H., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1886	†DAVIES, MAURICE COLEMAN, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1882	DAVIES, WILLIAM BROUGHTON, M.D., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>

	Year of Election.	
	1889	DAVIS, H. E. HENDERSON, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1935	1873	†DAVIS, HON. N. DARNELL, M.C.P., Controller of Customs, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1887	DAVIS, NUNA D., <i>Barberton, Transvaal.</i>
	1875	†DAVIS, P., JUN., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1878	DAVSON, GEORGE L., <i>British Guiana Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1889	DAWES, RICHARD ST. MARK, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., <i>Gawler, South Australia.</i>
1940	1890	DAWSON, A. L. HALKETT, M.A., <i>Grand Hotel, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882	†DAWSON, JOHN EUGENE, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1883	†DAWSON, RANKINE, M.A., M.D.
	1884	DAWSON, WILLIAM, <i>Kaikoura, Princes Street, Kew, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1888	†DAY, CHARLES, J.P., <i>Glenelg, South Australia.</i>
1945	1882	DAY, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1883	DEAN, WILLIAM, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1891	DEAS-THOMSON, E.R., 33 <i>MacLeay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1882	DE LAMARRE, LOUIS BERT, <i>care of Messrs. F. H. T aylor &amp; Co., Bridgetown, Barbados.</i>
	1878	DE LA MOTHE, E. A., <i>St. George's, Grenada.</i>
1950	1887	DE LISSA, ALFRED, 313 <i>George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1885	DELY, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1874	DENISON, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE T., <i>Commanding the Governor-General's Body Guard, Heydon Villa, Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1883	DENISON, NOEL, <i>Superintendent of Lower Perak, Teluk Anson, Perak Straits Settlements.</i>
	1889	†DENNY, F. W. RAMSAY, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1955	1889	DENNY, THOMAS, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1890	DENTON, HON. CAPTAIN GEORGE C., C.M.G., <i>Colonial Secretary, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1881	DE PASS, ELLIOT A., F.R.G.S.
	1881	DE PASS, JOHN, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1890	DESBOROUGH, L. V., <i>Bombay.</i>
1960	1889	DE SMIDT, ABRAHAM, <i>Surveyor-Genl., Highstead, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	DE SMIDT, ADAM GABRIEL, M.L.A., <i>George, Cape Colony.</i>
	1890	DE SOUZA, MORTIMER C., 7 <i>Church Street, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1885	DESPARD, FITZHERBERT RUSTON, C.E., J.P., <i>Kimberley Water Works, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	DE STEDINGK, HENRY, <i>Barberton, Transvaal.</i>
1965	1885	DES VAGES, JOHANNES A. D., <i>Willowmore, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	DE VILLIERS, ISAAC HORAK, 2 <i>Union Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1890	†DE VILLIERS, JACOB N., <i>P.O. Box 118, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1890	DE VILLIERS, JOSIAS E., A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>P.O. Box 429, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1889	DE VILLIERS, TIELMAN N., M.V.R., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1970	1883	DE WET, SIR JACOBUS P.
	1891	DIAMOND, FREDERICK WM., <i>P. O. Box 360, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1887	DIAS, FELIX REGINALD, B.A., LL.B., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Mutuval, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1892	†DIBBS, THOMAS A., <i>Commercial Banking Co., 347 George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>

Year of Election.	
	1883 DICK, HON. THOMAS, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1975	1890 DICKSON, HON. JAMES R., <i>Toorak, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1888 †DICKSON, R. CASIMIR, <i>15 Wilcox Street, Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1883 †DICKSON, RAYNES W., <i>Arnside, Domain Road, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1889 †DICKSON, WILLIAM SAMUEL, <i>Fauresmith, Orange Free State.</i>
	1887 DIGNAN, PATRICK L., <i>Bank of New Zealand, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1980	1881 DILWORTH, JAMES, J.P., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	1881 †DIXON, JOHN S., <i>Tafelberg Hall, Middelburg, Cape Colony.</i>
	1892 DIXON, M. THEODORE, <i>P.O. Box 419, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1889 DOBBIE, A. W., <i>College Park, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1880 †DOBELL, RICHARD R., <i>Quebec, Canada.</i>
1985	1891 DOBSON, HON. ALFRED, <i>Solicitor-General, Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1889 DOBSON, HENRY, <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1886 DOBSON, JAMES M., C.E., <i>Chief Engineer, Harbour Works, Buenos Ayres.</i>
	1886 †DOBSON, ROBERT, <i>Manager, Northern Investment Company of New Zealand, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1885 DOBSON, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM LAMBERT, <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1990	1890 DOCKER, THOMAS L., <i>Commercial Bank of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1882 DOCKER, WILFRED L., <i>Nyramble, Darlinghurst Road, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1889 †DONALD, JOHN M., <i>Robinson Gold Mining Company, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1885 DONALDSON, JAMES KENNEDY.
	1892 DONKIN, JOHN B., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1995	1889 †DONOVAN, JOHN J., M.A., LL.D., <i>Barriester-at-Law, 165 King Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1886 DOUGLAS, HON. ADYE, Q.C., M.L.C., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1890 DOUGLAS, CHARLES HILL, <i>Melbourne Club, Australia.</i>
	1884 DOUGLAS, HON. JOHN, C.M.G., <i>Government Resident, Thursday Island, Torres Straits.</i>
	1887 DOUGLAS, J. H., <i>Melbourne Club, Australia.</i>
2000	1875 DOUGLASS, ARTHUR, M.L.A., <i>Heatherton Towers, near Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889 DOWLING, ALFRED, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1886 DRIBERG, JOHN J. S., <i>Deputy-Commissioner, Gauhati, Assam, India.</i>
	1881 †DRURY, LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD R., C.M.G., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1880 DUDLEY, CECIL, <i>Famagusta, Cyprus.</i>
2005	1889 DUFF, ROBERT, <i>Immigration Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1872 DUFFERIN & AYA, H.E. RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., <i>Paris.</i>
	1885 DUFFY, DAVID, <i>care of Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1889 DUMAY, FRANK CAMPBELL, <i>Barriester-at-Law, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1879 DUNCAN, CAPTAIN A., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
2010	1888 †DUNCAN, ANDREW H. F., <i>care of The Chartered Company, Salisbury, Mashonaland.</i>
	1883 DUNCAN, JAMES DENISON, <i>Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1890 †DUNCAN, JOHN J., <i>Hayles Park, Waverley, South Australia.</i>
	1882 †DUNCAN, WALTER HUDNAN, <i>Adelaide Club, South Australia.</i>

	Year of Election.	
	1892	DUNCAN, WM. H. GREVILLE, F.R.G.S., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
2015	1884	†DUNELL, OWEN ROBERT, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1880	DUNLOP, CHARLES E., <i>Civil Service, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1892	DUNLOP, W. P., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1889	DUPONT, MAJOR C. T., <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
	1884	†DU PREZ, HERCULES PETRUS, J.P., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2020	1892	DUTHIE, JOHN M. H. R., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1883	DYASON, DURBAN, <i>Attorney-at-Law, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1887	DYER, CHARLES, <i>King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1887	DYER, FREDERICK, <i>King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	DYER, JOHN E., M.D., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2025	1890	†DYER, JOSEPH, <i>Katni Murwani, Central Provinces, India.</i>
	1891	DYER, THOMAS NOWELL, <i>King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1879	EAGLESTONE, WILLIAM, <i>120 William Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1884	†EALLES, WILLIAM JOHN, <i>Madras, India.</i>
	1880	EASMON, J. FARRELL, M.D., F.R.C.S., <i>Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
2030	1880	EAST, REV. D. J., <i>Principal, Calabar College, Jamaica.</i>
	1890	EASTON, CHARLES J., <i>P.O. Box 1036, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1889	†EBERT, ERNEST, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	†ECKSTEIN, FREDERICK, <i>P.O. Box 149, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1889	†ECKSTEIN, HERMANN, <i>P.O. Box 149, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
2035	1889	†EDENBOROUGH, WELLESLEY M., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1890	†EDGSON, ARTHUR B., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1890	EDKINS, SEPTIMUS, <i>P.O. Box 685, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1889	EDWARDS, E. H., <i>Mahé, Seychelles.</i>
	1877	†EDWARDS, HERBERT, <i>Oamaru, New Zealand.</i>
2040	1886	EDWARDS, NATHANIEL W., <i>Nelson, New Zealand.</i>
	1874	†EDWARDS, DR. W. A., <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
	1887	EGAN, CHARLES J., M.D., <i>King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	EGERTON, WALTER, <i>Magistrate of Police, Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1892	EGLINTON, WILLIAM, <i>Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.</i>
2045	1889	EICKE, ADOLPH, <i>Berg Street, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1892	ELCUM, JOHN BOWEN, <i>Civil Service, Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1886	ELDRED, CAPTAIN W. H., J.P., <i>Consul-General for Chili in Australia and New Zealand, Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1889	ELIAS, LIEUT.-COL. ROBERT, <i>Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Gen., Mauritius.</i>
	1882	ELLIOTT, REV. F. W. T., <i>The Parsonage, Friendship, East Coast, British Guiana.</i>
2050	1882	ELLIOTT, W. J. P., <i>Collector of Customs, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1882	ELLIS, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR ADAM GIB, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1886	ELLIS, J. CHUTE, <i>Invercargill, New Zealand.</i>
	1885	ELSTOB, ARTHUR, <i>Beach Grove, Durban, Natal.</i>
	1888	ELWORTHY, EDWARD, <i>Timaru, New Zealand.</i>
2055	1889	EMANUEL, SOLOMON, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1890	EMERSON, HON. GEORGE H., Q.C., <i>Speaker of the House of Assembly, St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
	1889	EMMERTON, HARRY, <i>Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1889	†ENGELKEN, EMIL WILLIAM, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	89	ENGLAND, EDWARD, <i>Genista, Irving Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>



Year of Election.	
1886	ENGLISH, FREDERICK A., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1884	ERSKINE, CAPTAIN W. C. C., J.P., <i>Convict Station, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1874	†ESCOMBE, HARRY, M.L.C., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1883	ESCOTT, E. B. SWEET, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1889	ESPEUT, HON. W. BANCROFT, M.L.C., <i>Spring Garden, Buff Bay, Jamaica.</i>
1886	ESTILL, FREDERICK C., <i>Messrs. Blyth, Brothers, &amp; Co., Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1880	EVANS, HON. FREDERICK, C.M.G., <i>Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands, St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1883	EVANS, GOWEN, " <i>Argus</i> " Office, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1889	EVANS, J. EMILY, <i>Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	EVANS, WILLIAM, <i>Singapore, Straits Settlements.</i>
1890	EVANS, WILLIAM GWYNNE, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1890	EVILL, FREDERICK C., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., <i>care of National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1892	EWING, CAPTAIN ANDREW, <i>Port Beira, Punguè River, East Africa.</i>
1881	FABRE, CHARLES M., <i>13 Cours du 30 Juillet, Bordeaux.</i>
1878	FAIRBAIRN, GEORGE, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1887	FAIRBAIRN, GEORGE, JUN., <i>care of Union Mortgage and Agency Company, William Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1889	FAIRBRIDGE, RHYNS S., <i>Government Surveyor, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	FAIRFAX, GEOFFREY E., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1880	FAIRFAX, JAMES R., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1879	FAITHFULL, ROBERT L., M.D., <i>5 Lyons Terrace, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1889	FANNING, JOHN, <i>Collector of Customs, Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1889	†FARQUHARSON, ARTHUR W., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1887	FARQUHARSON, HON. CHARLES S., M.L.C., <i>Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1890	FARQUHARSON, HON. JAMES M., M.L.C., <i>Longhill, Santa Cruz P.O., Jamaica.</i>
1887	FARQUHARSON, J. M., JUN., <i>Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica.</i>
1889	FARQUHARSON, WALTER H. K., J.P., <i>Elim, Balaclava, Jamaica.</i>
1881	FAUCETT, HON. PETER, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1886	FAULKNER, ENOCH, <i>Assistant Colonial Secretary, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1890	FAWCETT, JAMES HART, <i>Athenaeum Club, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1890	†FAWCETT, WILLIAM, B.Sc., F.L.S., <i>Director, Public Gardens, Gordon Town, Jamaica.</i>
1880	FEGAN, J. C., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1888	FELL, HENRY, M.L.C., <i>Muritzburg, Natal.</i>
1887	FENWICK, JOHN, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1889	FERGUSON, JAMES E. A., M.B., C.M., <i>Public Hospital, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1890	FERGUSON, JAMES, <i>P.O. Box 253, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1879	†FERGUSON, JOHN, <i>Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, Ceylon (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1886	FERGUSON, JOHN, <i>Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
1885	FERGUSON, WILLIAM JOHN, M.P., <i>29 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1890	FETHERS, F. DENTON, <i>High Street, Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1890	FIELD, A. PERCY, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1880	FIELD, HON. WILLIAM HENRY, M.L.C., <i>Barrister-at-Law, St. John's, Antigua.</i>

	Year of Election.	
	1882	FILLAN, JAMES COX, <i>Wall House Estate, Dominica.</i>
	1881	†FINAUGHTY, H. J., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1891	FINDLAY, JAMES M., <i>63 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1890	FINLASON, JAMES B., <i>St. Augustine's Mine, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
105	1892	FINLAY, JAMES A., <i>Shirley, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1889	FINLAYSON, DAVID, <i>Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881	FINLAYSON, H. MACKENZIE, <i>Seaforth, Mackay, Queensland.</i>
	1876	FINLAYSON, J. HARVEY, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1878	†FINNEMORE, ROBERT I., J.P., <i>Collector of Customs, Durban, Natal.</i>
2110	1891	FINUCANE, MORGAN I., M.R.C.S.E., <i>Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Bathurst, Gambia.</i>
	1878	FISCHER, C. F., M.D., F.L.S., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1889	†FISHER, JOSEPH, J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1884	FISHER, R. H. U., J.P., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1881	†FISKEN, JOHN INGLIS, <i>Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2115	1886	FITZGERALD, LORD GEORGE, <i>Government House, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1876	FITZGERALD, HON. NICHOLAS, M.L.C., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1884	FITZGERALD, T. N., F.R.C.S.I., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1876	FITZGIBBON, E. G., C.M.G., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1887	†FLACK, JOSEPH H., <i>Gresham Chambers, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2120	1892	FLEISCHACK, ALBERT R., <i>Potchefstroom, Transvaal.</i>
	1881	†FLEMING, H.E. SIR FRANCIS, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1880	FLEMING, JOHN, <i>Charlotte Town, Grenada.</i>
	1878	FLEMING, SANDFORD, C.E., C.M.G., <i>Ottawa, Canada (Corresponding Sec.).</i>
	1888	FLETCHER, WILLIAM, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2125	1890	FLETCHER, REV. WM. ROBY, <i>Wavertree, Kent Town, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1875	FLOWER, JAMES, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	FLOYD, REV. WILLIAM, <i>Levuka, Fiji.</i>
	1886	FONCECA, RICHARD J., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E. ( <i>Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service</i> ).
	1885	FOOTE, HON. THOMAS D., M.E.C., C.M.G., <i>Parham Hill, Antigua.</i>
2130	1885	†FORBES, FREDK. WILLIAM, <i>Barberton, Transvaal.</i>
	1883	†FORBES, HENRY, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1879	FORD, DR. F. T. WEST, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1887	†FORD, JAMES, <i>Damaraland (via Walwich Bay), South Africa.</i>
	1889	†FORD, JAMES P., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
2135	1889	FORD, JOSEPH C., <i>117 Duke Street, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1883	FORD, RICHARD, <i>Victoria Railway Commission, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1889	FORD, ROBERT, <i>Water Works Co., Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	FORDE, WILLIAM, <i>Public Works Department, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1882	†FOREMAN, JOSEPH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., <i>215 Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2140	1881	FORREST, HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1881	FORREST, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1889	FORREST, MOWBRAY G. S., <i>Burwood, New South Wales.</i>
	1882	FORSAITH, REV. T. SPENCER, <i>Morton House, Parramatta, New South Wales.</i>
	1891	FORSTER, J. J., <i>New Oriental Bank, Mahé, Seychelles.</i>
2145	1891	FORTE, HARCOURT, <i>Plantation Ske'don, British Guiana.</i>

Year of Election.	
1890	FORTUNO, JOSEPH, <i>care of Messrs. W. R. Jecks &amp; Co., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1885	FOSTER, EDWARD ALEXANDER, <i>Medical Department, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1883	FOWLER, ALFIN GRANT, M.Inst.C.E.
1888	FOWLER, GEORGE M., <i>Civil Service, Kalutara, Ceylon.</i>
2150 1883	†FOWLER, HON. HENRY, <i>Colonial Secretary, Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1889	†FOWLER, JAMES, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1876	FOX, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., M.H.R., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1888	FRANCIS, DANIEL, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1885	FRANKI, J. P., <i>care of Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, &amp; Co., Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2155 1882	FRANKLIN, REV. T. AUGUSTUS, <i>The Parsonage, Cullen Front, Essequibo British Guiana.</i>
1883	FRANKLIN, WILLIAM, J.P., <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
1892	FRASER, ALEXANDER, W., <i>Bonaby, Alma Road East, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1886	FRASER, CHARLES A., <i>Colonial Treasurer, Stanley, Falkland Islands.</i>
1889	FRASER, HUGH, <i>Bandarapolla Estate, Matale, Ceylon.</i>
2160 1879	FRASER, ROBERT S., <i>Kandanevera, Elkadua, Ceylon.</i>
1883	FRENCH, JAMES, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	FRIETZ, WILLIAM HENRY, M.R.C.S., <i>Molyneux, St. Kitts.</i>
1882	FROST, JOHN, C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Queenstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	FRYE, MAURICE W., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
2165 1889	†FULLER, ALFRED W., <i>Southern Wood, East London, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	†FULLER, WILLIAM, <i>Thomas River Station (vid King William's Town), Cape Colony.</i>
1888	FULTON, ALEXANDER T., <i>Freehold Loan Co., Toronto, Canada.</i>
1887	FULTON, BRIGADE-SURGEON JOHN, M.D., <i>188 Collins Street East, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1878	†FYSH, HON. P. O., M.L.C., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
2170 1884	GAINFORD, HENRY, <i>Oringi, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1886	GALGKY, OTHO, M.K.Q.C.P.I., &c, <i>Assistant Colonial Surgeon, St. Lucia, West Indies.</i>
1879	†GALLAGHER, DENIS M.
1880	GALT, SIR ALEXANDER T., G.C.M.G., <i>Ottawa, Canada.</i>
1891	GARDNER, MAITLAND, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
2175 1882	GARDNER, WILLIAM, M.D., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1889	GARLAND, CHARLES L., <i>130 Phillip Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1887	GARLAND, WALTER F., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Public Works Department, Johore, Straits Settlements.</i>
1887	GARNETT, HARRY, <i>Plantation Nonpareil, British Guiana.</i>
1882	GARHWAY, DAVID GLOSTER, <i>Treasurer, St. Lucia, West Indies.</i>
2180 1882	GARRETT, G. H., <i>Manager of Sherbro, West Africa.</i>
1887	GARRICK, ALFRED C., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1888	GASKIN, C. P., <i>Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
1889	GASQUOINE, JAMES M., <i>Rushford, Wellington Street, Brighton, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1891	GATTY, HON. STEPHEN H., Q.C., <i>Attorney-General, Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>

	Year of Election.	
2185	1882	GAUL, THE VENERABLE W. T., M.A., Archdeacon of Kimberley and Bechuanaland, <i>St. Cyprians, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1880	†GEARD, JOHN, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	GEDDES, CHARLES W. B., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1886	GENTLES ALEXANDER B., <i>Hampstead, Falmouth P.O., Jamaica.</i>
	1886	GEORGE, ARTHUR, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
2190	1883	GEORGE, CHARLES J., M.L.C., <i>Pacific House, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1891	GERARD, EDWARD M. S., <i>care of Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1882	GIBBON, EDWARD, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885	GIBBON, W. D., <i>Kandy, Ceylon.</i>
	1882	GIBBS, J. F. BURTON, <i>70 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2195	1889	GIBSON, CHARLES HENRY, M.R.C.S.E. (Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service).
	1889	GIBSON, HARRY, <i>South African Association, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	GIFFORD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, V.C.
	1886	†GILCHRIST, WILLIAM, <i>P.O. Box 401, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1891	GILES, FRANCIS WILLIAM, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
2200	1879	GILES, THOMAS, J.P., <i>Adelaide Club, South Australia.</i>
	1889	GILL, DAVID, LL.D., F.R.S., Astronomer Royal, <i>The Observatory, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	GILLARD, RICHARD.
	1889	GILLES, ALFRED W., <i>Hinemoa, Edgecliffe Road, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1887	GILLESPIE, ROBERT, <i>National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2205	1891	†GILLESPIE, ROBERT K., J.P., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1892	GILLOTT, SAMUEL, <i>9 Brunswick Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882	GILMOUR, ANDREW, <i>Burwood, near Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1885	GILZEAN, ALEXR. RUSSEL, <i>Anna Regina, British Guiana.</i>
	1889	†GIRDLESTONE, NELSON S., J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2210	1889	GITTENS, JOSEPH A., <i>Oughterson, St. Philip, Barbados.</i>
	1877	†GLANVILLE, THOMAS, <i>Mile Gully P.O., Manchester, Jamaica.</i>
	1892	†GLASGOW, H.E. THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1881	GLENNIE, THOMAS H., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1884	GOCH, G. H., <i>P.O. Box 163, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
2215	1889	†GODDARD, WILLIAM, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1883	GODDARD, WILLIAM C., <i>Norwich Chambers, Hunter Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1879	GODFREY, FREDERICK R., <i>Graylings, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1885	GODFREY, JOSEPH EDWARD, M.B., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1885	GOERTZ, ERNEST, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
2220	1891	GOLDMANN, C. SYDNEY, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1880	†GOLDNEY, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. TANKERVILLE, <i>Singapore.</i>
	1885	GOLDRING, A. R., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1880	GOLDSWORTHY, H.E. SIR ROGER T., K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands.</i>
	1890	GOLLIN, GEORGE, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
2225	1889	GOODCHAP, HON. C. A., M.L.C., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1878	GOODE, CHARLES H., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1874	GOODLIFFE, JOHN, <i>Durban, Natal (Corresponding Secretary).</i>

Year of Election.	
1885	GOODMAN, HON. WILLIAM MEIGH, Attorney-General, <i>Hong Kong</i> .
1869	GOODRICKE, G. D., <i>Durban, Natal</i> .
2230 1888	GOOLD-ADAMS, MAJOR H., <i>Vryburg, British Bechuanaland</i> .
1885	GORDON, MAJOR-GENERAL A. H. A., Inspector of Prisons, <i>Hong Kong</i> .
1889	GORDON, A. H. W., <i>Immigration Department, Port Louis, Mauritius</i> .
1879	†GORDON, CHARLES, M.D., <i>Maritzburg, Natal</i> .
1890	†GORDON, CHARLES GRIMSTON, C.E.
2235 1889	†GORDON, GEORGE, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony</i> .
1891	†GORDON, JOHN, <i>Messrs. D. &amp; W. Murray, Adelaide, South Australia</i> .
1889	†GORDON, HON. W. GORDON, M.L.C., <i>Knowlesly, Queen's Park, Trinidad</i> .
1885	GORDON, WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE, <i>Government Offices, St. John's, Antigua</i> .
1888	GORE, GERRARD R., <i>Yandilla, Queensland</i> .
2240 1883	GORRIE, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR JOHN, <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad</i> .
1891	GORTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD, J.P., <i>Rangiatea, Bulls, Rangitikei, New Zealand</i> .
1891	GOULDSBURY, HIS HONOUR V. SKIPTON, C.M.G., M.D., <i>Administrator, St. Lucia</i> .
1883	†GOVETT, ROBERT, <i>Culloden Station, near Arramac, Queensland</i> .
1891	GOWER-POOLE, PERCY, M.I.M.E., F.R.G.S., <i>P.O. Box 20, Klerksdorp, Transvaal</i> .
2245 1878	GOYDEL, GEORGE WOODROFFE, C.M.G., <i>Surveyor-General, Adelaide, South Australia</i> .
1889	GRACE, HON. MORGAN S., C.M.G., M.L.C., M.D., <i>Wellington, New Zealand</i> .
1889	GRAHAM, C. ROSENBUSH, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone</i> .
1889	GRAHAM, FRANCIS G. C., C.C. and R.M., <i>Dorârecht, Cape Colony</i> .
1873	GRAHAM, JOHN, 88 <i>Simcoe Street, Victoria, British Columbia</i> .
2250 1883	GRAHAM, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., <i>Brisbane, Queensland</i> .
1889	GRAHAM, WILLIAM H., <i>Albany, Western Australia</i> .
1889	†GRAHAM, WOODTHORPE T., J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony</i> .
1883	GRAINGER, RICHARD KEAT, <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony</i> .
1891	GRANT, CHARLES HENRY, M.Inst.C.E., <i>Hobart, Tasmania</i> .
2255 1879	†GRANT, E. H., <i>Colonial Bank, St. John's, Antigua</i> .
1888	GRANT, THE VERY REV. G. M., M.A., D.D., <i>Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, Canada (Corresponding Secretary)</i> .
1889	GRANT, HENRY E. W., <i>Government House, Accra, Gold Coast Colony</i> .
1877	GRANT, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS HUNTER, <i>care of William Bignell, Esq., Quebec, Canada</i> .
1890	GRANT-DALTON, ALAN, M.Inst.C.E., <i>Government Railways, Middelberg Road, Cape Colony</i> .
2260 1884	GRAY, GEORGE W., <i>Brisbane, Queensland</i> .
1888	†GRAY, ROBERT, <i>Hughenden, Queensland</i> .
1890	GRAY, WILLIAM BAGGETT, <i>Crown Solicitor, Kingston, Jamaica</i> .
1887	†GREATHEAD, JOHN BALDWIN, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony</i> .
1888	†GREEN, DAVID, <i>Durban, Natal</i> .
2265 1882	GREEN, GEORGE DUTTON, <i>Adelaide, South Australia</i> .
1889	GREEN, JOHN E., <i>P.O. Box 340, Johannesburg, Transvaal</i> .
1884	†GREEN, RICHARD ALLAN, <i>Allanvale, Newcastle, Natal</i> .
1877	†GREEN, ROBERT COTTLE, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal</i> .
1880	†GREENACRE, B. W., M.L.C., <i>Durban, Natal</i> .

	Year of Election.	
2270	1889	GREENE, EDWARD M., Advocate, <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1884	GREENE, MOLESWORTH, <i>Greystones, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883	GRENIER, HON. SIR SAMUEL, Attorney-General, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1892	GRESWELL, CHARLES H., C.E., <i>South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly, India.</i>
	1881	†GREY-WILSON, H.E. WILLIAM, C.M.G., <i>Government House, St. Helena.</i>
2275	1884	GRIEBLE, REV. J. B., <i>Mount Bellenden, Ker, Cairns, Queensland.</i>
	1879	†GRICE, JOHN, <i>Messrs. Grice, Sumner &amp; Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1880	GRIEVE, ROBERT, M.D., Surgeon General, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1885	GRIFFIN, C. T., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., Superintending Medical Officer, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1884	GRIFFITH, COLONEL CHARLES D., C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>East London, Cape Colony.</i>
2280	1882	†GRIFFITH, HORACE M. BRANDFORD, <i>Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1881	GRIFFITH, HON. SIR SAMUEL W., K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.L.A., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1875	GRIFFITH, HIS HONOUR T. RISELY, C.M.G., Administrator of Seychelles.
	1877	GRIFFITH, H.E. SIR W. BRANDFORD, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1883	†GRIFFITH, WILLIAM BRANDFORD, B.A., Resident Magistrate, <i>Malvern P.O., Jamaica.</i>
2285	1886	GRIFFITH, W. C. E., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1889	†GRIFFITHS, THOMAS GRIFF, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1890	GRIMANI, EDMUND HORNBY, <i>Tamsui, Formosa, China.</i>
	1884	†GRIMWADE, HON. F. S., M.L.C., <i>Harleston, Caulfield, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1885	GRINLINTON, HON. J. J., M.L.C., A.Inst.C.E., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
2290	1882	GRISDALE, VERY REV. JOHN, B.D., Dean of Rupert's Land, " <i>St. John's, Winnipeg, Canada.</i> "
	1884	GRUNDY, EUSTACE BEARDOE, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1890	GUERIN, THOMAS A., Barrister-at-Law, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	GUERITZ, E. P., Acting Resident, <i>Province Dent, British North Borneo.</i>
	1889	GURDEN, R. L., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2295	1884	GURNEY, PROFESSOR THEODORE T., M.A., <i>Sydney University, New South Wales.</i>
	1889	†GUTHRIE, ADAM W., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1878	GUTHRIE, CHARLES, <i>London Chartered Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1887	GWYNNE, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. W., <i>188 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Canada.</i>
	1877	†GZOWSKI, COLONEL SIR CASIMIR S., K.C.M.G. (A.D.C. to the Queen) <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
2300	1890	†HAARHOFF, DANIEL J., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885	HAARHOFF, J. C., Attorney-at-Law, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1874	HADDON, F. W., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881	HAGUE, GEORGE, <i>Merchants Bank, Montreal, Canada</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
	1887	HAIGH, LIEUT. FRANCIS E., R.N., F.R.G.S., <i>care of W. H. Adler, Esq., The Gabies, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
2305	1879	HALCOMBE, ARTHUR F., <i>Urenui, Taranaki, New Zealand.</i>
	1890	HALES, WILLIAM G., C.E., <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>

Year of Election.	
1880	HALKETT, HON. CAPTAIN F. CRAIGIE, M.L.C., Inspector-General of Police, <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1883	HALL, HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., M.H.R., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1889	HALL, JOHN, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2310	1889 HALL, MAXWELL, M.A., F.R.A.S., <i>The Observatory, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1892 HALL, ROBERT E., P.O. Box 12, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1887 HALL, THOMAS S., Manager, Queensland Bank, <i>Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
	1887 HALL, WALTER R., <i>Wildfell, Potts Point, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1886 HALLIDAY, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2315	1885 HAMILTON, HON. CHARLES B., M.L.C., Receiver-General, <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
	1889 HAMILTON, JOHN T., <i>Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, Yokohama, Japan.</i>
	1884 HAMILTON, LAUCHLAN A., Assistant Land Commissioner, Canadian Pacific Railway, <i>Winnipeg, Canada.</i>
	1881 HAMILTON, H.E. SIR ROBERT G. C., K.C.B., <i>Government House, Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1884 HAMMERSLEY-HEENAN, ROBERT H., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Engineers' Office, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
2320	1886 HAMMOND, A. DE LASLE, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., <i>Samarez, Yarra, near Goulburn, New South Wales.</i>
	1889 HAMMOND, MARK J., J.P., <i>Ashfield, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1883 HAMNETT, FREDERICK HARPER, care of Messrs. <i>Arbuthnot &amp; Co., Madras.</i>
	1883 HAMPBRIE, F. K., M.B., M.R.C.S.E., <i>Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
	†HAMPSON, B., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2325	1888 †HAMPSON, J. ATHERTON, <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889 HAMPTON, JOHN, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889 HANCOCK, EDWARD, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1884 HANMER, EDWARD WINGFIELD, <i>Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	†HANNAM, CHARLES, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
2330	1883 HANNAM, WILLOUGHBY, M.Inst.C.E., Chief Engineer for Railways, <i>Cooktown, Queensland.</i>
	1885 †HANNINGTON, ERNEST B. C., M.D., <i>Victoria, British Columbia (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1889 †HANSEN, VIGGO J., <i>Christianstrasse 19, Dresden.</i>
	1888 †HARDIN, WILLIAM, <i>Fairmont P.O., Kootenay Valley, British Columbia.</i>
	1890 HARDING, HON. MR. JUSTICE GEORGE R., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
2335	1889 HARDING-FINLAYSON, MORGAN H., <i>Audit Department, Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
	1889 †HARDS, HARRY H., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1875 HARDY, C. BURTON, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1884 HARDY, JAMES A., M.R.C.S., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1883 HAREL, PHILIBERT C., <i>Land of Plenty House, Essequibo, British Guiana.</i>
2340	1888 HARBEE, F. ARNOLD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., care of Messrs. <i>Reed &amp; Campbell, Ferro-Carril Mexicano del Sur, Puebla, Mexico.</i>
	1888 HARDEAVES, T. SIDNEY, <i>Institute of Mines and Forests, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1891 HARDEAVES, WILLIAM, M.A., <i>Penang Free School, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1886 HARLEY, JOHN, <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	†HARPER, CHARLES, M.L.A., J.P., <i>Guildford, Western Australia.</i>

	Year of Election.	
2345	1886	HARPER, LEONARD, Barrister-at-Law, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1884	HARPER, ROBERT, M.L.A., <i>Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1889	HARPER, WALTER A., 63 <i>Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1891	HARRAGIN, JOHN A., Stipendiary Magistrate, <i>Couva, Trinidad.</i>
	1882	HARRAGIN, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Stipendiary Magistrate, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
2350	1883	HARRY, WILLIAM ROSSER, M.R.C.S., J.P., <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	HARRICKS, FRANCIS M., F.R.C.S.L., <i>Alma Road, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2355	1881	HARRIS, D., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	HARRIS, DAVID, M.R.C.S.E., J.P., <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	HARRIS, ELIAS, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1891	HARRIS, FREDERIC E., <i>Georgetown, Queensland.</i>
	1883	†HARRIS, HENRY WILLIAM J., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2360	1890	†HARRISON, FRANK, <i>Whernside Estates, Mahé, Seychelles.</i>
	1886	HARRISON, PROFESSOR J. B., <i>Government Laboratory, British Guiana.</i>
	1889	†HARRISON, J. SPRANGER, P.O. Box 17, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1889	HARROLD, MAJOR ARTHUR L., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1885	†HARROW, EDWIN, <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
2365	1881	†HARSANT, SIDNEY B., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1891	HART, CHARLES J., <i>care of Grand Canary Coaling Co., Las Palmas, Grand Canary.</i>
	1885	HARTLEY, SURGEON-MAJOR E. B., V.C., <i>King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	HARTLEY, EDWIN J., 333 <i>Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1891	HARVEY, ALEXANDER T., 63 <i>Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2370	1881	HARVEY, HON. AUGUSTUS W., M.L.C., <i>St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
	1884	HARVEY, JAMES, J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1882	†HARVEY, THOMAS L., M.L.C., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1891	HASSARD, CHARLES, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1882	HASTINGS, COMMANDER W. C. H., R.N., Assistant Harbour Master, <i>Hong Kong.</i>
2375	1887	HATHORN, KENNETH H., Advocate of the Supreme Court, <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1884	HAVELOCK, H.E. SIR ARTHUR E., K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1879	HAWDON, CYRIL G., <i>Westerfield, Ashburton, New Zealand.</i>
	1889	HAWKER, EDWARD W., M.A., LL.M., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1882	HAWKER, HON. GEORGE CHARLES, M.P., M.A., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
2380	882	HAWKES, GEORGE WRIGHT, J.P., 188 <i>Childers Street, North Adelaide, South Australia</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
	1881	HAWTAYNE, GEORGE H., O.M.G., Administrator-General, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
	1883	†HAY, HON. ALEXANDER, M.L.C., <i>Linden, near Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1880	†HAY, HENRY, <i>Collindina, New South Wales.</i>
	1885	†HAY, JAMES, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1878	1886	HAY, H.E. SIR JAMES SHAW, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Barbados.</i>
	1891	†HAY, JOHN, <i>North Shore, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1878	HAY, WILLIAM, <i>Boomdnoomana (via Wahanyak), New South Wales.</i>



Year of Election.	
2385	1888 HAYDON, THOMAS, <i>Coronet Hill, Brighton, Melbourne, Australia; and Victoria Club.</i>
	1887 HAYGARTH, JOHN, <i>Kooralbyn, Beaudesert, Queensland.</i>
	1883 HAYNES, ROBERT, <i>Registrar in Chancery, Bridgetown, Barbados.</i>
	1882 HAYS, WALTER, <i>Rockleigh, Townsville, Queensland.</i>
	1879 *HAYTER, H. H., C.M.G., <i>GOVERNMENT STATIST, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2390	1889 †HAZELL, CHARLES S., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883 HEARLE, ROBERT WALLER, <i>Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1892 HEATH, WALTER, M.A., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1891 HEEDEN, GEORGE H., <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1886 HERBON, A. S., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
2395	1888 HECTOR, ALEXANDER, J.P., <i>Bank of Africa, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1876 *HECTOR, SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., <i>Colonial Museum, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1889 HELY-HUTCHINSON, H.E. THE HON. SIR WALTER F., K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Grenada.</i>
	1886 †HEMERY, PERCY, <i>Receiver-General's Office, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1881 HEMMING, JOHN, <i>Civil Commissioner, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
2400	1869 HENDERSON, JOSEPH, C.M.G., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1889 HENDERSON, J. C. A., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1889 HENDERSON, SAMUEL, <i>Woodford Lodge, Trinidad.</i>
	1887 HENDERSON, WM.
	1889 HENDERSON, WILLIAM JAMES, <i>care of Trustees and Executors' Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2405	1890 HENDERSON, WILLIAM R., M.D., <i>Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1891 †HENNESSY, DAVID VALENTINE, J.P., <i>Brunswick, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883 HENSMAN, HON. MR. JUSTICE ALFRED PEACH, <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1887 HENTY, RICHMOND, <i>11 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1890 HERMAN, ISAAC, <i>366 Little Collins Street West, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2410	1883 †HERVEY, DUDLEY FRANCIS A., C.M.G., <i>Resident Councillor, Malacca, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1875 HEWAT, CAPTAIN J., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884 HICKLING, FREDERICK J., <i>National Bank of Australasia, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1888 HICKS, H. M., <i>313 Flinders Lane West, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886 †HIDDINGH, MICHAEL, F.C.S., <i>Newlands, Cape Colony.</i>
2415	1885 HIGGINS, HIS HONOR HENRY, <i>Commissioner, Turks and Caicos Islands.</i>
	1884 HIGGINS, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS WALKER, <i>Higginsbrook, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1883 †HIGHTT, JOHN MOORE, M.L.A., <i>Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882 HILL, CHARLES LUMLEY, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1887 HILL, EDWARD C. H., <i>Inspector of Schools, Singapore.</i>
2420	1887 HILL, LUKE M., A.M. Inst. C.E., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1887 HILL, STANLEY G., <i>Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
	1888 †HILL, THOMAS HESLOP, <i>Sungei Ujong, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1884 HILL, THOMAS JAMES, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1891 HILL, WARDROP M., <i>Townsville, Queensland.</i>
2425	1888 †HILLARY, GEORGE, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1886 HILLMAN, GEORGE F., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>

Year of Election.	
	1889 HILLS, TOM, 235 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.
	1891 HINDS, GEORGE W., Attorney-at-Law, Georgetown, British Guiana.
	1888 †HINRICHSSEN, RUDOLF, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
2430	1888 †HITCHINS, CHARLES, Durban, Natal.
	1886 HOAD, WILLIAM, M.B., C.M., Resident Surgeon, General Hospital, Singapore.
	1889 HOBBS, THOMAS, Church Street, Pretoria, Transvaal.
	1889 HOCKING, HON. HENRY H., Attorney-General, Kingston, Jamaica.
	1890 HODGES, FRANCIS E., Lagos, West Africa.
2435	1880 †HODGSON, EDWARD D., Eton Vale, Cambooya, Queensland.
	1884 HODGSON, HON. FREDERIC M., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
	1886 †HOFFMEISTER, HON. C. R., Attorney-General, Belize, British Honduras.
	1885 HOFMEYER, HON. J. H., M.L.C., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1891 HOGG, HENRY ROUGHTON, 16 Market Buildings, Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Australia; and Melbourne Club.
2440	1884 HOHENLOHE OF LANGENBURG, H.S.H. PRINCE, Langenburg, Wurtemberg, Germany.
	1890 HOLDSHIP, GEORGE, J.P., New Zealand Kauri Timber Co., Auckland, New Zealand.
	1886 HOLE, WILLIAM, Pekan, Pahang, Straits Settlements.
	1889 HOLLAND, CUYLER A., care of British Columbia Land Co., Victoria, British Columbia.
	1889 HOLLAND, JOHN A., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
2445	1889 †HOLLINS, RICHARD R., P. O. Box 289, Johannesburg, Transvaal; and Pretoria.
	1889 HOLLIS, ALBERT E., J.P., Potosi, Bath, Jamaica.
	1889 HOLMES, JOHN R., District Commissioner Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
	1880 HOLMSTED, ERNEST A., Adelaide Station, Falkland Islands.
	1891 HOLROYD, HON. MR. JUSTICE EDWARD D., Melbourne, Australia.
2450	1887 HOLT, BASIL A., Brisbane, Queensland.
	1887 †HOLT, WALTER H., J.P., Wealwandangie, Springsure, Rockhampton, Queensland.
	1891 HOLT, WILLIAM, Colonial Mutual Chambers, Collins Street West, Melbourne, Australia.
	1888 HOLWELL, CHARLES A., care of Messrs. Savage & Hill, Durban, Natal.
	1889 †HOMAN, L. E. B., Johannesburg, Transvaal.
2455	1890 HONEY, RICHARD, 12 San Juan de Letran, Mexico.
	1879 HONIBALL, OSCAR D., M.D., Georgetown, British Guiana.
	1884 †HOPE, C. H. S., Maretimo, Glenelg, South Australia.
	1884 †HOPE, JAMES WILLIAM, M.R.C.P., Fremantle, Western Australia.
	1889 †HOPETOUN, H.E. THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., Government House, Melbourne, Australia.
2460	1888 HOPKINS, J. CASTELL, care of Empire Office, Toronto, Canada.
	1890 HOPKINS, T. HOLLIS, Townsville, Queensland.
	1888 HOPLEY, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM M., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1883 †HORDERN, EDWARD CARR, 211 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1892 HORN, THOMAS SUTHERLAND, Adelaide, South Australia.
2465	1890 †HORNABROOK, CHARLES A., Gilles Street, Adelaide, South Australia.
	1882 HORNE, JOHN, F.L.S., Director, Royal Botanical Gardens, Mauritius.
	1885 HORSFALL, JOHN A., Kent Road, Surrey Hills, Melbourne, Australia.
	1884 HORSFORD, DAVID BARNES, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Year of Election.	
	1881 HORTON, A. G., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
2470	1887 HOTSON, JOHN, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1879 HOWATSON, WILLIAM, <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
	1889 HOWDEN, J. McA., <i>Brighton, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886 HOWELL, JOHN, <i>care of Messrs. A. Dixon &amp; Co., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885 †HUDDART, JAMES, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2475	1883 HUDSON, GEORGE, J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1887 HUDSON, G. WREFOED, <i>Master and Registrar of the High Court, Bremersdorp, Swaziland.</i>
	1882 †HUGGINS, WILLIAM MAX, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1880 †HUGHES, COMMANDER R. JUKES, R.N., <i>Chief of Police, La Retraite, St. Lucia; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
	1887 †HUGHES-HUGHES, T. W., <i>Imperial Museum, Calcutta.</i>
2480	1884 HULETT, HON. JAMES LIEGE, M.L.C., J.P., <i>Kearsney, Nonoti, Natal.</i>
	1887 HULL, GEORGE H., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884 †HULL, W. WINSTANLEY, <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1880 HUMPHREYS, OCTAVIUS, <i>Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands, St. John's, Antigua.</i>
	1889 HUNT, WALTER R., <i>Auditor-General, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
2485	1883 HUNTER, CHARLES THOMSON, <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1889 HUNTER, DAVID, <i>Government Railways, Durban, Natal.</i>
	1884 HUNTER, HAMILTON, <i>Chief Police Magistrate, Suva, Fiji.</i>
	1882 HURLEY, D. R., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1891 HURST, GEORGE, M.A., M.B., <i>Vijva, Homebush, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2490	1885 †HUTCHENS, WILLIAM H.
	1891 HUTCHINGS, ARTHUR C., M.B., M.R.C.S., <i>Young, New South Wales.</i>
	1890 HUTCHINS, DAVID E., <i>Crown Lads Office, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889 HUTCHINSON, EDWARD OLIVER, <i>Bedford, Cape Colony; and Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1887 HUTCHINSON, W., <i>Messrs. Hutchinson, Bleasby, &amp; Co., 70 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2495	1883 HUTTON, HON. CHARLES WILLIAM, M.L.A., <i>Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
	1887 †HUTTON, J. MOUNT, <i>Damaraland (via Walwich Bay), South Africa.</i>
	1885 HYAM, ABRAHAM, <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884 IKIN, REV. DR. ALFRED, <i>Point, Natal.</i>
	1880 IM THURN, EVERARD F., C.M.G., <i>Pomeroon River, British Guiana.</i>
2500	1889 INNES, HON. SIR GEORGE L., <i>Judge of the Supreme Court, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1891 I'ONS, FREDERICK F., <i>Kenilworth Club, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1892 IRELAND, J. S. A., M.B. ( <i>Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service.</i> )
	1884 IRISH, GEORGE H., M.L.C., <i>Montserrat, West Indies.</i>
	1891 IRVINE, HANS W. H., <i>Great Western Vineyard, Victoria, Australia.</i>
2505	1891 IRVING, ROBERT J., <i>Western Australian Pastoral and Colonisation Co., Kojonup, Western Australia.</i>
	1886 †ISAACS, DAVID, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1891 ISAACS, EMANUEL, <i>P.O. Box 1, Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.</i>
	1884 ISAACS, JACOB, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1889 ISAACS, LIONEL A., <i>Mandeville, Jamaica.</i>

	Year of Election.	
2510	1883	ISEMONGER, HON. EDWIN E., Colonial Treasurer, <i>Singapore</i> .
	1883	JACK, A. HILL, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand</i> .
	1881	JACKSON, HON. CAPT. H. M., R.A., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, <i>Nassau, Bahamas</i> .
	1883	JACKSON, RICHARD HILL, <i>Kingston, Jamaica</i> .
	1890	JACKSON, ROBERT E., Barrister-at-Law, <i>Victoria, British Columbia</i> .
2515	1883	†JACOBS, ISAAC, 72 <i>Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia</i> .
	1891	JAMES, ALFRED, P.O. Box 123, <i>Auckland, New Zealand</i> .
	1884	†JAMES, EDWIN MATTHEW, M.R.C.S., L.S.A. (Eng.), 2 <i>Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia</i> .
	1876	†JAMES, J. WILLIAM, F.G.S., care of F. Smith, Esq., 13 <i>Queen's Place, Sydney, New South Wales</i> .
	1885	JAMES, P. HAUGHTON, <i>Devon Lodge, Half Way Tree, Jamaica</i> .
2520	1881	†JAMESON, DR. L. S., Administrator, Chartered Co., <i>Salisbury, Mashonaland</i> .
	1886	†JAMIESON, M. B., C.E., 39 <i>Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia</i> .
	1882	JAMISON, WILLIAM T., <i>Falmouth, Jamaica</i> .
	1891	JAQUES, ALFRED E., 12 <i>O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales</i> .
	1884	JARDINE, C. K., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana</i> .
2525	1882	JARRETT, MICHAEL LEWIS, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P. (Edin.), <i>British Sherbro', West Africa</i> .
	1883	JARVIS, E. W., A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>Winnipeg, Canada</i> .
	1872	†JENKINS, H. L., <i>Indian Civil Service</i> .
	1889	†JEPPE, CARL, Barrister-at-Law, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal</i> .
	1882	†JEPPE, JULIUS, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony</i> .
2530	1889	JERNINGHAM, HON. HUBERT E. H., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius</i> .
	1891	JOEL, WOOLF, J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony</i> .
	1886	JOHNSON, ARTHUR E., <i>Mount Peveril, Moka, Mauritius</i> .
	1884	JOHNSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM, A.Inst.C.E., Public Works Department, <i>Kalaweewa, Dumballa, Ceylon</i> .
	1883	†JOHNSON, JAMES ANGAS, <i>Prospect, Adelaide, South Australia</i> .
2535	1891	†JOHNSTON, DAVID W., M.D., <i>District Surgeon, Umtata, Tembuland, Cape Colony</i> .
	1888	JOHNSTON, HENRY H., C.B., F.R.G.S., British Commissioner for Northern <i>Zambesia, Zomba, Blantyre, East Africa</i> .
	1880	†JOHNSTON, JAMES, J.P., <i>Oakbank, Mount Barker, South Australia</i> .
	1889	JOHNSTON, PERCIVAL, J.P., care of Messrs. Jones & Jones, <i>Lincoln's Inn Chambers, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales</i> .
	1885	JOHNSTON, SYDNEY, <i>Napier, New Zealand</i> .
2540	1881	JOHNSTON, THOMAS G., care of W. D. Stewart, Esq., <i>Dunedin, New Zealand</i> .
	1885	JOHNSTON, HON. WALTER WOODS, M.H.R., <i>Wellington, New Zealand</i> .
	1889	JOHNSTON, W. H. J., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal</i> .
	1890	JOHNSTONE, ROBERT, <i>Board of Supervision, Kingston, Jamaica</i> .
	1881	JONES, B. HOWELL, <i>Plantation Hope, British Guiana</i> .
2545	1889	†JONES, CHARLES T., M.L.A., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony</i> .
	1884	†JONES, EDWARD, C.E., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal</i> .
	1889	JONES, EDWARD, J.P., <i>Commercial Bank of Australia, Adelaide, South Australia</i> .
1891		JONES, EDWARD LLOYD, <i>Bickley, Burwood, Sydney, New South Wales</i> .

Year of Election.	
	1889 †JONES, EVAN H., J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2550	1889 JONES, FRANK L., <i>64 Queen Street, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1891 JONES, GEORGE HALL, M.L.A. <i>Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1891 JONES, HERBERT ST. CLAIR, <i>Hendon Hall, Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica.</i>
	1888 JONES, CAPTAIN HESKETH, <i>Albany, Western Australia.</i>
	1891 JONES, JOHN R., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
2555	1882 JONES, J THOMAS, <i>Bradfield, Barbados.</i>
	1881 JONES, MATHEW ASSISTANT COLONIAL SURVEYOR, <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1883 JONES, MURRAY J., <i>Brocklesby, Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882 JONES, HON. OSWALD, M.L.C., <i>Stockton, Barbados.</i>
	1884 JONES, PHILIP SYDNEY M.D. <i>16 College Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2560	1887 JONES, RICHARD FRYER, <i>P.O. Box 9, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1891 JONES, RONALD M., <i>South African Exploration Co., Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1873 JONES, HON. MR. JUSTICE S. TWENTYMAN, <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882 JONES, W. H. HYNDMAN, <i>Police Magistrate, Spanish Town, Jamaica.</i>
	1890 JONES, WM. HERBERT, <i>278 Collins Street Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2565	1884 †JONES, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR W. H. QUAYLE, <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
	1889 JONES, WILLIAM T., <i>8 Collins Street West, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1884 †JONSSON, E. L., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1885 JOSEY, EDWARD BENJAMIN, <i>Hong Kong.</i>
	1884 JOSEPH, HON. S. A., M.L.C., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2570	1889 JUSTICE, MAJOR-GENERAL W. CLIVE, <i>C.M.G.</i>
	1886 JUTA, HENRY, <i>Advocate, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886 KARSLAKE, A. T., J.P., <i>Pradeniya, Ceylon.</i>
	1890 KAYS, MARTIN T., <i>care of J. Gartick Esq., Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886 KEANE, JOHN R. R., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
2575	1886 KEELAN, REY JOSEPH, <i>Bartica Grove, Essequibo, British Guiana.</i>
	1886 KEEP, JOHN <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1889 †KEIGWIN, THOMAS HEWLEY, <i>Market Street Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1889 †KEITH, JOHN T. <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884 †KELLY, JAMES JOHN, <i>Ellimatta, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2580	1889 †KELTY, WILLIAM, <i>British Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1880 KEMP, HON. G. T. R., M.D., M.L.C., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1877 KEMSLEY, JAMES, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882 KEMSLEY, JOHN C., J.P. <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1880 KEMSLEY, JOHN, <i>Rustenburg, Transvaal.</i>
2585	1883 KENNEDY, JAMES HUTCHINSON, <i>Treasurer, Chartered Co., Salisbury, Mashonaland.</i>
	1884 KENNY WILLIAM, M.D. ( <i>Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service</i> ).
	1886 KENT, IRVING, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1889 KEST, WILLIAM J., <i>P.O. Box 294, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1885 KEUGH, EDMUND, <i>Alma Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2590	1886 KERMODE, ROBERT, <i>Mona Vale, Tasmania.</i>
	1886 KERR, ALEXANDER, <i>Australia Joint Stock Bank, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1884 KERR, JAMES KIRKPATRICK, <i>Q.C., Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1888 †KERRY, T. C., <i>Sutton Lodge, Remuera, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	1882 †KEYNES, RICHARD R., <i>Keynton, South Australia.</i>
2595	1892 †KIDDLE, WILLIAM, <i>Walbunderie, New South Wales.</i>

Year of Election.	
1886	KILBY, HENRY G., <i>Labrena, Fern Bay Road, Hunter's Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1882	KILGOUR, GEORGE, J.P., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	KINCAID, JOHN, P.O. Box 340, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1889	KING, EMMANUEL, J.P., 311 <i>Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2600 1888	KING, HON. PHILIP G., M.L.C., <i>Banksia, Double Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1882	†KING, THOMAS A., Magistrate, <i>Transkeian Territory, Cape Colony.</i>
1888	KINGSMILL, W. T., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	KINTORE, H.E. RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1886	†KIRK, WILLIAM, <i>Townsville, Queensland.</i>
2605 1884	KISCH, DANIEL MONTAGUE, F.R.G.S., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1886	KITHER, WILLIAM, <i>Glenelg, South Australia.</i>
1890	KITSON, ROBERT P., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1889	KNEE, PHILIP, <i>Compania Gran-Nacional de Tramways, Buenos Ayres.</i>
1878	KNEVETT, J. S. K. DE, 2 <i>Rue de Lozum, Brussels.</i>
2610 1883	KNIGHT, ARTHUR, <i>Audit Office, Singapore.</i>
1886	KNIGHT, J. CHARLES E., Barrister-at-Law, <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1880	KNIGHTS, B. T., J.P., F.R.G.S., Attorney-at-Law, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	KNOTT, MICHAEL EDWARD, <i>Brooksmead, East London, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	KNOX, ALFRED, F.R.G.S., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
2615 1878	KNOX, EDWARD, <i>Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1887	KNOX, WILLIAM, 74 <i>Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1890	†KÖHLER, CHARLES W. H., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1877	KORTRIGHT, SIR CORNELIUS H., K.C.M.G., <i>Hillside, Barrie, Ontario, Canada.</i>
1890	†KOTHARI, JEHANGIR H., <i>Karachi, India.</i>
2620 1876	†KRIEL, REV. H. T., 41 <i>St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	KRONE, PERCY L., <i>Burke Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1892	KOTZÉ, PETRUS J., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1889	†KUHR, HENRY R., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	KYNSEY, WILLIAM R., C.M.G., Principal Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
2625 1882	KYSHE, JAMES WM. NORTON, Sheriff, <i>Singapore.</i>
1889	LACY, ARTHUR G., <i>Warra Warra Station, Murchison District, Western Australia.</i>
1883	†LAGDEN, GODFREY YEATMAN, <i>The Residency, Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa.</i>
1885	LAING, HON. JOHN, M.L.A., <i>Blackwoods, Seymour, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	LAMB, CAPTAIN FRANCIS A., <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
2630 1882	LAMB, HON. WALTER, M.L.C., <i>Rooty Hill, New South Wales.</i>
1880	LAMPREY, SURGEON-MAJOR J. J., F.R.G.S., Army Medical Staff, <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
1880	LANDALE, ALEXANDER, <i>Melbourne Club, Australia.</i>
1885	LANDALE, ROBERT H., <i>Deniliquin, New South Wales.</i>
1885	LANG, CAPTAIN H. B., R.N., <i>H.M.S. "Tauranga," Australian Station.</i>
2635 1884	LANG, WILLIAM A., <i>care of Messrs. Dalgety &amp; Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1888	LANGDON, HENRY J., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1882	LANGE, J. H., M.L.A., J.P., Barrister-at-Law, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>

Year of Election.	
	1890 †LANGERMAN, J. W. S., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1878 LARK, F. B., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2640	1887 LARKINS, REV. FREDERICK, <i>The Parsonage, Mount Albert, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	1878 †LARNACH, HON. WILLIAM J. M., C.M.G., <i>The Camp, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1889 †LAWLEY, ALFRED L., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1889 LAWRENCE, JAMES, J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1880 LAYTON, A. L., <i>Airy Hall, Essequibo, British Guiana.</i>
2645	1886 LAYTON, BENDYSHE, <i>Messrs. Gibb, Livingston, &amp; Co., Hong Kong.</i>
	1892 LEA, JULIAN AUGUSTUS, M.B., M.R.C.S., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883 LEACOCK, HON. W. P., M.L.C., <i>Barbados.</i>
	1875 LEED, P. G., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889 †LEECH, H. W. CHAMBER, LL.D., <i>Residency Judge, Perak, Straits Settlements.</i>
2650	1883 †LEECH, JOHN BOURKE MASSEY, <i>Kinta, Perak, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1889 LEES, H.E. SIR CHARLES CAMERON, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Mauritius.</i>
	1879 LEES, JOHN, <i>Wanganui, New Zealand.</i>
	1880 LEGGE, LIEUT.-COLONEL W. VINCENT, R.A., <i>Cullenswood House, Fingal, Tasmania.</i>
	1877 LEMBERG, P., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
2655	1883 LE MESURIER, CECIL J. R., <i>Civil Service, Kalutara, Ceylon.</i>
	1880 LE MIÈRE, HIPPOLYTE, JUN., <i>Rose Cottage, Curepipe, Mauritius.</i>
	1887 LENNEBERG, THEODOR, <i>North Quay, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1890 LENNOX, ARYLL N.O., <i>Immigration Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1890 LEONARD, JAMES W., Q.C., <i>The Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
2660	1883 LEONARD, WILLIAM, <i>Melbourne Club, Australia.</i>
	1889 †LESLIE, J. H., <i>P.O. Box 894, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1889 LEUCHARS, JOHN W., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1888 LEVIE, GEORGE J., <i>Bank of New South Wales, Warwick, Queensland.</i>
	1891 †LEVIEY, JAMES A., <i>Chief Inspector of Factories, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2665	1877 LEVIN, W. H., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1882 LEVY, ARTHUR, <i>Mandeville, Jamaica.</i>
	1889 LEVY, DAVID L., <i>122 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1883 LEWIS, ALLAN WELLESLEY, <i>Barrister-at-Law, St. George's, Grenada.</i>
	1881 LEWIS, LOUIS LUCAS, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2670	1880 †LEWIS, NEIL ELLIOTT, M.A., B.C.L., M.P., <i>Hobart, Tasmania (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1891 LEWIS, ROBERT E., <i>414 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1880 LEWIS, HON. SAMUEL, M.L.C., <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
	1884 †LEWIS, THOMAS, <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1889 LEHARD, FLAVIEN E., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2675	1889 †LICHTHEIM, JACOB, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1888 LIDDELL, JOHN M., <i>P.O. Box 1128, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1889 †LIDDELL, FREDERIC C., <i>Messrs. Liddle, Fletcher, &amp; Forbes, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1889 LIERMANN, PROF. JAMES A., <i>Diocesan College, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883 LILLEY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR CHARLES, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
2680	1883 LILLEY, E. M., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1884 †LINTON, THE RT. REV. SYDNEY, D.D., <i>Lord Bishop of Riverina, New South Wales.</i>

	Year of Election.	
	1887	LISSNER, ISIDOR, M.L.A., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1886	†LITKIE, EMIL M., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888	LIVERMORE, EDWARD PIKE, <i>Bickley, Burwood, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2685	1891	LIVERMORE, WILLIAM E., <i>care of Messrs. Browne, Lawford &amp; Co., Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
	1879	†LIVERSIDGE, PROFESSOR A., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1884	LLOYD, G. HAMILTON.
	1889	LLOYD, LEWIS, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1889	LOCH, H.E. SIR HENRY B., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., <i>Government House, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2690	1882	LOCKE, JOHN, <i>care of Colonial Bank, Barbados.</i>
	1888	LOFTIE, ROWLEY C., J.P., <i>Government Resident, Albany, Western Australia.</i>
	1886	LOGAN, JAMES D., <i>Matjesfontein, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	LONG, EDWARD M., <i>Havana, Mackay, Queensland.</i>
	1883	LOOS, F. C., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
2695	1889	†LOUBSER, MATTHEW M., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888	LOVE, J. R., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1884	LOVEDAY, RICHARD KELSEY, F.R.G.S., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1891	LOVELL, EDWARD A., M.A., Ph.D., <i>Collector of Customs, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1878	LOVELL, DR. FRANCIS H., <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
2700	1883	†LOVELY, LIEUT-COLONEL JAMES CHAPMAN, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1883	LOWE, MAJOR STANLEY JOHN, J.P., <i>Commissioner of Police, Tunnings, Bechuanaland.</i>
	1886	†LUARD, EDWARD CHAUNCY, <i>Plantation La Bonne Intention, British Guiana.</i>
	1890	LUCAS, A. R. B., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1883	LUCY, FREDERICK CORBETT, <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
2705	1888	LUMB, HON. MR. JUSTICE C. F., M.A., LL.M., <i>Trinidad.</i>
	1886	LUMGAIR, GEORGE, <i>Secretary to the Council of Government, &amp;c., Curepipe, Mauritius.</i>
	1889	†LUMSDEN, DAVID, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	†LYMAN, HENRY H., <i>74 McTavish Street, Montreal, Canada.</i>
	1880	LYNCH, EDWARD B., <i>Spanish Town, Jamaica.</i>
2710	1883	LYONS, CHARLES, <i>Imperial Chambers, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1879	LYONS, FRANCIS B., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1883	LYTTELTON, THE HON. AND REV. ALBERT VICTOR, M.A., <i>St. Augustine's, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	MAASDORP, HON. MR. JUSTICE C. G., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1887	MABEN, A. W., <i>Huntingdon Lodge, Heidelberg, Transvaal.</i>
2715	1889	MACANDREW, ISAAC F., <i>Hawkes Bay Club, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1888	MACARTHUR, ARTHUR H., <i>Greenknowe, MacLeay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1881	MACARTHUR, DOUGLAS H., M.H.R., J.P., <i>Feilding, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1891	MACARTHUR, DUNCAN, <i>Winnipeg, Canada.</i>
	1891	MACAULAY, HERBERT, <i>South Cot, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
2720	1883	MACBAIN, HON. SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>



Year of Election.	
1887	MACBRIDE, ROBERT K., C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., Director of Public Works, Colombo, Ceylon.
1888	MACDIARMID, ANDREW A., Creek Street, Brisbane, Queensland.
1887	MACDONALD, BRUCHAMP R., Geraldine, Canterbury, New Zealand.
1883	MACDONALD, C. FALCONAR J., Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.
2725 1885	MACDONALD, CLAUDE A., Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.
1891	MACDONALD, DUNCAN, Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.
1892	MACDONALD, EMEKER, Federal Bank of Australia, Sydney, New South Wales.
1885	MACDONALD, THOMAS MORRIS, Invercargill, New Zealand.
1882	MACDOUGALL, JAMES, Melbourne, Australia.
2730 1891	†MACDOWALL, DAY HORT, M.P., Prince Albert, N.W.T., Canada.
1889	MACEWEN, HON. ALEXANDER P., M.L.C., Hong Kong.
1884	†MACFARLANE, JAMES, Hobart, Tasmania.
1889	†MACFARLANE, JAMES G., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
1881	MACFARLANE, ROBERT, Member of the Volksraad, Harrismith, Orange Free State.
2735 1886	MACFARLANE, RODERICK, Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg, Canada.
1890	MACFIE, K. N. 45 St. Sacrament Street Montreal, Canada.
1889	MACFIE, MATTHEW, Louisville, High Street Armadale, Melbourne, Australia.
1881	MACGLASHAN, HON. JOHN, Auditor-General, Kingston, Jamaica.
1885	MACGLASHAN, NEIL, J.P., care of Chartered Company, Salisbury, Mashonaland.
2740 1891	MACGREGOR, H. HONOUR SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., Government House, Port Moresby, British New Guinea.
1883	MACGREGOR, WILLIAM, Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.
1891	MACINTOSH, JAMES, Townsville, Queensland.
1891	MACKAY, JAMES, Strathroy, Feilding, Wellington, New Zealand.
1890	†MACKAY, JOHN KENNETH, Dungog, New South Wales.
2745 1887	MACKELLAR, HON. CHARLES K., M.L.C., M.B., 131 Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
1886	MACKENZIE, ALEXANDER, Barkly West, Cape Colony.
1891	MACKENZIE, HARLEY U., Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.
1884	†MACKENZIE, REV. JOHN, Hankey, Cape Colony.
1886	MACKENZIE, JOHN EDDIE, M.B., C.M., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
2750 1892	MACKENZIE, WILLIAM, Thornfield, Dimbula, Ceylon.
1891	†MACKINNON, W. K., Marid, Yallock, Boorcan, Victoria, Australia.
1886	MACKINTOSH, PETER A., C.E., District Engineer, Hapatale, Ceylon.
1892	MACMURTER, WILLIAM, Fawcett Bank, Burke Road, Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.
1882	MACPHERSON, JOHN, Sorrento, San Diego Co., California, U.S.A.
2755 1881	MACPHERSON, WILLIAM ROBERT, Devon Villa, St. Andrew, Jamaica.
1880	MCADAM HON. ALEX., M.L.C., St. John's, Antigua.
1883	MC CALLUM OR. MAJOR HENRY EDWARD, R.E., C.M.G., Surveyor-General, Singapore.
1880	MCCARTHY HON. JAMES A., Queen's Advocate, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
1886	†MCCAGHAN, PATRICK K., Melbourne, Australia.
2760 1886	†MCCOONEY, SAMUEL, Coorong, Urana, New South Wales.

Year of Election.	
1883	McCLOSKEY, JAMES HUGH, Colonial Surgeon, <i>Butterworth, Province Wellesley, Straits Settlements.</i>
1882	McCRAE, FARQUHAR P. G., <i>Bank of Australasia, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1889	McCULLOCH, ALEXANDER, <i>Adelaide Club, South Australia.</i>
1879	McCULLOCH, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2765	1887 †McDONALD, JOHN, <i>Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>
1882	McEACHARN, MALCOLM D., <i>Goathland, Balaclava Road, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1880	McFARLAND, ROBERT, <i>Barooga, Deniliquin, New South Wales.</i>
1880	McFARLAND, THOMAS, <i>Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1887	McGAVIN, E. W., <i>129 Macquarie Street N., Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2770	1889 MCGOWAN, ROBERT J., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1883	McGRATH, GEORGE, <i>Charlemont, Jamaica.</i>
1887	†McGREGOR, ALEXANDER, J.P., <i>Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
1888	McHARDY, ALEXANDER, <i>Black Head, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1888	McHARG, JAMES A., <i>Messrs. Brooks, McGlashan, &amp; McHarg, Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2775	1881 McHATTIE, A. G., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1881	McILWRAITH, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1889	†McILWRAITH, JOHN, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	McILWRAITH, JOHN, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1887	McKAY, BENJAMIN, M.I.M.E., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
2780	1891 McKILLIGAN, JOHN B., <i>P.O. Box 1215, Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1883	McKINNON, NEIL R., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
1883	†McLEAN, GEORGE, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1878	†McLEAN, R. D. DOUGLAS, <i>Marackakaho, Napier, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1882	McLENNAN, JOHN, <i>Oroua Downs, near Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
2785	1884 †McLEOD, EDWIN, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1890	McMICKING, ALEXANDER, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1888	McNESS, JAMES E., <i>Natal Government Railways, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1880	MAIN, GEORGE, <i>Adelaide Club, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1884	MAIR, GEORGE, <i>Groongal, near Hay, New South Wales.</i>
2790	1887 MAITLAND, DAVID P., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1890	MAJOR, CHARLES, <i>Barrister-at-Law, St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1879	MALABRE, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1880	MALCOLM, HON. O. D., Q.C., <i>Attorney-General, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1883	MALING, HIS HONOUR CAPTAIN IRWIN CHARLES, C.M.G., <i>Administrator of St. Vincent.</i>
2795	1889 MALLESON, ALFRED B., <i>Stonehenge, Church Street, Richmond, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1887	MALPAS, WILLIAM JOHN, <i>Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia; and Gumbardo Station, Charleville, Queensland.</i>
1890	MANCHEE, JOHN C., <i>Glen Moan, Willow Tree, New South Wales.</i>
1887	MANIFOLD, JOHN, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1882	MANIFOLD, T. P., <i>Purrumbete, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.</i>
2800	1882 MANIFOLD, W. T., <i>Purrumbete, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1886	MANSFEL, HERBERT, <i>Sullivan House, Falkland Islands.</i>
1883	MANSFIELD, GEORGE ALLEN, <i>121 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>

Year of Election.	
	1890 †MARAIS, CHRISTIAN L., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1890 †MARAIS, JOHANNES H., <i>Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.</i>
2805	1887 †MARKS, ALEXANDER, J.P., <i>Coadsul for Japan, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1885 †MARMION, HON. WILLIAM E., M.L.A., J.P., <i>Fremantle, Western Australia.</i>
	1878 MARRAST, LOUIS FERDINAND, J.P., <i>Mount Helicon, Grenada.</i>
	1885 †MARSHALL, ALFRED WITTER, <i>College Park, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1889 †MARSHALL, HENRY B., <i>Heidelberg, Transvaal.</i>
2810	1884 MARSHMAN, JOHN, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1886 MARSLAND, LUKE W., <i>Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>
	1886 MARTIN, DELOS J., <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
	1892 MARTIN, COLONEL RICHARD K. R., C.M.G., <i>The Residency, Swaziland.</i>
	1880 MARTIN, THOMAS M., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
2815	1886 MARTIN, T. JAQUES, <i>Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1879 MASON, E. G. L., <i>Colonial Bank, Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
	1881 †MASON, F. A., <i>Manager of the Demerara Railway, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1889 †MATCHAM, JOHN E., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1891 MATHESON, GEORGE McLEOD, <i>Hunter Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2820	1890 †MATHIESON, JOHN, <i>Chief Commissioner of Railways, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1885 MATSON, J. T., J.P., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1891 MATTERS, CHARLES HENRY, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1890 MATTHEWSON, CHARLES H., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1881 †MATTHEWS, J. W., M.D., <i>care of Messrs. Ross &amp; Page, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
2825	1892 †MAUND, EDWARD A., <i>Salisbury, Mashonaland.</i>
	1891 MAUNSELL, BRIGADE-SURGEON CHARLES, <i>Army Medical Staff, Mauritius.</i>
	1889 †MAVROGORDATO, THEODORE E., <i>Kyrenia, Cyprus.</i>
	1891 †MAXWELL, FREDERIC M., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1882 MAXWELL, HON. JOSEPH RENNER, M.A., B.C.L., <i>Chief Magistrate, Gambia, West Africa.</i>
2830	1881 MAXWELL, MAJOR THOMAS, J.P., <i>care of Messrs. Bolus Bros., Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883 MAXWELL, HON. WILLIAM EDWARD, C.M.G., <i>Colonial Secretary, Singapore.</i>
	1891 MAY, CORNELIUS, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1882 MAYERS, JOSEPH BRIGGS, <i>Plantation Wales, British Guiana.</i>
	1889 †MAYNARD, CAPTAIN J. G., <i>The Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
2835	1883 MEARS, JAMES EDWARD, <i>Sunnyside, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1891 MEIKLEJOHN, JAMES S., <i>Commercial Bank of Sydney, Bundaberg, Queensland.</i>
	1880 MEIN, GEORGE, A., M.D., <i>Melbourne Club, Australia.</i>
	1882 †MELHADO, WILLIAM, H.B.M. Coadsul, <i>Truzillo, Spanish Honduras.</i>
	1890 MELVILL, SAMUEL, <i>Surveyor General's Office, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2840	1880 MELVILLE, HON. GEORGE W., C.M.G., <i>Colonial Secretary, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1890 MENDELSSOHN, ISIDOR, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1890 MENDELSSOHN, SIDNEY, <i>Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.</i>
	1890 MENNELL, JOHN W., <i>Chilton, Dartlaston P.O., Jamaica.</i>
	1886 MENNIE, JAMES C., <i>Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>

- |      | Year of Election. |  |
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| 2845 | 1890              | MERCER, JOHN, <i>North Eastern Mining Company, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>                             |
|      | 1884              | †MEREDITH, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, <i>Singapore.</i>   |
|      | 1885              | †MEREDITH-KAYE, CLARENCE KAY, <i>Meiringen, Timaru, New Zealand.</i>                                   |
|      | 1883              | MEREWETHER, EDWARD MARSH, <i>Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>  |
|      | 1881              | MERIVALE, GEORGE M., <i>Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, &amp; Co., Sydney, New South Wales.</i>                 |
| 2850 | 1884              | MERRIMAN, HON. JOHN X., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>   |
|      | 1892              | MESSER, ALLAN E., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>   |
|      | 1885              | MESSERVY, ALFRED, M.A., <i>Rector, Royal College, Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>                           |
|      | 1891              | MESTON, JOSEPH, C.E., <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>  |
|      | 1889              | MEUBELL, WILLIAM, <i>Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.</i>                                       |
| 2855 | 1876              | MEURANT, HON. LOUIS HENRY, J.P., M.L.C., <i>Riversdale, Cape Colony.</i>                               |
|      | 1889              | MICHAELIS, GUSTAVE E., <i>P.O. Box 149, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>                                   |
|      | 1891              | MICHELL, ROLAND L. N., <i>District Commissioner, Limasol, Cyprus.</i>                                  |
|      | 1890              | MICHIE, ALEXANDER, <i>Tientsin, China.</i>   |
|      | 1892              | MIDDLEBROOK, JOHN E., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>   |
| 2860 | 1891              | MIDDLETON, JAMES GOWING, M.D., <i>Hôtel de Londres, Bagnères de Bigorre, Hautes Pyrenees, France.</i>  |
|      | 1882              | MIDDLETON, JOHN PAGE, <i>District Judge, Limasol, Cyprus.</i>  |
|      | 1891              | MIDDLETON, WILLIAM, <i>Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>   |
|      | 1883              | MIDDLETON, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>  |
|      | 1889              | †MILES, CHARLES GEORGE, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>  |
| 2865 | 1891              | MILEY, WM. KILDARE, L.R.C.P., <i>Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service.</i>                |
|      | 1891              | MILFORD, ERNEST A., <i>Cairns, Queensland.</i>   |
|      | 1891              | MILLER, ALEXANDER J., <i>Tarlee, Dandenong Road, East St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>             |
|      | 1886              | MILLS, JAMES, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>   |
|      | 1887              | †MILLS, THOMAS, <i>Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>  |
| 2870 | 1879              | MILNE, SIR WILLIAM, <i>Sunnyside, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>                                       |
|      | 1891              | MILNE, WILLIAM, JUN., <i>Byethorne, Mount Lofty, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>                        |
|      | 1889              | †MILTON, ARTHUR C., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>  |
|      | 1887              | MINCHIN, EDWARD C., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>  |
|      | 1883              | MIRRIELES, JOHN D., <i>Puerto Cortez, Spanish Honduras (via New Orleans).</i>                          |
| 2875 | 1886              | MITCHELL, CHARLES, <i>Protector of Immigrants, Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>                            |
|      | 1878              | MITCHELL, H.E. LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR CHARLES B. H., K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Maritzburg, Natal.</i> |
|      | 1888              | MITCHELL, HENRY, <i>P.O. Box 720, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>   |
|      | 1885              | MITCHELL, JAMES G., <i>Eltham, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>  |
|      | 1886              | MITFORD, HON. C. BURNES, <i>Colonial Treasurer, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>                            |
| 2880 | 1891              | Mizzi, M. A. M., <i>Valetta, Malta.</i>  |
|      | 1883              | †MOGG, J. W., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>  |
|      | 1885              | MOIR, ROBERT N., <i>care of Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>                                 |
|      | 1886              | MOIR, THOMAS W. G., <i>care of South African Loan and Mortgage Co., Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>        |
|      | 1892              | MOLESWORTH, ROBERT A., <i>Mittagong, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia; and Melbourne Club.</i>          |
| 2885 | 1879              | MOLONEY, H.E. SIR C. ALFRED, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Belize, British Honduras.</i>              |

Year of Election.	
1889	MOLYNEUX, HERBERT, <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1884	MONRO, GIBSON, <i>Innisfail, Calgary, N.W.T., Canada.</i>
1889	†MOORE, ALBERT, <i>New River Club, Red House, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1888	MOORE, C. WILSON, C.E., F.R.G.S., <i>P.O. Box 88, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2890 1889	MOORE, FREDERICK HENRY, <i>care of Messrs. Dalgety &amp; Co., Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1886	†MOORE, JAMES, <i>Bunbury, Western Australia.</i>
1883	MOORE, THE REV. OBADIAH, <i>Principal, Church Missionary Grammar School, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1878	†MOORE, WILLIAM H., <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1891	MOORE, YORK T. G., M.B.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., <i>District Medical Officer, Stony Hill, Jamaica.</i>
2895 1886	MORREHEAD, HON. BOYD D., M.L.A., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1891	MORGAN, SURGEON-CAPTAIN A. HICKMAN, A.M.S., <i>Tower Hill Barracks, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1890	MORGAN, HENRY FOSCEE, <i>Croydon, Queensland.</i>
1876	*MORGAN, HENRY J., <i>Ottawa, Canada.</i>
1891	MORGAN, J. C., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2900 1880	†MORGAN, M. C., <i>The Bamboos, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1881	MORRIN, THOMAS, J.P., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1889	MORRIS, JOHN, <i>372 Little Collins Street West, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1886	MORRIS, SAMUEL H., <i>Blackheath Estate, Westmoreland, Jamaica.</i>
1889	†MORRIS, SYDNEY, <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
2905 1888	MORRISON, ALEXANDER, <i>Bank of Africa, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	†MORRISON, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., J.P., <i>Water Hall, Guildford, Western Australia (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1887	†MORRISON, JOHN S., <i>African Boating Company, Durban, Natal.</i>
1877	MORT, LAIDLAY, <i>Sydney, New South Wales (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1890	MORT, WM. EDYE, <i>Greenocks Cottage, Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2910 1890	MORTON, JAMES, <i>Klerksdorp, Transvaal.</i>
1881	MOSELEY, HON. C. H. HABLEY, <i>Treasury, Bathurst, Gambia.</i>
1886	†MOSMAN, HUGH, J.P., <i>Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>
1890	MOSS, EDWARD WHITAKER, <i>Taiping, Perak, Straits Settlements.</i>
1887	MOSS, DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL CHARLES B., C.B., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
2915 1885	†MOULDEN, BAYFIELD, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1888	†MOYSEY, HENRY L., <i>Assistant Government Agent, Matale, Ceylon.</i>
1891	MUECKE, H. C. E., J.P., <i>Madindie, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1880	MUELLER, BARON SIR FERDINAND VON, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., <i>Government Botanist, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1878	MUGGERIDGE, ARTHUR L., <i>Las Horquetas, Sauce Porto, Buenos Ayres, South America.</i>
2920 1886	MULLANE, J., M.D., <i>Surgeon Indian Army, Gauhati, Assam, India.</i>
1882	MULLINS, GEORGE LANE, M.A., M.D., <i>Murong, Waverley, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1883	MULLINS, JOHN FRANCIS LANE, M.A., <i>97 MacLeay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1889	MUNRO, DONALD, <i>42 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1880	†MUNRO, JOHN, J.P., <i>Menzies' Hotel, Melbourne, Australia.</i>

	Year of Election.	
2925	1887	MURE, JOHN S., <i>New Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay.</i>
	1880	MURPHY, ALEXANDER D., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1890	MURPHY, JAMES, <i>Marina, Beaconsfield Parade, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886	MURPHY, WILLIAM, M.D., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	MURRAY, CHARLES F. K., M.D., <i>Claremont, Cape Colony.</i>
2930	1888	MURRAY, HON. DAVID, M.L.C., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1888	†MURRAY, GEORGE, J. R., B.A., LL.B., <i>Magill (viâ Adelaide), South Australia.</i>
	1888	†MURRAY, JAMES, <i>St. Catherine's, Ontario, Canada.</i>
	1888	MURRAY, RICHARD WILLIAM, JUN., " <i>Cape Times</i> ," <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	MURRAY, WILLIAM ARCHIBALD, <i>Rangiriri, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
2935	1882	†MURRAY-AYNSLEY, HUGH PERCY, J.P., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1892	MURRAY-PRIOR, THOMAS DE MONTMORENCI, <i>Maroon, Logan River, Ipswich, Queensland.</i>
	1886	MURRAY-PRIOR, HON. THOMAS L., M.L.C., <i>Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1888	MURTON, WILLIAM A., J.P., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1887	MUSGRAVE, HON. ANTHONY, <i>Port Moresby, British New Guinea.</i>
2940	1886	MYERS, HERMAN, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1891	MYRING, T. HEWITT, J.P., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1875	NAIRN, CHARLES J., <i>Pourers, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1886	NASH, FREDERIC W., <i>Oriental Bank Estates Company, Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
	1883	NASH, WILLIAM GILES, <i>Minas de Rio Tinto, Provincia de Huelva, Spain.</i>
2945	1885	NATHAN, ALEXANDER McDOWELL, <i>Trevennion Lodge, St. Andrew, Jamaica.</i>
	1879	NATHAN, D. P., <i>Advocate, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1889	†NATHAN, GEORGE I., <i>P.O. Box 221, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1887	†NATHAN, JOSEPH E., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1891	NAUDI, ALFRED, LL.D., M.C.G., <i>Valletta, Malta.</i>
2950	1886	†NEAME, ARTHUR, <i>Macknade, Herbert River, Townsville, Queensland.</i>
	1885	NEETHLING, HON. M. L., M.L.C., <i>Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	NEIL, PERCEVAL CLAY, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1880	NESBITT, MAJOR RICHARD A., J.P., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888	NEVILL, THE RT. REV. S. T., D.D., <i>Lord Bishop of Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
2955	1889	†NEWBERRY, CHARLES, <i>Prynsburg, Orange Free State.</i>
	1888	†NEWBERY, JAMES COSMO, C.M.G., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883	†NEWLAND, HARRY OSMAN, <i>Singapore.</i>
	1889	†NEWLAND, SIMPSON, <i>Burnside, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1884	NEWMAN, HENRY WILLIAM, M.E., J.P., <i>Lucknow, New South Wales.</i>
2960	1885	†NEWMAN, WALTER L., <i>Arlington, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1888	†NEWMAN-WILSON, J. R., <i>Selbourne Chambers, Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1882	†NICHOLS, ARTHUR, <i>Commercial Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886	†NICHOLSON, W. GRESHAM, <i>Hanford, Julare Co., California, U.S.A.</i>
	1891	NICOLL, WILLIAM, M.A., LL.B., <i>Stipendiary Magistrate, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
2965	1879	NIGHTINGALE, PERCY, <i>Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	†NIND, CHARLES E., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>

Year of  
Election.

- 1876 NIND, PHILIP HENRY, *Better Hope House, British Guiana.*  
 1879 NITCH, GEORGE H., *Standard Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1888 NOAD, WELLESLEY J., *Government Railways, De Aar, Cape Colony.*  
 2970 1879 NOBLE, JOHN, Clerk of the House of Assembly, *Cape Town, Cape Colony*  
 (Corresponding Secretary).  
 1889 †NOBLE, JOHN, J.P., *Shellbank, St. Leonards, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1892 NORDEN, ROBERT, *Flowerdale, Darling Street, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*  
 1873 †NORDHEIMER, SAMUEL, *Toronto, Canada.*  
 1883 NORMAN, H.E. GENERAL SIR HENRY W., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.,  
*Government House, Brisbane, Queensland.*  
 2975 1889 NORRIS, WILLIAM, M.A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*  
 1886 †NORRIS, CAPTAIN R. J., *West India Regiment, Jamaica.*  
 1879 NORTON, EDWIN, J.P., *Grenada.*  
 1886 NOTT, RANDOLPH, *Silwood, Strathfield, New South Wales.*  
 1888 †NOURSE, HENRY, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*  
 2980 1888 NOWELL, THOMAS B.  
 1892 †NOYCE, ETHELBERT W., *Heidelberg, Transvaal.*  
 1882 †NOYCE, F. A., *Durban Club, Natal.*  
 1887 NOYES, EDWARD, *26 Market Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1883 O'BRIEN, HENRY ARTHUR, *Singapore.*  
 2985 1882 O'BRIEN, H.E. COLONEL SIR JOHN TERENCE N., K.C.M.G., *Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland.*  
 1883 O'BRIEN, LUCIUS R., President of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts,  
*20 College Street, Toronto, Canada.*  
 1883 O'CALLAGHAN, CAPTAIN CORNELIUS C., Chief of Police, *Mahé, Seychelles.*  
 1882 O'CONNOR, OWEN LIVINGSTONE, F.R.Met.Soc., *Curepipe, Mauritius.*  
 1882 OFFICER, WILLIAM, *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*  
 2990 1885 OGILVIE, HON. EDWARD D. S., M.L.C., *Fulgibar, Clarence River, New South Wales.*  
 1885 OGILVIE, REV. CANON GEORGE, *Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*  
 1886 OGILVIE, WILLIAM F., *Ilparran, Matheson, via Glen Innes, New South Wales.*  
 1891 OGLE, GEORGE REYNOLDS, *care of Post Office, Campbelltown, New Zealand.*  
 1884 OLDHAM, JOHN, *51 Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Australia.*  
 2995 1885 OLIVER, HON. RICHARD, M.L.C., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*  
 1892 OLIVER, ROBERT R., *Isis Downs, Isisford, Queensland.*  
 1876 O'MALLEY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR EDWARD L., *Singapore.*  
 1886 O'MOLONY, C. K., R.N., J.P., *Towd Trosser, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*  
 1889 ONSLOW, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G.  
 3000 1887 ORGILL, B. C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*  
 1886 ORENEY, JAMES, *Melbourne, Australia.*  
 1881 †ORMOND, GEORGE C., *Napier, New Zealand.*  
 1879 ORPEN, FRANCIS H. S., J.P., *Douglas, Cape Colony.*  
 1879 †ORPEN, JOSEPH MILLERD, M.L.A., *Barkly East, Cape Colony.*  
 3005 1891 ORR, JAMES, *Denba, Alwa Road, East St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*  
 1880 ORRETT, HON. JOHN, M.P.C., *Halfwaytree Post Office, St. Andrew, Jamaica.*  
 1891 OSBORN, HIS HONOUR MELMOTH, C.M.G., Resident Commissioner, *Eshowe, Zululand.*

	Year of Election.	
	1889	OSBORNE, ALICK, <i>Barrengarry, New South Wales.</i>
	1888	OSBORNE, GEORGE, <i>Foxlow (viâ Bungendore), New South Wales; and Union Club, Sydney.</i>
3010	1881	OSBORNE, HAMILTON, <i>Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1886	†OSBORNE, JAMES, <i>Elsternwick, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882	OSBORNE, P. HILL, J.P., <i>Bungendore, New South Wales.</i>
	1889	†O'SHANASSY, MATTHEW, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886	†OSWALD, HERM E., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
3015	1889	OTTERSON, ALFRED S., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1889	OUGHTON, T. BANCROFT, <i>Barrister-at-Law, 93 Harbour Street, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1887	OWEN, MAJOR PERCY, <i>Woollongong, New South Wales.</i>
	1892	OWEN, THEODORE C. E., <i>Wattegama, Ceylon.</i>
	1886	PAGE, ARTHUR E., <i>P.O. Box 523, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
3020	1889	PAIN, HENRY, <i>448 George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1872	†PAINT, HENRY NICHOLAS, J.P., M.P., <i>Halifax, Nova Scotia.</i>
	1889	PALACHE, J. THOMSON, <i>Advocate, Mandeville, Jamaica.</i>
	1890	PALFREY, WILLIAM, <i>Potchefstroom, Transvaal.</i>
	1889	PALMER, HERBERT, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
3025	1885	PALMER, JOSEPH, <i>Christchurch Club, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
	1891	PAPENFUS, HERBERT B., J.P., <i>P.O. Box 195, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1885	PARFITT, P. T. J., <i>care of Bank of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1890	PARKER, THE HON. EDMUND WILLIAM, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1882	†PARKER, FRED. HARDYMAN, M.A., F.R.G.S., <i>District Judge, Papho, Cyprus.</i>
3030	1890	PARKER, GILBERT, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1888	PARKER, JOHN H., <i>Lydenburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1890	†PARKER, STEPHEN HENRY, Q.C., M.L.A., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1883	PARKER, STEPHEN STANLEY, J.P., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1891	PARKES, J. C. ERNEST, <i>Aborigines Department, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
3035	1884	PARKIN, J. W., <i>Catherine Mount Estate, Montego Bay, Jamaica.</i>
	1879	†PARSONS, CECIL, <i>Mossiel Station (viâ Booligal), New South Wales.</i>
	1886	PARSONS, HON. J. LANGDON, M.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1883	PARSONS, THOMAS, <i>8 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1891	†PATTERSON, D. W. HARVEY, <i>Inverleith, Acland Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia; and Melbourne Club.</i>
3040	1884	PATTERSON, HON. JAMES B., M.L.A., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1892	PATTERSON, ROBERT C., C.E., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1888	PAULING, GEORGE, <i>P.O. Box 185, Barberton, Transvaal.</i>
	1889	†PAWLEY, AUGUSTUS G., <i>Tuli, Mashonaland.</i>
	1887	†PAWSEY, ALFRED, <i>Winchester Park, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
3045	1889	†PAYN, PHILIP FRANCIS, F.R.G.S., <i>P.O. Box 92, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1880	†PAYNE, FREDERICK W., JUN., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Maritimo, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883	†PAYNE, JOHN A., <i>Orange House, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1878	†PEACOCK, CALEB, J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1885	†PEACOCK, HON. J. T., M.L.C., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
3050	1889	†PEACOCKE, A. W. H., <i>Queenstown, Cape Colony, and Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1877	†PEARCE, E., M.H.R., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>



Year of Election.	
1892	PRARSE, WM. SILAS, M.L.A., <i>Fremantle, Western Australia.</i>
1884	PEARSON, WALTER HENRY Commissioner for Crown Lands, P.O. Box 346, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1883	PENDERBTON, SHOLTO R., Barrister-at-Law, <i>Vancourt House, Dominica, West Indies.</i>
3055 1886	†PENNEFATHER, F. W., Barrister-at-Law, <i>Adelaide University, South Australia.</i>
1889	†PENTLAND, ALEXANDER, M.B., <i>care of Bank of South Australia, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1888	PEPPIN, FREDERICK, <i>Keroongola, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1888	PERCIVAL, EXLEY, B.A., <i>Queen's College, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1888	PERRERINE, LAWSON N., District Commissioner, <i>Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
3060 1886	PERKINS, HON. PATRICK, M.L.C., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1887	PERKS, THOMAS, P.O. Box 65, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	PERRIN, HARRY W., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1883	PERNSE, DE BURGH F., <i>Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1888	PETCHELL, WILLIAM C., <i>Geraldton, Western Australia.</i>
3065 1889	PETERKIN, THOMAS, M.L.A., <i>Edgeton, Barbados.</i>
1878	PETERSON, WILLIAM <i>Melbourne Australia.</i>
1889	†PETTIT ROBERT, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	PHARAZYN, CHARLES, J.P., <i>Lingwood, Featherston, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1879	PHARAZYN, HON. ROBERT, M.L.C., <i>Boulcott Street, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
3070 1883	PHILKEN, GEORGE, <i>Manley Beach, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1871	PHILLIPPO, SIR GEORGE.
1879	PHILLIPPO, HON. J. C., M.P.C., M.D., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1890	PHILLIPPS, W. HERBERT, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1875	PHILLIPS, COLEMAN, <i>The Knoll, Featherston, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
3075 1882	PHILLIPS, GEORGE BRAITHWAITE, Superintendent of Police, <i>Perth, Western Australia</i>
1878	PHILLIPS, HON. JOSEPH H., C.M.G., M.F.C., <i>Belize, British Honduras (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1884	PHILLIPS, LIONEL, P.O. Box 149, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1887	PHILLIPS, LOUIS C., P.O. Box 149 <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1892	PIERCE, JOHN M., <i>Natal Bank, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
3080 1887	PIGOTT, WALTER HENRY, <i>Alicedale, Albany, Cape Colony.</i>
1885	PIKE, STEPHEN <i>Watersmeet, near Ladysmith, Natal.</i>
1886	PILCHER, ION. CHARLES E., Q.C., M.L.C., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1889	PILE, HON. A. JONES, Speaker of the House of Assembly, <i>Greenes St. George's, Barbados.</i>
1889	†PILE, HENRY ALLEYNE, <i>Warleigh, St. Peter, Barbados.</i>
3085 1880	PILE, THEODORE C., <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1890	PINNOCK, CAPTAIN A. H., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1884	PINNOCK, PHILIP, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1875	PINSENT, HON. SIR ROBERT J., D.C.L., Senior Puisne Judge, <i>St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
1889	PIRIE, GEORGE, <i>Leopard's Vlei, Richmond, Cape Colony.</i>
3090 1886	PITTENDRIGH, W. M., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>

Year of Election.		
	1878	PLEWMAN, THOMAS, <i>Colesberg, Cape Colony.</i>
	1892	PLUMMER, JOHN E., <i>Mexican Explorations Lim., Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1880	POGSON, EDWARD, <i>St. Kitts, West Indies.</i>
	1885	†POLLARD, W. F. B., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., <i>Buxton District, East Coast, British Guiana.</i>
3095	1889	POLLOK, MORRIS, JUN., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1879	POOLE, J. G., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1891	POOLE, THOMAS J., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	POPE, CHARLES ERNEST, M.L.A., <i>Matatiele, Griqualand East, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	†PORTER, GEORGE E., <i>Melbourne Club, Australia.</i>
3100	1890	PORTER, JAMES R., C.E., <i>Cleveland, Heidelberg, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1885	PORTER, HON. NEALE, C.M.G., <i>Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1886	POTTS, MOSES A., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1883	†POWELL, FRANCIS, <i>Protector of Chinese, Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1880	POWELL, WILFRID, H.B.M. Consul, <i>Stettin, Germany.</i>
3105	1889	POWER, HERBERT, <i>Moonga, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883	POWNALL, ROBERT EDWARD, A.R.I.B.A.
	1886	PRELL, STEWART H., "Iona," <i>Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1890	PRENDERGAST, ROBERT, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1872	PRESTOE, HENRY, <i>Government Botanist, St. Ann's, Trinidad.</i>
3110	1883	PRICE, CHARLES CHICHELEY, C.E., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1889	PRICE, L. E., <i>New Oriental Bank, Tamatave, Madagascar.</i>
	1884	PRICE, R. M. ROKBY, M.L.C., <i>Melvin, Sittou River, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1887	
	1886	PRIESTLEY, A., <i>Federal Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
		PRILLEVITZ, JOHAN M., <i>Mining Commissioner's Office, Heidelberg, Transvaal.</i>
3115	1885	PRINCE, FREDK. ARTHUR, <i>Oudtshoorn, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888	†PRINCE, J. PERROTT, M.D., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1890	PRINGLE, HON. JOHN, M.D., <i>Aquata Vale, Annotta Bay, Jamaica.</i>
	1892	PROVIS, JOHN, <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1887	PURVES, J. M., M.A., J.P., <i>88 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
3120	1889	†PURVIS, WILLIAM HERBERT, <i>Kukuihaele, Hawaii.</i>
	1891	QUENTRELLE, THOMAS, H.M. Inspector of Mines, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	QUIN, WILLIAM J., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1891	†RAJEPAKSÉ, MUDALIYAR TUDOR D. N., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1884	RÁMA-NÁTHAN, HON. P., C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
3125	1889	RAMSAY, ALEXANDER, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1887	RANCE, THOMAS A., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1887	RANDALL, ALFRED B., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1891	RANKIN, FRANCIS WM., <i>Dominica.</i>
	1880	RANNIE, D. N., <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
3130	1882	RAPHAEL, HENRY J. W., <i>P.O. Box 806, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1889	RAT, J. NUMA, M.D., <i>Medical Officer, Dominica.</i>
	1885	†RAW, GEORGE HENRY, <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1888	RAWLINS, CHARLES C., M.E., F.G.S., <i>Island Block, Lawrence, Otago, New Zealand.</i>
	1885	RAWLINS, F., F.S.S., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
3135	1880	RAWSON, CHARLES C., <i>The Hollow, Mackay, Queensland.</i>

Year of Election.	
1888	RAYNER, T. CROSSLEY, Stipendiary Justice, <i>San Fernando, Trinidad.</i>
1888	REDMOND, LEONARD, M.D., <i>Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>
1889	REDWOOD, CHARLES L., <i>P.O. Box 190, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1891	REED, JOHN, <i>Cawnpur, N.W.P., India.</i>
10 1892	REELER, JOHN WM., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	REES, FRANK, <i>Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1888	REES, WILLIAM LEE, M.H.R., <i>Gisborne, New Zealand.</i>
1892	REID, JAMES SMITH, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1883	REID, JOHN, <i>Elderslie, Oamaru, New Zealand.</i>
15 1886	REID, ROBERT, 27 & 29 <i>Little Flinders Street East, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1890	REID, ROBERT DYCE, <i>Armidale, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1889	REID, W J G., <i>Funchal, Madeira.</i>
1889	†REINERS, AUGUST, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	RENNER, PETER A., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Villa Esperance, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
50 1885	RENNER, W. M.D., <i>Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1889	REYNOLDS, LESLIE H., <i>Montecillo, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1874	RHIND, W. G., <i>Bank of New South Wales, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1881	RHODES, A. E. G. <i>Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1880	RHODES, HON. CECIL J., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
55 1886	RHODES, ERNEST T., <i>Hadlow, Timaru, New Zealand.</i>
1888	†RHODES, GEORGE H., <i>Claremont, Timaru, New Zealand.</i>
1883	RHODES, R. HEATON <i>Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1885	†RHODES, ROBERT H., <i>Blueliffs, Timaru, New Zealand.</i>
1883	RICE, LIONEL K., <i>The Rocks, Mackay, Queensland.</i>
60 1881	RICE, FRANCIS DYER, J.P. <i>Woodstock, Okoriri, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1887	RICHARDS, EDWARD H., <i>District Commissioner, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1884	RICHARDS, HON. T. H. HATTON, <i>Treasurer, Port Moresby, British New Guinea.</i>
1882	RICHARDS, WILLIAM S., <i>Albion Estate, St. David's P.O., Jamaica.</i>
1889	RICHARDSON, CHARLES J., <i>Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
65 1887	†RICHARDSON, HORACE G., <i>Queensland.</i>
1878	RICHMOND, JAMES, <i>Southdean, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1888	RICHTER, GUSTAV H., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1890	RICKETTS, D. POYNTZ, A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>care of H.B.M. Consul, Tientsin, China.</i>
1891	RICKWOOD, ALFRED G., <i>Deputy Collector of Customs, Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
70 1882	RIDDIFORD, EDWARD J., <i>Woburn Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1885	†RIDDOCH, GEORGE, <i>Glencoe, Mount Gambier, South Australia.</i>
1886	RIDDOCH, JOHN, <i>Yallum, Penola, South Australia.</i>
1891	†RIDGE, SAMUEL H., B.A., F.R.G.S., 257 <i>Victoria Parade East, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1891	†RIGBY, GEORGE OWEN, M.B., C.H.B., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
75 1881	†RIMER, J. C., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1885	†ROBERTS, HON. CHARLES J., C.M.G., M.P., <i>Chatsworth, Potts Point, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1890	†ROBERTS, COLONEL CHARLES F., C.M.G., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1891	ROBERTS, JOHN, C.M.G., <i>P.O. Box 304, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1880	†ROBERTS, RICHARD M., J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
80 1889	†ROBERTS, R. WIGHTWICK, F.C.S., <i>Valparaiso, Chili.</i>

		Year of Election.	
		1890	ROBERTS, HON. WILLIAM H., M.L.C., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
		1889	†ROBERTSON, ALFRED GEORGE, M.L.A., <i>The Lakes, George, Cape Colony.</i>
		1884	ROBERTSON, A. DUNDAS, <i>Connewarran, Hexham, Victoria, Australia.</i>
		1876	ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER W., <i>Ontario, Balaclava, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
3185		1881	ROBERTSON, GEORGE P., <i>Colac, Victoria, Australia; and Melbourne Club.</i>
		1890	†ROBERTSON, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., <i>Rauson, Réva, Fiji.</i>
		1888	ROBERTSON, JOHN, <i>Mount Abundance, Roma, Queensland.</i>
		1890	ROBERTSON, MATHEW WALLACE, C.M.R., <i>Belmore, Nr. Moshesk's Ford, Barkly East, Cape Colony.</i>
		1876	ROBERTSON, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., <i>Melbourne Club, Australia.</i>
3190		1888	†ROBINOW, HENRY, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
		1889	ROBINSON, ARNOLD E., <i>Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.</i>
		1882	ROBINSON, AUGUSTUS F., <i>11 Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
		1869	ROBINSON, COLONEL C. W., C.B., <i>Commanding the Troops, Mauritius.</i>
		1882	ROBINSON, GEORGE, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
3195		1886	ROBINSON, JAMES, J.P., <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
		1869	†ROBINSON, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
		1888	ROBINSON, HON. JOHN BEVERLEY, <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
		1888	ROBINSON, ROSS, <i>Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>
		1883	ROBINSON, THOMAS, <i>Messrs. Perdue &amp; Robinson, Winnipeg, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
3200		1889	†ROBINSON, THOMAS B., <i>40 William Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
		1879	ROBINSON, H.E. SIR WILLIAM C. F., G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
		1878	ROBINSON, H.E. SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Hong Kong.</i>
		1882	ROCHE, CAPTAIN W. P.
		1886	ROCKE, GEORGE WM., <i>3 Flinders Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
3205		1882	ROCKSTROW, JOHN F., J.P., <i>Palmerston, near Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
		1885	ROCKWOOD, WILLIAM GABRIEL, M.D., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., <i>Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
		1889	RODGER, J. P., <i>British Resident, Pahang, Straits Settlements.</i>
		1884	ROGERS, HENRY ADAMS, <i>P.O. Box 310, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
		1887	ROGERS, WM. HEYWARD, <i>P.O. Box 310, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
3210		1890	†ROHDE, M. H., <i>New Oriental Bank, Mahé, Seychelles.</i>
		1877	ROMILLY, ALFRED, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
		1883	†ROSADO, J. M., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
		1883	ROSE, HENRY, JUN., <i>care of Messrs. Rose, Wilson, &amp; Co., Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
		1890	ROSEWARNE, D. D., <i>Kangarilla Mining Co., Kallington, South Australia.</i>
3215		1882	ROSS, ARTHUR W., <i>Plaisand, Grenada.</i>
		1891	ROSS, ARTHUR WELLINGTON, M.P., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Winnipeg, Canada.</i>
		1885	ROSS, HON. DAVID PALMER, M.L.C., C.M.G., M.D., <i>Colonial Surgeon, Sierra Leone.</i>
		1889	ROSS, F. LEITH, <i>New Oriental Bank, Mahé, Seychelles.</i>
		1891	†ROSS, FREDERICK J. C., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
3220		1885	†ROSS, JOHN K. M., <i>District Magistrate, Suva, Fiji.</i>
		1890	ROSS, ROBERT McMILLAN, <i>Ednam, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
		1883	ROSS, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., J.P., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
		1892	ROSS, WILLIAM, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>

Year of Election.	
1884	ROSS, W. O., <i>West India and Panama Telegraph Company, St. Thomas, West Indies.</i>
3225	1887 ROTHF, WAIDEMAR H., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1883	†ROTHSCHILD, A. A., <i>Kimberly, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	ROUTLEDGE, THOMAS, J.P., <i>Nelson Street, Virden, Manitoba, Canada.</i>
1889	ROW, FREDERICK, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1891	ROWAN, ANDREW, <i>Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
3230	1888 ROWAN, CAPTAIN FREDERICK C., <i>Consul-General for Denmark, Melbourne Club, Australia.</i>
1887	ROWF, W. J. VIVIAN, <i>Government Medical Officer, Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa.</i>
1883	ROWLAND, J. W., M.D., <i>Colonial Surgeon, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1891	ROYCE, G. H., <i>Castlerough Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1892	†ROYCE, WILLIAM, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
3235	1885 ROYF, CHARLES JOHN, <i>Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1890	†RUCKER, WILLIAM S., <i>75 Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1881	*RUDALL, JAMES T., F.R.C.S., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1881	RUDD, CHARLES D., J.P., <i>Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	RUMSEY, COMMANDER R. MURRAY R.N. M.L.C. <i>Hong Kong.</i>
3240	1883 RUNCHEMAN M. S., <i>care of Chartered Company, Salisbury, Mashonaland.</i>
1871	RUSSEN GEORGE W., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1877	RUSSELL, ARTHUR E., <i>Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.</i>
1879	RUSSELL, CAPTAIN A. H., <i>Château de Perroy, Rolle, Vaud, Switzerland.</i>
1875	RUSSELL, G. GREY, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
3245	1889 RUSSELL, SIR JAMES, C.M.G.
1891	RUSSELL, JOHN, <i>Melbourne Club, Australia.</i>
1885	RUSSELL, JOHN BENJAMIN, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1883	†RUSSELL, JOHN PURVIS, <i>Wangai, Maana, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1875	RUSSELL, PHILIP, <i>Crantham, Victoria, Australia.</i>
3250	1891 RUSSELL, WM. CEIL, <i>Warrack, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1877	RUSSELL, HON. CAPT. WILLIAM R., M.H.B., <i>Flaxmere, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1889	*RUTHERFORD, ARTHUR F. B., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1888	†RUTHERFORD, HENRY, J.P., <i>Controller of Excise, Durban, Natal.</i>
1882	RYAN, CHARLES, <i>Melbourne Club, Australia.</i>
3255	1891 RYHIE, DAVID, <i>Codrington, Cooma, New South Wales; and Union Club, Sydney.</i>
1891	*SACHSE, CHARLES, <i>Wall Street 93, Berlin, Germany.</i>
1890	†SACKE, SIMON, <i>P.O. Box 124, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1886	SADLER, E. J., J.P., <i>Westmoreland, Jamaica.</i>
1899	SADLER, FRANK, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
3260	1873 †ST. GEORGE, HENRY Q., <i>Oakridge, Ontario, Canada; and Montpellier, France.</i>
1886	†ST. HILAIRE, N. A., <i>Immigration Department, Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1883	ST. LEGER, FREDERICK LUKE, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1869	ST. LEGER, FREDERICK YORK, M.A., <i>Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	SALAMAN, FREDERICK N., <i>9 Castle Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
3265	1885 SALIER, FREDK. J., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1882	SALMON, CHARLES S.
1882	SALMOND, CHARLES SHORT, <i>Norman Creek, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>

Year of Election.	
	1884 SALOM, HON. MAURICE, M.L.C., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1887 SALOMON, MAX G., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
3270	1888 SALOMONS, FREDERICK B., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1890 SAMWELL, NICHOLAS, 9D <i>Almeida Street, Singapore.</i>
	1883 SANDEMAN, GORDON, <i>Burenda, Queensland.</i>
	1892 SANDERSON, CHARLES E. F., C.E., <i>Messrs. Riley, Hargreaves &amp; Co., Kwala Lumpur, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1891 SANDERSON, FREDERICK J., <i>Collector of Customs, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
3275	1886 SANDOVER, WILLIAM, <i>Prescot Avenue, Rose Park, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1886 SANDOVER, WILLIAM, JUN., <i>Fremantle, Western Australia.</i>
	1882 SANDWITH, LIEUT.-COLONEL J. H., C.B., <i>Government House, Barbados.</i>
	1889 SARAM, F. J. DE, J.P., <i>Proctor, Supreme Court, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1887 SARAM, J. H. DE, <i>District Judge, Galle, Ceylon.</i>
3280	1880 SARGOOD, HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR FREDERICK T., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1876 †SARJEANT, HENRY, <i>Fordell House, Wanganui, New Zealand.</i>
	1886 SAUER, HANS, M.D., <i>District Surgeon, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1877 SAUER, HON. J. W., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886 SAUNDERS, HENRY W., M.D., F.R.C.S., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
3285	1880 SAUNDERS, JOHN, <i>Sea Cliff, Nr. Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1891 †SAUNDERS, JOHN H., M.B., M.R.C.S., <i>care of City of Melbourne Bank, Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881 SAUNDERS, REV. RICHARDSON, <i>Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1881 SAUNDERS, S. P., M.L.A., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1885 SAVAGE, WILLIAM, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
3290	1890 SAVARIAU, N. S., <i>Lochiel, Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica.</i>
	1883 †SAWYER, ERNEST EDWARD, M.A., C.E., <i>Lourenço Marques, Delagoa Bay, East Africa.</i>
	1885 †SAWYERR, HON. T. J., M.L.C., <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
	1885 SAYCE, EDWARD, <i>Riversdale Road, Hawthorn, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1884 †SCANLEN, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
3295	1887 SCARD, FREDERIC I., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1882 SCARTH, WILLIAM B., <i>Winnipeg, Canada.</i>
	1883 †SCHAPPERT, W. L., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1885 SCHERMBRUCKER, HON. COLONEL FREDERIC, M.L.A., <i>Cape Town; and King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888 SCHIEPS, MAX, <i>Sofala, East Coast of Africa.</i>
3300	1889 †SCHOLEFIELD, WALTER H., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1878 SCHOOLES, HON. HENRY R. PIPON, <i>Attorney-General, St. George's, Grenada.</i>
	1882 SCHWABACHER, S., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1876 SCOTT, HON. HENRY, M.L.C., J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1892 SCOTT, JAMES PHILIP, <i>Montreal, Canada.</i>
3305	1889 SCOTT, JOHN E., <i>P. G. Box 367, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1885 SCOTT, WALTER H., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Great Southern Railway, Buenos Ayres.</i>
	1883 SEALY, THOMAS H., <i>Bridgetown, Barbados.</i>
	1888 †SEDGWICK, CHARLES F., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889 SEE, HON. JOHN, M.P., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
3310	1879 SEGRE, JOSEPH S., J.P., <i>Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica.</i>

Year of Election.	
1855	SELWYN, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN RICHARDSON, D.D., Lord Bishop of Melanesia, Norfolk Island, Auckland, New Zealand.
1855	SENDALL, H.E. SIR WALTER J., K.C.M.G., Government House, Cyprus.
1859	SERRETT, HON. EUGENE, M.L.C., Barrister-at-Law, Mahé, Seychelles.
1881	†SERVICE, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., Melbourne, Australia.
3315 1879	†SEWELL, HENRY, Trelawny, Jamaica.
1891	†SHACKELL, JAMES, M.L.A., Echuca, Victoria, Australia.
1880	SHAND, HON. CHARLES ARTHUR, M.E.C., Fitebes Creek Estate, Antigua.
1886	†SHARP, EDMUND, Hong Kong.
1888	†SHARP, GRANVILLE, J.P., Hong Kong.
3320 1891	SHAW, HENRY RYLE, Wessels Nek, Natal.
1883	†SHAW, THOMAS, Woorwyrite, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.
1883	SHEA, H.E. SIR AMBROSE, K.C.M.G., Government House, Nassau, Bahamas.
1891	SHELFORD, HON. THOMAS, C.M.G., M.L.C., Singapore.
1885	†SHENTON, EDWARD, J.P., Winchester House, Geraldton, Western Australia.
3325 1884	†SHENTON, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., J.P., Crawley, Western Australia.
1880	SHEPHERD, JAMES, Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1869	SHEPSTONE, SIR THEOPHILUS, K.C.M.G., Maritzburg, Natal.
1879	SHERIFF, HON. R. FRENCH, Q.C., Attorney-General, Gibraltar.
1875	SHERIFF, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE W. MUSGRAVE, Georgetown, British Guiana.
3330 1885	SHERLOCK, WILLIAM HENRY, M.E.C., Georgetown, British Guiana.
1880	†SHIPPARD, HIS HONOUR SIR SIDNEY G. A., K.C.M.G., M.A., D.C.L., H.M.'s Administrator of Government, Fryburg, British Bechuanaland.
1881	†SHIRLEY, HON. LEICESTER C., Hyde Hall, Clarks Town P.O., Jamaica.
1884	SHEPHERD, WALTER, Matapiro, Napier, New Zealand.
1886	SILLITOE, RIGHT REV. A. W., D.D., Lord Bishop of New Westminster, British Columbia.
3335 1886	SIM, PATRICK, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1887	SIMEON, REV. PHILLIP B., M.A., St. Paul's Mission House, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
1891	SIMMONS, REV. J. W., Hobart, Tasmania.
1884	SIMMS, ALFRED, Adelaide, South Australia.
1877	SIMMS, HON. W. K., M.L.C., J.P., Adelaide, South Australia.
3340 1883	SIMON, MAXIMILIAN FRANK, Principal Civil Medical Officer, Singapore.
1889	SIMPSON, DUNDAS, P.O. Box 1028, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1884	†SIMPSON, EDWARD FLEMING, Pretoria, Transvaal.
1883	SIMPSON, SURGEON-MAJOR FRANK.
1885	SIMPSON, GEORGE, Lockerville, Western Australia.
3345 1882	†SIMPSON, G. MORRIS, Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.
1889	†SIMPSON, JAMES, Bank of Africa, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1892	SIMPSON, JAMES LIDBON, Tenterden House, Woodville, South Australia; and Adelaide Club.
1892	†SIMPSON, T. BOUSTEAD, Sydney, New South Wales.
1890	SIMS, GEORGE J., 60 Market Buildings, William Street, Melbourne, Australia.
3350 1881	SIMSON, COLIN WILLIAM, Melbourne Club, Australia.
1884	SIMSON, R. J. P., Melbourne Club, Australia.

Year of Election.	
1890	SINCLAIR-STEVENSON, E., M.D., <i>Strathallan House, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
1885	SINCLAIR, SUTHERLAND, <i>Australian Museum, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1885	SIVEWRIGHT, HON. JAMES, C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
3355	1882 †SKARRATT, CHARLES CARLTON, <i>Summer Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1892	SKERMAN, SIDNEY, M.R.C.S.E., <i>Marion, Rangitikei, New Zealand.</i>
1883	†SKINNER, HON. ALLAN McLEAN, C.M.G., <i>Resident Councillor, Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
1880	†SLOANE, ALEXANDER, <i>Mulwala Station, New South Wales.</i>
1887	SMELLIE, ROBERT R., <i>Mayfield, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
3360	1891 SMITH, PROFESSOR ALFRED MICA, <i>Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1885	SMITH, ALFRED W. LUCIE, <i>District Judge, Famagusta, Cyprus.</i>
1888	SMITH, H.E. SIR CECIL CLEMENTI, G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Singapore.</i>
1882	SMITH, CHARLES, <i>Wanganui, New Zealand.</i>
1889	SMITH, CHARLES GEORGE, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
3365	1873 †SMITH, HON. SIR DONALD A., K.C.M.G., M.P., <i>Montreal, Canada.</i>
1883	†SMITH, HON. SIR EDWIN THOMAS, K.C.M.G., M.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1887	SMITH, EUSTACE A., <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1882	SMITH, HON. MR. JUSTICE FRANCIS, <i>Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1886	SMITH, FRANCIS GREY, <i>National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
3370	1885 SMITH, GEORGE, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1888	†SMITH, HON. H. G. SETH, <i>Chief Judge, Native Land Court, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1886	SMITH, H. HAVELOCK, <i>Townsville, Queensland.</i>
1888	†SMITH, HENRY FLESHER, <i>Kyogle, Richmond River, New South Wales.</i>
1887	SMITH, JAMES, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Dunedin Club, New Zealand.</i>
3375	1884 †SMITH, JAMES CARMICHAEL, M.L.A., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1885	SMITH, JAMES TREVOR, <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
1885	SMITH, JOHN G., <i>Madras Club, Madras, India.</i>
1888	SMITH, JOSEPH H., <i>South Australian Railway Commission, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1887	SMITH, HON. OLIVER, M.A., <i>Attorney-General, St. Vincent, West Indies.</i>
3380	1886 †SMITH, HON. R. BURDETT, C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1882	SMITH, ROBERT MURRAY, C.M.G., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1889	SMITH, R. TOTTENHAM, <i>Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1887	SMITH, THOMAS, <i>Provincial Engineer, Public Works Department, Galle, Ceylon.</i>
1886	†SMITH, HON. THOMAS HAWKINS, M.L.C., <i>Gordon Brook, Grafton, New South Wales.</i>
3385	1891 SMITH, WALTER S. HOWARD, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1887	†SMITH, WILLIAM, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1887	SMITH, CAPTAIN WILLIAM J., <i>Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.</i>
1877	†SMITH, H.E. SIR W. F. HAYNES, K.C.M.G., <i>Governor of the Leeward Islands, St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1882	†SMITH, W. H. WARRE, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
3390	1885 †SMUTS, C. PETER, M.L.A., M.B., C.M. (Edin.), <i>Mowbray, near Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	SMUTS, J. A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1887	SMYTH, WILLIAM, M.L.A., <i>Gympie, Queensland.</i>
1886	SNEDDON, W. D., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>



Year of Election.	
	1889 SNELL, EDWARD, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
3395	1881 SNELL, GEORGE, M.B., M.R.C.S.E., <i>Fort Canje, Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
	1883 SNKYD-KYNNERSLY, C. W., <i>Singapore, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1886 SNOWDEN, ARTHUR, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1887 SOLOMON, HON. GEORGE, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1889 SOLOMON, RICHARD, M.A., Q.C., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
3400	1883 SOLOMON, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888 †SOMERSHIELD, OSCAR, <i>Delagoa Bay, East Africa.</i>
	1892 SOMERVILLE, FREDERICK G., <i>Chartered Bank of India, Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1889 SOMMERS, WILLIAM, <i>Hawthorn, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882 SOBAPURE, J. B., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
3405	1884 SOUTHEY, HON. SIR RICHARD, K.C.M.G., <i>Southfield, Plumstead, Cape Colony; and Civil Service Club, Cape Town.</i>
	1879 SOUTHGATE, J. J., <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
	1882 SPAIN, JAMES H., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1890 SPARROW, CAPTAIN HENRY G. B., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1889 SPENCE, EDWIN J., <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
3410	1877 †SPENCE, HON. J. BRODIE, M.L.C., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1884 SPENCER, FRANCIS HENRY, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1888 SPENCER, WILLIAM, J.P., <i>Bunbury, Western Australia.</i>
	1886 SPICER, KENNETH J., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1881 SPRIGO, HON. SIR J. GORDON, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
3415	1881 SQUIRES, WILLIAM HERBERT, <i>Glenelg, South Australia.</i>
	1881 STABLES, HENRY L., C.E., <i>care of Messrs. Eckersley, Godfrey, &amp; Liddleton, Athens.</i>
	1888 STAIB, OTTO, 16 <i>Guttenburg Strasse, Stuttgart, Germany.</i>
	1892 STAINER, FRANK, 322 <i>Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882 STANLEY, HENRY C., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
3420	1886 †STAUGHTON, S. T., M.L.A., <i>Eynesbury, Melton, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1882 STERRE, HON. SIR JAMES G. LEE, M.L.A., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1888 †STEPHEN, HON. SEPTIMUS A., M.L.C., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1880 STEPHENS, HAROLD, F.R.G.S., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1873 †STEPHENS, ROMEO, <i>Chambly, Montreal, Canada.</i>
3425	1890 STERN, H., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1888 †STEVENS, DANIEL C., F.R.G.S., <i>P.O. Box 191, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1887 †STEVENS, FRANK, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1887 †STEVENS, HILDEBRAND W. H., <i>Port Darwin, Northern Territory, South Australia.</i>
	1890 STEVENS, JAMES W. DE VREE, <i>Supervisor of Customs, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
3430	1882 STEVENSON, GEORGE, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1889 STEVENSON, HERBERT, <i>Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883 STEVENSON, JOHN, M.L.A., <i>Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1890 STEWART, GEORGE, <i>New Oriental Bank, Zanzibar.</i>
	1884 STEWART, GEORGE, JUN., D.C.L., LL.D., D.Litt., F.R.G.S., F.R.S. (Canada), 146 <i>St. Augustine Street, Quebec, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
3435	1888 STEWART, McLEOD, <i>Ottawa, Canada.</i>
	1880 STIBBEL, GEORGE, C.M.G., <i>Devon Penn, Kingston P.O., Jamaica.</i>
	1889 †STOKES, STEPHEN, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>

	Year of Election.	
	1882	STONE, HON. MR. JUSTICE EDWARD ALFRED, <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1889	STONE, HENRY, <i>The Grange, Ingham, Queensland.</i>
3440	1881	STONE, ROBERT S., <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
	1882	STOW, FREDERICK, <i>Steenbokpan, Hoopstadt, Orange Free State.</i>
	1881	STRANACK, J. W., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1892	STRANACK, WILLIAM, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1890	STREET, J. W., <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
3445	1884	†STRICKLAND DELLA CATENA, HON. COUNT, C.M.G., Chief Secretary, <i>Villa Bologna, Malta</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
	1892	STRINGER, CHARLES, <i>Messrs. Paterson, Simons &amp; Co., Singapore.</i>
	1881	STROUSS, CARL, <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
	1888	†STRUBEN, FREDERICK P. T., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1880	†STRUBEN, H. W., J.P., <i>Westoe, Mowbray, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
3450	1890	STRUTH, JAMES, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1880	STRUTT, DR. CHARLES EDWARD, <i>Swedish and Norwegian Railway, Luleå, Sweden.</i>
	1888	STUART, J. PERCY, <i>care of Messrs. Hill &amp; Rathborne, Sungei Ujong, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1884	STUART, RICHARD WINGFIELD, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1886	†STUART, WALTER, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
3455	1875	STUDHOLME, JOHN, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1883	†STUDHOLME, JOHN, JUN., <i>Coldstream, Hinds, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1880	STURDEE, H. KING, <i>care of British North Borneo Company, Sandakan, North Borneo.</i>
	1881	STURRIDGE, GEORGE, J.P., <i>Mandeville, Jamaica.</i>
	1890	STURROCK, DAVID, <i>Union Bank of Australia, Suva, Fiji.</i>
3460	1889	SULLY, WALTER, <i>Broken Hill, New South Wales.</i>
	1882	SUNTER, REV. METCALF, M.A., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1891	SUTHERLAND, HUGH, <i>Winnipeg, Canada.</i>
	1889	SUTTON, GEORGE M., M.L.C., <i>Fair Fell, Howick, Natal.</i>
	1883	SWAIN, CHARLES S. DE P., <i>The Priory, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
3465	1891	SWAYNE, CHARLES R., Stipendiary Magistrate, <i>Loma Loma, Fiji.</i>
	1884	SWAYNE, JOSEPH QUICKE, <i>Mullens River, British Honduras.</i>
	1883	SWETTENHAM, FRANK A., C.M.G., <i>The Residency, Kuala Kangsa, Perak, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1891	SYERS, CAPTAIN H. C., Superintendent of Police, <i>Selangor, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1891	SYME, J. WEMYSS, J.P., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
3470	1881	†SYMON, J. H., Q.C., M.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1885	†SYMONS, DAVID, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1879	TAIT, M. M., <i>Stanmore House, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	TALBOT, ARTHUR PHILLIP, Assistant Colonial Secretary, <i>Singapore</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
	1883	TALBOT, COLONEL THE HON. REGINALD, C.B., <i>The British Embassy, Paris.</i>
3475	1886	TALBOT, GEORGE, J.P., <i>Richmond, Nelson, New Zealand.</i>
	1888	†TAMPLIN, HERBERT T., M.L.A., Barrister-at-Law, <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	TANCRED, AUGUSTUS F., J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888	TANNER, HON. J. EDWARD, M.L.C., M.Inst.C.E., Director of Public Works, <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>

Year of Election.	
	1877 †TANNER, THOMAS, <i>Riverslea, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
3480	1883 TAPSCOTT, GEORGE A. M., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1887 TATE, C. J., <i>National Bank, Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.</i>
	1889 TATE, FREDERICK, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1889 TAYLER, J. FRED. J., <i>Somerset West, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888 TAYLOR, ALFRED J., <i>The Public Library, Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
3485	1879 TAYLOR, E. B. A., C.M.G., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1887 TAYLOR, G. W., J.P., <i>333 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1890 TAYLOR, HENRY, <i>Willow Park, Zeerust, Transvaal.</i>
	1887 TAYLOR, HENRY WM., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1889 TAYLOR, H. HOWARD, <i>New Oriental Bank, Tamatave, Madagascar.</i>
3490	1888 †TAYLOR, JAMES B., <i>Messrs. H. Eckstein &amp; Co., P.O. Box 405, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1891 TAYLOR, PERCYVALE, C.E., <i>Kinta, Perak, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1882 †TAYLOR, WILLIAM, <i>Clarendon Street East, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883 TAYLOR, W. F., M.D., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1881 TAYLOR, W. P., <i>P.O. Box 292, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
3495	1890 TAYLOR, W. T., <i>Receiver-General, Nicosia, Cyprus.</i>
	1872 †TENNANT, THE HON. SIR DAVID, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Speaker of the House of Assembly, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884 TESCHEMAKER, CHARLES DE V., <i>Avondale Station, Remwick, Marlborough, New Zealand.</i>
	1883 TESCHEMAKER, THOMAS, J.P., <i>Otaio, Timaru, New Zealand.</i>
	1886 †THOMAS, JAMES J., <i>Broad Street, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
3500	1885 †THOMAS, JOHN DAVIES, M.D., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1882 THOMAS, M. H., <i>Ooonoogalla, Mudulkelly, Ceylon.</i>
	1883 †THOMAS, RICHARD D., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1884 THOMAS, ROBERT KYFFIN, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1889 THOMPSON, E. RUSSELL, <i>Oceana Land Co., Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
3505	1891 THOMPSON, FRED A. H., <i>Bonthe, Sherbro, West Africa.</i>
	1881 THOMPSON, GEORGE A., <i>Union Club, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1890 THOMPSON, HARRY L., <i>Assistant Receiver-General, Nicosia, Cyprus.</i>
	1890 THOMPSON, JOHN, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1891 THOMPSON, M. G. CAMPBELL, <i>Bonthe, Sherbro, West Africa.</i>
3510	1884 THOMPSON, T. A., M.L.A., <i>Police Magistrate, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1884 THOMPSON, WILLIAM, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1886 THOMSON, ALPIN F., <i>Works and Railway Dept., Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1885 THOMSON, ARTHUR H., <i>Administrator-Gen.'s Dept., Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1886 THOMSON, JAMES, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
3515	1879 THOMSON, JAMES, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1886 THOMSON, SURGEON-MAJOR JOHN, M.B., <i>Queensland Defence Force, Inchoom, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1892 THOMSON, M. BARCLAY, M.B., C.M., <i>Murrumbidgee, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1880 THOMSON, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., <i>Oficina del F. C. de Algeciras, Algeciras, Spain.</i>
	1888 †THOMSON, WILLIAM CHARLES, <i>Roburite Factory, Russell Road, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
3520	1882 THOMSON, W. K., <i>Kamesburgh, Brighton, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1872 THORNE, CORNELIUS, <i>Messrs. Maitland &amp; Co., Shanghai, China.</i>

Year of Election.	
1882	THORNE, HENRY EDWARD, <i>Barbados.</i>
1889	THORNTON, RIGHT REV. SAMUEL, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ballarat, <i>Victoria, Australia.</i>
1884	THORNTON, S. LESLIE, Registrar, <i>Supreme Court, Malacca, Straits Settlements.</i>
3525 1891	THORP, SYDNEY H., <i>Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>
1885	†THURSTON, H.E. SIR JOHN BATES, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Suva, Fiji.</i>
1882	THWAITES, J. HAWTREY, Registrar, <i>Supreme Court, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1876	TIFFIN, HENRY S., J.P., <i>Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1884	TILLEY, HIS HONOUR SIR LEONARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick.</i>
3530 1890	TIMPERLEY, FRANK, Civil Service, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1886	†TINLIE, JOHN, <i>Nelson, New Zealand.</i>
1879	TOBIN, ANDREW, <i>Wingadee, Balaclava, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1879	TOBIN, P. J., <i>Wingadee Station, Coonamble, New South Wales.</i>
1888	TOD, PERCY B., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
3535 1885	TODD, CHARLES, C.M.G., F.R.S., Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1889	TODD, HON. EDWARD G., M.E.C., <i>St. Kitts.</i>
1890	TOLHURST, GEORGE E., <i>Grant Road, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1884	TOOTH, R. LUCAS, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1883	†TOPP, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., <i>Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa.</i>
3540 1884	TORROP, EDWARD C., <i>Restigonche Spool Co., Jacquet River, New Brunswick.</i>
1888	TOUSSAINT, CHARLES W., <i>Mackay, Queensland.</i>
1887	†TOZER, HON. HORACE, M.L.A., <i>Brisbane, and Gympie, Queensland.</i>
1877	TRAFFORD, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE G., <i>St. Vincent, West Indies.</i>
1889	†TRAILL, GILBERT F., <i>Kandapolla Estate, Ceylon.</i>
3545 1884	†TRAVERS, BENJAMIN.
1888	TRAVERS, CAPTAIN H. DE LA COUR, <i>Union Steamship Company.</i>
1889	TRAYLEN, WILLIAM, M.L.A., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1888	TREACHER, W. H., C.M.G., <i>Thaiping, Perak, Straits Settlements.</i>
1888	TREGARTHEN, WM. COULSON, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
3550 1883	†TRELEAVAN, CHARLES W., <i>Bogul, Balaclava P.O., Jamaica.</i>
1890	TREMLETT, HORACE S., P.O. Box 11, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1890	TRENCHARD, HENRY, <i>Bank of Australasia, Maitland, New South Wales.</i>
1886	TRIMINGHAM, J. L., <i>Hamilton, Bermuda.</i>
1880	TRIMINGHAM, WILLIAM P., <i>The Grange, St. Michael's, Barbados.</i>
3555 1884	†TRIPP, C. H., <i>Geraldine, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
1883	TRIPP, L. O. H., Barrister-at-Law, <i>Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1883	TROTTER, NOEL, <i>Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
1886	TROWER, HERBERT A., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1869	TRUTCH, HON. SIR JOSEPH W., K.C.M.G., <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
3560 1888	†TUCKER, GEORGE ALFRED, Ph.D., J.P., <i>Annandale, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1883	TUCKER, KIDGER, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1883	TUCKER, WILLIAM KIDGER, <i>Nooitgedacht Mining Company, Klerksdorp, Transvaal.</i>
1887	TULLY, W. ALCOCK, B.A., Land Board, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>

	Year of Election.	
	1883	TURNBULL, JAMES THOMSON, J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
3565	1889	TURNER, DUNCAN, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 90 <i>Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882	†TURNER, LIEUT.-COLONEL G. NAPIER, <i>care of Union Mortgage &amp; Agency, Co., Ltd., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886	TURNER, HARRY, J.P., <i>Somerton, near Glenelg, South Australia.</i>
	1882	†TURNER, HENRY GYLES, <i>Commercial Bank, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883	TURNER, HON. JOHN HERBERT, M.L.A., <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
3570	1879	†TURNER, WILLIAM S., Chief Commissary of Taxation, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1882	†TURTON, C. D., <i>Treasurer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1889	TWEDIE, W. K., <i>Joboka Tea Estate, Sonari, Sibaagar, India.</i>
	1886	TWYNAM, GEORGE E., M.D., 38 <i>Bayswater Road, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1881	TYSON, THOMAS G., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
3575	1889	UNDERWOOD, EDWARD WILLIAM, <i>Tallandoom, Koogong-Koot Road, Hawthorn, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1885	UPINGTON, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., Judge of the Supreme Court, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	USHER, CHARLES RICHARD, <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1881	USHER, HENRY CHARLES, M.L.C., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1892	VAN BORSCHOTEN, JOHANNES G., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
3580	1889	VAN BREDA, SERVAAS, <i>Hauptville, Constantia Road, Wynberg, Cape Colony.</i>
	1887	VAN DER RIET, THOMAS F. B., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1890	VAN REESKMA, JOHN S., J.P., <i>Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana.</i>
	1885	VAN RENEN, HENRY, <i>Government Land Surveyor, Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	VAN-SENDEN, E. W., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
3585	1889	†VARDY, JOHN EYRE, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1890	VARLEY, HIRAM W., <i>Waymouth Street, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1887	†VAUGHAN, J. D. W., <i>Suva, Fiji.</i>
	1881	†VEENDAM, J. L., M.D., <i>Essequibo, British Guiana.</i>
	1883	†VELDE, CHARLES FUGENE, <i>Registrar, Supreme Court, Singapore.</i>
3590	1888	VENN, HON. H. W., M.L.A., <i>Dardanup Park, near Bunbury, Western Australia.</i>
	1891	VENNING, ALFRED R., <i>State Treasurer, Selangor, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1890	VENNING, EDWARD, <i>Public Works Department, Kandy, Ceylon.</i>
	1860	VERDON, SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883	VERLEY, JAMES LOUIS, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
3595	1877	VERLEY, LOUIS, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1886	†VERVELD, DIRK, J.P., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Riversdale, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	VICKERS, HUGH A., <i>Fontabelle, Jamaica.</i>
	1881	†VILLIERS, HON. FRANCIS JOHN, M.E.C., C.M.G., <i>Auditor-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>

Year of Election.	
1889	†VINCENT, MAJOR WILLIAM SLADE, <i>Townsville, Queensland.</i>
3600 1882	VINCENT, LEWIS A., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1880	VOHSEN, ERNST, <i>Koniggratzer Strasse 124, Berlin, Germany.</i>
1884	WACE, HERBERT, <i>Civil Service, Ratnapura, Ceylon.</i>
1885	WADDELL, GEORGE WALKER, J.P., <i>Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1887	WAGHORN, JAMES, <i>District Surgeon, Ipoleta, Natal.</i>
3605 1887	WAGNER, JOHN, <i>care of Messrs. Cobb &amp; Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1890	WAIT, JOHN STURBS, M.R.C.S.E., <i>Oamaru, New Zealand.</i>
1885	†WAITE, PETER, <i>Urrbrae, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1885	WAKEFIELD, ARTHUR, <i>Walilabo, St. Vincent, West Indies.</i>
1889	†WAKEFORD, GEORGE C., <i>Niekviks Rush, Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
3610 1883	WALDRON, DERWENT, M.B., C.M., <i>Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1880	WALDRON, JAMES L., J.P., <i>Falkland Islands.</i>
1876	†WALKER, HON. SIR EDWARD NOEL, K.C.M.G., <i>Colonial Secretary, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1886	WALKER, JOHN, <i>24 Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1891	WALKER, J. BAYLDON, <i>Police Magistrate, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
3615 1881	†WALKER, JOSEPH, <i>Hamilton House, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1874	†WALKER, R. B. N., M.A., F.R.G.S., <i>British Sherbro', West Africa.</i>
1884	†WALKER, R. C. CRITCHETT, C.M.G., <i>Principal Under-Secretary, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1891	†WALKER, R. LESLIE, <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1883	†WALKER, LIEUT.-COLONEL R. S. FROWD, C.M.G., <i>Commandant of the Perák Sikhs, Perák, Straits Settlements.</i>
3620 1882	WALL, T. A., <i>Vice-Consul Oil Rivers Protectorate, Old Calabar, West Africa.</i>
1891	WALPOLE, HON. CHARLES G., M.A., <i>Attorney-General, St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1887	WALPOLE, ROBERT S., <i>Melbourne Chambers, Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1889	†WALSH, ALBERT, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	WALSHAM, WALTER E., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
3625 1889	WALSHE, ALBERT PATRICK, <i>Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	†WALTER, HENRY J., <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1881	†WANLISS, THOMAS D., <i>Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1890	WANT, G. FRED., <i>3 O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1879	WARD, HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES J., M.L.C., C.M.G., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
3630 1892	WARD, HENRY A., <i>Wessilton Mine, Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
1873	WARD, WILLIAM CURTIS, <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1885	WARE, JERRY GEORGE, <i>Koort, Koortnong Station, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1879	†WARE, JOHN, <i>Tatyoan, Yalla-y-Poora, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1886	†WARE, JOSEPH, <i>Minjah, Carramat, Victoria, Australia.</i>
3635 1880	†WARE, J. C., <i>Yalla-y-Poora, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1889	WARING, FRANCIS J., M.Inst.C.E., J.P., <i>Haputale Railway Extension, Nanu Oya, Ceylon.</i>
1886	WARMINGTON, ARTHUR, <i>Moneague P.O., St. Ann's, Jamaica.</i>

Year of Election.	
1882	†WARNER, OLIVER W., Emigration Agent for Trinidad, 11 <i>Garden Reach, Calcutta.</i>
1880	WARREN, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES, R.E., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., <i>Singapore.</i>
3640 1890	WARTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL R. GARDNER, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1889	†WATERHOUSE, ARTHUR, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1885	WATERS, WILLIAM, <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1888	WATERS, WILLIAM DE LAPPE, <i>New Street, Brighton, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1883	WATKINS, ARNOLD H., M.D., F.R.C.S., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
3645 1891	WATKINS, A. J. W., A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>Kuala Lumpur, Straits Settlements.</i>
1885	WATSON, FRANK DASHWOOD, <i>Nazira, Assam, India.</i>
1891	WATSON, F. W. A., Clerk to the Legislative Council, <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1887	†WATSON, H. FRASER, P.O. Box 500, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1886	†WATSON, T. TENKANT, Govt. Surveyor, <i>Mutual Buildings, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
3650 1879	WATT, GEORGE, <i>Urana Station, Urana, New South Wales.</i>
1887	WATT, WILLIAM HOLDEN, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1889	WATTS, HENRY JAMES, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1881	WAY, E., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1891	†WAY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SAMUEL J., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
3655 1885	WAYLAND, CHARLES F. B., P.O. Box 19, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1892	WAYLAND, WALTER H., <i>Richmond, Herbert, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	WAYLEN, ALFRED R., M.D., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1885	WEARS, WM. E. LIVINGSTONE, care of R. A. Robinson, Esq., <i>Empire Buildings, Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1892	WEAVER, ALFRED FRANCIS, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
3660 1887	†WEAVER, HENRY E., C.E., <i>Club da Engenharia, 6 Rua d'Alfandeyra, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.</i>
1889	WEBB, ALFRED, <i>Somerset East, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	WEBB, THE RIGHT REV. ALLAN BECKER, D.D., Lord Bishop of <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	WEBB, DOUGLAS HENRY, <i>Vryburg, British Bechuanaland.</i>
1890	WEBB, EDWARD, <i>Hindugalla, Kandy, Ceylon.</i>
3665 1881	WEBB, J. H., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1890	WEBBER, LIONEL H., 82 <i>Government Street, Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1883	WEBSTER, ALEXANDER B., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1885	WEBSTER, A. SPEED, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1886	†WEBSTER, CHARLES, J.P., <i>Mackay, Queensland.</i>
3670 1885	WEBSTER, WILLIAM, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1880	WEOG, JOHN A., M.D., J.P., <i>Colreville, Spanish Town, Jamaica.</i>
1884	WEIL, BENJAMIN BERTIE, <i>Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.</i>
1883	WEIL, JULIUS, <i>Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.</i>
1884	WEIL, MYER, <i>Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.</i>
3675 1881	WEIL, SAMUEL, <i>Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.</i>
1888	WELCH, EDWIN J., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1891	†WELLS, EDWARD R., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	WEMYS, ALEXANDER, <i>New Oriental Bank, Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1892	WEIR, A. BONVILLE, <i>Eversley, Brighton, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
3680 1889	†WEST, FREDERICK G., C.E., <i>Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Straits Settlements.</i>

	Year of Election.	
	1878	†WESTBY, EDMUND W., <i>Pullitop and Buckaginga Station, New South Wales.</i>
	1887	†WESTGARTH, GEORGE C., <i>2 O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1889	WETZLAR, CHARLES N. B., <i>Jamaica.</i>
	1888	†WHITE, COLONEL F. B. P., <i>West India Regiment, Jamaica.</i>
3685	1881	WHITE, THE VEN. ARCHDRACON H. MASTER, <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1880	WHITE, MONTAGUR W., <i>Cedar Hill, Antigua.</i>
	1886	†WHITE, HON. ROBERT H. D., M.L.C., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1890	WHITE, W. KINROSS, <i>Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1885	†WHITE, REV. W. MOORE, LL.D., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
3690	1889	WHITEHEAD, HENRY C., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1876	WHITEHEAD, PERCY, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1881	WHITEWAY, HON. SIR WILLIAM V., K.C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
	1892	WHITING, JOHN, <i>Messrs. W. Peterson &amp; Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1875	WHITMORE, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR G. S., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Napier, New Zealand.</i>
3695	1891	WHITTY, HENRY TARLTON, <i>Tarramia, Corowa, New South Wales.</i>
	1878	WHYHAM, HON. WILLIAM H., M.L.C., <i>St. John's, Antigua (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1886	†WHYTE, W. LESLIE, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1884	†WICKHAM, H. A., J.P., <i>Inspector of Forests, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1883	WIENER, LUDWIG, M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
3700	1884	WIGHT, HENRY LUCIEN, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1891	WILDING, HENRY AMBLER, <i>African Banking Corporation, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1891	WILKINSON, THOMAS, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
	1883	WILKINSON, W. BIRKENSHAW, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1890	†WILKS, SAMUEL FERROLD, C.E., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
3705	1882	WILLCOCKS, EDWARD J. R., <i>Principal of the Training Institution, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1888	WILLCOX, JOHN SYMS, J.P., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1891	WILLIAMS, A. VAUGHAN, <i>Masse Kesse, Manica, East Africa.</i>
	1888	WILLIAMS, CHARLES RIBY, <i>Controller of Customs, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1890	†WILLIAMS, E. VAUGHAN, J.P., <i>Gong Gong, Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
3710	1882	WILLIAMS, G. BLACKSTONE, J.P., <i>Assistant Resident Magistrate, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	WILLIAMS, HON. MR. JUSTICE HARTLEY, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881	WILLIAMS, H. WYNN, <i>211 Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1890	WILLIAMS, JAMES NELSON, <i>Hastings, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1891	WILLIAMS, ROBERT, C.E., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
3715	1888	†WILLIAMS, THOMAS D., <i>3 Union Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1886	†WILLIAMS, ZACHARIAH A., <i>Manchester House, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1882	WILLIAMSON, ALEXANDER, M.E.C., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1879	WILLIAMSON, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., <i>Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886	WILLIAMSON, SAMUEL, <i>care of Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
3720	1880	WILMAN, HERBERT, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1876	WILMOT, HON. ALEXANDER, M.L.C., J.P., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	WILSON, ALEXANDER, <i>Mount Emu, Victoria, Australia.</i>



Year of Section.	
1890	WILSON, ALEXANDER, 7 Bent Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
1886	WILSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL DAVID, C.M.G., Sub-Intendant of Crown Lands, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
3725	1883 WILSON, FREDERICK H., Cashmere, Christchurch, New Zealand.
1891	†WILSON, GEORGE PRANGLEY, C.E., Hobart, Tasmania.
1883	WILSON, JOHN, Port Louis, Mauritius.
1883	WILSON, JOHN CRACROFT, Cashmere, Christchurch, New Zealand.
1875	WILSON, HON. JOHN N., M.L.C., Napier, New Zealand.
3730	1884 WILSON, ROBERT, 18 Bond Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.
1889	WILSON, ROBERT F., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1881	†WILSON, HON. W. HORATIO, M.L.C., Selbourns Chambers, Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Queensland; and Queensland Club (Corresponding Secretary).
1890	WILSON, WILLIAM BLACHE, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
1889	†WILSON, WILLIAM ROBERT, 39 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.
3735	1887 †WINDYKER, HON. SIR WILLIAM CHARLES, Judge of the Supreme Court, Sydney, New South Wales.
1887	WINDSOR, PETER F., Hebron, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.
1877	WING, EDGAR, 424 Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, Melbourne, Australia.
1886	†WINTER-IRVING, HON. WM., M.L.C., Noorilim, Murchison, Victoria, Australia.
1880	WIROMAN, REV. A. T., M.A., D.C.L., Vice-Provost St. Mary's Collegiate Church, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
3740	1886 WITTENOOM, FREDERICK F. B., Perth, Western Australia.
1886	WITTS, BROOME LAKE, Seven Hills, near Sydney, New South Wales.
1882	WOLLASTON, CHARLTON F. B., J.P., Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.
1889	†WOLSELEY, FREDERICK Y., Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.
1882	WOLSELEY, W. A., M.E.C., Plantation Lusignan, British Guiana.
3745	1890 WOOD, BKNONI HORACE, J.P., Clairmont, Natal.
1873	WOOD, J. DENNISTOUN, Barrister-at-Law, 47 Selbourns Chambers, Melbourne, Australia.
1879	WOOD, JOHN EDWIN, M.L.A., Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
1878	WOOD, READER GILSON, Parnell, Auckland, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).
1887	WOODHOUSE, ALFRED, M.E., P.O. Box 759, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
3750	1883 †WOODHOUSE, EDMUND BINGHAM, Mount Gilead, Campbelltown, New South Wales.
1885	†WOODS, SIDNEY GOWER, Registrar, Supreme Court, Belize, British Honduras.
1886	WOODWARD, R. H. W., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Belize, British Honduras.
1889	WOODYATT, JOHN, Maryborough, Queensland.
1884	†WOOLLAN, BENJAMIN MINORS, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
3755	1890 †WOOLLAN, FRANK M., P.O. Box 577, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1890	WRIGHT, A. E., Brunswick Estate, Maskeliya, Ceylon.
1887	WRIGHT, ARTHUR JAMES, 79 Collins Street West, Melbourne, Australia.
1886	WRIGHT, J. B., J.P., Bendoo, Sherbro', West Africa.
1886	WRIGHT, WILLIAM FREDERICK, H.M.'s Customs, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
3760	1890 WRIXON, HON. SIR HENRY J., K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.L.A., Melbourne, Australia.
1884	WYATT, ALFRED, Police Magistrate, Melbourne, Australia.
1873	WYATT, CAPTAIN W. J. (late Cape Mounted Rifles).

	Year of Election.	
	1890	WYKHAM, ALFRED L., M.D., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1882	WYLIJE, J. C., <i>Lisbon-Berlyn, Lydenburg, Transvaal.</i>
3765	1885	WYLLIE, BRYCE J., <i>Haldummulla Estate, Ceylon.</i>
	1887	WYNDEHAM, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, H.B.M. Consul, <i>Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana.</i>
	1888	WYNNE, HON. AGAR, M.L.C., <i>Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1884	YEARWOOD, HON. TIMOTHY, M.L.C., <i>Edghill, Barbados.</i>
	1891	YELVERTON, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE ROGER Y. D., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
3770	1887	YOCKMONITZ, ABRAHAM, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1887	†YONGE, CECIL A. S., M.L.C., <i>Furth, Dargle, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1891	YOUNG, ALFRED J. K., B.A., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1888	†YOUNG, CHARLES G., M.A., M.D., <i>District Medical Officer, New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
	1890	YOUNG, EDWARD WM., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
3775	1883	†YOUNG, HORACE E. B., <i>Fairymead, Bundaberg, Queensland.</i>
	1882	†YOUNG, HON. JAMES H., M.E.C., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1891	YOUNG, JOHN, <i>London Chartered Bank, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1888	YOUNG, JOHN, J.P., <i>256 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1883	YOUNG, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
3780	1887	†ZEAL, HON. WILLIAM AUSTIN, M.L.C., <i>Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1890	ZIERVOGEL, CAREL F., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1881	ZOCHONIS, GEORGE B., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1881	ZWEIFEL, JOSUA, <i>The Royal Niger Company, River Niger, West Africa.</i>

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 „ „ „ Prince Edward Island.  
 „ „ „ Quebec.  
 „ Bureau of Statistics, Winnipeg, Manitoba.  
 „ Canadian Institute, Toronto.  
 „ Council of Arts and Manufactures, Montreal.  
 „ Geographical Society, Quebec.  
 „ Geological Survey of Canada.  
 „ Hamilton Association.  
 „ Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba, Winnipeg.  
 „ Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.  
 „ Literary and Scientific Society, Ottawa.  
 „ MacLeod Historical Society, Alberta, N.W.T.  
 „ McGill University, Montreal.  
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- .. Royal Society of New South Wales.
- .. School of Art, Grafton.
- .. " " Maitland West.
- .. " " Wollongong.
- .. United Service Institution, Sydney.

*Queensland.*

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- .. Royal Society of Queensland.
- .. School of Art, Bowen, Port Denison.
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*South Australia.*

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- .. Royal Society, Adelaide.

*Tasmania.*

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- .. " " Launceston.
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- .. " " Melbourne.
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*Western Australia.*

- The Houses of Parliament, Perth.
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- The Houses of Parliament, Wellington.
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- .. New Zealand Institute, Wellington.
- .. Public Library, Auckland.
- .. " " Dunedin.
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- .. Chamber of Commerce, Cape Town.
- .. " " " Port Elizabeth.

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